

Index

- Acapulco, 202, 228
 Act Banning the Making of Alcoholic Beverages Using Grains, South Korea, 176
 Afghanistan. *See* Gandhara
 Africa, 9
 Afro-Eurasia, 1–2
 cross-cultural exchanges throughout, of distilled liquors, 4
 distillation technologies in, transfers of, 29
 Korean peninsula and, 97
 Mexican distillation influenced by, 229–230
 agave, 219–220
 agricultural books
 in China, 44
 from Chosŏn period, 133–135
 agricultural societies, alcohol production in, 11
 airag. *See* *kumiss*
 alaji, 51, 82–83, 88–89
 alaji jiu (arak liquor). *See* arak
 alcohol. *See* liquor; *specific alcohols*
 “alcohol and vinegar bureaus” (*jiucu wu*), 62
 alcohol content, of alcoholic beverages, 12
Alcohol in World History (Hames), 9
 alcoholic beverages. *See also* distilled liquors; wine; *specific beverages*; *specific countries*; *specific topics*
 academic studies on, 25–26
 alcohol content of, 12
 bans of, for religious grounds, in Islamic societies, 3–4
 Buddhism and, 77
 as cultural item, 8–9
 definitions of, historical words in, 10
 for folk festivals, 70–71
 global history of, 5–10
 in cross-cultural exchanges, 9–10
 as cultural item, 8–9
 as Japanese industry
 development of, 169–170
 under Liquor Tax Act, 170, 172–173
 in Koryŏ dynasty. *See* Koryŏ dynasty among Mongols, as drinking culture, 54–57
 range of, 60
 origins of, legends and myths about, 10–11, 43
 alembic, 36, 37
 aliqi, 48–50, 88–89
 Allchin, Frank, 40
 Alvares, Jorge (missionary), 212
 ambix. *See* alembic
 Anderson, Eugene, 10, 34, 212–213
 Andong soju, 139–144, 179–180
 animal milk
 from horses, 58
 tongnak, 79, 108
 in steppe nomadic societies, fermentation of, 11
 aniseed, 40
 arajhi, 14, 51, 59
 arak (‘araq) (perspiration or sweat), 3
 academic studies on, 25–26
 alaji, 51, 82–83
 aliqi, 48–50, 88–89
 from aniseed, 40
 arajhi, 14, 51, 59
 arakhi, 3
 aralgil, 14, 80, 82–83
 distillation of, 11, 13–14. *See also* distillation
 by Mongols, 51–66
 distribution of
 through Indian Ocean trade networks, 39
 throughout Mongol Empire, 200–201
 through Silk Routes, 39
 through Southern Sea routes, 39–40
 from grapes, 40
 home production of, 3–4

270 Index

- arak* ('araq) (perspiration or sweat) (cont.)
 Koryō dynasty and, *See* Koryō dynasty
 Mongol Empire and, 104–117, 125–126
 distribution throughout, 200–201
 during Koryō dynasty, 83–84
noju. *See* *noju*
 origins of, 25–29
 in archaeological documents, 26,
 51–52, 63–64
 in Central Asia, 38–39
 in China, 38–39, 43–51
 etymology for, 38–39
 in during Mongol period, 38–39
 religious influence on production of, 3–4
 soju and, 25–29
yalaiji, 51–52
 Yuan–Koryō relations and, 104–117
arakhi, 3, 26
 fermented grains and, 26
 mass production of, 26
aralgil (alaji, *arakhi*, *noju*), 14, 80, 82–83
 'araq. *See* 'arak
 archaeological evidence, of arak, in Chinese
 documents, 26
 Arigh Böke, 102
 Aristotle, 36
 arkhi, 54, 58–59
 armies. *See* military
 ASFS. *See* Association for the Study of
 Food and Society
 Asia. *See* Central Asia; China; Eurasia;
 Japan; Korea; Northern Asia; South/
 Southeast Asia
 Association for the Study of Food and
 Society (ASFS), 7
awamori shōchū, 213
ayrag. *See* *kumiss*
- Bai Juyi, 44–45
baijiu, 25
 bans of alcoholic beverages
 during Chosōn period, 145, 151–157
 during Koryō dynasty, 81–82
 for religious grounds, in Islamic
 societies, 3–4
 Batdorj Batjargal, 54–55
Beishan jiuqing (Zhu Gong), 44
Bencao gangmu (Li Shizhen), 59, 64,
 86–87
 Bentley, Jerry, 5
 beverages. *See* alcoholic beverages
 black kumiss. *See* *qara kumiss*
 “black ship,” of Matthew Perry, 167
 “bomb shot/cocktail.” *See* *p'okt'anju*
Book of Drinks (Ibn Qutayba), 26
 books. *See* agricultural books; culinary
 books
 booze. *See* alcoholic beverages
boza, 59
 Braudel, Fernand, 37–38
 Brinkmann, Stefanie, 25–26
 Bruman, Henry J., 23, 221, 224
 Buddhism
 alcoholic beverages and, 77
 during Koryō dynasty, 77
 Buell, Paul, 12, 13, 14, 27–29, 58
 on distribution of distilled liquor, in
 Mongolian Empire, 13
 on imperial governance system, 101–102
 on Mongolian-style stills, 66
- Carpini, John of Plano, 56
 Central Asia. *See also specific countries*
arak in, 38–39
arakhi in, 3, 26
 distilled liquors in, 29. *See also specific*
liquors
 freeze distillation in, 11–12
 Chang Chi-Hyun (Chang Chihyōn), 59,
 79, 85–87, 91–92, 95, 147
 Chang Kyeongyang, 140–141, 142–143
 Chao Phraya river region, in Thailand, 40
chasaju (purple soju), 130
 Cheju Island
 barley soju on, 110
 during Chosōn period, 152
 Mongols on, establishment of army
 camps, 105–106, 108–111
 Chengde, Qinglong county, Hebei
 province, 46
Chibong Yusōl, 73–74
 China. *See also specific dynasties; specific*
provinces
 agricultural books in, 44
arak in, 38–39, 43–51
 in archaeological documents, 51–52,
 63–64
 cross-cultural exchanges with Korea,
 during Koryō dynasty, 5, 71–73,
 78–80
 culinary books in, 44
 distillation in, 43–51
 archaeological evidence for, 43–44
 by Daoists, 44, 47
 development of, 27–29
 in literary works, 45–46
 distilled liquor in, 43–51
 archaeological evidence for, 43–44
 as artistic inspiration, 8–9
 origin theories for, 2–4, 25–29

