



**We wish all our kind Readers a very blessed, happy, healthy New Year!
Áldásos, békés, boldog Új Évet kívánunk minden kedves Olvasónknak!**

Újévi köszöntő – New Year's Greetings and Other Customs

*Adjon Isten minden jót
Ez új esztendőben.
Vegye el mind a nem jót
Ez új esztendőben;
Mitől féltünk, mentsen meg,
Amit várunk, legyen meg
Ez új esztendőben!*

Customs for New Year's Day vary. Here is a translation of a text dealing with some New Year's Day customs, taken from *Régi ünnepek a konyhában*, Szakál László, Minerva kiadó, Budapest, 1985.

"According to popular belief, the actions of New Year's Day influence the entire year. For example, people will rise early that day so that they may be early risers during the whole year, or they wash themselves at the well so they may be brisk and agile all year.

"On New Year's Day, girls tried to inquire about their future husband by casting lead. They also tried to promote their marriage by various acts of magic: for example, they did not take out the garbage between Christmas and New Year's so that many suitors might cross their threshold. "Some magic is connected with garden and field work. Between Christmas and New Year's, clothes that had been hung out had to be taken down, else the farm animals might die. They threatened the fruit trees, thinking



that if they are scared, they will produce a bigger crop. Hens were fed from a barrel hoop (*abroncs*), so they might lay lots of eggs. The so-called 'herd-turning' ceremonies served to wake the animals with the accompanying noise, making them turn to the other side, thereby ensuring their health for the coming year.

"Village people also trusted in the magic power of the spoken word. New Year's greetings are full of good wishes (see above). Children's greetings have preserved this custom to our own days...

"On New Year's Eve (called *Szilveszter* in Hungarian. Ed.), we do not eat pork, but rather fish, rabbit, venison or fowl. Reason: Fish swim away, the fleet-footed rabbit or deer runs away, fowl fly away with the troubles of the old year.

"The various foods served for lunch on New Year's Day often are accom-

panied by belief in their magic powers. The main dish is pork, because pigs root out good fortune, while fowl would scratch it away. Pulling the tail of the New Year's pig brings good luck."

Chimney sweep

In Central Europe, the chimney sweep is universally regarded as a symbol of good luck. He wears a top hat and carries a brush attached to a roll of wire which he carries slung over his shoulder. Together with the horseshoe and pig, he is a common New Year's symbol. That is why we chose him as our header this month.

Popular belief credits everything about him with magical powers: the soot, the brush and the chimney. When you see one, you have to hold a button from your clothes in your hand, turn it from right to left three times, and say: "*Kéményseprőt látok, szerencsét találok*. (I see a chimney sweep, I will find good luck).

Pulling a strand from his brush, or better yet, shaking hands with a chimney sweep is considered to bring good luck especially on New Year's Day, and a little something is often left in his hand in thanks.

Jóember

Elekes Attila



Ablakomnál a cinkeraj
mint boldog kis vendégsereg
lakmározik. Kint jégmereg
a kút, az ól, a pincehaj,

s én őrködöm, hogy nincs-e baj
a mag körül, mely szétpereg,
nem fagy-e cinkém élve meg
s oda mindnyájunk kincse. Jaj!

Ne értsük meg, mit cinke szól,
nem tudom, mért van így, de jól!
Átkaikat nem érti ember,

s míg odakint a hó ragyog,
magamon meghatódva csendben
azt hihetem, hogy jó vagyok.

Elekes Attila was born in 1927. Despite his youth, he saw action in World War II. Afterwards, he enrolled in the College of Dramatic Arts in Budapest, but was expelled from there and later from the Technical University as well because his father had been an army officer. The family was deported as "class aliens" to internal exile. After the 1956 Revolution, Elekes left Hungary with his wife and settled in Milan, Italy where he taught Hungarian language and literature. He died there of a heart condition in 2001.



Arany János-Inspired Choral Work at Carnegie Hall

His classic poem inspired a Welsh musician to compose a choral piece. Its Carnegie Hall presentation will introduce many non-Hungarians to Arany's poetry.

