



13

# The Prestoungrange Gothenburg

*The Goth's first 90 years and the  
coming decade*

Gordon Prestoungrange



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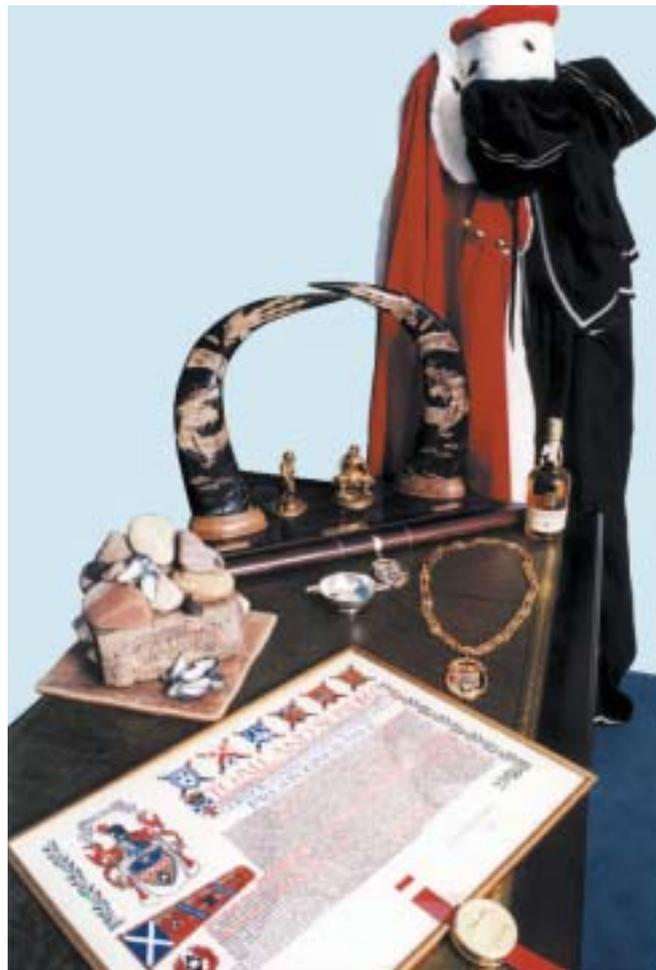
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## THE BARON COURTS OF PRESTOUNGRANGE & DOLPHINSTOUN

*Barons traditionally exercised their feudal rights and authority through Baron Courts until 1948, of which the main Officers were the Baron Bailie and the Baron Sergeand. Financial matters were attended to by the Baron's Procurator Fiscal, viz: "The Baron's Court (1994) and "The Insignia of the Baronage of Scotland and Their Courts" (1989), published by the Convention of the Baronage of Scotland.*

*These Courts with their designated Officers were re-established for Prestoungrange and for Dolphinstoun in 1998 as a Company Limited by Guarantee. In 2002 they evolved to become a Scottish Charity [SC 033139] whose Objects are to advance the industrial and agricultural heritage of the Baronies in the new millennium working as may be appropriate with other community organisations. Myriad educational activities are in hand with the Prestoungrange Arts Festival involving pottery and historical murals. The 1908 Gothenburg is being restored for 21<sup>st</sup> Century use and as a heritage centre. The insignia and regalia of the Baronies have been invoked including Courts' Horns, Bailie's Badge and Chain, and Sergeand's Ellwand. Lord Lyon has granted Arms to current incumbents and the Prestoungrange tartan has been registered as shown on the rear cover here.*



13

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*Drinking selflessly for the good of Dalkeith (not Prestonpans) photographed as part of the annual parade to raise funds for the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. The company built Dalkeith's Black Bull pub, but strangely there are no records of consequent improvements to the town. In the 1930s the Gothenburg constitution changed to the extent that it lost popularity with both members and the public, resulting in the movement dying out.*

*from Rhona Wilson, Old Dalkeith, Stenlake Publishing, Glasgow*

## FOREWORD

This series of historical booklets was quite specifically developed to provide an authoritative briefing for all who seek to enjoy the Industrial Heritage Museum at the old Prestongrange Colliery, and more broadly, what were the medieval baronial lands of Prestoungrange and of Dolphinstoun. They are complemented by learning guides for educational leaders. All are available on the Internet at [www.prestoungrange.org](http://www.prestoungrange.org) the Baron Courts' website.

They have been sponsored by the Baron Courts of Prestoungrange and Dolphinstoun which my family recently re-established when we gained access to the feudal baronies in 1998 and 1999 where my paternal great-grandfather, James Park, worked as a miner at the beginning of the 20th Century. But the credit for the scholarship involved in these books, and their timeous appearance, are entirely attributable to Jane Bonnar, the Scottish historian who works with the Baron Courts as Projects Director. She was assisted originally by Annette MacTavish then working as Education Officer at the Heritage Museum. Jane Bonnar is responsible not only for their creation but as importantly for their value in use with educational groups and with those who are simply fascinated by the historical issues concerned.

We were at the outset confident that this series would find a welcoming readership and so it has transpired. But it has done much more than that for it is now providing the historical bases for the Arts Tourism programmes conducted by the Baron Courts through their own Arts Festival Society and in particular the insights required for the murals now being painted.

We thank the authors one and all for their contributions and for a job well done. It is one very practical contribution towards helping visitors and tourists to the Heritage Museum and to the town of Prestonpans towards a better understanding of the lives and ambitions of those that went before us all. For better and for worse we stand on the shoulders of our ancestors as we in our turn craft our futures and tomorrow's world for our children. So often we see in the pages of history

that the cast of characters most certainly changes but the issues that matter and get argued about remain the same.

Dr Julian Wills  
*Baron of Dolphinstoun*  
October 31st 2002

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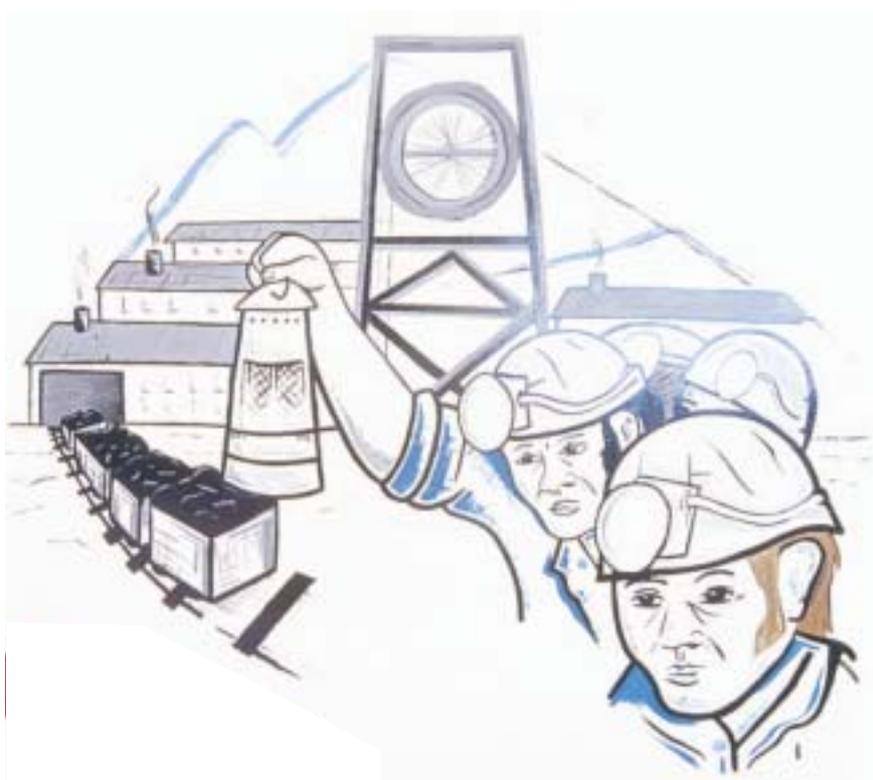
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### Gordon Prestoungrange

Dr Gordon Prestoungrange, Baron of Prestoungrange, was educated at Reed's School, Cobham, Surrey and at Reading, The Open and Cranfield Universities where he gained respectively BA in Political Economy, MPhil in Educational Administration and PhD in Marketing & Logistics. He also holds MSc in Management Action Learning from the University of Action Learning in Colorado USA. After an initial five years in marketing research and advertising, he became a lifelong University faculty member holding professorships in Canada, the USA, Australia, Finland and England. He is currently International President of the International Management Centres Association across 44 countries and on the Internet. During his academic life he devoted much time to publishing, establishing a major house that is now wholly on the Internet, and authoring some 30 books. He is currently Publisher of *Burke's Peerage & Gentry*. He became Baron in succession to Sir James Grant-Suttie in 1998 and is a Trustee of the charitable Baron Courts of Prestoungrange & Dolphinstoun. His mother was born and raised in Musselburgh and his maternal grandfather worked as a coal miner at Prestongrange.

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*The Gothenburg sign from 1986*

## INTRODUCTION

*The Goth*, as it is affectionately known in Prestonpans, played a significant part in the town's social life throughout the 20th Century, closing its doors some 90 years after they first opened in 1908. In 1998 Scott Murray, the Lions and Scotland rugby star, and his father John, purchased it to transform into their private family residence upstairs and a bistro below. But they were not able to achieve that ambition and in 2001 they passed the baton to the Baron and Lady of Prestoungrange to see it through. This short history of The Gothenburg Public House in Prestonpans has been collated so that as the doors reopen in 2003 a better understanding can exist of:

- why *The Goth* was built and by whom;
- what the real connection was with Gothenburg (Goteborg) in Sweden;
- how, as best as fragmentary documentation and recollection allows, *The Goth* fared over its first 90 years;
- how other 'Gothenburg' initiatives fared across Britain;
- when the architecture and interior decor of *The Goth* were designated as an important element in the town's heritage; and
- where and how it is planned for *The Goth* to go forward over the next decade to 2013 when its doors will proudly claim to have stood open for Panners for a century.

As the story unfolds it will be clearly seen that it has not been 90 years of unremitting philanthropic delight. The Edinburgh founders survived for just a single a decade in Prestonpans before they sold out to the English in London! The Gothenburg ethos was never as strongly felt in Prestonpans as occurred elsewhere because of its absentee owners in Edinburgh and London. Other Gothenburg-inspired public houses in Scotland, most spectacularly Dean Tavern at Newtongrange, have been and still are far better exemplars of the principles and beliefs espoused by their very local founders.

None of which is intended to be churlish about the past. It quite simply is what it was. And as we approach the reopening the espoused principles and beliefs of the founders are very much back on parade for the first time since 1919. 21st Century 'ownership' is re-vested in the town itself in the

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person of each and every future patron who crosses the threshold of *The Goth* from 2003.

But before we get into the future, we must surely get back to the past. (And in telling the tale rough estimates of present day 2002 monetary values will be give in brackets alongside the nominal values at the time.)

### 1. 1908 AND ALL THAT

Prestonpans was certainly buzzing with speculative blether throughout 1908 as its new Gothenburg Public House was being constructed. Not for its promoters, the East of Scotland Public House Trust, the delays and consultations associated with planning consents, building and fire regulations, health, safety and the rest of today's palaver. From the day they purchased the lands and raised £2000 (£400 000 at today's prices) from Thomas Nelson's family Trust by way of a secured loan in 1908, to the day the doors opened, was less than 12 months.

The press gave brief objective reports on good construction progress and finally factual confirmation of its formal opening at the beginning of December. No records have yet been found of brass or pipe bands a-playing or 'happy hours' although surely there must have been some celebrations to mark the event. Maybe the weather in early December 1908 was none too encouraging and everyone was better off indoors by the grand fireplaces. This was how the local newspaper reported:

*“The new Gothenburg ... premises which have now been opened ... are picturesque and quaint in character, being of that pleasing style associated with the old English hostelries of bygone centuries. The blending of colour with the red stone and brick in the lower portion of the walls in contrast to the white harling of the upper walls and chimneys, and gables is very effective, while the grouping of red tiled roofs, heavy projecting timbered gables, and the quaint lattice windows, all go to secure a most picturesque and appropriate new building to the environs of historic Prestonpans.*

*Although the exterior is medieval in character, the internal planning and arrangements compare favourably*

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*with modern restaurants and tea rooms now recently erected in large cities. The street floor is occupied by tavern, dining room, kitchen, and the most modern lavatory equipment, while the upper floor is occupied by a spacious, quaintly designed temperance restaurant and tea rooms which commands extensive views of the Firth and its coastlines.*

*To meet the wants of pedestrians and cyclists in good weather, there is in the rear of the building a well laid out tea garden.”*

Maggie Fewell takes up the story as best we can recount. Her father, James Fewell, was the Gothenburg's second manager, taking over very soon after the opening from a Mr. Mercer. James had been Assistant Manager from the outset, and when Mr Mercer was transferred to The Red Lion in Culross Fife, another Gothenburg style public house acquired by the East of Scotland Public House Trust in 1907, he was the obvious choice to succeed.

By all accounts, including those of his daughter, he ran a truly excellent establishment right through the war years until 1927. He was always to be seen, and the 1909 photographs we have support the folklore, in a black tie with the premises immaculate. In fact his reign as manager saw both the coming and the going of the East of Scotland Public House Trust with its Swedish style, community based, vision for temperance. The East of Scotland Public Houses Trust sold out all its interests to Earl Grey's London based Trust House Limited in 1919.

Maggie Fewell, writing to the Prestonpans Historical Society in 1984 from her family home in Norfolk, remembered it vividly and remarkably well some 75 years later:

*“There was a large circular bar with big fireplaces on each side of it, and mahogany bar tables on iron legs, and also comfortable seats. There was a large dining room where women could come in the evenings to have a drink and their children were allowed to accompany them, although this was not actively encouraged. Upstairs there was another big dining room where all types of functions were catered for including weddings, Burns' Dinners, Masonic meetings and many others.*



*James Fewell with his family and staff circa 1909 outside the Trust Tavern*



*James Fewell with the bar staff circa 1909 with boards promoting snacks and sandwiches. He remained as Manager until 1927*

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*A daily supply of hot coffee and rolls was provided free for the men who came from the early shift and The Scotsman, Sporting Life and evening papers were also supplied for the men to weigh up for if they wished.*

*My father was a stickler for cleanliness and the green-tiled bar was always kept highly polished. Should any child dare to draw on the outside walls a barman was immediately detailed to take Prestonpan's soap and a scrubbing brush to clean it off, so always keeping the premises spotlessly clean both inside and out.*

*My father received a bonus on food and soft drinks but nothing on the sale of beer and spirits. Hot pies were available and sandwiches cut on request – they cost 2d (£1.60) and 1d (80p) doorstep style with roast beef.*

*Each autumn a dominoes competition started, ending at Christmas. Prizes were joints of beef in various weights as well as bottles and half bottles of whisky, rum and port. The meat would be cooked for anyone who did not have the facility at home, the wives bringing bowls for dripping and gravy. This food was paid for by the Trust as were the soup kitchens in use during the various Pit strikes. The soup kitchens would serve good Scotch broth plus a thick slice of bread for each of the men's families.*

*During the Great War a section of the upstairs dining room was blocked off for the military who were assigned to patrol the coast. There was a wooden staircase leading to a balcony which led into the dining room. This contained a messing room used by the men billeted there – some seven men of the RSF – and at the same time sixteen officers of the Argylls also fed there, despite the difficulty of finding staff with so many women doing munitions work. My mother, aided by one Army cook, three friends and myself did all the catering for these men as well as continuing to provide coffee and rolls for those men still working at the Pit.*

*The East of Scotland Public House Trust was eventually wound up because so many members had lost their lives in the Great War, and The Gothenburg became part of the London-based Trust Houses Limited which changed the whole format taking any profits for themselves. However, by that time the miners had pit head baths – a great blessing to the men and their wives. And plans to*

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*build the Miners' Institutes had begun. My father, who was a local Councillor and Bailie left Prestonpans for Bellingham, Nr Catford in London in 1927 for a Barclay Perkins house where there were no bars at all and men could bring their womenfolk and children, have food and drinks at tables and were waited upon by waiters and waitresses and able to watch a show. This was an extension of the Gothenburg idea."*

### 2. WHY THE GOTH WAS BUILT AND BY WHOM

*The Goth* in Prestonpans was the creation of a group of investors who had registered their new Company in Edinburgh on April 22nd 1901, and their Prospectus offering 50 000 × £1 (£200) shares was issued on May 13th with a closing date on or before 20th May that same year. An initial payment of 1/- (£10) was required, and up to 3d or 25% of that 1/- could be accorded as commission to a broker.

From the very outset they may well have had a new Gothenburg in Prestonpans on their list of potential locations for their bold temperance initiatives, but they began in earnest elsewhere. In 1903 they acquired The White Hart Inn in Grassmarket, Edinburgh and built The Gothenburg at Glencraig, Ballingry in Fife. In 1905 they acquired The Anchor Bar in Kincardine, Fife, The Town Hall Bar in Dufftown, Banff and finally The Mansion House in Prestonpans. Their Company was known as the East of Scotland Public House Trust and was a copycat initiative for several others already occurring across the British Isles. But why were they and others doing it?

Today we are continually aware of the escalating problems arising from the use of drugs ranging from tobacco up and down the hazardous chain of consequences. *The Goth's* founders were most especially aware of the problems arising from excess of alcohol. These problems were scarcely new then and they have certainly not gone wholly away in contemporary times. But at the end of the 19th Century and the dawn of the 20th there was a very great determination amongst the caring classes, most especially religious leaders and early social welfare analysts and reformers such as the Rowntrees, to do something sensible beyond advising one and all to 'take the pledge' of abstinence.

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There was at that time only a mild manifestation of that clamour that eventually led across the Atlantic to total but ineffectual prohibition by Amendment to the US Constitution and to patterns of prohibition across Canada with the exception of Quebec. Nationalisation or municipal socialism were, however, a fashionable and hotly debated proposition and, as we shall later discuss, that monopolistic approach to temperance was introduced and held sway from 1915 most conspicuously in Carlisle but also in Gretna and Cromarty in Scotland.

Balfour's Government in 1904 introduced major changes in licensing laws which in time had the effect of reducing the number of places where alcohol could be purchased and drunk, but the social welfare drive which gave us *The Goth* was for temperance. It preceded Balfour's reforms by well over half a century. It had been facilitated under the Industrial and Providential Societies Act of 1893 that allowed the proceeds of drink sold in co-operative public houses to be used to provide civic amenities. Put simply, the Gothenburg style pursuit of temperance was to be advanced by taking profiteering out of selling alcohol whilst at the same time promoting the sale of food. All forms of recreation were to be encouraged from the surpluses arising at the public house. To achieve this a different pattern of private ownership of public houses was believed to be required which, whilst seeking and being entitled to a reasonable return on the necessary capital investments made, would thereafter put all surplus profits back into the local community. These funds, managed by worthy trustees, were then to be used to engineer new opportunities for leisure for the working man and thereby divert his focus away from drinking alcohol as his major leisure pursuit.

### **2.1 Nelson & the Temperance Team that Built *The Goth* at Prestonpans**

The East of Scotland Public House Trust was seemingly established by eight investors, subscribing immediately for 100 × £1 (= £20 000) shares each, after a meeting at 29 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, the offices of the Company's solicitors Young & Roxburgh and of the first Company Secretary, James Roxburgh. The funds were deposited with Clydesdale Bank in Edinburgh and the auditors appointed were J & W Pollard, C.A., of Edinburgh. They were an interesting grouping of a Member of Parliament, landowning Justices of the Peace who

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presumably regularly reviewed the results of alcohol excess, law officers, a doctor and a merchant. Why and how precisely they came together or who was the instigator is for us now lost in the mysteries of time but tangential literature suggests they would have known Earl Grey and those associated with him in broadscale British and Irish initiatives in 1901. The East of Scotland Trust is specifically mentioned in Rowntree and Sherwell's writings then – of which more later. One of their number, John Ross, with only a little artistic licence applied, could well have been the catalyst.

The initial eight investors were **R C Munroe Ferguson**, a landowner of Novar House, Rosshire who did not make the journey to Edinburgh so his signature was interestingly witnessed earlier at his home by his Chef de Cuisine, L Badelino. Nor was **George G Tod**, a Merchant of 19 Moray Place, Edinburgh able to be present and he asked E Denholm Young, WS, to act as his agent. The other six founding members of the Temperance Team were present on April 18th 1901 with Douglas Wilson as their common witness. They were **Will C Smith**, Advocate of 57 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh; **John Ross**, Solicitor of Dunfermline; **George Wilson**, Doctor of Medicine of Linden Lodge, Loanhead; **C H Scott Plummer**, landowner of Sunderland Hall, Selkirk; **Jas F Roxburgh**, Writer to the Signet already referred to above; and finally **Thomas A Nelson**, Publisher of St Leonard's, Edinburgh.

### *Thomas Nelson III*

Thomas A Nelson III (Tommy) was one of the best known amongst them. He was to serve as a director until his death at the Battle of Arras in 1917 and was particularly significant in respect of *The Goth* in Prestonpans. He came from the quite exceptional family of Thomas Neilson who arrived in Edinburgh from Bannockburn in 1798 to open a second hand bookshop at the head of West Bow near St Giles' Cathedral, changing his name to Nelson in 1818. His name change was at a time when Lord Nelson was well remembered and he reputedly quipped: "*Like the naval hero of the same name, I have sacrificed an 'i' in a good cause*".