- grape wine in, 11, 60
hongju, 147–148
hongqujiu in, 147–148
 Jurchen Jin period, 46
 Khitan Liao dynasty, 46
 Korean food culture influenced by, 72
 Koryō dynasty and, alcoholic beverages in, 71–73
kumiss in, 50
 in Mongol Empire, 16–17, 96
 cross-cultural exchanges with Korea.
 See cross-cultural exchanges
 stills in, 41–42, 53–54
 transfers of distillation technology, to Korea, 3
 Warring States period in, 77
 Yellow River basin, 9
 Chinggis Khan, 55–56, 100, 102
 Cho Okhwa, 179–180
 Cho Sōnggi, 190–191
 Ch'oe Ch'iwōn, 73
 Ch'oe Namsōn, 86, 91–92, 147
 Ch'oe Yōng, 80–81
 Chōn Sunūi, 133–135, 137–139
 Chong Dae Song, 70, 71, 73–74
 Chōng Mīn, 161
 Chōng Yagyong, 144–145
 Chōngjong (J. Masamune; C. *zhengzong* meaning “authentic”), 205–206
 Chōsen shuzō kyōkai. See Committee of Alcoholic-Beverage Making in Korea
 Chōsen shuzōshi, 85, 135, 170–172
 Chosōn period
 agricultural books from, 133–135
 culinary cookbooks in
 alcoholic beverage recipes in, 134–135
 from Andong, 140–144
 San'ga yorok, 133–135, 137–139
 soju in, 134–139
 Koryō dynasty, 17
 literary sources on, 128–129
 Ming dynasty, 132
 Neo-Confucianism during, 151–152
 overview of, 162–163
 Qing dynasty, 132
 Ryukyu Kingdom and, diplomatic relations with, 158–160
 soju during
 adverse effects of, 151–157
 alcoholic bans of, 145, 151–157
 Andong, 139–144
 benefits of, 151–157
 characteristics of, changes in, 129–151
 on Cheju Island, 152
 commercial and industrial production of, 132
 in culinary cookbooks, 134–139
 as diplomatic gift, 158–160
 kayangju (home-brew culture), 129, 145–146
 under Liquor Prohibition Law, 156–157
 literary sources on, 128–129
 as medicine, 147, 151–157
 in modern world, 157–161
 overview of, 238–239
 in rituals, 151–157
 in royal courts, 131–133, 154–155
 soju kori, 19, 136–137, 143, 144
 theoretical approach to, 127–128
 types of, changes in, 129–151
 usage of, societal effects of, 151–157
 Chosōn *wangjo sillok* (Chosōn Veritable Records), 129–130
 Chu Yōngha. See Joo Young-ha
 Ch'ungōn (Koryō king), 103–104, 115, 118, 123, 126
Civilization and Capitalism (Braudel), 37–38
 cold steppe regions, in Asia, steppe nomadic societies in, 11
 Columbian exchange, 5–6, 23, 203, 219
 Committee of Alcoholic-Beverage Making in Korea (Chōsen shuzō kyōkai), 170–172
 “cooked.” See *süirmä*
 Crosby, Alfred W., 5–6
 cross-cultural exchanges
 of distillation technology, 4, 9–10
 of distilled liquors, 4, 9–10
 in global food history, 9–10
 global impact of, 4–5
 on Korean peninsula, 6–7
 during Koryō dynasty, 5
 in Mongol Empire, between China and Korea, 117–125
 of astronomy, 117–120
 of cartography, 117–120
 of dress, 123–125
 of drinking culture, 120–123
 of food culture, 120–123
 during Koryō dynasty, of alcoholic beverages, 5, 70–80
 of linguistics, 119
 of medicine, 120–123
 of scientific knowledge, 117–120
 soju and, 5, 234–244
 innovation as result of, 240–242
 localization of, 240–242
 through traditions, 240–242

