

Alcoh. Bev. -

Europe and Med.t. Area

11. Clemm
wine

ally Cuenegern.

325 wines industry in Spain &
3. Gaul before Roman conquest

326 on Rhine and Moselle Wemberge
first founded by emperor Probus
in 30 cent. ad.
By Diocletian in Dalmatia
Julian, nephew of Constantine the
Great developed wine culture in
France, around Paris
Christianity. ~~was~~ chief agency
in spreading wine culture

Francis de Castelnau
Expédition dans les parties
centrales d'Amérique du
sud

histoire du voyage

t. 1

Paris 1850

NC

F2013

C 33

Castelnau
Drinking

Exped.
Brazil
(whites)

I 132

"L'ivrognerie est presque
inconnue au Brésil"

Identities

Many
Persons

BK I

5-2

very fond of wine & drink
is in large quantities.
come to decisions when
drunk

Herodotus

History

Bk I

Babylonia

73

Wine from palm trees

Drinks
China

Creel

Bull & China

pp. 32535.

Gmelin
Druck

Voyage Silesie
Chuvash

I. 11-12

Do not get drunk w.
brandevine

Cornell

Druck

Uryad in Siberia
Russian
monastery, not far
from Krasnoluzsk
in Siberia

122

Beer made, not with
hops, but with a
lichen

Europe and
medit. area

(7)

New - Drums

358

a sort of bark wine
is made in Normandy

New - Drinks

233

Spiced beer made in
from Bremen / Orland -
sugar or molasses used w.
shells, roots, bark and cone g.
suckle etc

Beer.

Wicker believes Babylonians invented beer, and that Egyptians learned use from them - from malted grain, barley, etc.

Romans found Gauls & Spaniards drinking "wine" from barley

also known across Rhine & in Baltic area

1/2 hour after a work shift

64

Beer goes back to
some are

new -

Drinks

62

In former times in England
wines were made from sap of
birch, beech, sycamore, and
other trees

63

Birch wine still made in England

111 Cider not known to Greeks or Romans,
it seems

116 -

Alcohol, distilled from wine,
first reliably mentioned in Europe
in 1313 -

118 - first used as medicine

123. In 17th & 18th century, whiskey
practically unknown outside of
Ireland & Scotland

132 Common people of England
addicted to drunkenness from
grain in 1736

Waller

Intro Auth

214-J

Cider

Persistent early
celtic drink -

ancient Irish

horsemen

universal drink in

Brittany

Normandy

Henry F. Lutz

Viticulture and Brewing
in the ancient Orient

Leipzig 1922

deals with Egypt, Babylonia,
Assyria, Arabia

LC
GT2880
L8

but

or culture

p. VI

"Far be it from me to represent
the opinion of my readers in the
light of drunkards. From the testi-
mony of classical writers and acc.
to the ideas of some modern scholars
it might appear as if they had
been such. But this is not the
case. In certain circles, it is
true, there have existed at all
times some debauchers, but
history has never seen a whole
people absolutely given to
drunkenness."

Subg - viticulture

35-

"on festive occasions the arabs
of pre-mohammedan times were
accustomed to use wine in
excess"

35 In Babylonia not ^a real wine
country - more for beer - tho
they had wine

17 ancient Egypt - besides wine of
grapes had
date wine = a cheap drink
for poor

barley beer = also the same

41 - National drink of Babylonians
was beer

69 - wine never extensively cultivated
in Babylonia - date wine &
beer more often mentioned in
inscriptions

But assyria cultivated wine
very extensively

Lucy - Vulture

74 -

commonest beer of Egypt
made from barley

75 - the drink of peasants,
shepherds, sailors, fishermen

86 - Beer in Babylonia reaches back
to very threshold of its history -
formerly Egypt supposed to be
oldest beer country in world

88 - cheapest Babyl. beer of
barley

July

Orneulhine

134

In Decr. 21, 20, parents may
accuse to death before the judges
a son who is a drunkard. No
other law in Sammarra or
Babyl. or Assyria against drunken-
ness $\therefore$ not considered a crime

137

Public law 7- Palestine &
Babylonia = connected w.
presumption.

