



JOHN ANTHONY
GIN & COCKTAIL BAR

.....
A ZERO-WASTE
MOVEMENT
.....

SIGNATURE INFUSED GIN & TONICS

Like many good things, the Gin & Tonic was invented primarily by accident. When the British took over governance of India in the 19th century, British soldiers found themselves at high risk of dying from malaria. Luckily, they discovered that tonic water, mixed with quinine, sugar, and soda, was a potent medicinal cure. To make the unbearably bitter drink more palatable, they added gin – and thus the Gin & Tonic was born.

招牌 Gin & Tonics

Gin & Tonic 和眾多發明一樣，都是在無意之中誕生。印度於十九世紀正處於英國的殖民統治，而當時的英軍深受瘧疾纏繞，幸好發現了良方妙藥：將 tonic 水，金雞納霜，砂糖及梳打水混合，成功拯救了無數性命。爲了中和此藥方的苦澀味道，英軍加入了 gin 酒，從此 Gin & Tonic 便成爲了極受大眾歡迎的雞尾酒之一。



SHISO & ELDERFLOWER 95

Gin, Green Tea, Lime, Mint, Tonic



SUN-DRIED TOMATO 115

Gin, Rosemary, Bay Leaf,
Juniper, 1724 Tonic



RHUBARB & GINGER 105

Gin, Grapefruit, Ginger,
House-Made Tonic



STRAWBERRY & APPLE 95

Gin, Local Honey, Blackcurrant,
Cardamom Bitters, Light Tonic

..... SIGNATURE
COCKTAILS

The Silk Road was a network of trade routes that existed from the 2nd – 18th century between the East & West, formed by traders buying, selling and communicating knowledge across the world. At the time, products such as spices, fruits, perfumes and silks were highly sought after, to the point where countries waged wars to control or colonise these ports and gain advantages in monopolising these goods.

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招牌鷄尾酒

絲綢之路為東西方國家提供了航海路線及網絡，在促進貿易往來及知訊傳達方面，擔當著極為重要的角色。由於當時全球對於香料，水果，香氛和絲綢等的需求量非常高，更令國家之間發動戰爭，實行殖民統治，以便獨佔這類商品。

KAMINO 120

Akayane Natsu Gin, Sansho Pepper,
Lemon, White Miso, Hojicha Liqueur



The origins of green tea (hojicha) can be traced back to the Tang dynasty, when China was at its peak of cultural influence over Japan. In 1191, Esai – a Japanese Buddhist Monk who had been studying in China – brought tea seeds back to Japan with him, and with his knowledge of the ancient methods for preparing matcha, he popularised the tradition of serving tea to the samurai class.

綠茶的起源可以追溯遠自日本最受中華文化影響的時期--唐朝。於1911年，在中國修行的日籍僧人 Esai 將茶葉種子帶回日本，並憑著對綠茶的心得，令奉茶的傳統在武士社群中流行起來。

UPROOTED 90

Pandan Vodka, Tea-Smoked Ginger,
Lime, Passionfruit Honey,
Kaffir Lime Tincture

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The ginger plant was originally found in Southeast Asia, until it was domesticated and carried into China & India by traders. It has been used in Chinese and Indian medicine for centuries to prevent and treat a wide range of ailments.

薑，本源自於東南亞地區，透過航海貿易被流傳到中國及印度等地。薑在多種傳統中國及印度藥方擁有著重要的用處，是世代相傳的重要原材料，有助防禦及治療各種疾病。

BAY OF BENGAL 90

Coconut-Washed Gin, Aveze, Bitters,
Sandalwood Tincture, Spiced Mango,
Lemon, Black Pepper, Indian Tonic

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Historically referred to as “black gold” thanks to its extraordinarily high value among ancient traders, black pepper was at one time more precious than gold or pearls. Native to South and Southeast Asia, black pepper is still to this day one of the most widely traded spices in the world.