The US premiere of the choral work "The Bards of Wales: in praise of civil courage – in Memoriam Arany János" will be included in a concert honoring the musician and composer Karl Jenkins at Carnegie Hall on January 20th, 2014. The work is based on Arany János' poem "A walesi bárdok" – The Welsh Bards.

The concert, advertised as "The Music of Karl Jenkins – a 70th birthday celebration" pays homage to this Welsh composer who has played the oboe, saxophone and keyboard in jazz, rock and classical music. Chief Patron is His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. It will be presented in the Stern Auditorium by DCINY (Distinguished Concerts International New York). Karl Jenkins will be in attendance.

World premiere of the piece took place in the Palace of the Arts (*Művészetek Palotája*) in Budapest in 2011. Of the 286 members of the international chorus, some 80 will come from Dunaújváros.

Here is the first stanza of "A walesi bárdok" and its English translation by Erika Papp Faber. You can read the entire poem in a [Sampler of Hungarian Poetry](#). See "Collection of Hungarian Poetry Available Again" below.

Edwárd király, angol király
Léptet fakó lován;
Hadd látom, úgy mond, mennyit ér
A walesi tartomány.

Edward the king, the English king
Rides on his steed so pale;
I'll see, says he, how much is worth
The new province of Wales

Magyar News Online

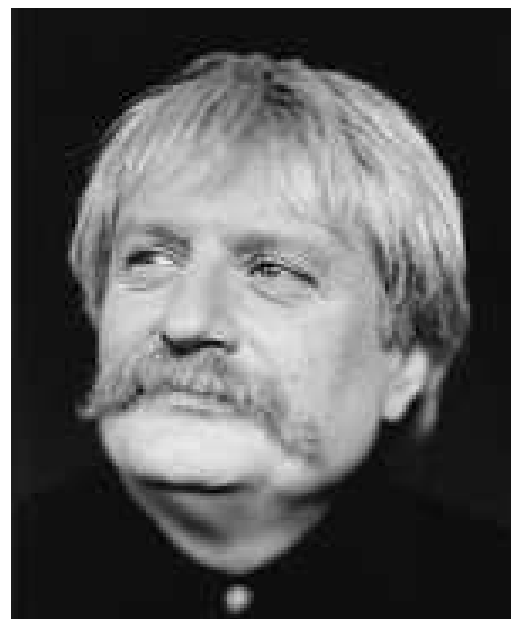
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Karl Jenkins

The Golden Team

Olga Vállay Szokolay

November 25, 2013, was an unusual anniversary. Sixty years ago the Hungarian soccer team had an unprecedented triumph over the theretofore unbeatable British team, with an incredible score of 6:3.

Traditionally, a significant source of Hungarian national pride came from sports, in international competitions of all kinds, including Olympic games. Hungary typically excelled and, by proportion to the population, earned more medals than most countries.

As reported by the BBC, 60 years ago a capacity crowd of spectators filled Wembley Field to watch the "match of the century" soccer game between the "Mighty Magyars", unbeaten for three years, and the English team that had never lost an international at Wembley. England was at the height of her power. Having won WWII, the British Empire was a world power that included significant parts of Africa and Southeast Asia.

At the same time Hungary was a loser of the same war, occupied first by the German, then by the Soviet troops under whose surveillance the Muscovite leader, Rákosi, had built a police state, sending thousands of Hungarians to prisons and forced labor camps. Anything important was nationalized: from factories and farms to sport clubs.

The Hungarian national soccer team consisted mostly of members of the Honvéd football club, with *Puskás Ferenc* as its captain. This brilliant guy was short and overweight, could not head and never used his right foot. But his scoring record far exceeded that of Pelé and Maradona. Yet he had been unknown to the English team and their fans.

While he was ridiculed by an English player, within the first minute *Puskás* sent the ball into the back of the English net and in less than half an hour Hungary was ahead 4:1. His second goal became legendary. According to The Times report: "*Puskás bamboozled England's captain Billy Wright by drag-*

ging the ball back with the sole of his left boot and, after a whirling pirouette, smashing it into the roof of the net, leaving Wright resembling a fire engine rushing to the wrong fire".

