

Csók

Here is a different recipe, dictated by Ferencz Magda. She said it came from the convent school at Kalocsa, which she had attended.

Vegyünk egy 20-22 éves fiatalembert, azt porhanyítsuk meg sóhajtásokkal és kacsintgatásokkal. Utána tegyünk hozzá egy kanál vonzalmat és addig kavarjuk, míg szerelemmé nem válik.

Egy csók jelzi azután, hogy kisült a tészta.



Kiss

Take one 20-22 year old young man, and loosen him up with sighs and side-long glances. Then add one spoonful of attraction and stir until it turns into love.

A kiss will indicate when the pastry is done.



A Premiere 90 Years Ago: Farsangi lakodalom

On February 16th, 1924, the first Hungarian comic opera, "Wedding at Carnival Time" (*Farsangi lakodalom*) had its premiere at the Budapest Opera House. It was an immediate resounding success and became very popular.

An opera in three acts, its libretto was written by Vajda Ernő, winner of a competition announced by the Hungarian National Opera. Concert pianist and composer Podolini Ede, grandson of an Italian printer who had settled in Hungary, was asked to set it to music. But Podolini was living in Switzerland by then, and it took a long time before he received the libretto. Shortly thereafter, World War I broke out. Added to this was the composer's complicated working method, so that the opera could not be staged until much later.

Farsangi lakodalom finally had its premiere on February 16th, 1924. It was an immediate success, and saw over 100 performances. Taken off the Opera house's program after World War II, it was revived in 1958. In 2000, it was staged in Debrecen. It also garnered international acclaim, having been performed in Vienna, Dresden and London as well. For the Hungarian millennium in 2000, it was made available on CD.

The plot is quite simple: The Honorable Peter and his wife are preparing a feast to celebrate their daughter Zsuzsika's engagement, but Zsuzsika does not look forward to the evening, because she does not like the young man her parents

want her to marry. A blizzard has cut off the roads, and the guests have not arrived. The parents send out coachmen to look for them, but they return with strangers who have been stranded by the snow.

Among these strangers is Kálmán, a student, who immediately falls for Zsuzsika, and she reciprocates his interest, much to her parents' chagrin. In a parallel subplot, there is instant mutual attraction of an officer and a Countess who is on her way to rejoin her husband and young child in Vienna.

The blizzard lasts a week, providing sufficient time for the romances to develop. By the time the roads are cleared, the mother of Zsuzsika's original suitor arrives to announce that he too was stranded, and has betrothed the daughter of the manor that gave him refuge. To this, Zsuzsika's mother announces that her daughter has also become engaged, and while she means it only to save face, the lovers take it as her approval. The opera ends with all the guests invited to stay for Zsuzsika's betrothal to Kálmán. The Countess takes a sad farewell from the officer, with whom she did not even exchange a kiss! (I guess that dates THIS piece!) But the Hungarian country atmosphere and lilting melodies have endeared *Farsangi lakodalom* to music fans down to our own day.





Captions: Left side: view of stairs and stairwell; Right side: - entrance of the Royal (Red) Parlor - a section of the Székely Bertalan Parlor; Bottom: view of the Auditorium

Marta Eggerth - April 17, 1912- December 26, 2013

Martha Schipul

Operettas were a popular musical form in Hungary (see the article about "Wedding at Carnival Time" elsewhere in this issue), and operetta singers were as beloved as movie stars. One such well-loved singer was Marta Eggerth, and it is with great sorrow that we report on her passing.



Marta Eggerth

I am sad to report the death of operetta soprano Marta Eggerth on December 26, 2013 at the age of 101 at her home in Rye Brook, New York. Marta was the last living link to the "Silver Age" of Hungarian operetta. She had an incredibly long singing career, starting at age eight in Budapest. Her last singing appearance was at the age of 99! Known as the "Callas of Operetta," she had operettas especially written for her by Franz Lehár, Emmerich Kalman, Paul Abraham and Oskar Strauss.