有「黑金」之稱的黑胡椒，自古以來便被貿易家視為極寶貴的商品，其價值甚至比黃金或珍珠都更為高。本源自於亞洲東部及東南部的黑胡椒，至今仍然是全球貿易市場當中交易最為廣的香料之一。

EMPIRE 120

Celery Blossom Tequila, Banana,
Tonka Bean, Vetiver Tincture, Lime,
Mastiha, Spent Coffee Perfume

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A plant native to the Middle East and parts of the Mediterranean, celery has served a number of purposes across different civilisations throughout history. In Ancient Greece, celery wreaths were used to garland the dead in funerary processions as well as to award the champions of traditional practices like the Nemean Games. Over time, celery came to be known to the ancient Greeks as a highly regarded ingredient that was simultaneously symbolic of both death and victory.

芹菜本源自於中東及地中海地區，於各個世代都扮演著重要的歷史角色。在古希臘時期，獻上芹菜花圈是對於死者及大型運動比賽贏家的最高榮譽。經過時間的洗禮，芹菜更被希臘人譽為崇高的食材，同時是死亡和勝利兩者的神聖象徵。

WANDERER 130

Wild Licorice Botanist Gin, Cacao Nib
Honey, Almond, Lime, Fig Leaf

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The existence of almonds goes as far back as biblical times, when it was considered a prized ingredient often used in breads for ancient monarchs. Though its exact ancestry is unknown, almonds were thought to have originated in China and Central Asia. While traversing the Silk Road between Asia and the Mediterranean, explorers would snack on the nutritious nut to stay energised. Before long, almond trees flourished in the Mediterranean.

杏仁於人類飲食文化中擁有悠久的歷史，更有人指杏仁可以追溯至聖經時期，當時杏仁被視為珍貴無比的食材，是製造麵包的原材料，只有君皇家族方可享用。雖然確實的來源地不明，但杏仁應該源自於中國及亞洲中部地區。凡於絲綢之路探索的歷險家，大多數都以杏仁充飢和提供營養。自此以後，杏仁便於地中海地區茂盛培植及生長。

INTO THE WILDERNESS 100

Lemon Verbena Gin, Waste Falernum,
Peach, Lemon, Recycled Pineapple

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Cloves were first discovered during the 16th century in Indonesia, where it was tradition for parents to plant a clove tree when their child was born. It was believed that if the tree flourished, so too would the child live a long and happy life. The oldest clove tree, which is said to be 350-400 years old, resides in the Indonesian city of Ternate. Rumour has it that a roving Frenchman stole seedlings from that very tree in 1770 and brought them to Zanzibar, which soon became the world's largest clove producer.

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DISCOVERY 120

Chocolate Malt Johnnie Walker Black,
Pineapple Kamm & Sons, Cardamom,
Local Bee Pollen

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The explorer Christopher Columbus first discovered pineapples on the island of Guadeloupe. It then made its way to the Caribbean, America and Mexico.

Pineapple cultivation then spread to Europe, but because of the high cost of building and maintaining hothouses (as pineapples need a temperate climate to grow), they became a symbol of wealth. Instead of being eaten, the fruit was displayed at dinner parties, and used repeatedly until they were rotten. By the late 1700s, production of pineapples on British estates caused rivalries between certain aristocratic families.

意大利航海家哥倫布於瓜德羅普島上發現了菠蘿的存在，繼而流傳至加勒比，美國及墨西哥等地。菠蘿漸漸於歐洲地區培植，但基於建設及營運溫室的成本較高，菠蘿逐漸成為了財富及地位的象徵，但並不食用，只是作擺設用途，直至菠蘿霉爛為止。直至十八世紀後期，菠蘿的生產引發了英國貴族之間的廣泛鬥爭和對立。

NO POCKETS, NO CUFFS 100

Distilled Sunflower, Italicus, Beetroot,
Lemon, White Pepper Tincture,
Pea Soda

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Though pepper was very costly to ship across the Silk Road, it was such a desirable and luxurious commodity in medieval Europe that Italian traders could essentially set their own prices. Sailors and labourers stationed at Venetian and Genoan trade ports – which held a monopoly over the pepper trade past the Mediterranean – were required to cut off or sew their clothing pockets shut to ensure no one could steal highly valuable white peppercorns.