272 Index

- culinary books
 in China, 44
 from Chosŏn period
 alcoholic-beverage recipes in, 134–135
 from Andong, 140–144
San'ga yorok, 133–135, 137–139
 soju in, 134–139
Jujia biyong shilei quanji, 48, 50, 88–89
 Mongol-period, 3
 cultural history of food, alcoholic beverages
 and, 8–9
 culture
 in Korea, society and, soju established as
 part of, 5
 science and technology and, 4
 in Yuan–Koryŏ relations, transfers as part
 of. *See* Yuan–Koryŏ relations
 curry, as national dish of India, 6
- Da'an distillery site, Jilin province,
 46–47, 52
- Daoists (Taoists), 44, 47
- Dashdondog Bayarsaikhan, 55, 60
- Democratic Republic of Korea. *See* North
 Korea
- dewdrop liquor. *See* *noju*
- Di Hao, 26
- dibikos*, 53–54
- Dioscorides, Pedanius, 36
- distillation. *See also* distilled liquors; stills;
specific distillery sites
 in Afro-Eurasia, technological transfers
 of, 29
 of *arak*. *See* *arak*
 in China. *See* China
 comparative approaches to, 236–240
 cross-cultural contacts and, 236–240
 definition of, 11
 ethanol spirits, 165
 in Eurasia, 36–39
 in ancient Greece, 36–37
 freeze distillation, 30
 freeze, 11–12, 30
 in Eurasia, 30
 global history of, 10–13
 in agricultural societies, 11
 comparative study of, 12–13, 236–240
 during Mongol era, 13
 types of distillation, 11–12
 global spread of, 200–203
 in India, 33
 in Japan
 development of, 29
 East Asian stills and, 214
 modern distillation, 173–175
 in Korea. *See* Korea
 in Mexico. *See* Mexico
 in Middle East, 34–42
 alembic, 36, 37
 archaeological evidence of, 34–35,
 36–39
 Mongol role in, expansion into
 Eurasia, 13
 of *arak*, 13–14, 51–66
 development of technology by, lack of
 evidence of, 57
 in Korea, 13–16
kumis, 15–16
 with stills, 15–16
 in Mongolia, 13
 development of, 29
 in New World, 33
 origins of, 29–34
 during premodern period, 30
 pre-Hispanic distillation hypothesis,
 220–221
 pure end product as goal of, 31
 of *shaojiu*, 3, 60
 stills and. *See* stills
 Sumero-Babylonian, 34–35
 techniques for, 29–30
 technology for
 cross-cultural exchanges of, 4, 9–10
 Needham on, 33
 transfers of, from China to Korea, 3
 for traditional soju, 194–195
 during Yuan dynasty, 60–61
- distilled liquors
arak. *See* *arak*
 in Central Asia, 29. *See also* *specific*
liquors
 in China. *See* China; *specific liquors*
 cross-cultural exchanges of, 4, 9–10
 debates about origins of. *See* theories of
 distilled liquor origins
 Dutch distribution of, during Koryŏ
 dynasty, 90–91
 global history of, 10–13
 in agricultural societies, 11
 comparative study of, 12–13
 during Mongol era, 13
 types of distillation, 11–12
 as Japan. *See* Japan
 as medicine, 31
 in Mediterranean region, 29. *See also* *arak*
 in Mesopotamia, archaeological evidence
 of, 34, 35
 in Mexico, origins of, 202–203. *See also*
 mescal; tequila
 in Middle East. *See also* *arak*

- Indian Ocean trade networks and, distribution through, 39
 origins of, 3–4, 34–42
 Silk Routes and, distribution through, 39
 during Mongol era, early evidence of, 51
 origins of, 29–34. *See also* theories of distilled liquor origins
 purposes and applications for, 31–33
 soju. *See* soju
 in South/Southeast Asia, 29. *See also specific liquors*
 theories about origins of. *See* theories of distilled liquor origins
 whiskey. *See* whiskey
 double-distilled soju. *See* *hwansoju*
- East Asia. *See also* South/Southeast Asia; *specific countries*
 stills in, 33
 Chinese-style, 41–42, 53–54
 in Japan, 214
 Mongolian-style, 53–54, 66, 136, 137
 Edagawa Kōichi, 34, 212
 ethanol spirits, 165, 173, 176–177
 Eurasia. *See also* Afro-Eurasia; Central Asia; Middle East
 distillation in, 36–39. *See also* distillation in ancient Greece, 36–37
 freeze, 30
 history of, 64–66
 Mongol influence on, 64–65
 Mongol-dominated, 2
 premodern, 4
 in Korean Peninsula, 17
 technology transfers in, 27–29
 European pot still. *See* pot stills
- Feng Enxue, 46–47
 fermentation
 of animal milk, in steppe nomadic societies, 11
 of grains. *See* grains
 in sake, 204–206
 semi-fermentation, of milks, 54
 solid-state, for wines, 42
 starters, 11–12
 nuruk, 134–135
 yeast and, 11–12
 fermented beverages, wine. *See* wine
 fire liquor. *See* *huojiu*
 flower liquor. *See* *hwaju*
 folk festivals, alcoholic beverages for, 70–71
The Food of China (Anderson), 10
- food studies
 Association for the Study of Food and Society, 7
 Institut européen d’histoire et des cultures de l’alimentation, 7
 limitations of, 8
 literature on, 7–8
 foods, national, 242–244. *See also specific foods*
 foodways, transfers of, 7
 from China to Korea, during Koryō dynasty, Koryō dynasty
 freeze distillation, 11–12, 30
 in Eurasia, 30
- Gandhara (modern-day Afghanistan and Pakistan), stills from, 40–42
gaoliang, 59–60, 171–172
 global food history. *See also* food studies
 alcoholic beverages in, 5–10
 in cross-cultural exchanges, 9–10
 as cultural item, 8–9
 cultural change and, 5–6
 of distilled liquors, 10–13
 from humanistic perspective, 7
 national dishes, 6. *See also specific dishes*
 globalization. *See also* cross-cultural exchanges
 of Korean foods, 6–7
 Godin Tepe site, 35
 gori. *See* soju kori
 Gorokhovskiy, Alexander, 201
 grains, fermentation of
 in agricultural societies, 11
arakhi and, 26
 rice, 26
 solid-state, 54
 sorghum, 26
 wines from, 75–76
 “grape wine.” *See* *p’odoju*
 grapes
arak from, 40
 wines from, in China, 11, 60
 Great Silla (Later Silla), 18, 74, 105
 Great Yuan State. *See* Yuan dynasty
 Great Yuan *ulus*. *See* Yuan dynasty
 Greece, stills in, 53–54
- Hallyu*. *See* Korean Wave
 Hames, Gina, 9, 70
 Han dynasty, 43–44, 47
 Hangul alphabet, first books in, 140–141
hanjiu (“sweat liquor”), 26
 Happ’o (Mongol regiment), 81
 al-Hassan, Ahmad Y., 13–14, 38