(differ largely to Egypt 105)

Entry Urban Culture

15/3 35

Pre Islamic Arabia used wine rather freely - (our only sources on subject are the old-arabic poems)

Arabs then were dependent upon wine merchants, usually Jews who sometimes Christians, and wine was very expensive all over Arabia

Some interesting

151 A wine-stain filled with wine ~~was~~ could be purchased for a three-year-old camel

153 Wine prohibited by Muhammed - prohibition not felt severe in Arabia as wine had been expensive there & hard to procure. Among Persians prohibition not so successful.

154 Real reasons

1st Protest against X^y - Arabian
2nd Probably to put Jewish wine merchants out of business.
Few given in 4th year of Hedra

Laurel Suo-Pravica

243

Chinese did not learn art
or making grape-wine before
640 A.D.

233 -

taupen Sino Drama

220 - wine (vine)

Brought from orient to Greece &
Italy - both in Egypt back to

3000-4000 B.C. - in Mesop. very early

221 - Semihi vine more probable

221 - ^{grape} introduced into China ^{Shang} after
128 BC

224-25 - much drunkenness among
ancient Persians - on wine -
perhaps somewhat exaggerated

226 - Greeks received wine & vine
from Western Asia

233 - Chinese received wine in
2nd cent. B.C. - but acquired
only wine making only during
Zang times in 7th cent. AD

Sanper Sino. Iranica

290 Palm wine as by Indians
used by Arabs (reported by
~~Pliny~~ Pliny)

286 Pomegranate wine
Known in anterior times
(Palmyra & Egypt) as an
early date

Thomas Bull^e

the names of certain sorts of
drinks used in Russia

1558

in Hakluyt's navigations

Oleograph 1903

v. II

p. 449

Mead of honey & water

Drink from root of birch
tree

Tacitus

Discourse on the German
manners & people, Germany

XXII

"To devote both day
and night to deep drinking
is a disgrace to no man"

XXIII

Their beverage is fermented
barley or wheat.

JMC

Beer -

In Bavaria in new
Stone Age - proven or
rendered probable by
archaeological evidence -
dark mass in pottery
vessel found by microscope
to be special kind of bread
used as starting point of
brewing process by all
ancient peoples who
knew how to make beer
at all

Science news letter

V. 27 no 729 Mar 30, 1935
pp. 195-96

Drunk

Joyce Social Club

5 Dec 1922

U.2 120 114-22

122 Whiskey not found in
drink areas in 140 v-
and

Pennant. Second tour 9-
Scotland [1772 p. 171]

Pinkerton - Gen Coll v. 9

III 269

Domestic

small 9- Antiquary
Journals

269

now much ^{grain} whiskey - modern-
in seed times from dismelled to
rhyme, unit, angel & other
fragrant herbs & all much in
use.

Édouard Philippon
les Ibières

Paris 1809

Drinks

221 - 1 natural drink a
specimen of beer prepared.

222 with l'orge 1 called
caccia or cerea - the little
wine they had ~~pre~~ reserved
for family banquets

Pliny 22, 104

Florus 2, 18

Croze 5, 7, 13

Sudon de Suelle,

onigres 20, 3, 18

Crea
criste
Sennar

Floyd - Field Sports
Drinks

I. 46-47

mead rarely met with in
N Sweden is common in
more southern provinces.

I. 61-62

much drunkenness
among peasants from
brandy distilled by
selves very cheaply -
little more than 1 shilling
per gallon

Scotswood 1h

Scotsland

569 Birch tree sap layer

570 in ancient times | also
made from fermented honey
which from became more
abundant, etc.

morewood

1N

Shetland Is.

V-83.

a kind of fermented
milk used - also in
Iceland

morewood 16

Ireland

591 - mead in ancient times

593 - Cider first introduced
into Ireland in time of

Queen Elizabeth

600 - ^{date} wine in early use in
Ireland - ~~not abundant~~

605 - ancient & peculiar drink
of Irish was ale, as it was
of Britons

726-27

From 1720 to 1820

wine imported 1,386,293 gals in 1720
843,696 " " 1820

spirit distilled	136,075 "	
imported	327,082 "	
	463,157	in 1720
	463,157	
distilled	4,636,142	
imported	108,439	
	<u>4,734,631</u>	in 1820

All beer - about same in 1720 & 1820

Morewood
England

16

522

mead in ancient times

523 Cider "

" " from apples

ale "

" "

vine first planted in Britain
by Romans.