Hungary's 6:3 victory devastated the English team. Their center-half was



Kalmár Márton's sculpture of the Golden Team in Szeged

quoted saying that "it was like playing people from outer space". At the same time it energized Hungary's communist regime, claiming ideological victory over capitalism as well, to the point that the leaders greeted each other with a salute of "6:3"...

Some historians attribute the first defeat

of England on the football field to the start of the British Empire's crumbling superiority and invincibility.

Yet, while the Hungarian regime at the time tried to exploit the event to justify and benefit its ideology, in retrospect - arguably - some interpret Hungary's seemingly impossible triumph over England as a signal that perhaps the Soviet occupiers could also be defeated. They regard the event as the precursor of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. Although both observations contain a grain of truth, historical evidence renders it much more complicated. Stalin's death in March of 1953 was the invisible but undeniable force that started the avalanche that culminated in the October 1956 Revolution, which, over the decades, unraveled the Soviet empire.

Puskás, the individual genius, whom the Hungarian writer Esterházy Péter deemed the "most important personality of the 20th century", became a national hero. They renamed the Népstadion (the People's Stadium) after him.

The memory of the game is being kept alive in literature and film. And in downtown Budapest, the native city of *Puskás*, a bar is named 6:3 where the nostalgic fans can still cheer to his name.

Olga Vállay Szokolay is an architect and Professor Emerita of Norwalk Community College, after three decades of teaching. She is a member of the Editorial Board of Magyar News Online.



Back row (from left) Gyula Loránt, Buzánszky Jenő, Hidegkuti Nándor, Kocsis Sándor, Zakariás József, Czibor Zoltán, Bozsi József, Budai László. Front Row (from left) Lantos Mihály, Puskás Ferenc (Öcsi), Grosics Gyula

Lace of Hövej: From the Cradle to the Grave

According to population figures from 2004, the village of Hövej in Győr-Moson-Sopron County has 307 inhabitants. It may be small in size, but it houses a large cultural treasure.

By the River Répce lies the quaint little town of Hövej. The river protectively holds the town to his heart, and then with anger, spares neither man nor land, flooding the village. Strangely, a statue stands by the river.

One foggy morning four of us left to visit the Hövej Lace Museum (*Höveji Csipke Múzeum*) and Szigethy Istvánné – Bözsi *néni's* permanent lace exhibit. As we arrived in the village and passed the church, we marveled at the clusters of geraniums hanging from the Village House (*Faluház*) windows. A young lady, Mártika was taking care of the flowers. Answering my question about the statue, she told me, with tears in her eyes, that it was erected after a major flood, made from the stone the river left behind, as a memorial. So was the small chapel nearby. The Répce has calmed down since, and today leaves the town alone. At the Village House, we met Anikó from the Town Hall. She opened the Lace Museum for us for a private tour. In the museum, the works of the women and girls of the village are on exhibit.

Anikó told us the history and technique of lace-making. The women made lace in Hövej in the 1860's, but it became widely known only years later. The basis of Hövej lace is Rábaközi embroidery; later the women of the village developed it according to their imagination. Hövej lace is protected for 70 years, and we only hope it will exist that long. Today, about 14-15 women make

lace, and the same number of girls are learning lace-making.

The lace is made from organdy, batiste, but a heavier fabric is used for this cutwork. Later the holes are woven in with fine thread, resembling a spiderweb (*pókozás*).

Soon it was 11:00 o'clock; we had an appointment with Szigethy Istvánné. We walked back to the Faluház, where she just arrived with her daughter, Erzsi.

The building was a school some time ago. Now, the children are bused to the city near by, thus the school stood empty. The selectman had asked Mrs. Szigethy – Bözsi *néni*, to display her work in the old schoolhouse. The display became a permanent exhibit.

Only Bözsi *néni's* laces are on exhibit in both of the rooms. The title of the exhibit is **From the Cradle to the Grave**, and we can see everything in-between: pillowcases, altar linen, dresses, small and large doilies, drapes.

Bözsi *néni* is 85 years young, a very pleasant and sweet woman, reminding me of my dear deceased Mother. She was born in Hövej, and at the early age of 4-5 years, she accompanied her mother to the ladies' lace-making group. She embroidered monograms to order at the age of 10. Her mother taught her the art of lace-making. She must have been a good teacher; Bözsi *néni* still works her lace. The love of lace and making it is in her heart and soul. As she told us, she can't live without it.