Her passing was especially difficult for me since my parents named me for her, their favorite singer. I was very privileged to interview her by phone two years ago for an article for Magyar News Online (<http://magyarnews.org/news.php?viewStory=801>). We had made plans for a visit to her Rye Brook, New York home shortly thereafter, but, unfortunately, she

suffered a broken hip, and the meeting never took place.

Marta was born in Budapest to Paul Eggerth, a banker and pianist, and Tilly Herzegh, a former opera singer who gave up her own career to nurture her daughter's. Marta was a child prodigy, first singing in public at age eight. She appeared in *Mannequins* at age eleven. Emmerich Kalman invited her to Vienna where, at 19, she understudied Adele Kern in *The Violet of Montmartre*. When the soprano took ill, Marta took over, to great acclaim. She appeared all over Europe and made more than 40 movies in five different languages. Among them were *The Czardas Princess*, *Csak egy kislány van a világon*, and with Judy Garland in Hollywood, *Me and My Gal* and *Presenting Lily Mars*.

On the set of *My Heart is Calling You*, she met Jan Kiepura, the famous Polish tenor. She told me she had actually seen him performing ten years before and had decided she was going to marry him some day — a true storybook romance. They were married in 1936. Marta and Jan were known in Europe as "das Liebespaar," ("The Love Couple" or we would say, "Lovebirds"). Since both their mothers were of Jewish descent, Marta and Jan fled Europe in 1938. Jan appeared at

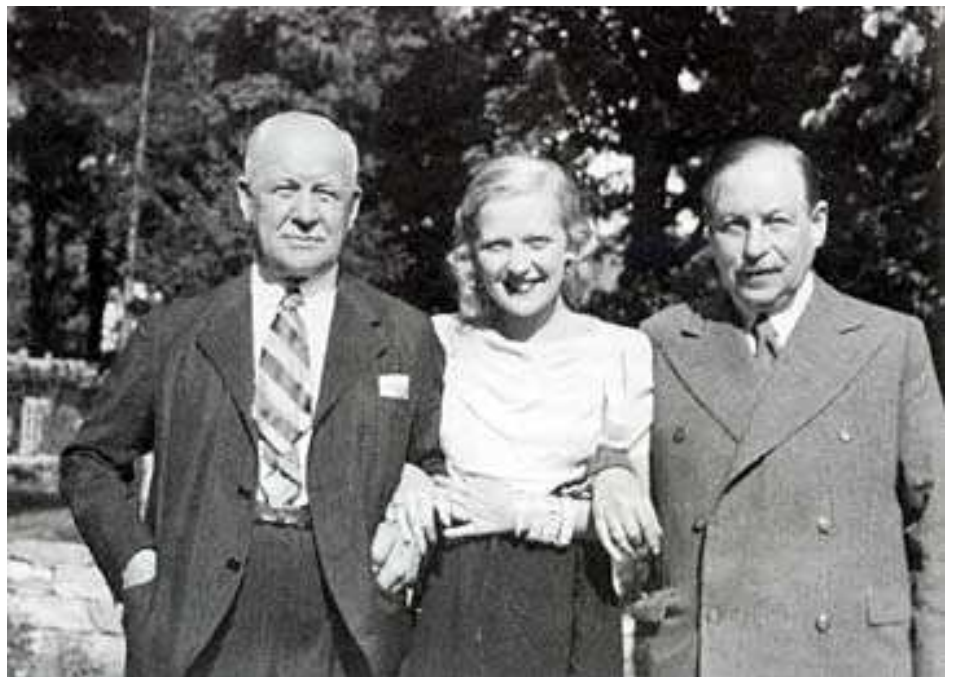
the Metropolitan Opera and Marta starred on Broadway in *Higher and Higher*. They performed *The Merry Widow* more than 2000 times in the United States and Europe. After WWII they returned to Europe, living in France for a few years, then coming back to the United States permanently, settling in Rye Brook.

After Jan's death in 1966, Marta gave up singing for a few years until her mother persuaded her to resume her career. In her nineties, she performed at the Café Sabarsky, in the Neue Gallerie in New York.