He and then the next two generations of his family created one of Scotland's greatest book publishing enterprises, Thomas Nelson of Edinburgh, over the course of the next century and a half until it was sold out to Canadian media owner Lord Thomson and found an English base in London from 1968 most recently at Walton on Thames, Surrey. (Pleasingly Lord

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Thomson's family were of Scottish origin and he chose his baronial title as 'of Fleet, of Northbridge in the City of Edinburgh'.) The Nelsons' originating and sustaining motivation until well after the Great War was an evangelical zeal to spread the Word of God and secular publishing was the way to cross-subsidise that work. The focus until 1845 was on reprints of the classics, clearly seen to have an unsatisfied demand from their second hand book shop perspective. Selling spread to England with a branch at 35 Paternoster Row in London. In 1850 Thomas Nelson Yr. perfected a rotary press which was demonstrated at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851 and was the parent of all newspaper presses until the later stages of the 20th Century. In 1854 a branch was opened at 42 Bleeker Street, New York and later still they extended to France and Germany. Their most famous American author was R M Ballantyne writing of his experiences with the Hudson's Bay Company in *Snow Flakes and Sunbeams*, *The Young Fur-Traders*, *Ungava*, *The Coral Island* and *Martin Rattler*. The family parted company with R M Ballantyne over the royalty/copyright assignment in his titles which worked most considerably to Nelson's advantage.

Later they had a longstanding editorial relationship with John Buchan who eventually became Governor General of Canada as Lord Tweedsmuir, an office also held earlier by the active temperance reformer Earl Grey (founder of the English Trust Houses Company in 1903 that acquired *The Goth* in 1919 after Thomas Nelson III's death). John Buchan's most famous book, *The Thirty Nine Steps* was published in 1915 whilst Thomas Nelson was at war and dedicated:

*"To Thomas A Nelson, Lothian and Border Horse. My dear Tommy, you and I have long cherished an affection for that elementary type of tale which the Americans call the dime novel and which we know as 'the shocker' – the romance where the incidents defy the probabilities and march just inside the border of the possible. During an illness last winter I exhausted my store of these aids to cheerfulness, and was driven to write one myself. This little volume is the result, and I should like to put your name on it, in memory of our long friendship, in these days when the wildest fictions are so much less improbable than the facts".*

Tommy's death left the family publishing enterprise in the hands of his brother Ian who remained with it until his death

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in 1958. Ian lived in Aberdeen married to the daughter of an Australian. Tommy's wife Margaret had borne him two sons and two daughters after their marriage in 1903. After his premature death at 41 she was to later remarry to Paul Maze from Le Havre but that ended in divorce in 1949. She died in 1967.

### *C H Scott Plummer*

C H Scott Plummer was 18 years Tommy's senior, but also served as a Major in the Great War in the Lothians & Border Horse. They surely knew one another well before that tragic episode. Scott Plummer survived the slaughteous conflict later becoming Convenor of Selkirk County Council and H M Lieutenant from 1919 until his death in 1948 aged 89.

### *R C Munro-Ferguson, later Lord Novar*

Perhaps the most internationally famous member of the founding Temperance Team was he who was unable to make the original subscribers' meeting and got his Chef de Cuisine to witness his signature at his home in Ross-shire, namely R C Munro-Ferguson of Raith & Novar. At the time he joined the subscribers he had already been a Member of Parliament since age 24 as his father and grandfather had been before him. But he did not follow them into an army career per se although he served in the Grenadier Guards and the Fifeshire Light Horse. He chose and shone in politics becoming Private Secretary to the Earl of Rosebery at 26 and a Junior Lord of the Treasury aged 34 when the Earl became Prime Minister. And his future life after 1901 held a very great deal more in store for him than the work of the East of Scotland Public House Trust. In 1910, he became a Privy Councillor. He necessarily resigned as an MP and was knighted in 1914 before departing to become Governor General and C-in-C of the Commonwealth of Australia where he served throughout the Great War. He returned after six years in Canberra to become the first and only Viscount Novar and within two years he held office from the House of Lords as Secretary of State for Scotland under both Bonar-Law and Baldwin between 1922 and 1924. His final honour was to be made a Knight of the Thistle in 1926. He had married Lady Helen, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava in 1889, but he died in 1934 aged 74, without an heir. Before he died he did however play a significant further role in the temperance movement of which more later.

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### *John Ross, later Sir John*

The notion that John Ross, the Solicitor from Dumfermline, was the vital catalyst stems from the Prospectus issued in 1901 which gives key details of the initiatives with which John Ross had already been engaged. There is also an extensive discussion of his previous work elsewhere by Rowntree and Sherwell.

His significant involvement in temperance activities arose from being solicitor to the Fife Coal Company whose Managing Director, Charles Carlow, had asked him in 1896 to assist in getting a Gothenburg going at the Hill of Beath, near Crossgates. He proved not only to have the legal skills, but also the determination and organising skills to help mean-gooders actually do some good. If he brought the necessary energy to the challenge, the other founding investors could bask in the goodwill they achieved by association. Certainly many distinguished figures in Scotland were signing up in Glasgow.

The Hill of Beath Tavern was originally funded in 1896 by the Fife Coal Company with a dividend cap of 4%, but was sold in 1900 for £1300 (£260 000) to a local Public House Society in which miners were amongst the shareholders. The Society significantly included a rule that no matter how many shares an individual might hold, each was only entitled to one vote, a notion that many social reformers at the time felt to be a wise way forward. There were no Trustees as such. The Society in general meeting was empowered to allocate the surpluses after a 5% dividend cap. It took a determined decision that recreation should *not* be provided at the public house but away from it completely. This led to quite separate provision of an Institute and Reading Room, a bowling green, singing classes, a football club and, top of the list, electric lighting of the village. All this had been achieved before 1901. John Ross was clearly an experienced temperance activist.

However, John Ross' reputation as a man who got results did not come without its critics. Rowntree and Sherwell were critical that village electricity should have been paid for out of the surplus proceeds from the public house. Since the coal mine owned the village they saw that as the mine's responsibility not the customers at the public house. Their criticism did not stop there however. They were doubtful about John Ross' second major initiative as solicitor to the Fife Coal Company, that at the Kelty Public House Society. This had arisen from an invited lecture he gave in Kelty on the Gothenburg system in 1899 and his subsequent Proposal (based entirely on the Hill

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of Beath Society but with 5/- [£50] rather than £1 [£200] shares) to go into action there by seeking an *additional* licence in the town. His Proposal found no Secunder at a public meeting whilst a Resolution against it was carried. However, after much further debate it was resolved to take a plebiscite on the question and a committee was formed to see it through. The Gothenburg promoters elected not to join the committee which issued 1200 Voting Cards. 381 (32%) voted For, 738 (68%) voted Against, a majority against of 357 (29%).

The question put in the plebiscite was: “Are you opposed to the granting of a licence to the Kelty Public-House Company?” It was a double headed question in truth because it begged both the need for an additional facility and whether it should be a Gothenburg or not. But most significantly, John Ross would not take no for an answer. The Society proceeded. It issued 3473 shares @ 5/- fully paid realising £868 (£175 000), took a loan of £2000 (£400 000) from the Fife Coal Company and a further loan of £240 (£56 000) from John Ross personally. By year end 1900 the Society had profits of £602 (£120 000) on sales in excess of £3000 (£600 000). The Society had already allocated its surplus to support the local library and made plans to lay a bowling green for £500 (£100 000). By any measure this was no mean achievement. Its promoter was ready now for greater things perhaps. In responding to Rowntree and Sherwell they quote him as characterising his Fife initiatives as “little more than experiments ... picking their way ... having been in existence for too short a time to show decisive results.” Was the East of Scotland Public House Trust his brainchild, and the broadscale initiative that he must surely have dreamt of ?

### 2.2 The Administration of Surplus Profits and Paying the 5% Dividend

As will be more specifically discussed later, the Gothenburg principles implied a moderate rate of return to the capital invested, set by the Trust Company at 5% pa Cumulative, and the distribution of surplus profits arising thereafter to appropriate community causes. This latter task was initially to be undertaken for *The Goth* and all the other public houses owned by the East of Scotland Public House Trust by a truly most eminent independent Board of Trustees including three Baronets, two medical scholars and a Writer to the Signet viz. **Sir Ralph Anstruther** of Balcaskie, Pittenweem; **Sir T D Gibson**

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Carmichael of Castelcraig, Dolphinton; Sir Michael Thomson of 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; a neighbour Professor John Chiene CB FRCSE of 26 Charlotte Square; Dr T S Clouston MD FRCP of Tipperlinn House, Morningside, Edinburgh; and J P Wood W S of 16 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

Records in *Burke's Landed Gentry: The Kingdom in Scotland* show Sir Ralph Anstruther serving as a JP and as H M Lieutenant of Fife after a Victorian military career in Egypt and Bechuanaland with the Black Watch. *Burke's* also shows Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael as Lord Lieutenant of Peebles; as Governor of Victoria, Australia from 1908–11; as Governor of Madras 1911–1912; of Bengal 1912–1917. He was knighted for his work in Australia and created 1st and only Baron Carmichael on his appointment in Madras. He had married Mary on July 1st 1896 but died in 1926 without a direct heir.

No specific records have so far come to light as to how long this initial Board of Trustees remained in office or what their particular allotments were or where they went. Certainly Sir Thomas's career overseas would have made his participation impractical by the time *The Goth* opened.

The best general indication we can derive from the accounts are that sums as high as £700 (£140 000) were available in 1910 to the Trustees for distribution across all the communities served by the Company. However that was the high point. Other good years showed £500 (£100 000) but the sums available collapsed from 1912 until 1916. By 1918 they had recovered handsomely so that £400 (£80 000) was available. By 1918 all the accumulated dividend arrears had been paid but of course there was no accumulation of any funds for distribution in the community. One cannot see John Ross as particularly pleased with such performance however. It should be borne in mind that these surplus allocations were across as many as 16 public houses and were scarcely better than what John Ross had achieved in Kelty from a single premises in 1900. In fact, he was no longer a director by 1910 and never acquired more than his initial 100 × £1 shares (£20 000), although he was alive and still holding them in 1919. His skill in the East of Scotland initiative had been in mobilising major funding from mean-gooders well beyond the single owner of a coal mine and its employees. But perhaps it was fools' gold. The absence of any deep sense of local connectivity might well have contributed to the undoing of the endeavour, making selling out to the English in 1919 a simple step.

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As will be seen below, in 1918 the East of Scotland Public House Trust surplus was approximately equivalent to the 5% pa dividend being paid, indicating an overall notional rate of profit for distribution of 10% pa on the total capital employed after tax. That 5% was the measure of the philanthropic gesture made by the 79 investors who had subscribed for the shares at various times during the decade. The Trustees were at all times mandated to use it to provide funding for recreational activities which it was anticipated would divert the menfolk's attention away from alcohol. As Maggie Fewell has already recounted, free coffee and bread on the way home from the early morning shift was a permanent feature at *The Goth* right up until 1919 as were Scotch broth soup kitchens in times of Pit strikes and lock outs.

It is worth noting that the Trust Company never actually issued all its Authorised Capital of 50 000 × £1 (£200) shares at par (= £10m). Only £13 162 10/- (£2.6m) was realised from those 79 investors. Even the 13 160 shares issued were not all called up at once. By 1908 only 15/- (£150) had been called, but the final 5/- (£50) to make par value of £1 (£200) was called in 1910.

The dividend policy was set by the Memorandum and Articles of Association as 5% pa Cumulative. This was fully paid over the lifetime of the Trust Company although during The Great War its payment for years 1912/1917 was delayed. 1916 saw payment of the 1912 dividend arrears of £559 (£111 800) and the remaining accumulated arrears for 1913/1917 of £2467. 10/- (£493 400) were paid in 1918.

The 1908 Loan Note for £2 000 (£400 000) held by the Thomas Nelson Family Trust which funded the *The Goth* was also serviced at 5% pa until its repayment on June 30th 1915. It was secured against the lands and building erected in 1908 known significantly therein as The Trust Tavern, *not* The Gothenburg, and the owners were required to take out annual assurances of £2500 (£500 000). Other Debenture holders, notably C H Scott Plummer & Others from 1913 until August 3rd 1918, were similarly accorded no more than 5% pa. The repayment of the Nelson Loan that funded building *The Goth* had been the main reason for passing/ allowing the dividend to accumulate in 1913.

The land at High Street and Redburn Road on which *The Goth* was to be built was acquired early in 1907/1908 from the Executors of Margaret Stevenson and Trustees for the Bellfield Company for, respectively, £625 (£125 000) and a

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Ground Annual Rental of £12 (£2 400) and £12 payable every 19th year *in the name of grassum*. The Rev William Boag was persuaded at the same time to waive his claim over a parcel of the land in his Bond of Security for a loan to Bellfield and Company of £250 (£50 000). In 1909 the East of Scotland Public House Trust acquired a further piece of land for £115 (£23 000) from George Mackie, formerly of The Soap Works, in West End.

Whether or not 5% as a Cumulative Dividend on the shares or as interest on loans and debentures was satisfactory over any reasonable period of time depended on the beliefs and expectations of the investors. There was no opportunity under the Memorandum & Articles of Association for any capital gain on the shares issued. Certainly both the *Royal Commissions on Licensing in England & Wales* and in *Scotland* in 1931/1932 later found there was an inevitable limit on how many apparent philanthropes would step forward as the years went by particularly if the challenge of temperance was seemingly less great and even though the benchmark dividend had often increased after the Great War to 7.5% Cumulative per annum.

However, the macro perspective over the long term was not the concern of those at *The Goth* in Prestonpans. They had their excellent establishment with its fine lavatory equipment, and as it prospered we can estimate on a pro rata basis for the 16 licences it eventually held that sums might have been available in each of the communities served by the East of Scotland Trust of say £50 pa (£10 000). But as already reported there is thus far no precise evidence of how the Trustees determined their allocations across the communities or the potential beneficiaries.

### 2.3 Why Did They Sell Out to the English?

One of the most fascinating questions has to be: why did they sell out to the English in 1919? The accounts show that the Trust overall had a very good year in 1918. Net Profits from the Houses to year ending November 30th 1918 stood at £6 554 (£1.3m) before central overheads (including taxation of £607 (£121 400)) of £2 570 (£524 000) leaving a profit for the year to be taken to reserves of £4 074 (£814 800). Commission paid on Temperance Sales included in the central overheads was £56 (£11 200). £400 (£80 000) went to the Trustees. There were no loans outstanding at all.

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1918 can be usefully compared with the pre-war year of 1911. The Houses were much more highly valued in the assets register then at £20 850 (£4.2m) after depreciation of £906 (£181 200), but assuming straight line depreciation was apparently being applied it was not surprising to find the book value of the Houses stood in 1918 at £12 681 (£2.5m) after depreciation that year of £839 (£167 800) which was probably a very substantial underestimate of realisable market value. 1911 Net Profit from Houses was £2 721 (£544 200) but central overheads and taxation – £100 (£20 000) – were much lower.

A higher level of some £83 (£16 600) on much lower sales was paid as Commission on Temperance Sales, an important aspect of The Gothenburg principles. Dividends at 5% on the Share Capital called up were paid at £522 (£104 400) and the Trustees received £500 (£100 000) for allocation. The loans outstanding were £5 000 (£1 000 000) but the interest paid thereon is seemingly taken into account elsewhere than in the final accounts presented since only £14 (£2 800) is shown therein which is less than the as yet not repaid £2 000 (£400 000) loan from Thomas Nelson would have required at 5% i.e. £100 (£20 000).

Trade creditors were well managed in both years standing at £1 884 (£376 000) in 1911 and at £1 417 (£283 400) in 1918, which latter figure is particularly satisfactory. Stock on hand was also satisfactory in both years once again but especially so in 1918. The comparative figures were 1911 £3 026 (£605 200) and 1918 £2 951 (£590 200).

By 1919 it was clear that the Trust had survived the Great War as a viable if not spectacular temperance entity. But it was also true that the shareholders were as much absentees from the public houses themselves as they had been at the Trust's foundation. None had ever lived in Prestonpans or indeed, apart from Edinburgh, in the other towns where the Trust's Gothenburg public houses were acquired or established. John Ross had been inactive for a decade. Maybe not surprisingly the four directors declared to the Registrar of Companies in Edinburgh on 26th June 1919, just four months before the sale to Trust Houses Limited at 227 Strand, London on October 21st, included just one of the original Temperance Team in the person of C H Scott Plummer, the landowner from Selkirk, who still owned 800 shares or 6%

The others were all new faces. Leslie Moubray from Aberdour owned 100 shares or under 1%; Charles Balfour

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from Kelso owned 350 or 2.6% and Charles Douglas from Lesmahagow who together with his wife Anne owned 2 500 shares or 19%.

The Executors of the late Thomas Nelson III, George Wilson and James Roxburgh held 2 000, 50 and 500 respectively (23.2%). George Tod, the Merchant at the time the Trust was established in 1901 and holder in 1908 of 4 000 shares or 30% had sold his stake completely which analysis shows Charles Douglas with his wife and a presumed relative Mrs Margaret Pantagalli of Villa del Gelsomino in Florence, Italy (who held 1 500) had between them acquired. Charles Douglas was a Member of Parliament incidentally when his name had appeared previously in temperance literature as a Trustee of the Glasgow Public House Trust established there one month ahead of the East of Scotland in March 1901.

Other Executors also held 805 shares or 6% for the estates of names from the first 10 subscribers in 1901. Maggie Fewell has been quoted earlier as saying that many of the founders had been lost in the Great War, and this must have implied more than just Thomas Nelson III at the Battle of Arras. So it was unavoidably the time to pass the baton to other hands and the hands it passed to clearly resolved, with the majority of shareholders, to sell to that enterprise in England that had greater critical mass and managerial leadership and which espoused similar temperance goals.

The shareholders did include senior figures who could have stepped forward. Sir William Haldane, who had married Thomas Nelson III's sister Margaret held a small stake. So did Sir Michael Nair and interestingly Sir Edward Tennant who was HM Lord Lieutenant for Peebles and had been Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland from 1911/1914 as well as MP for Salisbury from 1906–1910 during the Great Liberal Reform Government. Sir Edward was raised to the peerage as Baron Glenconner in 1911. His great nephew as Sir Anthony Tennant was later to become a director of Watney Mann & Truman then Chairman of Grand Metropolitan 1977–1987, and finally Chairman of Trust House Forte from 1989–1992, long after *The Goth* had been sold on by them to Bass.

It is not clear at what price the shareholders sold the Trust across to Trust Houses Limited in 1919, but since the true yield was nearer to 10% not 5%, unless Trust Houses agreed to sustain the allocation of surplus profits to local communities which clearly Maggie Fewell states that they did not in respect

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of *The Goth*, then a premium on the original par value should have been realised. The Memorandum of Association Clause F required that any surplus achieved above par value of £1 on the winding up of the Trust could not go to the shareholders if the cumulative dividend of 5% pa had been fully paid (and it had). Any surplus arising was quite specifically to go to the Trustees for the benefit of the local communities.

It seems more than likely that Maggie Fewell's conclusion was incorrect, even though the alienation of working for a London enterprise made it feel like the end of an era. Trust Houses Limited in England were an obvious and appropriate choice because of their common lack of particular local roots and they were far and away the largest and most successful practitioner of Trust House beliefs. They had also been spectacularly successful after the Great War in raising new capital, raising their cumulative dividend ceiling to 7.5%. Sums in the region of £1.5m (£250/300m) had reportedly been raised.

The exiting shareholders having received their dividend and par value were perhaps too careless of what happened to the local community benefits that could and should have arisen by the transfer of assets in such a way at below true market value. Perhaps they were very glad to be given consideration for their shares with a fixed ceiling of 5% pa when higher rates were available. In their defence, however, Trust Houses Limited in England was to stay loyally with the founding temperance goals right up until it was absorbed into Sir Charles (now Lord) Forte's Group in 1971 to become part of the Trust House Forte Group, although they had previously sold *The Goth* to Bass Ratcliff & Gretton in 1965 for £15 400 (£300 000) as a going concern. (For the record, it was still known in 1965 as The Trust Tavern but thereafter changed its name to The Forth Tavern under Bass ownership. It was only after a complete refurbishment in 1986 that *The Goth* was, finally, legally renamed The Gothenburg at its reopening under the Bass associate in Scotland, Tennent Caledonian.)

How the final shareholder value of Trust Houses Limited was allocated via Trustees when it merged with Forte in 1971 is less than apparent. That none of the benefit arising accrued to the community at large in Prestonpans at that time is crystal clear; and neither did any accrue to Prestonpans when the local *Goth* assets were sold by Trust Houses Limited to Bass in 1965. As such the protection deliberately written into Clause F was ignored. However, in the light of the ultimate financial collapse of *The Goth* in the 1990s the chances of success for

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any No Win No Cost legal action instituted to seek recovery seem remote in the extreme.

### 3. THE GOTHENBURG MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN AT LARGE

It was observed earlier, not unkindly, that the East of Scotland Public House Trust was a copycat initiative. And so it was although it preceded Earl Grey's London based Trust Houses Limited in the Home Counties by two years. The movement at the end of the 19th and start of the 20th Century is well described and analysed by Joseph Rowntree & Arthur Sherwell in *British 'Gothenburg' Experiments and Public House Trusts*. A choir of bishops, canons and lesser clergy, together with MPs gave support to the principles in an Appendix. Three especially famous figures of the times also gave support – Charles Booth who founded the Salvation Army, Sidney Webb and J Keir Hardie. Keir Hardie wrote:

*“It is no figure of speech to say that this volume marks the beginning of a new epoch of the temperance movement. I cordially thank the authors for having brought temperance reform within the sphere of the practical.”*

That was truly its attraction at the turn of the Century – the chance to do something practical. The fact that the model could only act as an exemplar, and that it was unrealistic in the long run to expect a very extensive penetration of the market with this style of enterprise, was barely articulated. Maybe it was well thought upon by the likes of John Ross, but the literature was so alive with zeal there was little room for much downside discussion. It seems reminiscent of the dot.com zeal one hundred years later that we have so lately experienced.