274 Index

- He Manzi, 8–9, 11, 43, 108
 HiteJinro (soju company), 182
 Hō Chun, 152–154
 Holland (Netherlands)
 Japan and, 169, 217
 Koryō dynasty and, distilled liquor
 distribution during, 90–91
 home-brew culture. *See kayangju*
 Hong Mansōn, 121
 hongju (red liquor), 146–148
 in China, 147–148
hongjuju, in China, 147–148
 hongsoju (red soju), 130
 horse milk, from mares, 58
 Hu Sihui, 14, 51, 59, 121
 Huang Hsing-tsung, 51
huanmu jiu, 14
 Huichol still, 227
 Huihui Guozijian. *See* Islamic Imperial
 Academy
huojiu (fire liquor), 59
hwaju (flower liquor), 79, 92–93
hwansoju (double-distilled soju), 130
- ibn Hayyān, Jābir (Geber), 36, 37
 Ibn Qutayba, 26
 identity. *See* national identity
 IEHCA. *See* Institut européen d’histoire et
 des cultures de l’alimentation
 Im Ch’un, 74–75, 76
Imwŏn Kyōngchechi (Encyclopedia of Rural
 Life), 146, 148
al-inbiq. *See* alembic
 India
 curry as national dish in, 6
 distillation in, 33
 stills in, 40
 Indian Ocean trade networks, distilled
 liquors distributed through, 39
 “Indios Chinos” (Asian immigrants to
 Mexico), 202
 industrial soju, modern, 19, 234–236
 ethanol spirits and, 165, 173, 176–177
 global promotion of, 186–196
 factors in, 186
 by Japanese companies, 189–190
 among Koreans, 188–189
 in United States, 188, 192
 HiteJinro, 182
 under Japanese colonial rule, 166–175
 Korean Wave and, 165–166, 186–196
 Mackiss Company, 176, 183, 191
 mass production of, 181–185
 minsokchu, 165
 overview of, 196–199
 p’okt’anju, 184
 ready-to-drink beverages and, 196
 traditional soju and
 comparisons to, 164
 distillation techniques for, 194–195
 evolution of, 193–194
 revival of, 175–185
 yeast levels in, 174
 transformations of, 164–166
 in United States
 global promotion in, 188, 192
 production of, 192–193
 Institut européen d’histoire et des cultures
 de l’alimentation (IEHCA), 7
 Institute for Textual and Oral Histories of
 Food (ITOHF), 7–8
 “Interpreter Park.” *See* *Pakt’ongsa*
 Iran, 15
 Iryōn, 71
 Ishige Naomichi, 41–42
 Islamic Imperial Academy (Huihui
 Guozijian), 116
 Italy, pasta as national dish, 6
 ITOHF. *See* Institute for Textual and Oral
 Histories of Food
 izakaya (pub), 207–208
- Jamāl al-Dīn (*Zhamaluding*), 118
 Japan
 alcoholic beverage industry in
 development of, 169–170
 under Liquor Tax Act, 170
 colonial rule in Korea
 independence movements and,
 174–175
 Japanese responsibilities with, 167–168
 legacy of, 175
 Liquor Tax Act and, 172–173
 distillation in
 development of, 29
 East Asian stills and, 214
 modern, 173–175
 distilled liquor in, 232–233. *See also*
 shōchū
 European influences on, 215–216, 217
 modern innovations for, 217–218
 oraka, 212–213
 origin theories for, 2–4, 204
 transfers of, 209–210, 212–218
 Dutch in, 169, 217
 French-style wines produced in, 9–10.
 See also wine
 Kingdom of Paekche, 105, 204
 Liquor Tax Act, 170, 217–218
 in colonial Korea, 172–173

- Okinawa, 158–160
 sake in. *See* sake
shōchū in. *See* *shōchū*
 sushi as national dish, 6
 Tsushima island, 129–130
- Jia Sixie, 44, 72
jiucu wu. *See* “alcohol and vinegar bureaus”
 joint patrimony. *See* *ulus*
- Joo Young-ha (Chu Yōngha), 7–8, 31, 141, 161, 169
 ethanol spirits use and, 177
ŷujia biyong shilei quanji (culinary book), 48, 50, 88–89
- Jung Lee, 168
- Jurchen Jin period, 46
- Jurchens, 53
- Kaegyōng (Kaesōng), 82, 106, 179, 180
kayangju (home-brew culture), 129, 145–146
- Khitans, 53
- Khubilai Khan, 57, 102–103
- Ki (Empress) (consort of Emperor Shunti, Toghan Temür), 111–112
- Ki Chao family, 111–112
- Kim Chin, 80–81
- Kim Choong Hyeon, 191–192
- Kim Hodong, 102, 103
- Kim Moon Sook, 123, 124–125
- Kim Pusik, 70
- Kim Yu, 140
- Kim Yunjung, 123, 124
- kimchi, 6, 160, 186–187, 244
- Koguryō kingdom, 73–74
- Koguryō–Mohe kingdom, 105
- Korea. *See also* Koryō dynasty
 alcoholic beverages in. *See* alcoholic beverages
 culture and society in, localization of soju production as element of, 5
 distillation in, development of, 29
 distilled liquors in. *See also* *specific liquors*
 origin theories for, 2–4, 25–29, 86–87
 foods in. *See also* *specific foods*
 China as influence on, 72
 globalization of, 6–7
 historical timeline for, of kingdoms and dynasties, 70
 history of, global context for, 16–19
 in academic literature, 17
 Chosōn period, 17, 19
 isolationism of, 168
 Japanese colonial rule in. *See* Japan
 Koryō dynasty. *See* Koryō dynasty
- Paekche. *See* Paekche
 premodern, 17
 sake in, 207–208
shōchū in, 218
 Silla. *See* Silla
 society in, culture and, localization of soju production as element of, 5
 Three Kingdoms. *See* Three Kingdoms of Korea
 traditional stills, 135
 transfers of distillation technology, from China, 3
- Korean peninsula, 5. *See also* Koryō dynasty; North Korea
 Afro-Eurasia and, 97
 cross-cultural exchanges on, 6–7, 70–80
 Great Silla and, 18
 Korean War and, 167–168
 Muslim travel to, 92–93
 premodern Eurasian networks and, 17
- Korean War, 167–168
- Korean Wave (*Hallyu*)
 in foods, 1, 186–187
 K-pop and, global popularity of, 1, 187
 modern industrial soju and, 165–166, 186–196
 in movie and television, 1, 187
- Koryō dynasty, Korea
 in academic literature, 18–19
 alcoholic beverages in, 74–80
 Chinese influences on, 71–73, 78–80
 consumption of, by social status, 77–78, 79–80
 through cross-cultural transfers, 70–80
 in early literary sources, 74–77
 for folk festivals, 70–71
 import and transfer of, from China, 78–80
 prohibition of, 81–82
 traditions for, 70–80
 variety of, 75–76
 wines, 75–78, 80
- arak* and, 80–84, 87
 alaji, 51, 82–83, 88–89
aralgil, 14, 80, 82–83
 under Mongol domination, 83–84
- Buddhism during, 77
- China and
 alcoholic beverage culture influenced by, 71–73, 78–80
 foodways culture influenced by, 72
- Chosōn period, 17
 cross-cultural exchanges during, 5, 70–80
 in Mongol Empire, 97. *See also* cross-cultural exchanges