Marta Eggerth won many honors for her singing including The Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary and the Erwin Piscator Life Achievement Award.

Marta is survived by two sons, Jan and Marjan, who was her accompanist.

Martha Matus Schipul is a freelance writer and former adjunct professor in English at University of Bridgeport and Sacred Heart University. She is the author of the novel *Phillipa*, and the movie script *Aeronaut*, about Gustave Whitehead, as well as several short stories and poems.



Marta Eggerth with Kálmán Imre and Lehár Ferenc

A DP Saga: Uncle Charles' Story – as told to Karolina Szabo

The immigration of the “1956-ers” has been well documented. Less well known are the stories of DP’s who began arriving in the US in 1949. Here is the story of one of them.

Karolina: Uncle Charles, when did you come to the US?

Charles: I came in the fall of 1949. WWII caught me in Austria. I was in the service at the time.

Karolina: How come you came four years after the war?

Charles: Because I served in Austria as a soldier, and I was trapped. I didn’t have a passport. My parents advised me not to go back to Hungary, I wasn’t going to get a Hungarian passport anyway; and Austria didn’t give me one, since I wasn’t Austrian. That is why I had to stay in Austria for four years.

I worked at the airport. Food came from the US, and was distributed to other countries, where American servicemen were located at the time. I tried many times to come to the US, but it wasn’t easy. The permits were handled by civilians: Poles, Slovaks, and they all put their countrymen before me. I had distant relatives living in Bridgeport, CT at the time, John and Christina Farkas, who sent an affidavit to sponsor me after the war ended. It was no use. One CIA man, who spoke a bit of Hungarian, saw what was going on, so he moved my dossier closer to the top. After I got the permit, I had to have a physical done. A doctor wrote on my paper that I have a heart condition. Another doctor, who made the final decision, tore up the paper; he knew it was false.

Finally, four years after the war ended, I came to the United States on a military ship, as a “displaced person”. They were of all different nationalities on the ship; there were not too many Hungarians.

Karolina: You were born in the same town as I was.

Charles: Yes, I was born on January 9, 1920 in Nagyacsád, Veszprém megye. I came from a middle class family. I left my parents, two sisters and two brothers behind.

Karolina: I remember your family was well liked in the town. I, as a young girl, before I came to the US in 1966, re-

member your mother, sister and brother. They were very friendly and gentle people.

So, where did you go when you arrived here?

Charles: When I arrived in the US, Uncle John and Aunt Christina were waiting for me. I lived with them in the Black Rock section of Bridgeport until I married Margaret Ozsvart in 1952.

Margaret’s parents came from Ungvár (now Uzhgorod, Ukraine). Her family was aware that the Russians were moving into the area, and they knew not much good would come out of it, so they decided to leave. We purchased a house in Fairfield where I still live.

Karolina: What did you do for work?

Charles: Jobs were scarce, since the servicemen were just coming home after the war. I got a job on Bennett Street, Bridgeport in a factory where coffin hardware was made. I worked there for two years, then I got a job at Trio Industries, where I worked until I retired in 1984. By the time of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution, I was a supervisor, and hired many Hungarian emigrants, including your ex-husband, Lajos Szabo. Margaret and I also gave home to refugees until they found an apartment of their own.

Karolina: I know you are a member of the First United Church of Christ. How did that come about?

Charles: Aunt Christina and Uncle John belonged to the Church on Clinton Avenue, Bridgeport, so I joined the Church also. Later I became a member of the Brotherhood and an Elder of the Church. I am still a member, although I don’t attend, due to my advanced age and my eyesight is bad, so I can’t drive that far.

Karolina: What did you do for socializing?

Charles: After I settled in Bridgeport, I took English language courses at the International Institute. There worked a woman named Agnes Matica. At her suggestion, seven or eight of us DP’s started a club, the Pannonia American Hungarian Club, which still exists to-

day. They were Willie Weisz, Edit Serke and 4 or 5 more. I don’t remember the names anymore.