After her marriage, she moved to Agyagosszergény, her husband's town nearby, but she didn't give up her lace-making. She made most of the clothes for her two daughters: baby clothes, small pillowcases and blanket covers, dresses for their Baptism and First Communion, and even their wedding gowns.

Ladies and girls of the family and friends would get together. They

would sing, talk, and draw patterns. Each came up with different ideas, and the different patterns were created. The patterns they are using now were unknown in the 1860's.

Bözsi *néni* was a midwife; she brought 25 children into this world, and made her lace too. She had to. The soil in the area wasn't fertile enough to supply sufficient crops; there was a need for extra money. Every woman made lace to supplement the family's income. Bözsi *néni* did the same thing, until she reached her 60th year. Brides ordered comforter covers, pillow cases, bed sheets, tablecloths for their hope chests. She received many orders from Kapuvár, but from other areas also. The largest and biggest order was a 12m X 4m tablecloth. Many of the women worked on that piece at once.

She told me that in the old times, during the Holy Trinity feast in the town, the young men danced the *verbunkos* in front of the priest, wearing the aprons the girls embroidered for them. After they danced enough, they waved to the girls, and the dance continued as each one joined her sweetheart.

On exhibit is Bözsi *néni's* work that she did in the last 20-25 years. After the initial Hövej exhibit, she was asked to show her work in Csorna, followed by Győr, Bogyoszló, Széplak, Petőháza, etc. Her works were shown at many national exhibits, such as those of Békéscsaba, Zalaezerszeg, Keszthely. She had a showing in Austria also. In the Brussels International exhibit, the Hövej lace received a gold award. Almost all her works were juried and most received an "A" classification. She received many awards: *Népművészet Mestere* (Master of Folk Art), the title *Magyar Kézműves Remeke* (Master of Hungarian Craftsmen) and the Kis Jankó Bori award. His Holiness, Pope Benedict XVI sent his

blessing on her life and work.

Mrs. Szigethy still works 10-12 hours a day, from 9 to 9, taking only a 1-2 hour lunch break.

How does she make lace? First she draws her pattern on a piece of paper, then she puts the fabric over it, and copies the design onto the fabric. She fastens the material to a wooden frame, stitches it on, and then starts the embroidery. Originally, the lace was made of fine linen; she uses batisse or organdy. She bastes the design over a few times to make it raised. She uses chain or satin stitches, and others. She has flower motifs – lilies, bachelor buttons, tulips, and grape clusters – in her designs.

The drawn holes she stitches over a few times, to make them stronger. Next, she cuts out the hole, then embroiders around it. This is followed by filling in the holes, called "pókozás" (spider webbing). She has about 20 spider web patterns: X, pretty, alternate pretty, sickle, alternate sickle, hairy, clock, simple spiderweb, leggy, pumpkin seed, stars, grapes, wheat, twisted, etc.

She uses size 16 embroidery thread for the embroidery, and size 80 crochet thread for the spider webs. When all is done, she removes the fabric, cuts off the extra material. She demonstrated one of her spider webs for us. Her works are exquisite, fine like the wings of a butterfly; one is afraid to touch them because they might disappear.

Bözsi néni was blessed with enormous talent. She is passing it on to the girls in her town. The school of Agyagosszergény asked her to teach the technique of Hövej lace-making to the students. As I came to know her, I'm sure she will also pass on the love of lace-making.

I left Mrs. Szigethy Istvanné, and that



lovely town in the hope that lace-making will live well over the 70 years during which it is protected, not just in our memory, but also in the work of the young girls she will teach in the coming years.

I am very thankful to Erzsike, Szigethyné's daughter, and to Zoltán, her son-in-law for supporting her in every way in her work. I ask God's blessing on Bözsi néni's life, work,

health and her family. And may He protect from Nature's tragedies that lovely town which has given us so many masterpieces.

Karolina Szabo is Webmaster of Magyar News Online, and has recently returned from a trip to Hungary.