#### 3.1 The Principles and Conditions of Success

There were a series of well articulated principles that all Gothenburg style initiatives espoused which were seen as vital

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for 'success'. This was true whether they were philanthropic initiatives by sole individuals such as the Rev. Osbert Mordaunt who found himself trustee of the village pub the Boar's Head from 1877 as part of his living in Hampton Lucy, Warwick, or the institutional initiatives of Earl Grey in July 1901 before he left to take up office in Ottawa as Governor General of Canada that had by then already given rise to five 'non specific' Public House Trusts in Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Northumberland, Kent and Belfast as well as our own in East of Scotland. They also applied to a sister movement commenced in 1896 by the Bishop of Chester and Major Craufurd known as The People's Refreshment House Association. Major Craufurd had become involved because of his service with military canteens.

### *Success Meant ....*

Success for the temperance movement meant: a substantial reduction in the normal expenditure upon drink. That was the beginning and the end of the matter. Some 6/- (£60) per week, one sixth of the average income of a working class family at the time, was estimated by social reformers as being expended on drink. It was too much. It was detrimental.

*"It left no sufficient margin for the maintenance of that standard of physical and mental efficiency which is now seen to be of primary importance in the industrial competition of nations".*

### *Means to Achieve Success ....*

Wisely setting aside the prohibition of alcohol as unrealisable, the means available to achieve success were seen as follows:

- Pre-emption of new licences by Temperance Trust Houses
- Limitations of opening hours
- Elimination of credit
- Disinterested management of the sales of alcohol
- Bonuses for sale of non alcoholic drinks
- Sale of food in public houses
- Making the public house environment less conducive to heavy drinkers
- Publishing a Black List and banning badly behaved drinkers
- Encouraging alternative recreation activities

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And if Trust Houses or Provident or Co-operative Societies could not achieve success for lack of sufficient access to capital or whysoever:

- Control by State or Municipal monopoly of retail ownership

### *Conditions for Success ....*

Five Conditions were set forth for achieving success by Rowntree and Sherwell:

- (i) *The elimination of private profit from the sale of alcoholic drink*

This principle was presented to ensure that those who owned or managed public houses would have no incentive to maximise alcohol sales. Indeed, by alternative bonus structures other sales, of less costly drink or beneficial food, could be made instead.

Shareholders such as are implicit in the model must be variously structured so as to be disinterested in alcohol sales.

- (ii) *Public cupidity must not take the place of private cupidity*

This principle sought to avoid incentivisation to create surpluses for any public use other than diversionary recreation. In particular the diversion of surpluses to activities that should properly be undertaken by civic authorities should be abhorred. This latter feature was a great weakness in the Swedish/Norwegian structures of Municipal ownership, but was also occurring as with Fife Coal Company and John Ross' initiatives making Hill of Beath allocations to electric street lighting and giving Kelty sponsorship to a district nurse. How did this achieve a reduction of alcohol drinking? Did its undoubted usefulness as a source of funding not rather encourage it?

The People's Refreshment House Association reported similarly in 1900 and 1901 that much of its surplus was going into civic projects not recreation as follows:

<i>Sparkford:</i>	£15 (£3 000) to improved water supply and £14 (£2 800) to the local School
<i>Hoar Cross:</i>	£10 + £6 (£3 200) to the construction of a fountain
<i>Tunstall:</i>	£30 + £23 (£10 600) to the District Nurse Fund

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<i>Broad Clyst:</i>	£15 (£2 000) each to the Nursing Fund, The Clothing Club and Village lamps on the green
<i>Thorney:</i>	£28 (£5 600) to the Mutual Improvement Society, £9 (£1 800) each to The Foal Show and the Horticultural Society, and £5 (£1 000) to Peterborough Infirmary.
<i>Plymstock:</i>	£11 (£2 200) to the Village Parish reading room
<i>Flax Bourton:</i>	£17 (£3 400) to the Voluntary School Fund.

Overall, Rowntree and Sherwell calculated that 65% was being allocated to civic activities across the British Isles with only 35% going to counter attractions to drinking alcohol.

*(iii) Trust Houses must have a Monopoly of retail on and off licences in any town where they were established*

In the absence of State or Municipal ownership structures this principle, whilst appreciated, is not likely to be realised except in small communities, such as mining towns and rural areas. The cost of acquiring all the houses in any large town would be prohibitive.

Its philosophical desirability was well illustrated in Kelty where John Ross had six others to compete with, and there was no evidence that temperance ‘success’ as defined above had been gained in 1901 according to its Chief of Police. What had been gained was an exemplar model of how to run a public house and the return of surplus profits to the local community.

*(iv) There must be full liberation of the progressive sentiment in the locality*

This principle required localities to have a large measure of self government in relation to traffic in alcohol so that they supported its activities. It will be recalled that John Ross was chastised for ignoring the plebiscite in Kelty and proceeding with those who were his supporters.

*(v) That the Companies concerned must have for their object a distinct temperance end to which commercial considerations must be strictly subordinated.*

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This fifth principle, like the first which is partly duplicates, begs the question of where precisely the funding will come from apart from the State or Municipality. If the whole endeavour is to be careless of commercial considerations only the deeply conscientious or the ego-trippers will be willing to provide the necessary capital funding to make any major impact.

The People's Refreshment House Association interestingly side stepped this by not acquiring or building new premises but by renting them. If in-house purchases were high enough, and an annual surplus can be realised, then the working capital arising from a no credit policy and reasonable trade terms with suppliers can readily be seen to meet the needs of a going concern.

Perhaps not surprisingly, Rowntree and Sherwell conclude that their recommended way forward was to municipalise/ confer on a local monopoly company the power to organise and control the retail traffic in alcohol. It should be done within a framework of central State control which would receive all profits arising and allocate them to the provision and maintenance of counter attractions to the public house. The balance should accrue to the national exchequer. Each community would receive a grant from the State equal to its population not to the profits it generated. Finally each and every locality should have the right to prohibit the liquor traffic in part or altogether if it so chose.

These recommendations truly came of age in the British Isles in the State Management Scheme in Carlisle, introduced in 1915 and finally concluded in 1971 when the Member of Parliament for Penrith, William Whitelaw later Viscount Whitelaw, was Secretary of State for Home Affairs and held State responsibility for it. We shall return to that later.

### 3.2 Earl Grey's Central Association

Earl Grey's leadership and inspirational role in the Gothenburg movement was late arriving, but swiftly became clear. He wrote a definitive letter to the Licensing Magistrates in Northumberland, his home county on September 6th 1900 pointing out the commercial implications of a licence recently granted to him as chief landowner in the district of Broomhill. No sooner had he received it than it was pointed out to him

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that he had realised an asset that could be sold for £10 000 (£2m). He considered that such a monopoly being conferred by the State ought to belong not to any individual but to the community. Accordingly he made arrangements for surplus profits after a dividend cap of 10% (half for dividend and half for redemption of capital) to be expended by Trustees for the benefit of the community of Broomhill. He went further asking that in future the Licensing Magistrates should prefer those acting under Gothenburg principles in the grant of any new licences.

Writing subsequently to *The Times* on December 12th in the same year he announced that he was setting in hand the incorporation of several Public House Trust Companies for London and around the provinces. In due course Trust Houses Limited for the Home Counties was specifically established and went forward to become the major trust house actor across the nation over the next 70 years.

He wrote again to *The Times* on January 16th 1901 asserting that the establishment of the Central Public House Association and its campaign to develop a nationwide pattern of Companies and share the challenges together was not a threat to existing licensees. As he had originally postulated to the Licensing Magistrates in Northumberland, he wished to secure the new licences becoming available or to acquire for a fair price those who wished to sell or rent their premises.

### 4. 30 YEARS ON: THE ROYAL COMMISSIONS ON LICENSING

In the search for intelligence on how the Gothenburg Movement fared over the first three decades of the 20th Century there is no better source than the Minutes of Evidence provided to the Royal Commissions on Licensing established for England & Wales and for Scotland chaired by the Lords Amulree and Mackay respectively that reported in 1931. The major nationalisation initiative taken during the Great War to secure temperance in Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Firth was assessed, as were the activities of all the major activist groups still present at that time. Lord Novar gave evidence on his own Bill tabled in the Lords and on the conduct of affairs in the East of Scotland Public House Trust. The conclusions of Lord Southborough's Committee on Disinterested Management

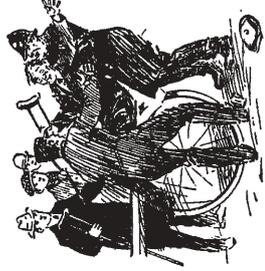
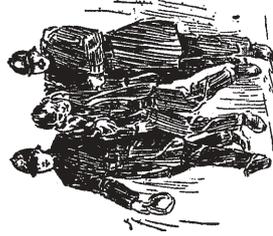
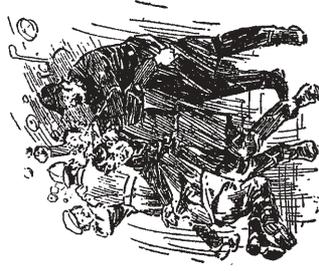
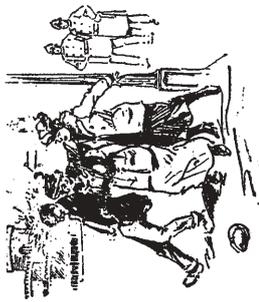
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of Public Houses were debated. The outcomes of the several local option plebiscites authorised from 1920 under the Temperance (Scotland) Act of 1913 were evaluated.

### **4.1 State Management in Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty from 1915/1916**

The circumstances which gave rise to the nationalisation of the public houses and breweries first in Gretna and then in Carlisle and Cromarty were hardly those which Rowntree and Sherwell would have envisioned. The circumstances were wholly extraordinary, caused not by an omnipresent challenge of excessive drinking but a massive influx of some 15 000, mainly Irish, workers into munitions factories. The newly created factories were out of town but as with the coal mines of the late 19th century there were virtually no facilities on site for relaxation or merriment. Accordingly this army of munitioneers descended on Gretna and Carlisle of an evening turning the town and the City upside down. Convictions for drunkenness rose by more than 300% in 1916. At Cromarty Firth it was the massive expansion of the naval base that created the conditions for an equally disastrous outcome. The Ministry of Munitions and the Admiralty both asked the Control Board to seek a remedy. Rather than following the mining companies' earlier example and creating additional on site facilities with the cooperation of the breweries or on a Gothenburg model, the nationalisation option was swiftly adopted. That it was so swift was because it was wartime and the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) had sweeping powers under Defence of the Realm Regulations in 1915. Because there was such an apparent crisis it was conducted with little vocal opposition or complaint and those who were taken into State ownership were compensated at full market value.

Because of the previous twenty years of temperance debate the Control Board had a well thought through template to adopt. A State Management Scheme was introduced in Carlisle in July 1916 and was implemented by October. It was comprehensive, creating a local monopoly of retail trade. It took over 116 licences and all three local breweries, closing all but one. It did not seek to meet the excess demand for social activity and merriment by making greater provision, rather it swiftly closed 58 or 50% of the licences down. Off licences



DRUNK WITH TWO GAMES, MANY  
GLOVES IN HIS POCKET.

WOODED DOWN THE  
TICKET COLLECTOR  
AT THE CITADEL STATION.

TO THE SCISSOR ON AN  
APPALANCE.

TO THE VIEWER POUCHERON  
TO CLARE ALBERT HALL.

FROM THE ALBERT HALL,  
TO THE POLICE STATION.

DOWN WITH THE  
BOTTLES AND CRANES  
D. R. H. E.

GOING OUT STRAIGHT.

A few scenes in Carlisle after several months of state purchase and "disinterested management" under the Liquor Traffic Central Control Board

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were also reduced by 87% from 100 to 13, and Grocers' licences eliminated altogether. Similar decisions were taken earlier for Gretna and Cromarty but they were on a much smaller scale and there were no local breweries. The smaller number of drinking premises available made the challenge of supervision and policing that much more tractable. In Gretna and Cromarty Firth taken together licenses fell to 30 with 4 off licences.

Simply withdrawing facilities alone was never likely to resolve the problem of course. It would simply have led to unsustainable overcrowding at those remaining. As rapidly as it could, the State Management Scheme introduced the principles of disinterested management in all its facilities; redesigned their interiors to discourage perpendicular drinking at bars by the provision of tables and chairs and removing snugs; banned treating others to drinks; introduced hot and cold meals at cheap prices; introduced games such as billiards and clock golf in association with and in the public houses; and removed all advertising to encourage drinking both inside and out.

When the war ended the exceptional cause of the crisis situation disappeared. But Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Firth had a fortunate legacy. Licences had been dramatically reduced by 50% and major improvements had been made to all the remaining facilities. In 1921 the patterns established by the Central Control Board under the wartime regulations were deliberately continued under Schedule III of the Licensing Act giving the Secretaries of State for Home Affairs and for Scotland power to continue the monopolies. It was opined by reformers that these areas were already exemplars of better temperance provision and that their continuance as experiments in peace time would provide comprehensive evidence of the superiority of such social control processes over such provision as breweries and private landlords might make motivated, as they were characterised, solely by profit.

By the time of the Royal Commissions in 1930/1931 the temperance lobby that believed such monopoly social ownership was superior was called to the bar to provide the evidence. All three State Management districts were able to demonstrate that as even as disinterested monopolists they were effectively paying a dividend to central government of 10% on a mutually 'agreed' capital asset base, having already repaid the initial loan finance that was advanced by the Control Board from 1916 to compensate those who had lost

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their assets and to fund the programme of improvements. They had indeed followed their mandate well and not taken the opportunity inherent in a monopoly to exploit the situation. But there was no conclusive evidence that their activities as disinterested managers of the liquor traffic in the State Management Districts created greater sobriety than had been achieved elsewhere.

In Scotland Lord Mackay's Royal Commission recommended that the State Management Districts of Greta and Cromarty Firth be returned to the control of the Licensing Boards and the State Management experiment discontinued. In England and Wales the recommendation was for the continuation of the Carlisle monopoly, indeed for its extension to cover small inconsistencies, under a Board of Management reporting to Parliament. Further for England and Wales, where appropriate to accelerate a restructuring of licences that local Licensing Authorities were unable or unwilling to achieve, the template was commended to the Home Secretary.

### 4.2 Trust Houses and People's Refreshment Rooms

*Eric Spence* was Chief Constable of Carlisle from 1913 till 1928. He had just retired when he gave evidence to Lord Amulree's Royal Commission and had of course continuous experience of the whole experiment there. Perhaps most significant was his expression of admiration for Trust Houses and People's Refreshment Rooms which he characterised as "not very much different from the Carlisle scheme. We know they were only able to get one house in any town or in two cases two houses, but they have improved their houses, and their great idea is the sale of food rather than the sale of drink." [Qn. 20692]

"... I am a great believer in Trust Houses. I have been in practically every Trust House that the Company have [an almost unbelievable claim in fact], and I think their's is an ideal scheme. But of course they are limited by their capital..." [Qn. 20694]

*Barry Holderness*, General Manager of the People's Refreshment House Association also gave detailed evidence [Qns. 18067-18507]. He too had long experience having worked with the Association for 26 years but he seemingly disappointed the Commissioners by focusing almost

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exclusively on the problems posed by the emergence of Clubs as venues for alcohol. He said little of the successes achieved in the 180 Refreshment Houses created over the 30 years of the Association's existence.

*Reginald Cripps*, Secretary of the Central Public House Trust Association, also appeared [Qns. 17371–17793]. Arthur Sherwell, one of the Commissioners who had in fact written with Rowntree as described earlier on the Gothenburg Movement in 1906, led the questioning. After commencement in 1901 under Lord Grey's leadership before he went off to Canada as Governor General, the Central Association had 11 independent member Trusts in England, 4 in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. By 1904 the Central association had, according to Cripps, practically completed its pioneering work and had 33 Members in England but still only 4 in Scotland and 1 in Ireland. Over the following years amalgamations took place and three major Trusts emerged – The People's Refreshment, Trust Houses Limited (which took over the East of Scotland Public House Trust its 16 licences in 1919 including *The Goth*) and the Western Counties Trust. Cripps reported that some £2.25 million (£340m) of capital excluding loans and mortgages was deployed nationwide by members of the Association and Trust Houses Limited – and Trust Houses Limited was the dominant participant with £1.5m (£250/£300m) of share capital promising a 7% Cumulative dividend. They had some 181 public houses by 1930 out of the national Trust House total of 421. (421 was less than 0.5% of the total number of licences nationwide).

In cross examination Sherwell elicited from Cripps that no changes had occurred in the fundamental beliefs of the Trust House movement. But there was little zeal left for monopoly rights and quite specifically the Association asked for 'No Favours'. But there were unfair aspects to the licensing system including the increase of licence fees when improvements not connected with the licence were made to premises. And the matter of Clubs being able to compete unfairly was again raised. Furthermore the myth that Trust Houses were not tied was exploded. Certainly they were not tied to a brewery but each local manager had no discretion to choose which beers to carry. That was a given, and determined by central policies and deals.

*William Madden* was the main representative of management appearing before the Commission in England & Wales [Qns.

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18508–18718]. He was Managing Director of 17 houses in the Surrey Public House Trust Company that had been founded in 1901. It had a ceiling on the shareholders dividend of 7% Cumulative and £100 000 (£15m) in 400 000 issued 5/- shares. He again showed no zeal after 25 years in the movement. His concerns were the pattern of opening hours at weekends and bank holidays and a desire for the reform of unlimited liability for safekeeping of cars (deemed in law to be a carriage) parked at premises that was a carry over from the Innkeepers' Liability Act of 1863 when the mode of conveyance was horse and carriage and they were housed in stables under careful supervision. He was also mesmerised by the challenge of necessarily serving food to anything up to 100 people emerging from a charabanc. Finally he was greatly concerned that Applications for Licences under The Licensing (Consolidation) Act 1910 must be attached to the door of the church or chapel in the area, which gave offence to abstainers in the churches and chapels concerned.

In Scotland, Lord Mackay's Commission heard evidence from three temperance advocates as well as from Lord Novar. Two were Justices of the Peace in addition to their temperance roles. *John Gordon* [Qns. 9174–9268] was Secretary of the Scottish Temperance Alliance and presented useful statistical analyses of licences across Scotland tabulated against population levels, death rates per 1000, infantile death rates per 1000 and the percentage of illegitimate births occurring. He then became hopelessly embroiled in cause and effect debate about alcohol, mortality and illegitimacy. He asserted licences must be reduced and that no compensation (as had satisfactorily occurred in the State Management Districts) should be paid to those who lost such licences.

*Andrew Ballantyne* appeared [Qns 8713–8959] on behalf of the Scottish Temperance Legislation Board and as General Manager the Public House Trust (Glasgow District). His Trust was formed in 1901 by Sir John Mann and by July 1930 had acquired ownership of eight hotels and two public houses, had licences for four additional hotels and three public houses, and a luncheon and tea room. His Trust paid a 5% Cumulative dividend with surplus profits going to Trustees.

Ballantyne urged the Commission to accept that the Temperance Act, 1913, had failed in Scotland and that a Liquor Control Board for Scotland should be appointed to replace Licensing Courts. The State Management Districts

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would be taken over by the new Control Board and a pattern of implementation of disinterested management would be installed for such other licences in areas wishing that outcome by local polls. Compensation was considered an appropriate approach. His Board believed they had failed to make major progress because Licensing Magistrates deliberately prevented it by granting competitive licences nearby but there had been noteworthy progress including a licence from Lord Glenconner at his works and at Harland & Wolff in Govan. In subsequent questioning he was proud to report that his Trust had provided *in cumulo* some £8 000 (£1.5m) for local community and recreational purposes. He cited a bowling green and a public park as major facilities, but went on to emphasise that three times as much as had gone to the Trustees had been spent on improving the properties to make them much more conducive to sobriety.

The third key Scottish witness was *William Reid*, [Qns. 8960–9033] on behalf of Disinterested Management Public House Societies from West Fife – the ancestral home of Scotland’s Gothenburg Movement and of course where John Ross (now Sir John Ross) began at Hill o’ Beath in 1899. William Reid had worked in those early days with John Ross. In comparison with the Trusts inspired by Lord Grey’s Central Association, the far greater extent of benefits accruing to the local community by 1927 was immediately demonstrated. Every Society outperformed the Glasgow Trust by over 200% with far fewer houses and a quite different structure of its capital under Industrial and Provident Society Acts of 1893 & 1901:

***Kelty Public House Society (3 houses)***

*Net Profits: £48 563 (£7.3m) Interest Paid: £12 236 (£1.8m) Grants: £13 924 (£2m)*

***Dunfermline Public House Society (5 houses)***

*Net Profits: £44 928 (£6.7m) Interest Paid: £8 879 (£1.3m) Grants: £16 884 (£2.5m)*

***Cowdenbeath Public House Society (3 houses)***

*Net Profits: £26 880 (£4m) Interest Paid: £3 935 (£600 000) Grants: £18 931 (£2.8m)*

Reid argued that with such demonstrable benefits to the local communities, Licensing Magistrates should give preference in

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granting licences to Disinterested Management Gothenburg initiatives that limited themselves to a maximum 7.5% cumulative dividend or interest with the surplus devoted to the local community. This, it must be noted, was from a position of strength in the County of Fife where Gothenburgs held not 0.5% but just short of 10% of all licences (24/255). In Dunfermline they held just over 20% or 12/58.

At least one Commissioner was puzzled why, if so much benefit could be returned to the community, the Trust Houses would not seek to maximise alcohol sales so as to maximise grants available since the return on shares had a fixed ceiling. Reid affirmed that whilst that might seem to be a logical conclusion, the Trusts were committed to sobriety and to the sale of non-alcoholic merchandise to maximise grants.

### 4.3 Lord Novar's Contribution

It was one of the delights of historical research into *The Goth* to happen across the evidence given by Lord Novar [Qns. 2502–2632]. As we have seen earlier, he was one of the founding directors before departing to Australia in the Great War, returning to be Secretary of State for Scotland with Bonar Law and Baldwin. He appeared with Professor Bailey on behalf of the Scottish Public House Reform League, of which he was President and Professor Bailey was Vice Chairman, which had been founded in 1923. The League was neither for or against any given pattern of ownership; it sought sobriety through improvement of facilities everywhere.