276 Index

- Koryŏ dynasty, Korea (cont.)
 distilled liquors during, 84
 academic research on, 85–87
 origins of, 85–94
 transfer routes of, 78–80, 85–94
 historical timeline for, 70
 military regime in, 18, 100–101
 Mongol Empire and, 18
 arak and, 83–84
 cross-cultural exchanges and, 97. *See also* cross-cultural exchanges
 Mongol army advance during, 107
 soju and, 83–84
 ulus and, 99–100
 as vassal state, 99–104, 105–106
 Yuan dynasty and, relations during. *See* Yuan–Koryŏ relations
 Paekche period, 67
quda and, 97
 Silla period, 67
 soju and, 80–84
 data collection on, 67–69
 development of, 17
 under Mongol domination, 83–84
 Three Kingdoms of Korea, 18, 67, 71
 Samguk sagi, 70
 Yuan dynasty and, relations with. *See* Yuan–Koryŏ relations
Koryŏsa (History of Koryŏ), 77
 soju in, mentions of, 80–81
kosori. *See* soju kori
 K-pop, Korean Wave and, 1
Kuk Sŏnsaeng chŏn, 74–75
Kuk Sun chŏn, 74–76
kumiss, 15–16, 54–57
 in China, 50
 qara, 56
 stills for, 57–59
 transportation of, 56–57
Kŭmjuryŏng. *See* Liquor Prohibition Law
kwahaju (“summer-passing wine”),
 143, 146
 Kwŏn Kŭn, 153–154
 Kwŏn Kyŏm family, 111–112
 Langaku (“Dutch learning”), 215
 Later Silla. *See* Great Silla
 Ledyard, Gari, 119
 Lee Kang Hahn, 112
 Lee Myung-mi, 103–104
 Lee Sang-Hoon, 92, 106–108, 136–137
 Levey, Martin, 34
 Li Bo, 44–45
 Li Fang, 73–74
 Li Shangyin, 74
 Li Shizhen, 59, 60–61, 64, 86–87
 Lidu distillery site, Jiangxi province, 46,
 62–63
 Lim Jongtae, 19
 liquor. *See also* alcoholic beverages; *specific liquors*
 national, of Korea, soju as, 1
 Liquor Prohibition Law (*Kŭmjuryŏng*),
 156–157
 Liquor Tax Act, Japan, 170, 217–218
 in colonial Korea, 172–173
 Liu Guangding, 45
 Lumholtz, Carl, 222
 Luo Feng, 57–58
ma tonglao. *See* tongnak
 Mackiss Company, 176, 183, 191
makkŏlli, 70
 Manila galleons, 219, 222, 223, 229
 marriage. *See* *quda*; *ulus*
 marriage alliance. *See* *quda*
Materia Medica (Li Shizhen), 60–61
 McGovern, Patrick, 9
 medical soju. *See* *yaksoju*
 medicine
 alcoholic beverages as, 9
 distilled liquors as, 31
 Mediterranean region. *See also* *specific countries*
 distilled liquors in, 29. *See also* *arak*
 Meiji Reformation, 217
 mescal (mezcal), 221. *See also* tequila
 agave and, 219–220
 soju and, 202
 Mesopotamia, distilled liquors in,
 archaeological evidence of, 34, 35
 Mexico
 distillation in
 Afro-Eurasian influences on, 229–230
 East Asian stills and, 219–231
 European influences on, 221–222
 global influences on, 228–229
 historical development of, 202–203,
 220–221
 Huichol still, 227
 Manila galleons and, 219, 222,
 223, 229
 Nahua still, 227
 overview of, 232
 pre-Hispanic distillation hypothesis,
 220–221
 technologies in, 13
 distilled liquor in. *See also* mescal; tequila
 origin theories for, 202–203
 “Indios Chinos” in, 202