Höveji Csipke: A Bölcsőtől a Koporsóig

Hövej lace has been named the first „megyerikum” (from „megye” – county – a name that is protected from being copied or imitated) in Győr-Moson-Sopron County

A Répce folyó ölében fekszik ez az édes kis falú, Hövej. A folyó legtöbbször szeretettel öleli át, mintha védeni szeretné, aztán meg haraggal árasztja el, nem kímél sem gátat sem embert. A folyó mellett egy szobor áll.

Egy ködös pénteken reggel négyen elindultunk egy jó kanyargós úton Hövejre. Útunk célja a Höveji Csipke Múzeum megtekintése, és a Szigethy Istvánné – Bözsi néni állandó kiállításának meglátogatása volt.

Beértünk a faluba, és csodálkozva néztük a fűrtökben lógó muskátlikat a Faluház ablakában. Mártika gondozta azokat, és kérésemre elmondta, könnyel a szemében a Répce melletti szobor történetét. A szobor az árvízben megkárosultak emlékére készült a folyóban talált kőből. A kis kápolna a közelben is megemlékezés. A Répce folyó úgy tűnik, gyakran fenyegette a kis falut, bár azóta lecsendesedett és békében hagyja a falut és lakóit.

A Faluház előtt találkoztunk Anikóval a polgármesteri hivatalból, aki elkísért bennünket a múzeumba, ahol a falu asszonyainak, leányainak munkája van kiállítva. Anikó ismertette a csipke készítés történetét és technikáját. A hímzés már az 1860-as években folyt Hövejen, ám a későbbi idők folyamán vált csak ismertté. Tulajdonképpen a Rábaközi hímzés az alapja, a höveji asszonyok azonban tovább alakították a saját elképzeléseik szerint. A höveji csipke 70 évre van levédve, és csak a remény él, hogy addig meg is fog maradni. Régen a faluban majd minden asszony és leány hímzett. Jelenleg talán 14 - 15 asszony van, aki most a csipke készítést folytatja, és körülbelül annyi fiatal leányka tanulja. Finom, könnyű organzára, batisztra készítik a

lyukacsos hímzést, de vastagabb sífonra is, azután ezt a lyukat vékony cérnával betöltik – pókozzák.

Hamarosan elérkezett 11 óra, amire Bözsi nénival volt megbeszélve a találkozó. Már messziről láttuk, hogy meg is érkezett a Faluházhoz Erzsikével, leányával.

Az épület iskola volt valaha. Bözsi néni elmondta, hogy a polgármester megkérte, hogy rendezzenek egy kiállítást a munkájából az iskola termeiben. Az ideiglenes kiállításból végleges lett.

Már az ajtón belépve elámultunk. Az épület mindkét szobájában Szigethyné csipkéi vannak kiállítva. **„Bölcsőtől a Koporsóig”** a kiállítás címe, és minden, ami a kettő közé fér, oltárterítőket, díspárnákat, kisebb-nagyobb terítőket, ruhákat, és székenycsikokat láthattunk.

Bözsi néni 85 éves, kedves, kellemes asszony, elhunyt édesanyámra gondoltam, mikor megláttam. Hövejen született, és már 4 - 5 éves korában ment az édesanyjával a varró asszonyok közé varrogatni. Tíz éves korában már monogramokat hímzett megrendelésre. Az édesanyja tanította a csipkekészítésre, és úgy látszik, jó tanító volt, mert Bözsi néni még most is híméz. A hímzés, a csipke készítés szeretete a szívében és lelkében van. Ahogy mondta, nem tudna hímzés nélkül élni. Férjhez menetele után Agyagosszergénybe költözött, de a hímzésről nem mondott le. Két leányának kis gyermekkoruk óta ő varrta, hímizte a ruhákat, pólját, párnát, takarót, szalagocskákat, bérnálási ruhát és menyasszonyi ruhát.

A mintákat közösen tervezték, rokonok, barátok jöttek össze, és hol egyik, hol a másik jött elő egy új mintával. A mai minták az 1860-as években még ismeretlenek voltak. Rajzolás és hímzés közben beszélgettek, dalolgattak.