Novar was uncompromising in the view that prohibition had failed in the USA and Canada, indeed had made matters worse. Public houses were part of the fabric of society and they had to change their nature, be reformed. He believed good progress had already been made over the last 30 years and that those who owned and managed the public houses must be encouraged in every possible way to continue. In particular perpendicular as opposed to sedentary drinking still persisted in many cities. To these ends, Novar had introduced his own Private Bill into the Lords in 1925, inter alia to encourage and facilitate disinterested management, but after successful 1st and 2nd Readings there it had been held over pending the Report of Lord Southborough on Disinterested Management that the Home Secretary had commissioned. That Report when it had appeared seriously questioned

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whether there was such a meaningful construct as disinterestedness as opposed to interested-ness. No owner of a public house per se was seeking to encourage drunkenness and if it all too frequently occurred it endangered the licence held. They encouraged the creation of an appropriate surplus for their own declared ends.

However, Novar's Bill was perhaps most significant for its very shrewd intention to suspend the Triennial Plebiscites authorised throughout Scotland under the Temperance Act 1913 for a period of 11 years so that public house owners could bring their premises into appropriate good order. It was proposed that, with a prospective warning of this nature given, excellent and wholly congruent results could be anticipated. As a corollary to these proposals he paid especial attention to the compensation for licences lost in the best interests of the community with a general charge on those remaining as the basis for funding.

It was readily apparent from Novar's evidence, which Lord Mackay treated with more deference than had been shown to many other temperance witnesses, that he had not joined in the establishment of the East of Scotland Public House Trust in 1901 on a whim or for an ego trip. He described his career from his first involvement with public house licensing in 1881, but also acknowledged that his current mentor for his Bill was Lord Salvesen who was away in South Africa. He shared his experiences of temperance movements in Finland and visits to Gothenburg and Russia. Of especial interest he glowingly recalled and defended being "on the executive of (our) Scottish Public House Trust which held 16 licences, (which being) a larger trust system of handing over profits to another trust to be expended on counter-attractions in localities, with or without a licence, is superior to that under which the local committee of a migratory population supplies a village with benefits in proportion to the amount of liquor it consumes".

When invited to comment on Lord Southborough's conclusions in his Report on Disinterested Management he took the opportunity to observe that his experience with the East of Scotland Public House Trust had certainly seemed to him "fairly disinterested".

*"That matter gave us a good deal of trouble and we had to look into how these public houses were conducted. A great deal depended on the managers we got. The managers had no bonus on the sales of alcoholic*

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*refreshments but they were paid a bonus on the non-alcoholic refreshments they sold. We thus stimulated the consumption of non-alcoholic refreshments. The money that was put into the trust yielded 5%. Everything else by way of profits was handed over to another body of trustees. One of them I know was the late convenor and present Lord Lieutenant of Fife, and they distributed the profits to counter-attractions.*

*“They made dancehalls. In one village, in Glenraig, they danced in the public streets and in that case the trustees saw fit to erect a dance hall. Then there were bowling greens, and I think even the nurses got a grant from the trustees, but we had nothing to do with that. They divided our profits not only where the profits were made but in places without licences at all. I call that disinterested.”*

Novar was only too well aware of the difficulties of making the disinterested trust model work without a local monopoly and he was quick to point out, agreeing thereby with the Chief Constable of Carlisle, that the State Management Districts in Cromarty Firth and Gretna gave excellent examples of what could be achieved with a monopoly. But he felt his Bill in 1925 had offered a sensible approach to advancing the matter.

*“I do not speak as a crank or fanatic; I speak as an administrator”.*

### 4.4 Local Option Plebiscites

If the State Management Scheme in Carlisle was the high-water mark for nationalisation/ municipalisation in Britain then the Temperance (Scotland) Act of 1913 was the same for the prohibitionists. We have seen in discussion above that by 1930 commentators had written it off, but not because of its disastrous failure in the US. As enacted it was administratively impracticable as well as usurping the authority of Licensing Magistrates.

The 1913 Act authorised the holding of Triennial Plebiscites commencing June 1st 1920, i.e. eight years after the Bill's introduction, for each community to determine whether (i) to issue no licences for the sale of liquor except to those residing and/ or dining at inns, hotels and restaurants and even then no

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bar per se may be provided; (ii) to reduce the overall number of licences by 25%; or (iii) to make no change. Each elector had a single vote but if an insufficiency of votes occurred for (i) above, they were to be transferred to (ii). A sufficiency of votes meant 55% in favour being at least 35% of those entitled to vote. A valid Requisition to hold such a Plebiscite required not less than 10% of the locality's electors to sign it.

The moratorium on introducing the provisions was, as in Lord Novar's later unsuccessful Bill in 1925, intended to give local public house owners and breweries the opportunity to conduct their businesses in such manner as to make the local opt out unnecessary. But of course the Great War intervened and perhaps affected any major focus on achieving that. It was in many eyes, however, seen as ample justification for no offer of compensation when licences were discontinued.

The impracticality of the Act's provisions lay most especially in its triennial review. Licences lost either totally or by 25% limitation led to strenuous efforts for their reinstatement. There was no certainty that under a vote for limitation to 75% of the preceding levels that improvements would take place, indeed the imminent threat of withdrawal by plebiscite made them less likely since their investment payback was certainly well beyond three years. Prohibitionists who lost a first Plebiscite altogether continued to campaign for their cause thereby creating uncertainty. As Lord Novar argued, the Licensing Magistrates were better able than a popular vote to provide the necessary continuity for improved facilities to continue to emerge. But without coherent approaches to compensation there was little hope that Licensing Magistrates would take the decisive and at times draconian action necessary to eliminate large numbers of unnecessary licences.

As with prohibition in the US, the Temperance (Scotland) Act of 1913 was seen to exacerbate rather than ameliorate the problem.

### **4.5 The Temperance Verdict in 1931 as an Obituary**

Temperance organisations singularly failed to gain any further institutionalisation of their goals in the laws of the land as a result of the two Royal Commissions. They had lost the zeal of their cause as the national provision by brewers and others emulated the very pattern of facility they had championed.

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The brewery trade had seen the writing on the wall of nationalisation and municipalisation and reformed itself. It will be recalled that James Fewell had moved in 1927 from *The Goth* to Catford, South East London, to work in a splendid facility there which provided all manner of recreation in a public house owned by Barclay Perkins.

The Royal Commissions accepted that Public House Trusts and People's Refreshment Rooms had demonstrated well a better way to design the public house as an important centre for a sober local social life, and that the State Management Districts in Scotland and Carlisle had honourably pursued disinterested management and improved facilities most specifically. But they saw no need or desirability to replace the emerging, reforming patterns of private provision along similar lines with a statutorily enforced provident/ fixed dividend/ disinterested preferred system of licences. They put their faith in Licensing Magistrates seeing the job through not the State or local Popular Opinion via triennial plebiscite. Only in 'exceptional circumstances' (such as had occasioned the Carlisle initiative in 1915) did Lord Amulree's Commission for England & Wales see any extension beyond Carlisle for State Management in any 'additional' areas. Indeed, Lord Mackay's Commissioners in Scotland recommended its total discontinuance in Cromarty Firth and Gretna forthwith. Carlisle, however was to be allowed to run on and so it did until 1970, when the only substantive element in the debate was the correct price at which to sell the whole State enterprise to a private brewer.

The Commissioners were also further convinced that it was inappropriate to confer a monopoly on disinterested management to overcome its obvious failure to raise sufficient 5% or 7.5% Cumulative funding, with no capital gains on realisation of equity stakes, to achieve its goals. It seemed far more likely then (in the depths of the 1930s Recession) just as it would in today's world of 21st Century perspectives on Public/Private Finance Initiatives (in the post-Socialist era of 1945/1979), that the private investor could be wisely led to achieve them. In particular they were unconvinced by what we today often hail as the greatest success of the Gothenburg Movement, the local provident society ploughing its surplus back into its own community's recreational infrastructure. Lord Novar robustly presented the view that that was less likely to bring about the macro societal changes required that would give us a more sober nation, north and south of the border.

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Quite simply, Licensing Magistrates were called upon to ensure that their local communities sobered up by wielding the big stick of licence issue and withdrawal. And thus the temperance movement as a major national force was put to rest. What remained in play was not temperance campaigning but provident/ co-operative/ socialistic goals and objectives – and bravo for them. As we shall see when the future plans for *The Goth* are sketched that is what will be back in play on Redburn Road/ High Street Prestonpans. And of course, through it all, Alcoholics Anonymous still makes provisions for individuals in need.

### 5. THE GOTH AND DEAN TAVERN AT NEWTONGRANGE

The Verdict handed down in 1931 by the Royal Commissions meant that everything that has happened since that time has been down to the sheer native ability of disinterested parties to sustain the momentum or grow their portfolio. ‘No Favours’ were asked by Surrey Trust Houses and none were given to them or any others. Trust Houses Limited, which was eventually to merge with Forte in 1970 was the most spectacular residual beneficiary of the Verdict. It became the destination for Public House Trusts finding it all too difficult just as it had been a haven for the East of Scotland Public House Trust in 1919. And by coincidence it was that same year, 1970, that William Whitelaw, MP for Penrith later Viscount Whitelaw, and the Home Secretary in England and Wales, Reginald Maudling, determined the denationalisation of the Carlisle State Management Scheme.

Across this span of history it is an object lesson to see how *The Goth* and Dean Tavern at Newtongrange fared. Dean Tavern worked according to provident rules, *The Goth* under Lord Novar’s “superior” approach.

*The Goth*’s history has been educed here from legal records of property transfers/planning consents/listings and from several personal reminiscences captured for us by Julie Aitken. (We shall be looking for *more* to collate in the near future too.) Dean Tavern’s history is readily available from the excellent book, derived from the Minute Books since 1899 plus extensive local research, *The Dean Tavern: A Gothenburg Experiment* penned by Alasdair Anderson in 1986. It has been

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supplemented by subsequent conversation with its long standing Trust Chairman, Jim Green, who has held that office since 1984.

### 5.1 *The Goth* at Prestonpans

The reminiscences collated by Julie Aitken were as follows:

**Minnie Cowan** was born in Prestonpans in 1912. She was a contemporary of Maggie Fewell, and Maggie's father James was Manager at *The Goth*. Her memories reinforce the description we have from Maggie Fewell in the twenties. It was a high class establishment determined to offer and maintain good social standards and offer good food. But by the late 1940s its profile had seemingly changed. Sobriety had lost its way under Trust Houses leadership from London.

*“When I was at Prestonpans Public School [the “Grey School” – now demolished and the site of Grey School Corner amenity housing] the teachers used to go along to The Goth for their lunch – they did lovely meals. Some of the teachers from Preston Lodge used to go there too. It was considered a very high class establishment in those days.*

*“I grew up in the Kittle (Cuthill) and the Gothenburg was a Kittle pub – the miners from the ‘Grange socialised there and the ones that stayed home with their wives would send their bairns along to the jug bar for a pitcher of ale. I remember – I’d be about 10 or 11 years old [1922/1923]. Three auld worthies from the Kittle were regulars at The Goth – Mathie Blair, auld Mrs Conner and Mrs Maguire. You would see them slip along the road to The Goth, a’ happed up in their big shawls – sometimes with a bairn wrapped up inside. Guid-livin’ folk used to turn their noses up at them for it was a disgrace, a married woman going into a man’s pub. Folk would say: “There they go, runnin’ the cutter.”, and wee bairns used to run after them shouting “Runnin’ the cutter, runnin’ the cutter”. I cannae remember now what it meant.*

*“I was once invited to a wedding in the (Prestongrange) Miner’s Institute. I only went along oot o’ nosiness for*

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*Prestonpans – when trams ran and the pottery stood opposite and High Street had a bend*

*from Tulloch, Alister, “Prestonpans in Old Picture Postcards”, (European Library 1989)*

*folk were saying that they were having a five storey bride’s cake – like Princess Elizabeth [in 1947] – and I wanted to see for myself. Right enough, the bride was lovely and there was a bride’s cake wi’ five storeys but when it came time tae cut it the happy couple were naewhere to be found. Somebody said they had nipped along to The Goth and we all trooped along to fetch them back. Just as we got there, the door to The Goth burst open and oot rolled the bride into the middle o’ the road – she was fighting with some body or another – and the funny thing was – for all her braw white frock and her bride’s cake like the royalty, she had on a pair o’ navy blue gym knickers!”*

**Tammy Bogie** was born in 1922, and he recalled memories as a young lad in the early thirties. He has no grand memories of sobriety at that date but what drunkenness there was stayed clearly under control.

*“The Goth was the meeting place for the Grange miners, and on a Saturday night you couldnae move in the place, it was that busy. The Grinder – Auld Connachan – he would play the button box accordian for a sing song, and we laddies – I’d a been aboot eight or nine year old – would sit on the sea dyke tae watch for them coming oot*

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*A toast to the new Gothenburg tavern, formerly the Forth Tavern, in Prestonpans, reopened under the new name by Tennent Caledonian Breweries. Tennent's girl June Lake and Councillor Tom Wilson and guests raise their glasses to wish success to the new venture.*

*(Edinburgh Evening News November 18th 1986)*

*at closing. The drink and discussions in the Goth would mean some tempers would be runnin' high and you would maybe get tae see a fight. It never got tae that though for Big Donald, the polis, he would wait at the door for them and as they cam oot he would point and say – right you, you're up that road – you, get along that road there – where are you gaun' you bide the other way, along at the Kittle. There was never any bother, Big Donald sorted them a' oot and made shair they a' got hame tae their ain hooses.*

*“The Grinder didnae just play the button box in the Goth. He was the trainer for the football team, and Sunday was the day the miner's played. Some o' the boys would have sair heids fi the Saturday night and they would kid on they were injured tae get off the pitch. They wud lie on the ground with their een shut, groanin' an' haudin' their leg or whatever, but you couldnae fool the Grinder. He would say, a' gentle like, “Are ye a'right laddie?” then chuck a basin o' cauld water oor them. The laddie wid jump up wi' the fright o' it and the Grinder*

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*would shout “Ye’ve made a miraculous recovery, ye’re fine tae play on.” We would a’ stand on the side lines waitin’ just for that – they [the players] never seemed tae get wise tae it!”*

**Fiona Hunter** was born in 1972 so has much more recent memories of *The Goth*. She worked there after Trust Houses had sold to Bass/Tennant Caledonian. There is no mention from her of the finer points of a first class establishment that James Fewell managed. Quite the reverse it seems although entertainment was being provided.

*“When I was 16/17 years old, I earned pocket money working as a waitress for John Blair’s catering business. I remember working at a funeral tea in The Goth and behind the bar there were all these pottery bowls with names on them – I later found out they were water dishes for the regulars’ dogs, and each one had its particular owner’s name stamped on it. That was service for you!*

*“A friend – who will remain nameless to save his embarrassment – was telling me recently that he and two friends were celebrating a forthcoming wedding through the back of The Goth. They were a bit drunk and started playing a drinking game which involved removing articles of clothing when you lost. An old wifie who was drinking through the front happened to come in on them on her way to the loo, and before the three young men knew what was happening, she had shouted to all her friends to “Come here, there’s strippers on through the back”. The three lads rose to the occasion and put on a show for the ladies, and later learned that the women had gone in the next day, thanked the barman for putting on such great entertainment and requested that strip shows become a regular thing in the Goth!*

*“The Goth was a right “spit and sawdust” pub, a right working man’s pub, but there’s hardly a local that doesnae have some kind of memory of it”.*

**The Goth’s Chronology** (See Appendix 7) captured from legal documents shows that Tennent Caledonian made a major refurbishment of *The Goth* in 1986, finally adopting *The Gothenburg* as the formal name. But by the mid 1990s, after being sold on with the benefit of brewery loans to three

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*The Edwardian bar at The Goth*

Landlords by Tennent Caledonian, it was in a state of total financial collapse in the hands of the third. The Banks, brewery and others were compelled to repossess and sell the property on to recover their own loans. By all accounts *The Goth* was no longer any credit to the town whatever, it was certainly not a pillar of temperance, and the lavatory equipment was not of the standards set in 1908. Mention was made of drugs and prostitution and wild parties; and the beer was reportedly uninspiring. It was into such a context that John & Scott Murray and family stepped in 1998. They closed the Public House and received Planning Consent to turn it into a private residence. They had plans to preserve the fine architectural heritage and the interiors re-opening in due course as a Bistro style facility. It was well past the appointed day for Lord Novar, George Tod, Thomas Nelson, Sir John Ross and the others to turn in their graves.

### 5.2 The Dean Tavern at Newtongrange

Good to tell for that township but sad to record for Prestonpans, Dean Tavern just a few miles away, without benefit of the “superior” system is alive and in good health.

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Over its 100 + years of uninterrupted trading at today's values it has contributed in excess of £1 million to the good of the local community. And from its Minutes Books we know where those surplus profits went. [Not for the first time Prestonpan has lost out to Newtongrange, which also took the Scottish Mining Museum from under our noses.]

The Dean's birth was nowhere as easy as it had been for *The Goth*. Sponsored by the Lothian Coal Company in 1897 their application for a licence on Gothenburg lines was rejected. In 1899 it was subsequently accepted by the Licensing Magistrates voting 19–10, with the support of the Marquis of Lothian whose ancestors had held the Barony of Prestoungrange at the start of the 16th Century and on whose lands it would be located. But that was not the end of the matter. The Licensing Board included three shareholders in the Lothian Coal Company and the losers being those with licences already in the area since 1897 cried foul. An action was raised in the Court of Session. In July Lord Darling reserved judgement and, the licence being still valid, Dean Tavern opened on October 29th 1899. However, Lord Darling ruled in December, after the case continued, that the licence was invalid and so the matter had to go to appeal, but an alternative device to resolve the issue was found before a determination of the appeal had been given. Dean Tavern, on behalf of the Lothian Mining Company, applied for a new licence and those with shares left the bench when the vote was to be taken and yet the application was still carried by 24–7. With this new evidence to hand, Lord Darling was content on May 29th 1900 that a valid licence existed.

The Dean Tavern never issued any share capital. It has been funded throughout by loans. From the Lothian Coal Company and bankers, and from its accumulated surplus. The Committee of Management was a self-perpetuating oligarchy, with members only replaced on their death and then by determination of those remaining, until 1971 when the present Trust was established. The original premises were three houses in a row rented from the Lothian Coal Company, but by 1910 it had accumulated sufficient funds to repay the 5% Start Up loan and to fund a wholly new building which is still in use today. A visit today shows an orderly premises with as much sobriety as might be desired, and good facilities for meetings. It is very much in need of modernised kitchens however. But its magnificent legacy from the past and its continuing pathway to the future arises from its support from its profits for local causes.

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In typical Gothenburg tradition this began with a fine bowling green opened in 1902. After that the focus was on a new premises but the leadership was emboldened to mortgage future profits in 1911 by taking out a loan of some £3 000 (£600 000) from the Lothian Coal Company to build the Newbattle Institute. It provided 3 billiard tables, with settees all around and an alcove for other games; the reading room had eight long tables, newspaper racks and shelves for thousands of books; together with a temperance refreshment room. It had, they asserted, unsurpassed facilities and the membership fee was 1d (say 90 new pence) per fortnight. An extension to provide more scope for billiards, extra games rooms including noisy dominoes and a smoking room opened in March 1914, once again funded by a Lothian Coal Company loan of £2 500 (£500 000). But this was not the end of the provision made as the Great War dawned. In the week before Christmas 1914 the Newtongrange Picture Palace opened at a cost of £6 440 (£1.25m). A second Institute at Easthouses had also been planned but did not occur until 1925 at a cost of £4 000 (£600 000), and that was one of the last substantial buildings constructed by Dean Tavern. Thereafter the surplus funds were largely used to maintain and improve the building already in place.

It might be wondered who were the dynamic entrepreneurs behind this major programme of social improvement because by any comparison today it was most impressive. The answer is that James Hood, who became Managing Director of Lothian Coal Company in 1902 in succession to his father Archibald as joint owner, and Mungo MacKay a brilliant engineer who came to Newtongrange at the turn of the century, were largely the driving force. They both served on the Management Committee and saw to it that what needed to be done was done, and that included housing as well as the social facilities created. Mungo MacKay served until his death in 1939 and through all that time dominated its decisions. He was there when the Local Option Plebiscite was taken in 1920 under the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, seeing the Prohibitionists/ Limitation of Licences electors off by 863/ 217. Indeed it was that year and the next when the sales at the Dean Tavern reached their peak of £15 000 (more than £2m) but fell back by one third the following year. Profits averaged 10% of gross turnover each year. In 1923 this enabled the Dean tavern to fund the building of a new pavilion for Newtongrange Star FC. It was no mean facility and included a

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boxing ring, and rooms for the Pigeon, Quoiting and Miniature Rifle Clubs and yet another for the Radio Association just then founded with the launch of the BBC in 1922. A running track was also provided. The total cost was £5 000 (£750 000).