I also enjoyed golf with my friends, in my spare time

Karolina: The Pannonia Club still exists today; they had their 60th Café Budapest Debutantes’ Dinner Dance in March, 2013.

When you were growing up in Hungary, did you ever think you’d come to the US? What were your plans for the future?

Charles: I wanted to be an educator when I was growing up. I graduated from high school in Pápa, Hungary, but before I could continue my higher education toward my goal, I was drafted and WWII broke out. Here in the US, because I didn’t speak the language well, I knew I could not continue in the direction I planned to, so I took mechanical courses at Bullard Haven Technical School, and later, college courses from Lincoln College.

We had no children, but enjoyed being godparents to Chuck and Danny. We traveled back to Hungary many times to visit relatives; and nieces and nephews came to visit in the U.S.A.

Soon after I retired, Margaret got ill and I took care of her. She died in 2003. Before that, I took care of Aunt Christina; I was like a son to her. Aunt Christina died at the age of 104.

Karolina: Thank you Uncle Charles, and have a wonderful Birthday!

Uncle Charles celebrated his 94th birthday on January 9, 2014. I visit him monthly, call him on the phone often. I enjoy his company. He keeps track of current happenings and politics. Due to his bad eyesight, he can’t read newspapers, books or magazines; he listens to television to keep updated on current issues; he “Skypes” with his nieces and nephews and plays solitaire.



1. Uncle Charles and his wife, Margaret , 2. Pannonia picnic, 3. Aunt Margaret with refugee boys, 4. Uncle Charles with refugee boys, 5. Uncle John and Aunt Christina with Charles, 6. Aunt Christina celebrating her 100th birthday

For the AMERICAN-HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY

The New York Hungarian House is offering many programs to keep alive our Hungarian heritage, for the young and the young-at-heart alike.

The New York Hungarian House is offering many programs to keep alive our Hungarian heritage, for the young and the young-at-heart alike. **On Sunday, February 23rd, at 2 PM there will be a children's costume party called MASZKABÁL. Admission is \$5.00 and fun is planned for all.**

There will also be a Valentine party – check out the Hungarian House's website and find them on Facebook.

Hungarian House, 213 East 82nd Street, New York, NY 10028
(between 2nd and 3rd Avenues)
212-249-9360

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GOOD THINGS COME IN SMALL PACKAGES: THE HUNGARIAN-BORN KENGURU

Olga Vállay Szokolay

No, this *Kenguru* (Hungarian for kangaroo) was not born in the Budapest zoo. Instead, it was conceived in the head of Hungarian designer Varga Zsolt who developed, among other solo-transport vehicles, this all-electric mini-hatchback to ease the unfairly hard life of wheelchair-bound people. A 33-year old Austin, Texas lawyer, Stacy Zoern, living alone, had a congenital neuro-muscular disease all her life and she could never walk. She used to have an \$80,000 van that had accommodated her wheelchair, but it was destroyed in a crash and she could not afford to replace it. For years she was dependent on others to help her get to places: work, shopping, appointments, errands and socializing. Frustrated in her helpless situation, she started searching the Internet for

“wheelchair accessible transportation” three years ago.. This is how she found the Budapest-based company that manufactured a snazzy little mini-car called *Kenguru*. Its hatchback flips open so a wheelchair can roll in and lock in place, thus the driver doesn't have to climb over to the driver's seat. Controls are either in a handle bar (model B-1) or in a joystick (model Z-1), depending on the needs of the user. It is powered by two 2kw motors via a rechargeable battery that can be fully charged in eight hours.

Ms. Zoern was ecstatic, seeing the *Kenguru's* life-changing possibility, and after several unanswered e-mails, she telephoned the company's chief executive, Kissárolslaki István. By the end of their 45-minute conversation, she had persuaded him to relocate their then financially broke company to the United States.