Bözsi néni szülész nőnek tanult, 25 gyermeket segített a világra. De e mellett folyton csipkét is varrt. A föld nem

volt elég termékeny, a termés nem volt elég, így szükség volt a pénzre. Minden asszony a faluban eladásra hímizett, Bözsi néni is hatvan éves koráig ezt tette. Menyasszonyoknak megrendelésre kelengyét készített, párnákat, lepedőket, paplan huzatokat. Kapuvárról sok megrendelést kapott, de máshonnan is. A legnagyobb munka egy 12 x 4 méteres asztalterítő volt, amelyen egyszerre többen is dolgoztak.

A Szentháromsági búcsún a legények verbunkost jártak a leányok varrta kötényeket viselve. Mikor jól kitáncolták magukat, ujjukkal intettek a leányoknak, és ki-ki a párjához ment és a tánc tovább folyt.

A teremben ma, Bözsi néni 60 éves kora óta készített munkái vannak kiállítva. Hövej után, először Csornára hívták bemutatni a munkáit. Azóta több mint huszonöt helyen, Győr, Bogyoszló, Széplak, Petőházán, stb. volt kiállítása. Több országos kiállításon is részt vett: Békéscsabán, Zalaegerszegen, Keszthelyen, még Ausztriában is. A brüsszeli kiállításon a höveji csipkéjükre aranyérmeket kaptak a höveji asszonyok.

Szigethyné majd minden munkája zsúrizve van, és a legtöbb „A” osztályzást kapott. Több díjat és kitüntetést kapott, többek között a Népművészet Mestere, Magyar Kézműves Remeke címet és a Kis Jankó Bori díjat. Őszentsége XVI. Benedek Pápa Apostoli Áldását adta életére és munkájára.

Bözsi néni még ma is dolgozik. Naponta 10-12 órát, reggel 9-től este 9-ig, közben csupán 1-2 óra megszakítást engedélyez az ebédelésre.

De hogy is készül a csipke? A mintát először papírra rajzolja, arra tűzi az anyagot, majd a mintát átmásolja. Az anyagot ráházza fészíti és férceli, ezután jön a hímzés. Az eredeti gyolcsra készült, ő batisztot vagy organtint használ. A mintákat először aláfércelik, hogy az kiemelkedjen. Több fajta a varrás technikája, lapos

öltés, szálöltés. Leveleket, és virág mintákat is használ, búzavirág, liliom, nekem a szőlőfürt ragadta meg a figyelmem. A kirajzolt lyukakat néhányszor körül férceli, majd kivágja, és körülvarrja.

Ezt követi a lyukak kitöltése. A pók mintáknak nevei is vannak. Bözsi néninél húsz pók mintát találtam megjelölve: Ikszes, szép mása, sarlós mása, órás, nyúlkenyeres, simapók, hajás, lábas, borostás, tök-magos, keresztpók, dupla kalinkós, szőlőfejes, búzaszemes, tekert, szép, csillagos, sarlós, stb.

A hímzéshez 16-os hímzőfonalat, a pókozáshoz 80-as horgoló fonalat használ. A kész munkát a rájáról „leférceli”, majd a felesleges anyagot levágja.

Kérésünkre bemutatta az egyik pókminta készítését. A csipkék lélegzetelállítóan gyönyörűek, lehet finom, mint a lepke szárnya, félfő hozzányúlni, nehogy elrepüljön.

Bözsi nénit az Isten kitűnő tehetséggel áldotta meg. Most az Agyagosszergényi iskola kérte meg, hogy tanítsa a Höveji csipkekészítést a fiataloknak, akiknek átadja a csipkekészítés szeretetét.

Azzal a reménnyel köszöntem el Szigethy Istvánnétól, és hagytam el ezt a csendes kis falut, hogy a levédett 70 év elteltével is fog élni a höveji csipke, nem csak az emlékezetekben, hanem az ifjú tehetséges hímző fiatalok keze ügyesége által elkészült munkákban.

Hálás köszönet Erzsikének, Bözsi néni leányának, vőjének, Zoltánnak, akik teljes szívvel támogatják Édesanyjukat munkájában. Búcsuzásul, Isten áldását kérem Bözsi néni életére, egészségére, munkájára, családjára, és védelmét a természet sújtásaitól a kis falura, amely annyi remekművet adott nekünk.