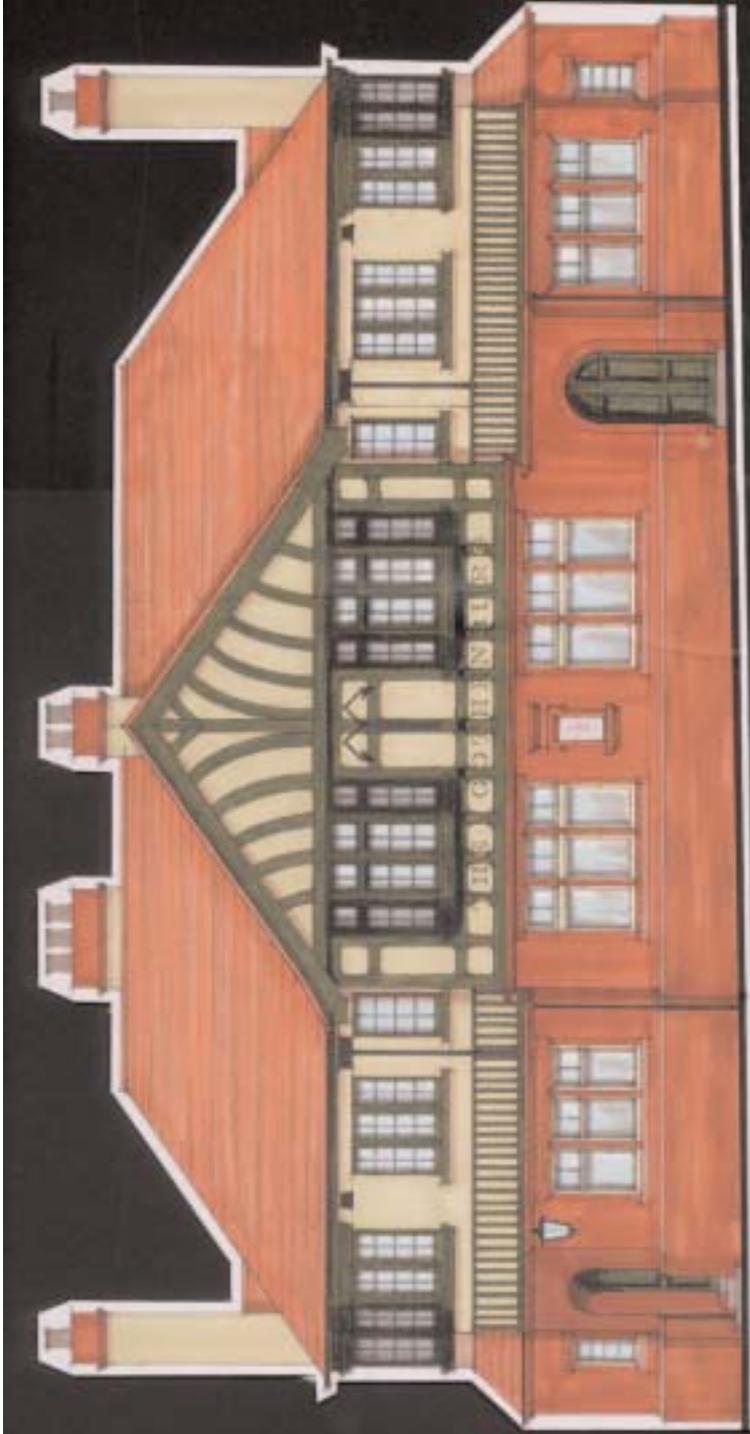
The Second World War brought a massive fall in profits with the worst results at £500 (£50 000) in 1943 since the Committee began. At that time the Institutes were sold to the Welfare Committee of the Coal Owners that was to be replaced after nationalisation by CISWO. But as soon as peace arrived profits soared to £4 800 (£480 000) in 1945/ 1946. But nationalisation loomed and in 1947 the Lothian Coal Company ceased to trade. The final audit of that Company's books showed every penny ever borrowed had been repaid. Murray's Brewery provided free beer to celebrate the Dean Tavern's 50th anniversary in 1949 and the Clerk to the Committee, John Gilmour, proudly announced he had been Clerk for every one of them.

However, new competitive forces were coming into their market, with their sibling bowling club gaining a licence and more besides. The Picture House closed in 1962. The result of these changes was that the Dean Tavern increasingly became a nostalgic spot in the community especially after the mine was eventually closed. Today it is clearly part of the social fabric of the town but not the sine qua non of social and recreational progress. It makes surpluses and distributes them broadly and wisely in the town. It has repaid the loans it received in the 1960s from the brewers Murrays to extend and modernise the premises. But it had no demonstrated plans to reinvent itself with the panache of a Hood or MacKay that will help it fly and show any and all competitors a clean pair of heels. Indeed the Committee since the formation of the Trust in 1970 is made up of institutionally nominated members. Its original driving purpose has long since gone and it is surely only a matter of time now until it too will fade away. The grants made annually are still, of course, appreciated but they are but a miniscule fraction of what they once were. An important restoration project was recently completed with a grant from CISWO not from internally generated reserves.

Anderson had concluded his book in 1986 with the observation that "The Dean is looking remarkably hale and hearty after its 86th birthday and has a long way to go yet" But he did not hint at where that might be ... Certainly its next destination needs articulating sooner rather than later.

It is perhaps a long overdue moment for the baton that we

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*Restoration Plans – North Elevation*

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*Improvements and Restoration Plans – East Elevation*

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so ignobly dropped at *The Goth* in Prestonpans as long ago as 1919 to be picked up again, to encourage a renascent momentum. Certainly there is a new vision of what might and we must certainly hope that we can muster just a fraction of the competence and skill Hood and MacKay brought to the Dean Tavern's affairs in the first quarter of the 20th Century making it such a fine exemplar of the Gothenburg System.

### 6. WHAT REALLY HAPPENED IN SWEDEN IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

The name of Sweden's second largest city has been bandied around in the British Isles for nearly 125 years as a pioneer in encouraging temperance by municipal socialism. Edwin Pratt wrote the definitive early 20th Century book on the subject, *Licensing and Temperance in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 1906*, and the author here followed in his footsteps nearly a century later in August 2002. How much was myth and how much was fact?

#### 6.1 The Establishment of the Vodka Bolag Monopoly in Gothenburg in 1865

Sweden had a problem of nationwide significance in the 19th Century. Almost all rural households distilled their own branwin or vodka from potatoes or corn with 40%/50% alcohol content. To help overcome the problem and at the same time to provide a major source of revenue for State and Municipal governments, such distilling was made illegal unless a fee was paid in 1855, and the counties and municipalities were given authority to govern the retail trade in vodka. It should be noted that the control related only to vodka. Gothenburg (Goteborg in Swedish) was the first City to come up with a scheme that captured the imagination.

After a Committee of Enquiry into Poverty and Drinking, in April 1865 the City's Licensing Magistrates agreed that all licences for the sale of vodka in the City would expire and only 40 of the previous 60 licences would be given instead to the newly established Vodka Bolag. In most instances the old licensees now traded under the authority of the new Bolag so their premises were not purchased. As can be imagined the

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uncompensated and dispossessed were un-amused. This new company, owned by local businessmen, agreed that after a Cumulative Dividend of 5% and appropriate provisions for Reserves, the balance of profits would be allocated 70% to the Municipality, 20% to the State Government in Stockholm, and 10% to local area Agricultural Associations. There was no requirement to allocate these surpluses to recreational activities by any party although good works were demonstrably accomplished. Neither was there any limitation on the prices at which shares in the Bolag could exchange hands as came to be the case in Scotland and England. However, the Bolag was very much expected to spend its income and reserves on the improvement of facilities most particularly the provision of Reading Rooms.

In order to maximise the surplus funds available to government, the reduction of sales revenues was clearly not desirable, and as Pratt demonstrates although some success was achieved with food and non-alcoholic refreshments, the sale of alcohol in off-licences owned by the Bolag grew extensively. Kungsbacka, a market town of 1000 inhabitants but with heavy consumption on market days by incomers held some 30 km from Gothenburg, reputedly managed for many generations to levy no taxation at all on its citizens using its 70% of the surplus profits from its Bolag instead.

As an exercise in the encouragement of temperance, and it was emulated in Norway, it had far less to commend itself than the Danish approach that sought to make Public Houses and Refreshment Houses more open and to ensure that lower alcohol drinks were served. In this movement Carlsberg spotted the trend very early on and made great progress with its sales. It was not until 1917 that rationing was introduced in Gothenburg of 4 litres of vodka per month for men, with only maids permitted to make a similar purchase for ladies. It was a blessing to be old in those times, because the aged had a greater entitlement. A Sweden-wide Prohibition Plebiscite in 1922 was (fortunately for the Bolags and their beneficiaries) marginally defeated. The rationing continued until 1956.

### 6.2 Why Did Gothenburg So Influence Scotland

There is no formal documentary evidence explaining how precisely it was that Charles Carlow, as Managing Director of the Fife Coal Company, with John Ross as his solicitor, decided to adopt what they termed a Gothenburg approach.

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*Swedish bar managed by the Gothenburg Bolag*



*Reading Room provided by the Bolag in Gothenburg*

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The most frequently proffered idea is that Scottish merchants had visited Gothenburg and seen what was happening. Swedish iron ore was being exported to Scotland from Gothenburg, and records at Morrison's Haven also showed strong trade links to there. Interestingly, founding director George Tod of the East of Scotland Public House Trust was described as a 'Merchant', and Lord Novar in 1930 had described him as a key activist, not mentioning Sir John Ross at all. But such a late 19th Century connectivity with Gothenburg is to greatly understate the real shared affinity with Scotland.

When modern Gothenburg was finally constructed as the third successor township on the estuary of the Gota Alv in 1640 by Dutch engineers, with the customary panoply of canals that still determine the City centre today, Scottish merchants were not far behind. If Scots could colonise as far afield as Nova Scotia and Darien in Panama they could certainly trade with Gothenburg straight across the North Sea. As Lord Mayor Jorgen Linder was able to inform the author in 2002, Scotland's early contribution was phenomenal. Chalmers University of Technology in the City was an original creation of David, a Scot of that name; Keiller helped to create the City's first great shipyard; Colin Campbell was the entrepreneur behind the 132 voyages to Canton and the Spice Islands by the Swedish East India Company between 1731 and 1819; Carnegie built the porter brewery and the recipe is still available today albeit as a Carlsberg brand; Scottish merchants including Dickson introduced cotton textile manufacture to the City and its workers staged the first recorded Swedish game of football there in 1892. During the Continental Blockade of mainland Europe by Napoleon from 1806–1815 designed to exclude English and Scottish goods, Gothenburg was the centre for almost all the illegal trade inwards via Denmark and Germany whilst the post-Nelson *Victory* and the fleet stood guard offshore. So great was the influence of the British at that time the City became known as Little England.

### 6.3 The Myth and Facts

It will be readily seen that the Gothenburg System was not much more than a nationwide authorisation of county and municipal monopolies for the traffic in vodka. It was a monopoly conducted by private companies funded by capitalist investors who could see their investment grow per se

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as well as receiving their guaranteed return of 5% Cumulative per annum. A nice proposition frankly. The Municipalities depended on the surplus profits arising as a major contribution to their revenues, even as all their revenues in Kungsbacka! It was a far cry from Scotland's proposition of no capital gains available, no monopoly, trading through Public House Trusts which frequently built or purchased their properties, and covering all alcoholic refreshment not only vodka.

The Gothenburg System was sold in Scotland and England as a philanthropic approach to the encouragement of temperance by disinterested management. And that is indeed what it came to mean in Britain at large for perhaps 50 years or more. Sweden was not doing the same thing at all. In truth in Sweden it was much better characterised as an excellent opportunity greatly to tax the poorer members of the community as they sought merriment and distraction in their vodka, with a subdued and tardy concern for sobriety.

### 7. *THE GOTH'S* SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL AND/OR HISTORIC INTEREST

On January 4th 1985, in particular after the urgings of local Councillor (now Provost) Pat O'Brien who had himself had his wedding reception at *The Goth*, East Lothian District Council wrote to Bass, its owners at that time, giving Notice that The Forth Tavern (as it was then called) had been included in the consolidated list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest Category B ... compiled by the Secretary of State on 21st December 1984. "Such buildings contribute a great deal to the character of our towns and villages," the letter said, "... and one of the main purposes in preparing the list is to support ... the efforts already being made to repair and restore them ... and so they can receive the special consideration they merit."

The preceding pages have surely been well able to demonstrate the Historic Interest which *The Goth* has for our particular town. At the time of the Listing little of what has been written above was known to the current inhabitants of Prestonpans, however. The predominant belief was that it was like the Dean Tavern and had been started by a local group of enthusiasts, which has been shown as very far from the truth. It was in fact the product of Lord Novar's "superior" system

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for encouraging temperance and quite unlike the provident approach in Newtongrange or for that matter in Kelty which was given as a comparator. Neither were *The Goth* or the others cited in the Listing “essentially charitable companies”.

As for Architectural Interest, the great happiness is that despite its several refurbishments over the past 90 years including the Murrays recent commencement of conversion to a private dwelling, almost all the original features are intact except for that famous lavatory equipment.

The Listing ascribes, possibly, Dunn & Findlay as the architects in 1908, and we certainly know it was a loan from the Thomas Nelson family Trusts that funded it. The Arts & Crafts style of the exterior is very widely to be seen south of the border, but in Prestonpans it is quite unique. The north facing façade is accordingly certainly remarkable if not especially imposing but all other elevations are less than distinguished. “The main elevations are in red sandstone ashlar with base course to the ground floor, upper floor brown harled with some sandstone dressings and some timber features”.

The full details of the Listing are given in the exhibit included here, but of particular note for the exterior is what is termed “very varied fenestration”. The windows are indeed a bizarre mixture, with those in the north elevation in particular giving minimal visibility in or out. Early pictures show that they have been changed somewhat over the years but it would still seem to be contradictory to the notions of openness for public houses espoused by temperance at the time it was built.

The interior of *The Goth's* bar is such that all who enter for the first time are impressed. It is certainly exceptional. The island bar and gantry has survived largely intact from 1908. The Jug Bar is also intact including its glazed doors. Throughout the bar area Art Nouveau decorative tiles are used above timber panelled dado. Several of the windows have decorative stained glass. The fireplace surrounds both in the bar and throughout the premises continue the Art Nouveau designs in carved wood and beaten copper. So too does the dumb waiter.

The other facilities mentioned in the original press report of the opening in 1908, the spacious refreshment rooms and the glorious views of the Firth of Forth are still intact and several of the doors of the original lavatories.

Altogether *The Goth* is a handsome architectural legacy and its Category B Listing means that the Secretary of State

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through Historic Scotland and the East Lothian Council are committed to ensuring it receives the “special consideration it merits ...when proposals for its development are contemplated.”

### 8. A CONTINUING PURPOSE FOR *THE GOTH* AND SUSTAINABILITY

Any and all objective analysis of the fate of the Gothenburg System, however defined or manifest in Scotland, or England or in Gothenburg itself, makes clear that the challenge of drunkenness and abject poverty is not what it used to be. There are similar challenges at the top of our social agendas today, such as drugs, but it is not alcoholism and the focus is not the public house. Indeed, if Rowntree, Sherwell, Booth, Ross and the others were here today they would (i) be well pleased with the transformation that is still proceeding apace to bring food and families into public houses, and (ii) would probably put their reforming zeal into alleviating the challenge of drugs. They would see there the same issues precisely as they wrestled with a century ago – of public and private cupidity, of choosing between prohibition and limitation, of how profit drives the trade and the search for disinterested management.

They would probably smile at the realisation that the final nail in the coffin of alcoholic excess in public houses has been driven from outwith the trade altogether by the public approbation given to Don't Drink and Drive. It has been less the horrors of alcohol excesses as a cause of poverty that has brought about the change than an escalating public awareness of the mayhem caused on the roads by drivers with alcohol in their blood. They would not be surprised that Sweden had led the world in reducing alcohol blood level limits to zero tolerance. Their smile would broaden when further regaled with contemporary statistics about fitness and diet, and the way personal vanity not cupidity has transformed so many of our life styles. And finally they would break into a chuckle when told of the phenomenal growth of the sale of lagers, spritzers, non and low alcohol beers, sports drinks and colas, and the widescale development of coffee shops, pavement cafes, Sunday lunches and everyday bistros.

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So it is wholly appropriate for Dean Tavern to let the temperance matter rest if it so chooses, not because Dean Tavern failed as we surely failed at *The Goth*, but because the strife is o'er, the battle won. But what to do with our legacy? Is it just for the history books like this one here or Anderson's 1986 classic *The Dean Tavern*? Is it just the subject for one more mural painted on the walls in Prestonpans?

The answer is, not necessarily. In the language of management experts today, how can Prestonpans 'leverage' the past? How can both the architectural legacy and the providential philosophy that Thomas Nelson's funds and Lord Novar, George Tod, Sir John Ross, and their managers at *The Goth* like James Fewell all espoused be given renascent meaning and leadership in the 21st Century?

### 8.1 A Continuing Purpose

It is one of the readily accepted truths in Prestonpans that when Johnny Moat keeled over in the Great Storm of December 1952 the unhappy predictions envisaged indeed came true. In the next decade the town's economy and its social life went from very good and very proud, to not so very good or proud after all. Now, there seems little likelihood that anything *The Goth* might come to achieve in the years ahead will be able to bring everything that needs to come better in Prestonpans into that blissful state. But oak trees from acorns grow, and if the Public House Trust Movement of 100 years ago has shown anything it has shown that you do not have to do it all yourself. Folk simply need to stand up and be counted. And that is what is now planned.

The East of Scotland Public House Company was re-incorporated on April 22nd 2002, exactly 101 years after its original incorporation. Its shareholders are raising the necessary capital faithfully to restore and extend *The Goth* for the 21st Century merriment and benefit of Prestonpans and all others who wish or can be persuaded to visit. The Memorandum & Articles of Association confirm that after a 5% return on the investment made, the surplus available will be given to Trustees for the benefit of the registered charitable activities of the Baron Courts of Prestoungrange & Dolphinstoun. The Charity is now based at *The Goth* and its major activities over the next decade are built around the Prestoungrange Arts Festival which seeks, via the Arts, to stimulate Tourism.

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There is a global equivalent of the Gothenburg System underlying what is now being attempted. It is called the Global Association for Arts & Tourism and it was launched in the 1980s in British Columbia, Canada, at Chemainus – a small timber-mill township of 2000 inhabitants. Today that small town has 400 000 visitors each year, its own Dinner Theatre with 240 seats, a School of Theatre Studies and upwards of 50 associated townships around the world including Prestonpans that have adopted its principles. Its most obvious manifestation is the painting of murals telling the history of the town over the ages, and this is already in hand in Prestonpans. Karl Schutz, the inspiration of Chemainus has visited Prestonpans three times already to share his experiences and the challenges met and overcome.

The continuing purpose adopted therefore is to reinvest in Prestonpans the surpluses arising from trade at *The Goth*, not in recreational facilities and the encouragement of temperance thereby, but in Arts and Tourism initiatives. In doing so we confidently expect to deploy the Arts as a catalyst for the local economy, and to create additional and valued social facilities.

### 8.2 How Will *The Goth* Prosper Anew

The renovations and extensions at *The Goth* take place against a backdrop of abject failure there in the mid 1990s, both socially and commercially. So why will a renascent Gothenburg succeed? Nothing in life is certain, but some considerable care has gone into planning the next steps.

The first and most significant proposition is that, since it is Arts and Tourism that is the continuing purpose, *The Goth* must, and must be seen to, do justice to that purpose. The architectural interest inside and out must be something the town can once again take great pride in. *The Goth* must become a focus for the Arts and for Tourism, howsoever defined. Exhibitions will necessarily be a feature of this but the décor of the interior will also reflect the history of the town as captured in all the arts – pottery, poetry, painting, photography. In each of these areas and more besides, local societies and individuals will be encouraged to use the facilities available and they will be designed so that they serve their needs well.

Making this statement first is not for an instant meant to detract from the second proposition, that *The Goth* will once again join the local marketplace as a fine place to eat and to

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drink and to hold wedding feasts and personal anniversary celebrations. Then there are the community's own *Gala* celebrations which shall surely continue to include *St Jerome's Fair* each September 30th and *Goth Founders' Day* on April 22nd. The fascinating careers of the founders can be profiled. We can certainly honour the life and music of Davy Steele and anticipate interesting twinning with more than a few aspects of life in Goteborg. Can an annual pre-Christmas Domino's Competition lead to a *Fewell Challenge Trophy*?

Thirdly, *The Goth* plans to become home to its very own microbrewery producing some of the old Fowler's Ales. Fowler's Ales (Prestoungrange) Limited has also been incorporated and with the assistance of Fisherrow Breweries in Musselburgh will be launching the microbrewery and teaching all who truly care that much about their beer how to brew it well. But those who do not wish to go as far as trainee brewer status will have the opportunity to see the microbrewery at work through plate glass viewing areas.

The fourth and final proposition is Destination Tourism. The existing population of Prestonpans is, in all truth, scarcely large enough to sustain a viable renascent *Goth* solely from its own expenditures each week and month. It will contribute greatly and surely make regular visits to *The Goth* for a great series of special occasions, but incomers will be needed and must be welcomed too. The facilities will be of a standard that, as Hood and MacKay would have said at Dean Tavern 100 years ago, is "unsurpassed". *The Goth* will expect to become a destination in its own right as well as a meetings/refreshment service facility for those who travel inwards for the Arts activities and those who simply find it a pre-eminently fine place to meet.

It is the combination of all four of these propositions that can make *The Goth* a sober and commercial success, giving the necessary return of 5% to the investors and a worthy surplus for the Charity's Trustees. Against this strategic framework, good management of *The Goth's* bar and catering operations is required and so is good marketing of the facilities to destination tourists and local users of meetings facilities alike.

## 8.3 Prestoungrange Online @ [www.prestoungrange.org](http://www.prestoungrange.org)

The greatest challenge of any activist group with zeal for its purpose is to inform and persuade much if not all the community at large in an acceptable proactive way, to invite their active participation and to sustain its own purposeful momentum. This is abundantly true of all the initiatives taken by the Baron Courts since 1998 which have been told out in



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The Prestoungrange Gothenburg was built in 1908 by the directors of the East of Scotland Public House Trust Company, a goal they had had since their establishment in 1901 in Edinburgh. It was to be a public house in the best traditions of the temperance movement, and was constructed on land acquired from Balfield, the potters, which had previously been within the Prestoungrange Baronial lands of the Grant Suttles. The founders were men of distinction including Thomas Nelson II and a future Governor General of Australia, Lord Noel.