- mescal, 221. *See also* tequila
 agave and, 219–220
 soju and, 202
- tequila
 agave and, 219–220
 historical development of, 220–221
 regional specificity of, 219–221
 Sánchez de Tagle and, 219–220
 Sauza and, 220
- Middle East. *See also specific countries*
 distillation in, 34–42
 alembic, 36, 37
 archaeological evidence of, 34–35, 36–39
 distilled liquor in. *See also arak*
 Indian Ocean trade networks and, distribution through, 39
 origins of, 3–4, 34–42
 Silk Routes and, distribution through, 39
 Gandhara, stills in, 40–42
- military
 during Koryō dynasty, 18, 100–101
 of Mongol Empire
 on Cheju Island, 105–106, 108–111
 grain-fermented alcohol and, 108
 during Koryō dynasty, 107
- military regime, in Koryō dynasty, 18, 100–101
- milks. *See also* animal milk
 alcoholic beverages from, 54–57. *See also kumiss*
 semi-fermentation of, 54
- Ming dynasty, 59, 132
- minsokchu* (Korean folk liquor), 165, 178
- modern industrial soju. *See* industrial soju
- modern nation-states, national dishes in, 6–7
- Möngke Khan, 55
- Mongol Empire
arak and, 104–117, 125–126
 distribution of, 200–201
 during Koryō dynasty, 83–84
 armies
 on Cheju Island, 105–106, 108–111
 grain-fermented alcohol and, 108
 during Koryō dynasty, 107
 China as part of, 16–17, 96
 cross-cultural exchanges in, between
 China as Korea. *See also* cross-cultural exchanges
 during Koryō dynasty, 97
 in Eurasia, domination of, 2
 khanates in, 98
 Khubilai Khan, 57, 102–103
 Koryō dynasty during, 18
arak and, 83–84
 Mongol army advance during, 107
 soju and, 83–84
ulus and, 99–100
 as vassal state, 99–104, 105–106
 Yuan dynasty and, relations during. *See* Yuan-Koryō relations
 Mongolia in, 16–17
Pax Mongolica, 21–22, 96, 104, 119, 120
 popularity of distilled liquors during, 2
 soju and, 104–117, 125–126
 during Koryō dynasty, 83–84
 World Order in, 99–104
 Yuan dynasty and, 5, 16–17, 18, 26. *See also* Yuan-Koryō relations
 establishment of, 102–103
 as suzerian state, 100
- Mongol era
arak origins during, 38–39
 culinary books during, 3
 distillation during, 13
 distilled liquors during, 13
- Mongolia
arakhi in, 3, 26
 distillation technologies in, 13
 development of, 29
 distilled liquors in, origin theories for, 2–4
 in Mongol Empire, 16–17
 stills in, 53–54, 57–59, 66, 136, 137
 expansion into Eurasia, 15–16
 vodka in, production of, 26
- Mongols. *See also* Mongol Empire;
 Mongol era
 distillation and, expansion of. *See* distillation
 drinking culture among, 54–57
 range of alcoholic beverages in, 60
 in Eurasia, domination by, 2
 Happ’o regiment, 81
 invasions by, 16
 soju and, in Koryō period. *See* Koryō dynasty
 stills and, expansion into Eurasia, 15–16
 in Yuan dynasty, 18
- moonshine, 65–66
- Munjong (Koryō king), 77
- Muslims, in Korean Peninsula, 92–93
- Naeguk, 131–132, 147
- Nahua still, 227
- “Nanfan shaojiu fa,” 48–50
- national foods, 242–244
 curry, 6
 kimchi, 6, 160, 186–187, 244

278 Index

- national foods (cont.)
 Korean Wave and, 1, 186–187
 pasta as, 6
 sushi, 6
 national identity, through national dishes, 6–7
 Needham, Joseph, 12, 15, 44–45, 136
 on development of stills, by regional culture, 28, 224
 on distillation technology, 33
 Neo-Confucianism, 114, 115, 151–152
 Netherlands. *See* Holland
 New World, 9
 distillation in, 33
noju (dewdrop liquor), 88, 89
 nomadic peoples and societies. *See* steppe nomadic societies
 North Korea (Democratic Republic of Korea), 175–176
 Northern Asia
 freeze distillation in, 11–12
 steppe nomadic societies in, 11
 Northern Song dynasty, 44, 62
 Northern Wei dynasty, 44, 72
nimji (protomorphic still). *See* soju kori
 nuruk (fermentation starter), 134–135, 204
qu in, 134
 Ö Sukkwön, 147
 Ögedei, 55–56
 Ogura Shinpei, 150
 Okinawa (Ryukyu Kingdom), 158–160
 Opium Wars, 167, 217
 Oppert, Ernst Jakob, 161
oraka, 212–213
 Oranda. *See* Holland
ortaq merchants, 112–113
 Ouyang Xuan, 116
 Pablo, Montserrat de, 58
 Pae Sangmyön, 85, 181
 Paekche, Kingdom of, 105, 204
paeksoju (white soju), 130
 Pakistan. *See* Gandhara
Pakt'ongsa (“Interpreter Park”), 113–114
 Pallas, Peter, 58
 Parhae, 105
 Park Chung-hee, 168, 176, 177–178
 pasta, 6
Pax Mongolica, 21–22, 96, 104, 119, 120
 Perry, Matthew, 167
 perspiration. *See* *arak*
 Pettid, Michael, 6–7
 Philippines, 202
 Pliny the Elder, 36
p'odoju (“grape wine”), 79
p'okt'anju (“bomb shot/cocktail”), 184
 Polo, Marco, 15, 57
 Pöphwa Temple. *See* Cheju Island
 pot stills, European, 12
 pre-Hispanic distillation hypothesis, 220–221
 premodern Eurasia, 4
 Korean Peninsula and, premodern networks in, 17. *See also* Koryö dynasty
 premodern Korea, 17, 70–80. *See also* Koryö dynasty
Proof: The Science of Booze (Rogers), 30
 pulque, 221
 purple soju. *See* *chasoju*
qara kumiss (black kumiss), 56
Qimin yaoshu (Jia Sixie), 44, 72
 Qing dynasty, 26, 132
qu (in nuruk), 134
Qu bencao, 47–48
quda (marriage alliance), 97, 99–104
 qumyz. *See* *kumiss*
raki, 63
rambiki, 215–216
 Ramstedt, G. J., 63, 171
 Rashīd al-Dīn, 120
 ready-to-drink (RTD) beverages, 196
 red liquor. *See* *hongju*
 red soju. *See* *hongsoju*
 Red Turban Rebellion, 126
 “refuge palace” site, for Mongol Emperor Shunti. *See* Cheju Island
 Rhee Syngman, 176
 rice, fermentation of, 26
 rice wine. *See also* soju
jiu, 10
tardsun, 60
 rituals, with soju, during Chosön period, 151–157
 Robinson, David, 18, 100
 Rogers, Adam, 30
 Rossabi, Morris, 55–56
 RTD beverages. *See* ready-to-drink beverages
 Rubruck, William of, 55–56, 57, 108
 Russia, vodka as national liquor, 1
 Ryūkyū. *See* Okinawa
 sake, 204–208
 early forms of, 204–205
 as fermented beverage, 204–206
 global popularity of, 207–208
 in Korea, 207–208