530

Beer from barley usually,
but also from wheat, oats &
millet

550 Spruce beer, [fermented]
common in Sv. Sweden & Oslaw,
as also in Norway, Sweden,
Denmark & America

557 Birch wine fermented
used in England as in Norway

newwood 16
rape wine
~~Dischlam~~ - England

554 By 1354, ^{rape} wine
very abundant in England

morewood

14

Russia

579 - much drunkenness -
and back as far as
15th century

Morewood + L
Georgia (Russia)

503 - Grape wine

505 - on the Derek, Miller
beer

Circassians

506 - Grape wine + Miller beer.
also spirit distilled from
maize milk

507 - much mead

508-9 - Rather abstemious
but some mvt., esp. at
festivals

Muscovod

14

Russia

487- Distillation introduced
into Russia in 16th century -
knowledge obtained from
Crimea when Crimean
peninsula in possession
of Genovese - above acc.
to Storck

Chief original drink
of Russia was mead

manurewood

14

Poland

468

common drink is
fermented honey

Morewood 14

Norway

472

The chief beverage known
to the primitive inhabi-
tants of Norway is
birch beer - hole bored
in trunk, sap collected,
sugar & yeast, then
fermented

[Adds that sap of
poplar, sycamore,
willow & walnut
may be fermented]

473 [151-]

Distillery established
in Norway in 1753 for
brandy.

Worcewood 12

Sweden

475

Gustavus III in 1772
declared distillation of
brandy a royal monopoly.
Prohibited private stills.
Great opposition. A church
dignitary remarked to G:
-There are two things with
which a prudent King should
not meddle, namely, religion
and brandy.

Norwood 1h
Sweden

479

Brandy first distilled
from potatoes in Sweden in
1747 at proposal of Mr.
Charles Skyles

Household
Russia

15

- 491 ordinary household drink
of Russia = quass. of
barley fermented
492. Quass also made of rye weed
- 494 - Mead, "The ancient and
favourite drink of all the
northern nations", as much
in request as quass in Russia
fermented
496. Russians also use various
fermented drinks of apples,
pear, berries - and pice of
black tree
Grape wine in some southern
parts of Russia. Wines were
flavoured at Wotomety
in 540 N. L. Astracan
wine introduced from Persia
in early 17th cent.

morewood 12

France

381 Beer was common
drunk in Paris till 1792
Sovereign Julian - who
introduced wine.

Morewood

14

Snake vine

437

In Europe, oblique belt,
ca 35° E - 5° 20' N. Cas.

In inland France & Germany,

⁴³/₈ | 49° or 50° - in Crimea & S
Russia, 47° or 48°. In Asia
near N. g- Astracan & foot
of Mt. Caucasus. In world
seldom ~~in~~ N. g- 5° 10' N. in
N. hemisphere, & rarely
approaching 40° in S. hemi-
sphere. Chiefly confined
to altitude under 2460 ft.
above sea level

morewood 16

Seniors

466 - Beer & meat -

Cider, acc. to Seniors,

~~the~~ common drink of

Iseluchans

Samuelson the drunk
England - Ireland.

160

On 1694, pop. 5,800,000
duty charged on 810,096
or 704,300 gallons of ardent
spirits - in 1736, | pop.

6,200,000, consumption of

spirits = 6,116,473 gallons

In 1736 Sir Act came into
operation to check drinking

162 In 1737, dropped to 4,200,395 gal.
but by 1743, repeal of Sir Act,
rose to 8,203,430

Georgi

Beschreibung

487

See Russians

Quas = universal drink -
of Kleyen, Mehl u Brod
or of Mehl u Malz -
fermented

488

Kornbrandwein
Wine from fruits & honey
Braubrei u Mehl
Braga or white beer or
Hirse- or Weizen-
malz
Tobacco little used

George Beschreibung
malorussen = Ukrainians =
kleinrussen

524

Beer, mead, & brandy -
not much use & wine

Straleneberg NVO. 2heir
Drinks - Russia

334

Braga used by Russians
and Tatars - made of
oat meal & hops -
fermented.

Kalmuks call brown
beer schara.

By Tatars
braga is made of - Reiss
[rice] or also of - Hirse
[millet]

Stralshberg

NVO 2nd

Russia

401 - mead

of honey - 2 kinds

1st strong drink [alcohol.]

2nd non-alcoholic

Q was is made of rye
malt without hops