The name Gothenburg was not formally adopted until the late 1980s having been originally named the Trust House and subsequently the Forth Tavern. But the name had strong roots from 19th Century Sweden where intemperance derived from had been a massive problem. Home manufacture was made illegal in Sweden and the cities were called upon to license public houses as well.

The City Fathers of Gothenburg resolved to address their duties by allowing only fixed interest rates on loan finance and diverting the profits to Public Sector Services. Public house managers were only bonus-ed for the sale of food and non alcoholic beverages.

By the start of the 20th Century more than a few public houses had been taken over by such Trusts and several built anew - in the manner of the Prestoungrange Trust House.



For nearly a century it served the mining community and its successors in Prestonpans, under a series of owners. It passed from the founding trustees to the London based Trust Houses in 1919 and then to Bass. Finally before John and Scott Murray acquired and closed it for conversion to a private home, two landlords conducted the business - James and Judith Bell and Malcolm McIlwraith. By the late 90s trade had declined dramatically and there was no commitment to make it live again in the very different world Prestonpans had become.

**Chronology of the Prestoungrange Gothenburg**

The Baron Courts are determined to recreate the Gothenburg respectful of its traditions and mindful of contemporary needs and social behaviours. The Edwardian Bar area and the art deco design of the facilities will be restored and a microbrewery introduced alongside the meals/ bistro service. The upstairs Meeting Rooms will be restored to 21st Century standards for their traditional use for Weddings and Celebrations and for formal meetings and conferences. Access will also be given for local Clubs and Societies from Prestonpans.

Pre-restoration pictures of the Prestoungrange Gothenburg

The full history of the Gothenburg in Prestonpans is told in the historical Services Booklet published by Baron Courts:

The Prestoungrange Gothenburg: The first 50 years and the coming decade.

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the Baron Courts' Arts Festival *Brushstrokes* NewsSheet but also on the Internet – which has been used in a most imaginative way to inform and to archive a considerable part of the history of Prestonpans. This has been done where practicable in association with the Prestonpans Historical Society and of course the Industrial Heritage Museum.

In respect of *The Goth* in particular a similar facility has been created, but it can and shall have a more symbiotic relationship with each Panners' face to face experience of the renascent *Goth*. It is the deliberate intention to gather an email database of *Friends of The Goth* to whom all information on events and celebrations can be sent regularly, together with a metamorphosed *Brushstrokes* NewsSheet online and in the letterboxes of all.

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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, REFERENCES AND APPENDICES

This work was made possible by the help of a considerable number of proactive and reactive collaborators. Pre-eminently Jane Bonnar made an exhaustive search to find the details of the early commercial affairs of the East of Scotland Public House Trust at the Scottish Records Office, and she also located most of the Scottish photographs and press cuttings with the help of local library staffs in Haddington. Paul Zirkowski of the Planning Department of East Lothian Council assisted with leads to other Gothenburg houses in East Scotland and to microbrewers, as did Craig Ward.

Anne Taylor made all the arrangements for research in Carlisle and the Reference Library staffs there in the City Library led by Stephen White were magnificent in finding vital documents. Julie Aitken kindly conducted the contemporary interviews with Panners that are included in the text.

Sylvia Burgess took all the necessary steps with the British Lending Library and the Bodleian in Oxford to find details of the Royal Commissions' work in 1930/ 1931 and in particular the Minutes of Evidence that proved of inestimable value. She was also responsible for setting up the schedule in Goteborg in August 2002.

In Goteborg the staffs at the Regional and City Arkivet with Anna Connell taking responsibility for interpretation could not have been more helpful and they were able to provide CD copies of the key manuscripts and photographs in a matter of hours. Lord Mayor Jorgen Linder was most gracious and a fund of anecdotal information on Scottish merchants and linkages over the centuries. The City Museum, now located in its old Head Offices, provided invaluable information on Colin Campbell's role in the Swedish East India Company.

My thanks to everyone of you for enabling me to have such an exhilarating journey into an area of almost total ignorance on my part, and to learn so very much about The Gothenburg System as we lay our plans for the next decade.

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## APPENDICES

1. Temperance (Scotland) Act 1913 Poll Forms
2. Statutory Listing of *The Goth*
3. Troubled Times for Contemporary Gothenburg
4. Magistrates Protocol April 7th 1865 after consideration of report on the causes of poverty in the city of Gothenburg. Two Scottish families were instrumental in the report – the Dicksons and the Carnegies.
5. City Council Protocol April 13th 1865 where by 29–12 it was resolved to establish the bolag's monopoly in Gothenburg.
6. Letter of Complaint April 22nd 1865 from those who lost their rights to the new bolag.
7. Chronology of The Gothenburg 1901–2002.

THE PRESTOUNGRANGE GOTHENBURG

Appendix 1

TEMPERANCE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1913.

SCHEDULE I.

FORM OF REQUISITION FOR A POLL.

We, the subscribers hereto, being electors in [*here insert area for which the poll is demanded*] do hereby demand a poll under the terms of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913.

Signature.	Name in full.	Address.	Number on register.

SCHEDULE II.

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER.

(Ballot Paper for [*here insert name of area*].)

Counterfoil No.	1	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>No-Change Resolution</b></p> <p>(Means that the powers and discretion of the licensing court shall remain unchanged).</p>	
	2	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Limiting Resolution</b></p> <p>(Means that the number of certificates for the sale of exciseable liquors shall be reduced by one quarter <i>in accordance with the provisions of the Act</i>).</p>	
	3	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>No-Licence Resolution</b></p> <p>(Means that no certificate for the sale of exciseable liquors shall be granted except for inns and hotels or restaurants in special cases in accordance with the provisions of the Act).</p>	

Indicate your vote by making a **X** in the right hand space opposite the resolution for which you vote. You have one vote, and may vote for one resolution only. If you vote for the no-licence resolution, and that resolution is not carried, your vote will then be counted as a vote in favour of the limiting resolution.

THE PRESTOUNGRANGE GOTHENBURG

Appendix 2  
Statutory Listing of *The Goth*

EAST LOTHIAN COUNCIL

PRESTONPANS BURGH

Information Supplementary to the Statutory List

STATUTORY LIST

ITEM NO 8

Group with Items:

CAT: B

227 HIGH STREET,  
THE GOTHENBURG  
(FORMERLY FORTH  
TAVERN)

Map Ref: NT 382  
742

Date of Listing: 21.12.84

Possibly Dunn & Findlay, 1908. Imposing public house in Arts and Crafts style with Art Nouveau interior. 2-storey, essentially 6-bay. Main elevations in red sandstone ashlar with base course to ground floor, upper floor brown harled with some sandstone dressings and timber features.

N (FRONT) ELEVATION: quasi-symmetrical, essentially 6-bay. 2 central bays slightly raised and projecting from upper floor: 2 tripartite windows to ground with stone mullions and transoms, separated by blank carved plaque; upper floor with Tudor style, mock-timbering, 2 canted timber oriel windows under jettied gablehead. Central bays flanked at ground to either side by tripartite windows and moulded round-arched doorways, that to the NE set in the corner angle. 1st floor with timber silhouette balustrade, projecting central bays flanked to each side by tripartite window and canted timber oriel windows clasping corner angles; angle of return with single window to W, with glazed door and single window to E.

S ELEVATION: irregular and undistinguished, including a variety of single, bipartite, tripartite and 1 large stair window. Flat-roofed extensions to rear.

E ELEVATION: projecting and piended ingleneuk with 3 small windows, flanked by single window to S (rear).

W ELEVATION: projecting and piended ingleneuk with 4 small windows, flanked by bipartite window to N and single window to S. Fenestration very varied. To front elevation, ground floor has unusual diamond glazing pattern in timber below leaded upper lights; 1st floor windows in sections of 8 small panes, casement or top-opening. Other elevations have variety of sash and case, top-opening and fixed timber windows.

Roofs piended, with exception of front gablehead, in flat-profile red clay tiles, ridges in same material. Projecting chimney breasts on E and W elevations above ingleneuks, tall stacks harled with brick caps and plain cans. Similar projecting stack also to rear. Decorative rainwater hoppers to all elevations inscribed "1908".

INTERIOR: exceptional, surviving largely intact, with island bar, gantry and original fittings. Arcaded recesses and ingleneuk in bar, ingleneuk also in E room. Jug bar behind glazed panelled door to front. Glazed and decorative Art Nouveau tilework above timber-panelled dado. Some decorative stained glass.

REFERENCES: C McWilliam, *Lothian*, 1978, p 400.

EASTLOTH29.DOC

'PAGE NO' 11

Appendix 3

# New probe into £600,000 grants for failed pub

## Claims of cronyism as watchdog investigates council subsidies

JASON ALLARDYCE  
European Union totalling £600,000.

SCOTLAND'S public spending watchdog is to launch an investigation into new claims of irregularities involving Fife councillors after the collapse of a pub which received £600,000 in public cash.

Audit Scotland, which is investigating links between the failed Third Age Charity and Fife Council, has been called in to examine the failure of the Number One Goth bar in the Fife mining town of Cardenden.

Scotland on Sunday has learned the bar is just one of a

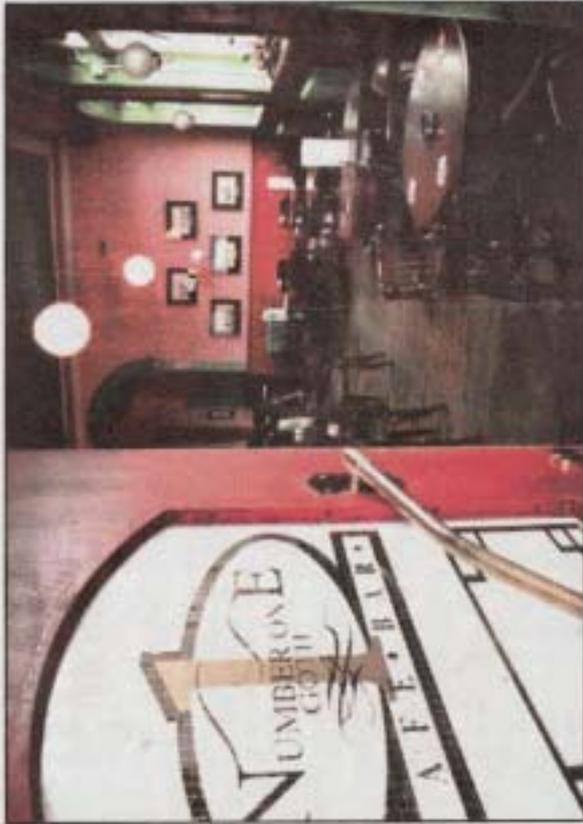
**'Young has sought a meeting with the council's head of legal services'**

clutch of organisations that are funded by Fife Council and partly run by councillors.

The revelations come just days after the council's own inquiry into the Officegate affair which toppled Henry McLeish identified a pattern of cronyism and patronage at the heart of the Labour run authority.

The Number One Goth, whose unstarred director was Fife councillor Marge Deig, went into liquidation last year after failing to attract sufficient custom, despite a series of grants from the council and the

woman confirmed that the



**Casting time:** the Number One Goth bar in Cardenden, made famous by Inspector Rebus, received £600,000 in grants but shut down after failing to attract enough custom. Photograph: Dundee Press

same team of external auditors examining the relationship between The Third Age and Fife Council will examine the council's links with Number One Goth.

However, the pub is not the only organisation that is raising concerns. It has also emerged that community transport companies co-run by Labour councillors are receiving thousands of pounds of council funding.

Councillor Robert Young is managing director of Gangforth Limited, which Fife Council admitted last week had received at least £27,000 in council grants since 1998.

Returns to Companies House showed the charity has an annual turnover of around £300,000 and received local authority grants totalling £150,405 last year.

**'I have seen enough to have very grave concerns of cronyism and political bias'**

Records also list Fife Labour councillor Michael Ramsey as a former director of the project, which provides community transport for lunch clubs and other groups while training people to become drivers.

But he has sought a meeting with the council's chief executive and head of legal services this week to ask them to

consider the matter. Company records also reveal that Young is one of four Labour councillors linked to Trans-Fife Community Transport, another local transport charity with a turnover of a quarter of a million pounds.

Young was a director of the transport charity until 1999 - as was Theresa Gunn, the Labour councillor.

Labour councillor William O'Sullivan was also a director until 1998 and the latest company returns continue to list Labour councillor Barbara Stocks as a director.

Since 1998, Trans-Fife has been awarded grants of at least £97,000 from the Fife Council.

Randall claims the disclosures reveal that Labour's links with The Third Age, criticised in last week's report by the council's chief executive, may be the tip of the iceberg.

He said there are too many "blurred distinctions" between councillors and organisations on which they serve.

He added: "I have seen enough of voluntary groups and companies limited by guarantee very closely connected to the council to have very grave concerns of cronyism and political bias in the selection of employees and the way that the public interest has been allowed to overlap substantially with Labour Party interests."

Following last week's damning council report, which highlighted Labour cronyism as patronage at the heart of the Officegate affair that brought down Henry McLeish, Fife Council will implement much tougher grant awarding procedures.

## Appendix 4

1865. **Göteborgs** N:o 16.  
**Stadsfullmäktiges Handlingar.**

Magistratens protokoll för den 7 April 1865, angående ansökan af ett tillernadt bolag, om öfvertagande af bränvinsutskänkingsrättigheter härstädes; jemte en skrift från nu varande innehafvare af dylika rättigheter.

Utdrag af Protokollet, hållet hos Magistraten i Göteborg, den 7 April 1865.

Till Magistraten hade i dag ingifvits en af handelsbolagen James Dickson & Co, D. Carnegie & Co, Ekman & Co, Sv. Renström & Co, C. F. Warn & Co, G. H. Hegardt & Co, Aug. Abrahamson & Co, H. J. Heyman & Co, L. Levgren & Son och J. A. Kjellberg & Söner, grosshandlarna Robert Dickson, J. W. Wilsson, Olof Wijk och B. E. Dahlgren, handlarna Julius Ländström och G. Lundgren, boktryckaren S. A. Hedlund, medicine doktorn Elias Heyman, handelsfirman M. W. Rhodin och brukspatronen James Dickson undertecknad skrift, af denna lydelse:

*Till Valloft. Magistraten i Göteborg.*

Sedlighet och välstånd bland arbetsklassen inom vårt samhälle hafva en svar fiende i bränvint. Det är dock icke den berusande drycken allem och det omåttliga njutandet deraf, som alstra södeförderfvet och fattigdomen, utan dertill bidraga i väsendtlig mån de ordningar, dåliga föredömen, tillfällen och lockelser till ondt af alla handa slag, som af kroglivet i rikt mått uppstå. Lagstadganden, i förening med tillsyn af polismakten, förmå föga härvid uträtta, så länge utskänkingsrätten är öfverlåten åt enskilda personer, hvilkas fördel det är att uppmuntra expandet, utan afseende på stadgad ålder eller ungdom, fattigdom eller förmögenhet.

Undertecknade hafva därför förenat sig om bildandet af ett bolag, under benämning: "Göteborgs Utskänkings-Aktie-Bolag", till öfvertagande, under en tid af tre år, af de utskänkingsrättigheter, 40 till antalet, hvilka vid den reglering af utskänkningen, som för hvarje utskänkingsår, räknadt från den 1 Oktober, enligt Bränvinsförordningens 7 paragraf, före den 15 Maj bör företagas, kunna för öfverlåtan på annan man detta år blifva tillgängliga. De grunder och vilkor, på hvilka bolaget anhåller att få öfvertaga ifrågakvarande rättigheter, äro:

att dessa rättigheter öfverlemnas åt bolaget mot de i Bränvinsförordningens 17 paragraf stadgade minimialgifter; hvaremot bolaget förbindet sig att åt kommunen och

## THE PRESTOUNGRANGE GOTHENBURG

länets Hushållningssällskap, efter afdrag af alla de utgifter, bolaget kan komma få vidkännas, öfverlemnas nettobehållningen, intill ett belopp, motsvarande skillnaden emellan dessa minimaafgifter och den för dessa 40 rättigheter under innevarande försäljningsår utgående utskänkningsafgift, nämligen  $\frac{1}{2}$ , af samma åt den förra och  $\frac{1}{2}$ , åt den senare. Den denna summa möjligen öfverstigande vinst vill bolaget derjemte använda till något eller några för den arbetande klassen gagnande ändamål;

att åt bolaget förbehålles rättighet att bestämma utskänkningsställes antal, inom detta 40-tal, samt placering.

Då af ofvanstående framgår, att bolaget med sitt förslag endast afser ett allmänt gagn, hvares betydelse icke af Vållof. Magistraten lär undgå att behjertas, hysa vi den förboppning, att Vållof. Magistraten skall, efter Herrar Stadsfullmäktiges hörande, gifva sitt bifall till vårt anbud.

Gothenburg den 6 April 1865.

James Dickson & Co, D. Carnegie & Co, Ekman & Co, Rob. Dickson, Julius Lindström, J. W. Wilson, Sv. Renström & Co, C. Fr. Wern & Co, G. H. Hegardt & Co, Olof Wijk, B. E. Dahlgren, Aug. Abrahamsson & Co, H. J. Heyman, S. A. Hedlund, Elias Heyman, L. Lovgren & Son, J. A. Kjellberg & Söner, G. Lundgren, M. W. Rhedin, James Dickson."

För ärendets utredning skulle här antecknas följande upplysningar:

Genom nådigt bref den 29 April 1851 har Kongl. Maj:t, till efterrättelse från och med 1852 och tills vidare, fastställt "stadga angående rättighet att i Gothenburg distillera och i minst försälja brännvin och andra brända eller destillerade spirituösa drycker samt den afgift, som derföre bör till staden erläggas", innefattande: i 3:te §, att de personer, som då stadgan först tillämpades, erhållit Magistratens tillstånd för idkande af traktörs- eller krogrörelse under löpande året, skulle än vidare dervid bibehållas, så framt de, år efter annat, fullgjorde hvad i sådant afseende föreskrifvits och framgent ställde sig de för yrkets utöfvande gällande föreskrifter till efterrättelse; och i 6:te § att med beviljande af rättighet att idka traktörs- eller krognäring härstädes skulle så förhållas, att vid inträffande ledighet, näringsrättigheten utbjöds på auktionen inför Magistraten till utöfvande under ett år, räknadt från och med den 1 påföljde Januari, och att för den, som sålunda vid yppad ledighet blifvit antagen till idkare af traktörs- eller krognäring, gällde, i afseende på näringsens fortsatta utöfvande efter förloppet af första året, enahanda föreskrifter, som voro stadgade, beträffande de i 5 § omnämnde näringsidkare.

Efter kungörandet af Kongl. Förordningen den 18 Januari 1855, angående villkoren för försäljning af brännvin och andra brända eller destillerade spirituösa drycker, genom hvilken nådiga förordning först beftilliga stadganden, rörande handel med brännvin och öfrige nyssnämnde drycker, blifvit upphäfvne och nye föreskrifter i desse afseenden meddelade, hafva Magistraten och Borgerskapets äldste, vid öfverläggning den 13 April nyssnämde år, funnit att, enär, enligt 60 § i högstberörda förordning, utskänkningsrätt, förändrad för tid, som före år 1855 icke tillämdalöpte, fort-

## THE PRESTOUNGRANGE GOTHENBURG

farande finge utöfvas i stad till den 1 Oktober 1855, mot de afgifter till stad eller kommunen, hvilka vid rättighetens förlämnande åtagne blifvit, afgifterna till härvarande allmänna Fattigförsörjnings Inrättnings nybyggnadsfond, hvilka på grund af 1851 års Kongl. stadga utgjordes af de personer, som, enligt samma stadga, erhållit Magistratens tillstånd att här i staden utskänka bränvin, skulle för år 1855 påföras endast med tre fjerdedelar af de belopp, hvilka eljest bort till berörda fond för hela året utgöras; hvarjemte och i enlighet med Borgerskapets Äldstes tillstyrkande, Magistraten beslutat hos Konungens Befallningshafvande föreslå att, oberäkadt Restauratörerna å Börsen och Frimurarelogen, Traktören A. W. Jonsson och Traktörs-Ekan Sofia Jonsson, hvilka begge sistnämnde idkade sin rörelse med burskapsrätt samt de Socker- och Schweitzer-Bagare, som erhållit eller undfingo rättighet att sälja likörer, försäljningsställenas antal för utskänkning af bränvin måtte för ett år från den 1 Oktober 1855 bestämmas å traktörsställen till tjugo och å krogar till trettio; med rättighet för sådana innehafvare af utskänkingsrätt, hvilka icke idkade annan handel, till hvurs bedrivande särskildt tillstånd erfordrades, att så vidt de för öfrigt pröfvades behöriga, ytterligare ett år, från beröde 1 Oktober räknadt, bibehållas vid rörelsen, under vilkor, som i 8 § bestämdes, hvaremot de utskänkingsrättigheter, som sålunda icke bibehöllas af dåvarande innehafvare, skulle, enligt 10 §, utbjudas på offentlig auktion för ett år och för hvarje rättighet särskildt; hvilket förslag Konungens Befallningshafvande den 22 Maj gillat, med undantag dock af utskänkingsställenas fördelning till bestämt antal särskildt åt Traktörer och särskildt åt Krögare; Varande enahanda framställningar, som den nyssnämnda, hos Konungens Befallningshafvande årligen beslutade af Magistraten, efter det vederbörande börde blifvit,

den 4 April 1856, och

den 24 April 1857, med anhållan tillika i senare tillfället, att Magistraten måtte för de 50 försäljningsställena lå bestämma sådan fördelning af utskänknigen emellan traktörer och krögare, att de förre, i mån af afgång, minskades till 30, och krögarnes antal i förhållande derefter ökades till 20, samt

den 10 April 1858, likväl med den ytterligare förändring, att de utskänkingsrättigheter, som, efter det de för året antagne personer fortfarande blifvit bibehållna, såvidt de dertill pröfvades behöriga, då voro eller kunde blifva lediga, skulle, hvar för sig särskildt, utbjudas på offentlig auktion för tre år från den 1 påföljande Oktober, men vid de tre årens utgång för inroparne upphöra; hvilket allt Konungens Befallningshafvande bifallit, liksom dylika framställningar, som den sistnämnda, för åren från och med den 1 Oktober 1859 intill samma dag innevarande år 1865; Blifvande tillika anteckadt, att Borgaren och Traktören A. W. Jonsson år 1859 utöfadt i enklighetstillstånd, och att Gästgifvaren å Hotellet Göta Källare innehaft utskänkingsrätt sedan år 1860.