- as national drink of Japan, 205
 production history of, in breweries,
 206–207
- Samguk sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms) (Kim Pusik), 70
- Samguk yusa* (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms) (Iryŏn), 71
- Sancai tuihui* (illustration of the three powers), 213–214
- Sánchez de Tagle, Pedro, 219–220
- San'ga yorok* (culinary cookbook) (Chŏn Sunūi), 133–135, 137–139
- Saonsŏ, 131–133
- Sauza, Don Cenobia, 220
- sayin darasum* (“good wine”), 61
- Schottenhammer, Angela, 27–29, 62
- Schurmann, Herbert, 62
- Science and Civilisation in China* (Needham), 12, 44–45, 224
- science and technology, culture and, 4, 10
- Sejong (Chosŏn king), 77
- Shaikhan Dheri, 40–42
- shaochun*
 Bai Juyi and, love of, 44–45
 Li Bo and, references by, 44–45
- shaojiu*, 2–3, 25, 26
alaji jiu. *See arak*
 distillation of, 3, 60
 origins of, 43–51, 53–54, 60
 during Song dynasty, 61–62
 during Yuan dynasty, 61–62
- Shelach-Lavi, Gideon, 43
- Shenyang riji*. *See Simyang ilgi*
- Shi'erduan village, Inner Mongolia, 52
- Shiji* (Records of the Historian), 54
- shōchū* (shochu), 2–3, 201, 203–218
awamori shōchū, 213
 developmental history of, 208–212
 in Korea, 218
 by region, 209–210
 transfers of distilled liquors as part of,
 211–212
 etymology of, 202
 evolution of, 203–204
 overview of, 232–233
- Shunti, Toghan Temür (Emperor), 109
- Shuowen*, 10–11
- Sichuan province, 44–45
- Silk Roads/Routes, 9
arak distribution, 39
 distilled liquors distributed
 through, 39
- Silla kingdom, 72–74, 105. *See also* Great Silla
 literati, 74
- Silla *bang*, 72–73
 wine in, 74
- Silla so, 72–73
- Sima Qian, 54
- Simyang ilgi* (*C. Shenyang riji*; diary of Simyan/Shenyang), 149–150
- Smith, John Masson, Jr., 55
- Sŏ Yugu, 146, 148
- soju. *See also* industrial soju; soju kori
 Andong, 139–144, 179–180
arak and, 25–29
 barley, on Cheju Island, 110
chasaju (purple soju), 130
 during Chosŏn period. *See* Chosŏn period
 cross-cultural transfers of, 5, 234–244
 innovation as a result of, 240–242
 localization of, 240–242
 through traditions, 240–242
 global popularity of, 1
hongju (red liquor), 146–148
hongqujiu, in China, 147–148
hongsoju (red soju), 130
hwansoju (double-distilled soju), 130
 during Koryŏ dynasty, development of.
See Koryŏ dynasty
 localization of, within Korean society, 5
 mesal and, 202
 methodological approach to, 19–24
 Mongol Empire and. *See also* Mongol Empire
 distribution of, 2
 as national liquor of Korea, 1, 180–181,
 242–244
minsokchu, 165, 178
 origins of, 1–2, 25–29. *See also* theories of
 distilled liquor origins
 non-Korean, 16
paeksoju (white soju), 130
 revival of, traditional forms of, 175–185
 theoretical approach to, 2–4
Tokki soju, 192–193
 traditional
 comparisons to industrial soju, 164
 distillation techniques for, 194–195
 evolution of, 193–194
 revival of, 175–185
 yeast levels in, 174
 vodka compared to, 1
yaksoju, 147
 Yuan–Koryŏ relations and, 104–117
 soju kori (gori), 19, 136–137, 143,
 171, 241
kosori, 144
 Solano-Perez, María de la Paz, 230