Snapshots: Dömös

EPF

Located at the Danube River Bend, some 45 kilometers north of Budapest, Dömös is not only situated in a picturesque spot, but it also has a very long history reaching back to the time of the Conquest



Archeological finds trace settlements here back to the Stone Age and the Bronze Age. Three guard towers from Roman times have also been found, and one was used as the foundation for a now abandoned ferry house.

Dömös' Hungarian history reaches back to the time of the Conquest. It began with Árpád, the Chieftain who led the Hungarian tribes into the Danube Basin, and who built a fortress at Dömös. Its remains may still be seen.

After St. Stephen established the Hungarian kingdom, Dömös became part of the royal estates, and as it is surrounded by the Pilis Mountains, it became a favorite royal hunting ground. The first written documentation of the name comes from 1079, the time of St. László, where it appeared as "Dimis". It was often a gathering place for troops, and it was on one such occasion that King Béla I was here, readying his forces for an attack against the Germans, when his throne collapsed under him, and he died here as a consequence of that accident, in 1063. It was from here that St. László started into battle in 1087. Prince Álmos founded a provostship (*prépostság*) at Dömös, and added a monastery in 1107.

It was in Dömös that Álmos and his son Béla (who later was crowned king and



Left side: ruins of palace entrance, ferry house built on top of Roman column, original capital in the restored provostship, Dömös main street. Right side: restored ruins of provostship, plaque listing historic events, map of Dömös.

The first three pictures on the left side and the first picture on the right side are used by permission of magyarorszag-szep.hu.

became known as King Béla II or King Béla the Blind – *Vak Béla*) had their eyes put out by King Kálmán who wanted to insure that his son István would inherit the throne. Álmos also died in this vicinity.

In 1138, King Béla II gave a very generous endowment to the provostship, which was a so-called *hiteles hely*, where important documents were notarized.

As they destroyed everything else, the Mongolians devastated Dömös also, and so did the Turks in 1543. The stones of the royal palace, monastery and church were recycled in the 18th century for building the present-day baroque church. Following archeologists' excavations, the lower church has been reconstructed and is now open to visitors.

Crispy Roast Piglet

6 – 6 ½ lb piglet



salt
caraway seeds

Clean the piglet well, cut it open from its chops to the rump bone, so it can be spread out in the pan. Salt it well on the inside, and add a few caraway seeds.

Place small pieces of wood in the bottom of the pan and lay the piglet on them. Cover the ears and tail with foil, so they will not burn.

Roast it in a hot oven for about 2-2 ½ hours. Baste it often with a piece of squared and notched bacon dipped in beer. If any blisters develop, punch them with a fork, and smooth them out with bacon.

When it is nice red and crispy and totally cooked, first cut off the head with a big sharp knife, then cut it lengthwise, and slice it to serving pieces. Put the piglet back together on a serving platter.

Kicsi a világ!

Karolina Szabó

We don't have to travel far to find examples of "It's a Small World!" as our own Webmaster discovered recently.

As I was working on the December 2013 issue of Magyar News Online and scanning the selected article for the Magyar News Classic, I read the three short stories.

The first article was written by the late Rev. Dr. Anthony Szilagyi about Christina Farkas, a church member of First United Church, who was celebrating her 100th birthday. She was presented with a bouquet of flowers by the Reverend and Charles Nagy.

The third article was about a young medical student from Yale, Steven Marshalko. He read an article in Magyar News about an upcoming Grape Festival at Holy Trinity Church. He called his parents in Cleveland, OH and invited them to the festival; and they came. It's a small word!

I had missed these items in December 1992, when they appeared originally. Now I was amazed: Christina Farkas is my aunt Krisztina I talk so much about, and Charles Nagy is my uncle whom I still visit monthly.

Steven Marshalko became Dr. Steven Marshalko, who is my cardiologist.



2013 Volkswagen Beetle turbo engine

Did you know...

...that the engines for the 2013 Volkswagen Beetle Turbo and the 2014 Volkswagen Tiguan SE are manufactured in Hungary?

The engines for the 2013 Volkswagen Beetle Turbo and the 2014 Volkswagen Tiguan SE are manufactured in Hungary.

A plant in Győr supplies them for these cars. (The Beetles are assembled in Mexico, the Tiguan in Germany.)