De 40 personer, hvilkas innehafvande utskänkingsrätt det bildade bolaget annuält sig önska öfvertaga, utgöras af följande, hvilka för innevarande försäljningsår erlägga afgift, efter sedan optagne kannelalsberäkning, nemligen:

# THE PRESTOUNGRANGE GOTHENBURG

## Traktörer.

1:o.	Enkan Carolina Wennerlöf . . . . .	4,000.
2:o.	Enkan Eva Maria Pettersson . . . . .	7,000.
3:o.	Ogifta Carin Fryckstedt . . . . .	3,500.
4:o.	Enkan Ulrika L. Berggren . . . . .	3,000.
5:o.	Per Hallberg . . . . .	1,200.
6:o.	Förre Tullraktmästaren M. Schutz . . . . .	3,000.
7:o.	Enkan Anna C. Norgren . . . . .	4,000.
8:o.	f. Handlanden C. J. Majgrens hustru, Anna Sofia . . . . .	4,500.
9:o.	Enkan Maria Gillström . . . . .	4,500.
10:o.	Petter Härström . . . . .	3,500.
11:o.	förre Bäureförmannen Sven Hellberg . . . . .	7,000.
12:o.	Enkan Carolina Thunholm . . . . .	2,500.
13:o.	förre Polisuppsyningsmannen C. J. Flygare . . . . .	5,000.
14:o.	Enkan Anna C. Christensson . . . . .	2,500.
15:o.	Hustru Anna Catarina Lundahl . . . . .	5,000.
16:o.	Enkan Anna Charlotta Wenngren . . . . .	3,500.
17:o.	Enkan Johanna Edberg . . . . .	4,500.
18:o.	Enkan Maria Carolina Svensson . . . . .	4,500.
19:o.	Enkan Johanna Cecilia Ulgren, hvilken nyligen aflidit . . . . .	3,500.
20:o.	Ulrika Andersson . . . . .	4,000.
21:o.	Juga Helena Zetterström . . . . .	5,000.

## Krögare.

22:o.	Enkan Maria Catarina Westerberg . . . . .	4,000.
23:o.	Ogifta Gustafva Hasselqvist . . . . .	4,000.
24:o.	Ogifta Anna Maria Andersson, och . . . . .	1,500.
25:o.	Maria Christina Lindgren . . . . .	5,000.

hvilka alla innehafva utskänkningsrätt för än Kongl. Förordningen den 18 Januari 1855 utfärdades.

## Traktörer.

26:o.	förre Machinisten Carl J. Lundell, hvilken, sasom innehafvare af landeriet Lorensberg, fatt. först år 1857 gemensamt med förre Handlanden C. B. Ekberg, och, sedan år 1859, ensam öfvertaga Musik-Direktören F. Cabrés före år 1855 derstädes bedrifna utskänkningsrörelse, på grund af upplåtelsevilkor, om skyldighet för landeriönehufvaren att på stället tillhandahålla värdshusrum och betjona allmänheten med mat och löfliga förfriskningar . . . . .	1,200.
27:o.	Johan Christian Schlegel, som den 7 Augusti 1863 öfvertagit ut-	

# THE PRESTOUNGRANGE GOTHENBURG

skänkningsrättigheten å Restaurationen Prins Carl, hvilken rättighet innehafvs från och med 1851 af Traktören R. W. Ekström och från den 2 Januari 1863 af Emil Ekström och C. Svalander . . . 1,000.

28:o. förre Polisupplyningsmannen B. Holmberg . . . . . 4,000.

29:o. förre Snickaresällens O. F. Landin . . . . . 5,500.

30:o. Enkan Anna Cajsa Lar-son . . . . . 3,500,

hvilka tre sistnämnde innehafva sina rättigheter efter inrop å auktion för tid, från den 1 Oktober 1855.

### Krögare.

31:o. förre Klamparen S. P. Andersson . . . . . 3,000.

32:o. Enkan Maria Charlotta Rydström . . . . . 2,400.

33:o. Hamningspektören J. Wallgrens hustru Albertina . . . . . 4,000.

34:o. förre Handelsbetjenten B. H. Möller . . . . . 5,000.

35:o. J. A. Alldin . . . . . 5,500.

36:o. förre Handelsbetjenten A. B. Larsson . . . . . 7,000.

hvilka sex personer likaledes å auktion inropat utskänkningsrättigheterna, som innehafvs af de begge förstnämnde från den 1 Oktober 1855, af Hustru Wallgren från samma dag 1856 och af de tre öfrige från den 1 Oktober 1857.

jenste fyra krögare, som å auktion år 1862 blifvit innehafvare af bränvinsutskänkningsrätt intill den 1 nästkommande Oktober, då denna deras rätt upphör . . . . . 27,210.

tillhopa kammor 169,010.

I sargmanhang härmed föredrogs en af hustru Lundahl den 24 nästlidne Mars till Magistraten ingifven skrift, innefattande anhållan om öfverlemnande till Stadsfullmäktige af en bifogad, utaf henne och 28 bland öfrige af de 36 här förut till namnen omnämnlte traktörer och krögare, äfvensom af borgare-anken Jonsson undertecknad skrift, uti hvilken de omnämnlde sina bekymmer, i följd af uppstådd fråga om bränvinsutskänkningsrörelsens öfvertagande här i staden af ett bolag och återöpa sin rätt till bibehållande af denna rörelse.

Magistraten beslutade, enligt 10 § 2 mom. i Kongl. Förordningen den 18 December 1863, angående vilkoren för försäljning af bränvin, att utdrag af detta protokoll skulle tillställas Stadsfullmäktige härstädes, för yttrande, i anledning af utskänkningsbolagets framställning; och komme hustru Lundahls nyssnämnda skrift, med bilaga, att dervid till Stadsfullmäktige äfven öfverlemnas.

Ut supra

In fidem:

G. E. GIERS.

THE PRESTOUNGRANGE GOTHENBURG

Appendix 5

1865 den 13<sup>de</sup> April.

Ledamöterna, som i eftermiddag skulle utses, sammanträdde för uppehållning af lägenhetens värde och afkastning, utredning af förhållandet mellan lägenhetsinnehafvaren och innehafvarne af de i lägenhetens område utlygda föremål, samt öfriga förhållanden rörande omständigheterna, och yrkande, angående lämpligheten af lägenhetens intäkt för för stadens räkning.

§ 4.

Stadsfullmäktige förelagde till förhandling del under § 4 i Protokoll för den 23<sup>de</sup> seshändens års anmärknade ärende, angående yrkande, i fråga om brännvinsmonopolens och utskänkningsrättens härläggande under nästa föreläggning.

Uti detta ärende hade inkommit följande handlingar:

Utdrag af Skagsholmens Protokoll för den 27<sup>de</sup> seshändens januari, utvisande, att Landstingskonferensen i Länet, meddelat resolution den 14. Maj 1864, beträffande brännvinsföreläggningen i mineral och genom utskänkning under inrevarande föreläggning, beklämd.

att antalet af omvårdningsrättigheter skulle från följande bestämmas till följande, på det sätt, att de vid utskänkning utropade rättigheter, som den 1. Oktober 1864 utropade, sex borde indragas och endast tre, meddelat utrop kvar för sig, i offentlig auktion.

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tion för derpåföljande tre försäljningsår af  
yttras, och så af öfriga omhändertagande  
ter, som antingen uppeades eller upphörde  
endast kvarannan bortauktionerades, intill  
dessa antalet minskats till fyra;

3) att de personer, som från 1855, hvar  
gång för tre års berättigats till omhändertagande  
med eller utskänkning af brännvin, vid fi-  
dan såväl jemväl under innevarande försäl-  
ningsår skulle behållas, dorell de af Sta-  
gistraterns fortfarande gräpsades dertill behör-  
ga och hvarliga;

4) att, oberoende Borgarsenken Sofia  
Jonsen, Lockert- och Schwelltoribagaren P. W.  
Falkow, Konditorn J. Simen, Konditornen  
kan Petrus Rubencor, Konditorn Jacob  
Förick, Konditorn C. M. Andersson, Restaura-  
torerna i Börsen och i Frimurarafsamhället  
här samt Färdgärdaren i Göta Källare, an-  
talat utskänkningsställen för innevarande  
försäljningsår, under förbehåll, att övriga  
icke fingo stå i den trakt af 12<sup>te</sup> kalen-  
der som ligger utanför vägen till Underälsbo,  
skulle förbli på sin ställe, med såväl för Sta-  
gistratern dels att, i när af öfvergång till  
traktörernas, minskas deras antal till fjugo  
och öka krögarnes antal till tretio, dels och  
att, utöfver det sålunda bestämda antalet  
utskänkningsrättigheter, ytterligare, dorell  
lämpliga sökanden sig anmälde, för in-  
nevarande försäljningsår tillåta utskänk

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ning, i förening med Konditors eller keilau.  
sallonerörelser, mot afgift, beräknad efter det  
kannatal, som af Bevillningsstæringskom.  
mittlens beklämde; och

d) att ulikänkningarättigheter, som voro  
eller kunde blifva lediga, skulle, i likhet  
med sådana lediga minulthandelerättighe-  
ter, hvilka icke vordo indragas, i offentlig  
auktion, omedelbart utrop kvar för sig, af-  
yttras för lika lång tid som tillius, emv in-  
till den 1 Oktobor 1867,

att, under innevarande förvaltningsår,  
rättighet till minulthandel med brännvin  
innehafte af

trellioke personer, som dervid ärligen be-  
skäffits från år 1855; och

tjugo personer, som i auktioner inropat  
denna handelerätt för tid af tre år, nämlit-  
gen femton intill den 1 Oktobor 1865, två in-  
till den 1 Oktobor 1866, och öfriga tre intill  
samma dag 1867; samt

brännvinsulikänkningarätt utlöfvats af för-  
benämnda enka jonefve, Lockers och Schwalters-  
Sagaren Paskow, Konditorerna Frick, Simon  
och Andersson samt Restauratorerna i Böv.  
Jan och i Frimurarsamhällets hus, jemte  
Gästgifvarn i Jöla Källare, samt dessutom  
icke allena af Konditorn M. Rubenson, ja-  
dan hans moder, Enkan C. Rubenson, upp-  
sagt sin innehafda, enahanda rättighet,  
och af Konditorn Christian Frick, som visat

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sig hafva förkypt Konditorietägenhelan i Eke-  
 aterhuset, utan öfrens af  
 fjugoce Traktörer, och  
 tio Krögare, hvilka, alla brellejer, efter  
 tagande ärligen, förfarit med utskänknings-  
 öfrelsen från år 1855, och  
 fjorton Krögare, som ä auktionser inre-  
 pat denna öfrelsen, för tid af tre år, nämligen  
 fyra intill den 1 väelkommande Okto-  
 ber, sju intill samma dag år 1866, och tre in-  
 till den 1 Oktober 1867; - samt  
 en innehafvare af Brännvinsvindest-  
 ringerrättighet, hvilken hans bolag inne-  
 haft all sedan 1855, uppeagl den samma  
 år den 1 juli 1864, och en denna rättighet,  
 i följd af beslutet om nedläggning i anslut-  
 af dylika förföringselägen, icke blifvit en  
 auktionsråd;

2) Förelag af Herrar Kommittéerade för  
 undersökning af förhållandet med Row-  
 perisonen om en, om öfverlemnande af före-  
 nämnda brellejer Traktörs- och Krögrättighe-  
 ter, som hvilka ärligen för innehafvarne  
 förenyats, öfrensom af de fyra utskänknings-  
 rättigheter, hvilka blifvit ä auktions förför-  
 da för tiden intill den 1 nästa Oktober, at  
 de för öfvertagande af Brännvinsutskänknings-  
 rättigheter häretädes liernadl bolag, på af  
 Kommittéerade utläsa vilkor, varande förelag,  
 med derved fögad reservation af Herr  
 Philipsen, under Nr 15 infördt bland år

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så till tryckta handlingar, samt

3) och 4) dels utdrag af stadsregistratens Protokoll för den 7de dennes, innefattande anförslaget af ett tillräckligt belag, om upplättes till belaget, på föreslagna villkor och gån, der, af afvarnansförmälda fyra till stadsregistratens stämningens föreslagna villkor, hvilken anförslaget, deri behandlarna förklarar belaget vilja användas den, efter afdrag af utgående afgiften af utsläppta andel af stadsregistratens i stadsregistratens för den arbetande klassen gagnande ändamål, stadsregistratens, med allihvilliga, för ärendets utredning nödväriga, upplysningar, remitterat till Stadsfullmäktige, för utredning, dels och en vid protokollet fogad till Stadsfullmäktige utsläppta skrift af 20 Bland här afvarnans utsläppta tillhörare och krögare, afvarnans af borgarsamfundens församling, till hvilken skrift de omförmälda sina beaktningar i följd af frågan om utsläppta stadsregistratens afvarnans af ett belag, och återgå till tillbehållande af denna stadsregistratens, och finnas till protokollet utdraget, som skriftligen införts under nr 16 Bland så till tryckta handlingar

Den föredragningen af ärendet skulle följaktligen, begärde Herr Blomstrand, att hans under nr 15 i protokollet för den 23 sistlidna stadsregistratens antagna förslag, angående förbud mot stadsregistratens utsläppta i sin och helg.

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dagur, öfver hvilket förelag Stämman utredde  
undersökning af förhållandet med pauperis-  
men, om en, afgifvit ett, jämte dervid följande  
Resolution af Hovr. Philipsson, under Nr 10.  
Bland äro de bekända handlingar införda till  
lämhanda, snälla afgöras, annan Stadfull-  
mäktige fattade beslut om cyrande, rörande  
de brännvinmonopoleringar och utskänknings-  
systemet men denna begäran afslögs af Stad-  
fullmäktige, vid i den samma framlämnade  
proposition, dock medgifvo Stadfullmäktige  
att förelaget och belänkandet fingo anses  
som upplästa.

Beräffande minutthandel med bränn-  
vin besto Stadfullmäktige,  
dels att tillpröva att, i öfverensstämmelse med  
det icke tilläta är fattade beslut, anlatal af  
minutthandelsrättighetens från förmåda om  
fättas till fyrako, på det sätt att af de föm-  
lon på auktion, för tiden till den 1 Okto-  
ber i år, inspade födanarättighetens, spe-  
indragas, och endast äro, medelst utrop till  
för sig, i auktion aflyttas för till år, in-  
den 1 Oktober 1868, då dessa rättigheter up-  
höra, och att af öfriga minutthandelsrättighe-  
ter, som uppeågas eller af annan orsak up-  
höra, blott kvarannan, bortauktioneras, om  
hudeffs anlatal minskats till fyrako, samt  
dels att till vederbörande myndigheters be-  
domande öfverlämnas frågan, huru med  
de 33 minutthandelsrättighetens, hvilkas in-  
7

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hafvare dervid ärligen <sup>brä</sup> 1855 förbehålls. Skau  
 under nästa försäljningsår förfaras.

Öfver fråga om ordnandet af utehänkningsre-  
selion med brännvin, uppelod en längre di-  
 skussion, under hvilken yrkades dels bifall  
 till det återupptecknade utehänkningsbolagets fram-  
 ställning, dels och godkännande af Herr Phi-  
 lipsons förelag till den af honom afgifna  
 Reservation till Kommittéens hemställan  
 i ämnet, med det af Herr Philipson nu gjor-  
 da tillägg, att till bolaget borde erbjudas öfver-  
 lagandet af icke allena de fem utehänk-  
 ningsrättigheter, som, fyra i följd af utlu-  
 pen försäljningsår och en genom dödsfall,  
 i år blifva lediga, utan äfven öfriga utehänk-  
 ningsrättigheter, som af en eller annan or-  
 sak före den 1 nästa Oktober kunna kom-  
 ma att upphöra, och att, derest bolaget icke  
 skulle vilja öfverlägga ifrågasvarande till  
 bolaget erbjudna rättigheter, dessa genom  
 offentlig auktion hvar för sig, borde för-  
 säljas på en års tid till den 1 Oktober 1866.

Derjemte uppropade Herr Palomstrands  
 sin begäran, att hans förelag om förbud  
 mot brännvinutehänkning i sönd- och helg-  
 dagar, måtte i främsta rummet afgöras,  
 hvilken begäran dock ännu afeloge.

Efter slutad öfverläggning och sedan  
 Stadsfullmäktige förbehållit sig att, utan  
 hinder af blifvande beslut i hufvudsaken,  
 vidtaga sådan jemkning, som kunde för-

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anledas af den i stadsfullmäktens Protokoll för den 7de dennes meddelade upplysning, de om att förre stadsfullmäktens Carl J. Lundström hvars utskänkningsrättighet vara anseende som bland de fyras rättigheter, bolaget begärt att få återtaga, utöfrade sin rätt på, såsom innehafvare af Landeriet Lorensberg, på grund af upplåtelsevitkor, om skyldighet för landeriet innehafvaren att på gläuset liuhandahålla värdepappersorn och betjina allmänhetens med smäl och löfliga förfriskningar, - gjorde Ordföranden proposition på bifall till bolagets framställning.

Härvid begärdes votering, hvilkon, för dan, Ordförandens, i anledning af yppade skiljaktiga åsikter, kuruvidas saken enklidat rödde de Stadsfullmäktige, som underskrifvit bolagets ansökan, framställa da fråga, om Stadsfullmäktige anseende ärendet vara af sådan beskaffenhet, öfver vit med Nej bevarad, förelags, öfver följande, gästade, Proposition.

Den, som vill tilltycka, att de trelliosex baktors och kragrättigheter, som tillius för innehafvarens ärligen förnyade, samt de fyra i auktion inropade kragrättigheter hvilka vid slutet af återvarande förvaltningsår upphöra föra, i öfverensstämmelse med de uti Annars momentet af § 10 i Kongl. Förordningen den 18 December 1863, angående vilkoren för

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bränningsföretagning, för dylikt fall meddelade föreskrifter, utan föregående auktion, af verlemnas, på tre års tid, intill den 1 Oktobris 1868, åt det bolag, som till dessa fyra utskänkningsrättigheter öfvertagande sig anmänt; svärlar ja.

Den, det icke vill, svärlar Nej. Minnes Nej, hafva Stadsfullmäktige beslutit bevilja, till nämnda bolag omåttel för, för en tid af tre år intill den 1 Oktobris 1868, öfvertaga, ej alla lona de fem utskänkningsrättigheter, hvilka, fyra i följd af utlupen företagnings tid och en genom dödsfall, i år blifva lediga; utan äfven de öfriga utskänkningsrättigheter, som af en eller annan orsak för den 1 nästa Oktobris upphöra; och att, derut bolaget ej skulle vilja öfvertaga ifrågavarande, åt bolaget erbjudna, rättigheter, dessa genom offentlig auktion, hvar för sig, föreläggas på ett års tid till den 1 Oktobris 1866; samt att de licitaför innehafvare af de rättigheter, hvilka tillfälle är från år förnyats, efterligare för nästa föreläggningens må begodörjita enahanda förnyelseförmån; med etttryckligt tillkännagifvande likväl, att sådana förmåner derefter ej är att påräkna, utan att rättigheterna vid den reglering, som 1866 föreläggas, oirrkorligen komma att tillkomma, men återgå för den behandling, som i gällande författning är föreskrifven.

Med upprop, svärlade: Herrar J. J. Ekman,

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Wijk, Kjellberg, Berger, Kobb, Fricell, Mick,  
man, Juh. Lindström, Renström, Boman,  
Medelin, Levgren, E. J. Lindström, Brusewitz,  
Hodlund, Lewisson, Frijla, James Dickson,  
af Petersens, Ekström, O. Dickson, Lambert,  
Muerding, Paulskiöld, Francke, Boije, O.  
Ekman, Lundgren, och Ordföranden; ja, om  
Thorar Billqvist, Ekagnus, Cavalli, Köhler,  
Philipsen, Jönsson, Blomstrand, Melton  
von Schoultz, Warburg, Lindström, och Jönsson  
Nej.

År 29 vidtogs om 12, hade Stadfullmäktige alla bifallit ja propositionen.

Stadsfullmäktige gjorde Stadfullmäktige den  
juni den 18 i beslutet, att, när förre stads-  
cheffens Lundells rätt till utskänknings-  
rätt vid Lorensberg grundades på vilkas  
vid upplåtelsen af nämnda ländar, och  
följaktligen Lundell borde vid ifrågava-  
rande utskänkningsrätt i Lorensberg för-  
farande bibehållas, anlätet af de utskänk-  
ningsrättigheterna, som, enligt hvad Stadfull-  
mäktige nu beslutit tilltydligt, finge af det  
nämnda bolaget vid slutet af innevaran-  
de försättningsår öfvertagas, inkränktes till  
beständigt.

Medare beslutade Stadfullmäktige tilltyd-  
ligt.

att ifrågavarandets tillhörande rättigheter  
skulle till bolaget öfverlemnas, om det i § 17  
af Kongl. Förordningen den 18 December 1863.