280 Index

- solid-state fermentation
 of grains, 54
 for wine making, 42
 Song dynasty, 47–48, 96. *See also* Southern Song dynasty
 Neo-Confucianism and, 115
shaojiu during, 61–62
 Sōng Haeūng, 150
 Song period, 53–54
sou (white wine), 10–11
 Southeast Asia. *See* South/Southeast Asia
 Southern Song dynasty, 46–47
 South/Southeast Asia. *See also specific countries*
 distillation in, 34–42
 distilled liquors in, 29. *See also specific liquors*
 origins of, 34–42
 starters, for fermentation, 11–12. *See also yeast*
 steppe nomadic societies, animal milk in, fermentation of, 11
 stills (distilling apparatuses), 30–31
dibikos, 53–54
 in East Asia. *See* East Asia
 European, pot stills, 12, 30–31
 in Gandhara, 40–42
 historical development of, 11–12
 regional cultures as influence on, 28, 224
 in India, 40
 Korean, types of, 135
 for *kumiss*, 57–59
 in Mongolia, 57–59
 Mongols and, expansion into Eurasia through, 15–16
 pot, 32
 European, 12, 30–31
 at Taxila, Punjab, 40–42
 Sugiyama Masaaki, 102
 Sumero-Babylonian distillation, 34–35
sürmä (“cooked”), 59
 sushi, 6
Suun chappang (Kim Yu), 140
 sweat. *See* arak
 “sweat liquor.” *See* hanjiu
 T’aejo (Chosŏn king), 129–130
Taiping Yulan, 73–74
 Takayama Takumi, 47–48
 Tang dynasty, 44–45, 60–61, 92–93
 Taoists. *See* Daoists
tardsun. *See* rice wine
 Taxila, Punjab, 40–42
 technological knowledge, transfers of, 5
 for distillation, from China to Korea, 3
 technology
 European stills, 12
 science and, culture and, 4, 10
 tequila
 agave and, 219–220
 historical development of, 220–221
 regional specificity of, 219–221
 Sánchez de Tagle and, 219–220
 Sauza and, 220
 Thailand
 Chao Phraya river region, 40
Xianluo jiu, 47–48
 theories of distilled liquor origins
 in China, 2–4, 25–29
 myths and legends in, 10–11, 43
 in Japan, 2–4
 in Korea, 2–4, 25–29
 during Koryŏ dynasty, 86–87
 in Mexico, 202–203
 in Middle East, 3–4
 during Mongol Empire, growing popularity of, 2–4
 myths and legends, in China, 10–11, 43
 purposes and applications in, 31–33
 Three Kingdoms of Korea, 67, 71. *See also* Koguryŏ–Mohe kingdom; Silla kingdom
 Great Silla, 18, 74, 105
Sanguk sagi, 70
 Silla kingdom, 72–74, 105
 literati, 74
 Silla *bang*, 72–73
 wine in, 74
 Timurid Empire, 200
 Toghon Temür, 55–56
Tokki soju, 192–193
tong kori (bronze still). *See* soju kori
 tongnak (mare’s milk liquor), 79, 108
Tongŭi pogam (Hŏ Chun), 152–154
 transfers. *See also* cross-cultural exchanges
 of foodways, 7
 of technological knowledge, 5
 for distillation, from China to Korea, 3
 in Eurasia, 27–29
 Tsushima Island, Japan, 129–130
 Turkey, 63, 99–100, 200
 U (Koryŏ king), 81
 Udagawa Genshin, 217
ulus (joint patrimony), 99–100
Ŭmsik ūmbang (recipes for tasty food)
 (Chang Kyebyang), 140–141, 142–143

- Uncorking the Past* (McGovern), 9
 Unified Silla. *See* Great Silla
 United States
 drinking culture in, 189
 industrial soju in
 production of, 192–193
 promotion of, 188, 192
- Valenze, Deborah, 5–6
 Valenzuela-Zapata, Ana, 222, 224–226
 vassal states, in Mongol Empire, 99–104,
 105–106
 vodka, 1
 Mongolian, 26
 as national liquor of Russia, 1
 soju compared to, 1
 Volga Kalmucks, 58
- Wakan sansai zue*, 90, 213–214
wako, 215
 Wang Qi, 213–214
 Warring States period, in China, 77
 West Asia. *See specific countries*
 whiskey, 1, 161, 188
 white soju. *See paeksoju*
 white wine. *See sou*
 wine. *See also* grapes; soju; *specific wines*
 definition of, 11
- Xianluo jiu* (Thai liquor), 47–48
 Xishanzuo village, Hebei province, 52
 Xu Jing, 76–78
Xuanhe fengshi Gaoli tujing (Xu Jing), 76–78
- yaksoju* (medical soju), 147, 151–157
yalaiji, 51–52
 yeast
 fermentation and, 11–12
 qu, 134
 in traditional soju, compared to industrial
 soju, 174
 Yellow River basin, 9
 Yi Chihang, 136
 Yi Hwasŏn, 92–93
 Yi Kae-Seok, 103–104
 Yi Kok, 114–115
 Yi Kyubo, 74–76, 80
 Yi Kyugyŏng, 86, 88–91, 95, 130, 131, 146
 on soju origins, 159–160
 Yi Munkŭn, 154–155
 Yi Saek (Mogŭn), 14, 82–83, 114–116, 126
 Yi Seong-wu, 85–86, 92, 106, 141,
 179, 180
 Yi Sŏnggye, 18
 Yi Tŏkmu, 89, 90–91, 159–160, 213–214
Yinshan zhengyao (Hu Sihui), 14, 51, 59
Youyang zazuo, 73
 Yu Kimok, 190–191
 Yuan dynasty
 “alcohol and vinegar bureaus,” 62
 distillation origins during, 60–61
 Lidu distillery site, Jiangxi province, 46,
 62–63
 Mongol Empire and, 5, 16–17, 18, 26
 establishment of, 102–103
 as suzerian state, 100
 Mongol-run, 5
 shaojiu during, 61–62
 Yuan–Koryŏ relations, 103–104
 arak transfers, 104–117
 cultural transfers
 of alcoholic beverages, 79–80, 84
 of dress, 123–125
 economic relations, 112–114
 political relations, 111–113
 Red Turban Rebellion, 126
 social relations, 111–113
 soju transfers, 104–117
- Zhamaluding*. *See* Jamāl al-Dīn
 Zhao Mengfu, 116
 Zhao Rukuo, 47–48
 Zhu Derun, 51–52
 Zhu Gong, 44
 Zhu Xi, 151
Zhufan zhi (Zhao Rukuo), 47–48