丁香早於十六世紀已經在印尼被發掘，當時的傳統習俗鼓勵父母為剛出生的子女種植一棵丁香樹，若樹苗能茂盛生長，便代表子女會活出健康快樂的人生。最古老的丁香樹已有350-400年歷史，位於印尼Ternate城市裏。傳說中一位法籍人士於1770年從此樹偷取了種子後帶回桑給巴爾，迅速令當地變成全球最大的丁香供應地。

DIPLOMACY 120

Rhubarb & Dill Cordial, Plantation
3 Rum, Fernet Hunter, Distilled
Campari, Spent Earl Grey Tincture

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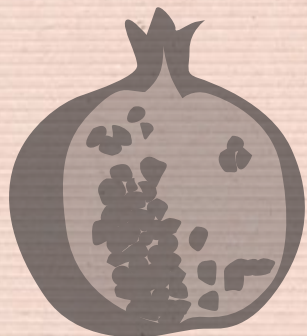
The earliest recorded use of rhubarb dates back to 2700 B.C. in China, where the plant was cultivated for medicinal purposes. Marco Polo spoke at great length about the beneficial uses of rhubarb, and even brought it to Europe in the 13th century as a medicinal drug. It wasn't until the 1800s that a new variety of rhubarb was introduced in England in honor of Queen Victoria (aptly named the "Victoria") which was superior in flavor and quality, and soon became widely popular as a cooking ingredient in kitchens across England. The "Victoria" is still considered the gold standard of rhubarb today.

大黃最先被人類採用的紀錄遠自公元前2700年，當時於中國被用作藥物治療。馬可勃羅，更於十三世紀將大黃帶到歐洲，作為藥物治療材料之一。直至維多利亞時期，一種全新的大黃品種「維多利亞」被引入皇室飲食當中，並以維多利亞皇后命名。這種大黃不論味道或質量都極為優越，於短期內便成為英國烹調的主要食材之一。

AMERICANO 70

Non-Alcoholic Gentiane,
Non-Alcoholic Campari, Seedlip Grove,
Cranberry Soda, Pomegranate

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The pomegranate has long been a sanctified fruit with a storied history that began in the Bronze Age. The fruit is native to the regions of modern-day Iran, Afghanistan and northern India, and in many cultures was seen as a symbol for life, fertility, strength and rebirth. After the Spanish conquistador Cortés conquered the Aztecs, Spanish missionaries planted the first pomegranate trees in the New World.

石榴是自青銅時代已有著聖神象徵的水果之一。石榴來自伊朗，阿富汗及印度北部等國家，於多種文化中均被視為生命，生育能力，力量及重生的象徵。在西班牙征服者科爾特斯佔領阿茲台克後，西班牙的傳教士便於新世界種植了首批石榴樹。

... NON-ALCOHOLIC ...

HEARSAY 70

Coffee-Infused Seedlip Spice,
Grapefruit, Spiced Honey, Nutmeg

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Though no one knows exactly how or when coffee was discovered, there are many legends about its origin. The most common legend is based in Ethiopia, where a goat herder named Kaldi discovered the beans' potential when his goats were unable to sleep at night after consuming them. By the 15th century, coffee beans were being cultivated in the Arabian Peninsula and traded as far as Europe. Though some people reacted with suspicion to this bitter and strong beverage, coffee houses soon became vibrant centres of intellectual debate and cultural exchange.

咖啡的歷史由來非常神秘，但於坊間流傳了多個不同根源的傳說。最為人知的傳說源自於埃塞俄比亞，由一位名叫Kaldi的牧羊人最先發現了咖啡豆的功效，他的羊群都因進食了咖啡豆而無法入睡。咖啡豆於十五世紀在阿拉伯半島培植，並被交易遠至歐洲各國。起初部分人都對此苦澀，濃烈的飲料心存疑問，但咖啡廳很快便於當地流行起來，成為時事及文化交流切磋的核心地帶。

... NON-ALCOHOLIC ...



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