Stacy Zoern's determination fueled her to round up investors and – after a few years of struggling – their joint venture, *Community Cars*, the now Pflugerville, Texas-based company has a long waiting list for the *Kenguru*. That baby is a

mere seven feet long, five feet high and weighs 900 pounds. It has a steel frame with fiberglass laminate exterior, and molded plastic and vinyl interior. Its top speed is 25mph, thus it is called a neighborhood car, limited to roads not exceeding a 45 mph speed limit. It can run approximately 60 miles on one charge. The price is around \$20,000 and buyers may qualify for zero-emission or vocational rehabilitation tax incentives, bringing the price down significantly.

The Hungarian-born, American-educated Kissárolslaki moved to Austin in September 2011 with his wife and family. A veteran of the European auto industry, he is now chief operating officer of *Kenguru*, while Ms. Zoern is chief executive. We wish them all the success in their business that they deserve!

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



The Kenguru and its developer Kissárolslaki István

Winter Olympics, Here We Come!

viola vonfi

Although Hungarians have won medals in all types of Summer Olympic events, they have had few outstanding athletes in the winter sports. With the Winter Olympics beginning this month, we want to look at the Hungarian performance at Winter Olympics of the past.

So far, Hungarian athletes have won no gold medals for the red-white-and-green in any Winter Olympics. The best performances merited silver and bronze medals, and those are almost lost in the haze of history.

The team of Kékessy Andrea and Király Endre brought home the silver for **pair skating** in 1948 at the St. Moritz Games.

In the same category, the team of Rotter Emilia and Szollás László brought home the bronze both from Lake Placid in 1932 and from Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936. Nagy Marianna and Nagy László also won the bronze in Oslo (1952) and Cortina d'Ampezzo (1956).

The most recent Hungarian medal was won by Regőczy Krisztina and Sallay András, who garnered the silver in **ice dancing** in Lake Placid in 1980.

In Vancouver in 2010, the best showing was by Huszár Erika, who was part of the Women's 3000-meter Relay Team (which included Darázs Rózsa, Keszler Andrea and Heidun Bernadett), but they made only fifth place. Erika also placed sixth in the 1500-meter Short Track Speed Skating event.

Sixteen Hungarian athletes will compete at the Sochi Winter Games. The largest

contingent (8 athletes) will vie for a medal in Short Track Speed Skating, but only one Speed Skater will participate in the regular length competition. Three will give their best in the Alpine Skiing category; one of them has been training in Alaska. Two will enter the Cross-Country Skiing competition, and two will try to beat the other athletes in the biathlon, which consists of Cross-Country Skiing and Marksmanship.

We wish the Hungarian winter athletes well in Sochi! In addition to making friends across the world, this just might be the year they will bring home a (gold?) medal!

viola vonfi writes from Stamford, CT.



*Regőczy Krisztina and
Sallay András in 1980*



*Some of the Hungarian athletes headed for the Winter
Games*

Legényfogó

In February, the month of Valentine's Day, it might be appropriate to offer this recipe for girls looking for a mate. Try it! It might even work!

Hozzávalók:

50 dkg liszt

1 cs sütőpor

20 dkg cukor

20 dkg vaj vagy zsír

2 egész tojás

1 cs vanília

3 dkg kakaópor

Ezeket jól összegyúrjuk, majd a tésztát két felé osszuk.

Felébe 3 dkg kakaóport gyúrunk.

Fél ujjnyi vastagra nyújtjuk és csillag formákra kiszaggatjuk.



A fehéreket kristály cukorral megszórjuk . Zsírozott sütőlapra 350 fokon 8-10 percig sütjük. A barna lapokat finom lekvárral megkenjük és a világosakat ráragasztjuk.

=====

2½ cups flour

1½ tsp baking powder

1 cup sugar

2 sticks butter or margarine

2 eggs

1 tsp vanilla

2 Tbsp cocoa powder

Work all ingredients together, except cocoa powder. Divide dough into two. Work the cocoa powder into one. Roll dough to a ½" thickness. Cut with star-shaped cookie cutter. Sprinkle coarse sugar on the white ones. Bake them on greased cookie sheet on 350° for 8-10 minutes. Spread fruit preserve on the brown ones and put the white on top.