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angående villkoren för brännvinsförsälpling, stad. gade minnerisafgifter och förbindelse derjemte för bolaget att, intill en Summa, omötevarande Skilnadem mellan dessa minnerisafgifter och de utskänkningsafgifter, som för rättigheterna under innevarande försälplingsår blifvit innehafvarne påförda, till stadens utlägg och obekostningarna i utskänkningsverksamheten för jädan fördelning, som för utskänkningsafgifter är eller kan vara bestämda;

att bolaget skulle förpligtas att till utskänkningsställen använda endast rena, dyra och rymliga lokaler, samt att på anordna ordningen, att varm, lagad, mat vid vissa måltidstimmars dagligen komma att finnas tillgänglig;

att bolaget skulle tillförbindas att hålla tillgifs, deröfver att i utskänkningsställen a. snygghet, ordning och skick vidmakthållas, och spiritusösa drycker icke på kredit utlemnas;

att bolaget skulle berättigas att bestämma sina utskänkningsställen antals; dock på att delarna icke fingo öfversliga betlemnis;

att bolaget likaledes skulle berättigas att bestämma utskänkningsställen placering, utan hinder af nu gällande förbud mot brännvinsutskänkning i den trakt af lilla katen, som ligger utanför vägen till Under äsbro; hvilket förbud i öfrigt borde fortfara öfrens under nästa försälplingsår;

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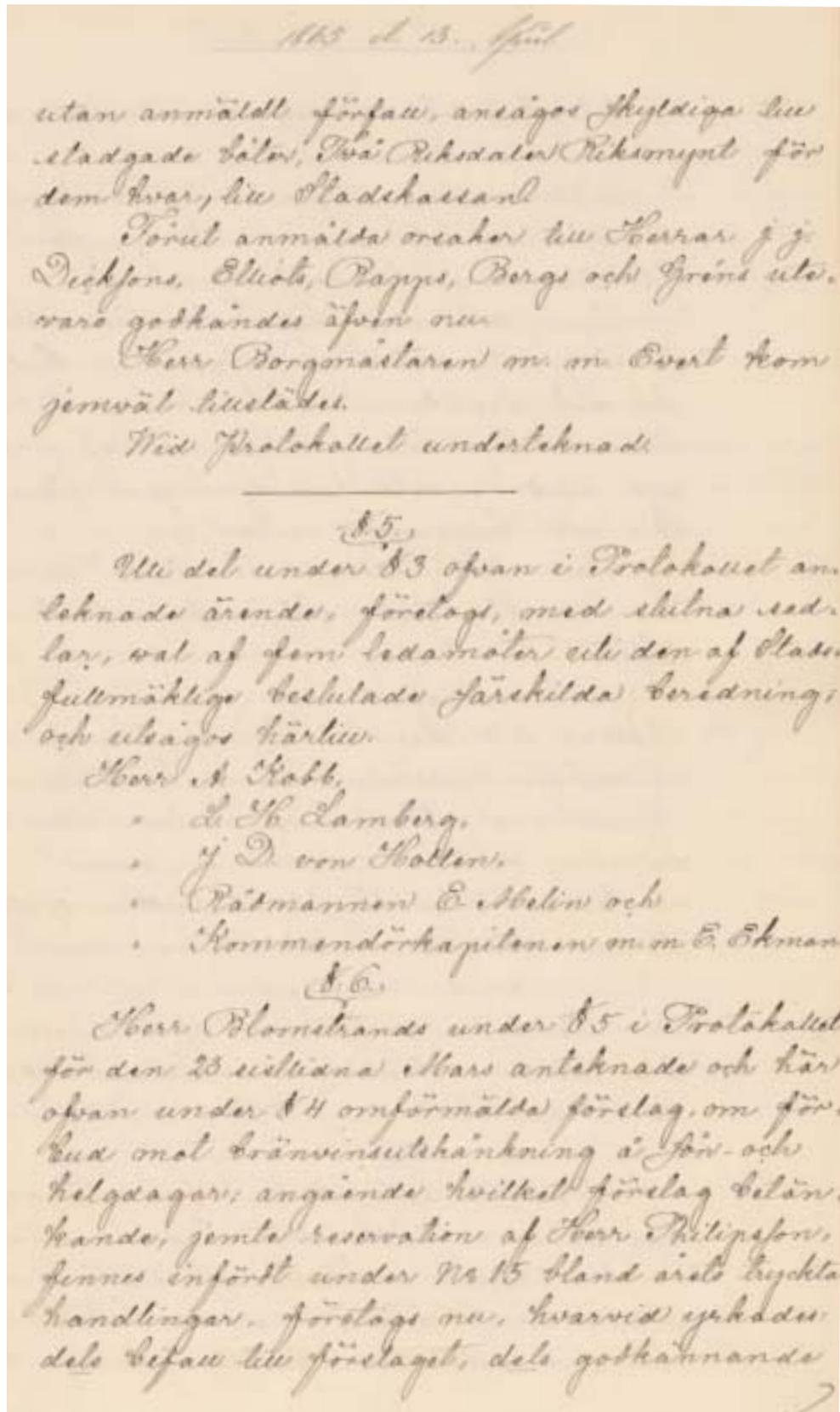
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att samtliga brännvinsuliekänningestäl-  
nas antal, öderäknade de lokaler, i hvilka  
Banken, Jönssons, Pöcker och Scherwitzersbagar  
Päalvors, Konditorernas J. Simons, Josef Fricks  
& ett Anderssons, ett Rubenssons och Christian  
Fricks, Restaurationsernas i Börsen och Lön-  
berg samt i Frimurarsambands hus och Pa-  
piperens i Göta Källare uliekänningestäl-  
heter utöfvades, icke fingo öfverliga fipalis-  
one, dock med rätt för stadsregistraten att, ut-  
öfver det bestämda antalet uliekänningestäl-  
ligheter, ytterligare, derest lämpliga sökande  
sig anmälde för nästa föreljningsår be-  
läta uliekänning i förening med Kondi-  
tors- eller restaurationsvärdet, mot afgift, be-  
räknad efter det kända, som af Bewill-  
ningstillsättningskommittien bestämdes, och  
att uliekänningeställigheter, som uppen-  
des eller förverkades eller på annat sätt öf-  
vo lediga, icke skulu, utan Stadsfullmäk-  
tes vidare hörande, aflyttas.

Stadsfullmäktige ätkildes ou, för att i  
eftermiddag, klockan half tiu sex, förhäusa  
Sammankädet.

Klockan half tiu sex eftermiddagen  
närvarande samtliga vid sammankädet  
början, såsom tillstädeskomna, anteknade  
Stadsfullmäktige, med undantag af Herrar  
Bilquist, och Pöcker, hvilka, såsom utelämnade

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Appendix 6

Sin Herrar Stadfullmäktige i Göteborg.

Redligt beval för oss blifvit beordrat, hos  
sin Herrar Stadfullmäktige för oss, att  
eröfva utskänkningsrättelser med öfriga  
drycker på Juleant Jule, att hela dessa så  
väl som inom Göteborg och dess förstäder  
skulle uprättas af ett bolag, och Jule  
de föra in och förså af utskänknings  
rättigheterna i öfriga städerna.

Vad beträffar, in och förså af Julebolag  
sådanne rättigheter ha oss på värdet för oss  
skatta värdet af de rättigheterna, som  
helt och hållet i förhållande till  
sådanne rättigheter att vilken och om vilken för  
komma de Jule och öfriga Julebolag  
skulle ombringa sig, till oss af Julebolag



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vi i vår ringa mäs afse vilja på att  
 fåt lidrogo, och vi vilja på sammangång  
 framåt och göra gott och vi vilja på sammangång  
 inackasare af dessa rättigheter, bysade oss  
 förhoppning att skuras stad fullmäktige  
 följt efter.

Stortalet af oss och många andra inackas  
 vare af att förhållning rätigheter har i staden  
 kassa sedan många år sedan förhållning  
 rättern och på den sammanställda kassa  
 byggt hela för framtidens att kommit.

Likaledet har många af oss antingen  
 haft eget hus, vilheligt för rättern och  
 därför dyra är och vi vill oss vill  
 eller och för flera är bytt dyra lokaler  
 samt till deras förhållning och vilheligt  
 kostnader, i de ställen sedan att med uppläsa  
 praxisen, i den handling att vilheligt  
 af oss under den sammanställda förhållning  
 och ersättning för försäkring och vilheligt.

Dessa och andra förhållningar, i hög grad  
 inackas på vårt ekonomiska kostnader,  
 kassa framhållt beslutet hos oss att i  
 skuras stad fullmäktige att vilheligt förhållning  
 för en behandling af den sammanställda  
 angående vilheligt, som han vilheligt till oss  
 reis.

Alli i vår intet högre än att vilheligt  
 verkfarna utgårdar och vilheligt och oss  
 derhållning af vilheligt alla vilheligt vilheligt  
 vilheligt för att vilheligt har vilheligt, och i  
 högre, vilheligt vilheligt och vi vilheligt att vilheligt  
 vilheligt i att vilheligt vilheligt vilheligt vilheligt



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kunnat bekräfat på följande sätt, att äm-  
 nålet visades och det utaf att sätthet  
 na behöfva frästogut af och den för an-  
 lämpliga et utifra dem, by det är öfver-  
 et en olägenhet i saken som af ut-  
 sigtens vilka värda och behöfva som  
 med öfverförligt stann i utaf för sig  
 och det skänkas, en till exempel en  
 öfverförligt förordning, och de vi utaf  
 dem en öfverförligt måste vi på för-  
 gång förklara et ett höfvt öfverförligt  
 af vår saken eller sätthetens et  
 öfverförligt för et öfverförligt med en  
 skänkens nödvändig.

Vi tro af kunnat et öfverförligt, et  
 i öfverförligt en mått öfverförligt  
 öfverförligt utaf, men vi kunnat som  
 i öfverförligt den samförligt, et  
 de öfverförligt, som de mått öfverförligt  
 öfverförligt, blir öfverförligt af öfverförligt  
 öfverförligt öfverförligt och, öfverförligt  
 öfverförligt öfverförligt öfverförligt  
 öfverförligt i öfverförligt.

Hvad vi här i öfverförligt öfverförligt  
 öfverförligt, och öfverförligt vi mått kunnat  
 öfverförligt öfverförligt öfverförligt  
 öfverförligt öfverförligt öfverförligt.

Göteborg den 29 Mars 1865.

Lars Carlsson K. H. Lethström. *L. H. Lethström*  
*Öfverförligt öfverförligt* Enka 67 år *Öfverförligt öfverförligt*

Maria Carolina Svensson Johanna Esberg Con. Maria Pettersson  
 41 år gammal *43 år gammal* *Öfverförligt öfverförligt*

Gustafwa Haselquist J. C. Larsson *Öfverförligt öfverförligt*  
*Öfverförligt öfverförligt*

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Anna S. Maygren Anna (at) Lundahl  
 Tractöriska  
 S. P. Hauberg B. Holmberg Ulrica Berggren  
 Traktör. 71 år gammal Traktör Traktöriska  
 J. P. Andersson P. Kläntröm A. E. Christenson  
 Traktör Traktör Traktöriska  
 A. B. Larsson Maria C. Westerberg J. Hillberg  
 Carin Frykstedt Anna G. Wengren  
 Carolina Thunholm M. Schütz - C. F. Lundin  
 65 år  
 Carolina Hennelöf Ulrika Andersson  
 52 år n. f. p. 63 år  
 Maria Christina Gullström Maria C. Lindgren  
 Traktöriska Traktöriska  
 57 år  
 Anna Charlotta Wengren M. H. Mostler  
 Traktöriska  
 Traktöriska  
 Traktöriska

# THE PRESTOUNGRANGE GOTHENBURG

## Appendix 7

### Chronology of The Prestoungrange Gothenburg 1901–2002

(Originally **The Trust Tavern** 1908–1965 and at onetime also  
**The Forth Tavern** 1965–1986)

(Document references are from Sasine where available and correlate to the Search for Incumbrances by Millar & Bryce 1908–1998 (GOTH 1908 NOV 12) All \* information is derived from the Debenture Agreement concluded in 1908 with Thomas Nelson, Publisher for the Trustees of Nelson Halls (CH 214 190.195.) or Millar & Bryce above cited. CH=County of Haddington; EL/ELN=East Lothian; BP=Borough of Prestonpans; GOTH=Internal documents.)

**1901** GOTH MEM & ART) East of Scotland Public House Trust Company Limited established in Edinburgh at 29 Rutland Square to acquire and build anew public houses that were owned and managed with temperance as their goal. The movement was inspired by developments in Sweden to combat widespread brandy drinking which the City of Gothenburg had pioneered. Publicans were incentivised to sell food and non alcoholic drinks not alcohol, and loan funds were restricted to modest rates of interest. It reached its high point with the nationalisation of Carlisle's Public Houses during World War I.

(GOTH 1901 MAY 20) The newly formed Company issued its Prospectus seeking 50 000 Shares of £1 each. Just over £13 000 was promised and gradually called up becoming fully paid by 1910.

**1903\*** The East of Scotland Public House Trust makes its first two acquisitions:

- **White Hart Inn, Grassmarket, Edinburgh**
- **The Gothenburg, Glencraig, Ballingry, Fife**

**1905\*** Further acquisitions are made of:

- **The Anchor Bar, Kincardine, Fife**
- **The Town Hall Bar, Dufftown, Banff**
- **Mansion House, Prestonpans**

**1907\*** Acquisitions continue at:

- **The Red Lion Inn, Culross, Fife**
- **Land and subjects at Prestonpans** from Trustees of the late Margaret Stevenson, daughter of the late Adam Stevenson, Controller of Customs at Abroath, for the sum of £670 instantly paid on May 20th (GOTH 1907 100/206 Folios 42-47 May)

**1908** (CH211 86.94) Land purchased at Prestonpans from Belfield & Company by the East of Scotland Public House Trust to erect

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**The Trust Tavern within 12 months** for a Ground Annual of £12 and £12 payable every 19th year in the name of grassum commencing 1927 on Whitsunday.

The sale was subject to any requirements arising from the Notarial Instrument in respect of George Syme (GOTH 1908 [1] and [2] ) and with Rights retained by Belfield & Company to all coal, shale, limestone, ironstone, marl, peat, clay sand and all other minerals and metals but not by sinking a shaft or pit on the lands.

(CH 213 143.145) **Rev. William Boag waives his Claim over lands in his Bond of Security for a Loan to Belfield & Company of £250**

(CH 214 190.195) **Bond & Security over all The Trust Tavern and Lands to Thomas Nelson, Publisher and Trustees of Nelson Halls for a Loan of £2000 at 5% pa + Annual Insurances of Buildings for £2500 given by East of Scotland Public House Trust (November 4th)**

- 1909 (CH 218 38.40) **East of Scotland Public House Trust acquires a small piece of land in West End, Prestonpans from Thomas and George Mackie, formerly of the Soap Works, for £115.**
- 1913 (CH 332 57) **Disposition to Debenture Holders Scott Plummer and Others as Trustees of all the assets of the East of Scotland Public House Trust “for good and onerous causes and considerations”.**
- 1915 (CH 254 87.90) **£2000 Loan repaid to Trustees for the late Thomas Nelson (June 30th)**
- 1918 (CH 380 41.42) **Disposition from Debenture Holders by Scott Plummer and Others as Trustees of all the assets of the East of Scotland Public House Trust back to the Trust (August 3rd)**
- 1919 (CH 274 152.155) **The Trust Tavern acquired by Trust Houses Limited of 227 Strand, London founded in 1903 under the leadership of the 4th Earl Grey, a leading temperance campaigner and grandson of the 2nd Earl Grey who as Prime Minister 1830–1834 moved The Reform Act 1832 through the Parliament. The East of Scotland Public House Trust Company Limited having been placed in the hands of its Liquidator, James Black. The lands and buildings sold were those acquired from Margaret Stevenson (1907) and Bellfield & Company (1908) and the Mackies (1909) - (October 21st)**
- 1921\* **Disposition by Trust Houses Limited of The Trust Tavern in favour of Whitehall Trust Limited (May 2nd)**
- 1925\* **Disposition by Whitehall Trust of The Trust Tavern in favour of Trust Houses Limited (December 30th)**

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- 1930 (GOTH 1858 141.149 & GOTH 1930 JAN8) Belfield & Company receives £12:10/- from Trust Houses Limited in respect of *any due or future casualties*
- 1950 (BP 5 EL 12-1 200.204) Trust Houses Limited sells 66 sq yds of land on Redburn Road to Prestonpans Burgh Council for £15 to enable pavement widening (June 1st)
- 1965 (EL 65 574.168) Bass Ratcliff & Gretton acquire The Trust Tavern from Trust Houses Limited for £15,400 (May 24th) who in the course of their ownership change its name to *The Forth Tavern* and indeed change their own name three times (GOTH 1888 + 1966 + 1969 + 1978) managing their activities in Scotland through Tennent Caledonian, the enterprise which in the sixties acquired and then closed Fowler's Brewery in Prestonpans.
- 1971\* Trust Houses Limited of London merge with Forte to become the largest British hotel and restaurant group, sacrificing its temperance goals as it had earlier when selling *The Trust Tavern* to Bass.
- 1979 (GOTH 79 MAY28) Bass pays £218.50 to East Lothian Council under Section 4 of The Land Tenure Reform (Scotland) Act 1974 in redemption of its Feu Duty and settled its final Annual Account of £11.50.
- 1983 (EL 83 988.62) Bass sells a garage area to David and Anne Brown of 2a Redburn Road.
- 1984\* Bass receives two Improvement Grants for The Forth Tavern from East Lothian District Council of £2084.45 + £2291.23
- 1985 (GOTH 85 JAN4) The Forth Tavern designated a Building of Special Architectural or Historical Interest (January 4th)
- 1986 Planning Consent Given under the Town & Country Planning Acts for a new toilet (GOTH 87 DEC14) at The Forth Tavern (Gothenburg); Licensing Board Consent (GOTH 86 JAN16) for a new Lounge Bar to be formed from the existing Games Room; these Plans then receiving Approval from the Fire Brigade and a Building Warrant under the Buildings (Scotland) Acts (GOTH 86/89 FEB13/SEP5)
- 1991 (EL 91 298.10) Bass sells (*The Forth Tavern*) now *The Gothenburg* to James and Judith Bell for £109 250 including VAT (No. 227) and the attached Dwelling House ( No. 229 ) for £10 000. (August 29th)
- (EL 91 298.14) Bass (trading as Tennent Caledonian) grants a £100 000 Loan to James and Judith Bell secured against The Gothenburg (August 29th)

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- 1992 (EL 92 73.1) James and Judith Bell sell *The Gothenburg* and the Dwelling House to Malcolm McIlwraith for £140 000 (March 14th)
- (EL 92 111.48) James and Judith Bell repaid their Loan to Bass (March 31st)
- (EL 92 268.49 & EL 92 73.4 & EL 92 283.4) Malcolm McIlwraith receives Loans from Bass (£100 000) and the Bank of Scotland (£50 000) secured against *The Gothenburg*, with the loans ranked in the order shown (November 5th)
- 1994 (EL 94 259.16) Malcolm McIlwraith formally agrees with Bass and the Bank of Scotland in a Deed of Declaration that *The Gothenburg* and the Dwelling House are separate assets; and Bass (EL 94 259.12) and the Bank of Scotland (EL 94 259.14) waive their Security Charge for their 1992 Loans over the Dwelling House at No. 229 (September 30th)
- (EL 94 275.4) Malcolm McIlwraith borrows £30 000 from the Woolwich Building Society secured against the Dwelling House, 229 High Street. (October 14th)
- 1995 (EL 95 46.33) Security Charge over *The Gothenburg* given to Heritage Management Company for a Loan of £50 000 ranking after Bass and the Bank of Scotland. (January 16th)
- (GOTH 95 MAR17) Malcolm McIlwraith sells the land originally purchased in 1909 from the Mackies for £10 000 to Advanced Dimensions Stock Taking Limited (March 17th)
- (GOTH 95 APR5) \*Sequestration of the estate of Malcolm McIlwraith (April 5th)
- (GOTH 95 ELN 3870 APR7) Demand issued to Malcolm McIlwraith from Bass for Principal and Interest of £6852.62 within 28 days or they will take possession of *The Gothenburg*.(April 7th)
- (GOTH 95 ELN 3870 SEP28) Execution of Charge for Ejection from 229 High Street Dwelling House at request of Woolwich Building Society. (September 25th)
- 1997 (GOTH 97 FEB18) Coal Authority reports on The Gothenburg's proximity to two coal seams last worked in 1925 at 170m and 435m (February 14th)
- (ELN 98 26.24) Bass and Woolwich Building Society advertise and then sell *The Gothenburg* and the Dwelling House for £75 000 to John and Scott Murray (May 16th) who gives Loan Security against the combined properties to the Royal Bank of Scotland (EL 3870(1) 26.28) which Security is discharged November 6th 2001 (EL 3870(2)).

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- 1998 (GOTH 99 MAR31) John and Scott Murray cease trading as The Gothenburg and seek Planning Consent for Change of Use to 1 House and 1 Flat with Proposed Alterations (May 20th), with the Officer's Recommendation and rationale in support (March 31st)
- 1999 (GOTH 99 FEB4 & GOTH 99 MAY4) Planning Consent & Building Warrants issued with the Stipulation that if the Murrays or their Dependents cease to live there its Use shall revert to a Public House with 1st Floor Dwelling House.
- 2001 (ELN 3870 (3)) John and Scott Murray sell the 1 House and 1 Flat to the Baron & Lady of Prestoungrange for £160 000 (October 26th) and its Use automatically reverts to a Public House and Dwelling House.
- 2002 (GOTH et seq.) The Baron & Lady of Prestoungrange apply for Planning Consent to (i) restore the exterior and the Edwardian/ Art Deco Bar; (ii) to renovate the Dwelling House; and (iii) to extend the Workshops to accommodate Kitchens for a Bistro and a Microbrewery to brew old Fowler's Ales (March 5th) The whole to be accomplished so far as may be possible to meet the originating goals of the East of Scotland Public House Trust Company Limited in *The Trust Tavern* in 1908.
- (GOTH 02 et seq) East of Scotland Public House Trust (2002) Limited and Fowler's Ales (Prestoungrange) Limited established by The Baron Courts of Prestoungrange and Dolphinstoun to facilitate the restoration and re-opening.