Tájképek: Balatonfüred / Landscapes: Balatonfüred – Part I of III

Nagy Klaudia

Not only is Balatonfüred a resort and spa, a historic center of social life, it is also a pantheon of literary and political greats who spent time here and were inspired to create some of their works in these beautiful surroundings. This guide will fill us in on the details.

Balatonfüred híres gyógyfürdője, pezsgő szellemi és kulturális élete a reformkor idején élte aranykorát. A település az 1800-as években kedvelt találkozóhelye lett az ország politikusainak, művészeinek. E korból gyönyörű műemlékeket, csodálatos épületeket és máig fennmaradt hagyományokat örökölt a város. József nádor 1821-ben „Füred, a magyar királyság díszé” címen emlegeti a várost, majd 1822-ben Kisfaludy Károly az Auróra c. folyóiratban írja Füredről, hogy elsőbbséget élvez a hazai fürdők között.

Kerek templom

A XVIII. század közepén felmerült az igény a katolikus fürdővendégekben egy templom iránt a fürdőtelepen. 1761-ben megépítettek egy kis kápolnát a mai Gyógy tér északnyugati részén, azonban a növekvő tömegnek köszönhetően a kápolna szűknek bizonyult (mindösszesen 24 ember fért el benne), és a XIX. század derekán (1840-1846) a Tihanyi Bencés Apátság (Bresztyenszky Béla apát) megépítteti a Kerek templomot. Azóta **ez Füred egyik jelképe**, szinte minden korabeli képeslapon ezzel szimbolizálták Füredet. Első tervezője Paltz János volt (ő volt az esztergomi Anna templom tervezője is), azonban halála miatt a tervezést átadták Fruhman Antalnak

Szokatlan a kerekiség. Stílusa a kései klasszicizmust idézi (klasszikus – ókori görög és római stílusjegyek: timpanon, oszlopok) – a római Pantheon mintájára készült, csakúgy, mint a már említett esztergomi Anna templom, annak kicsinyített mása. Ezért kerek a templom. Az épület három oldala görög kereszt alakú, oromzatát négy jón oszlop tartja. Főoltárképe Kaergling Henriette másolt műve. Ő József nádor udvari festője volt már nagyon fiatalon: húsz éves sem volt, amikor ezeket a képeket festette, Barabás Miklós után őt tartották a legtehetségesebb festőnek Magyarországon. A kép azt a jelenetet ábrázolja, midőn Jézus Krisztus egy pálmafa árnyékában Jákob kútjánál a számai

asszonnyal beszélget. Ez utóbbi modellje a családi feljegyzések szerint Szentgyörgyi Horváth Eleonóra volt. A kútjelenet a savanyúvízforrásra, annak áldásos hasznára utal. A templomban található négy evangélista képét Bacher Ferenc, veszprémi képíró festette. A mellékoltáron pedig Vaszary János: Krisztus a keresztfán (1891) c. képe található.

Jókai obeliszk és a két Huray villa

Jókai születésének 100. évfordulójára (1925) állították fel, 1961-ben közlekedés-biztonsági okokra hivatkozva lebontották, majd 2006-ban állították vissza. A gömb a Jókai művészetében megjelenő világmindenséget, kerek egészet jelképezi.

A két épület svájci stílusban épült. Huray István együtt dolgozott Ozrovenszky Károly fürdőorvossal, akinek halála után ő lett Balatonfüred fürdő főorvosa. Közel 57 éven át gyógyította betegeit, köztük sógorát, Jókai Mórt (Huray Laborfalvy Róza húgát, Jozefinát vette el feleségül, aki szintén színésznő volt). Máig fennmaradt vendégkönyvből megtudhatjuk, hogy nála nyaralt Blaha Lujza, Jókai Mór és családja (a villa megépüléséig), Csemegi Károly, büntetőjogász, Marczali Henrik, neves történész.

Az épületeket megfigyelve észrevehető némi hasonlóság az építészeti stílusjegyek tekintetében. A 19. század közepén német példa nyomán terjedtek el hazánkban a faverandák, a téglaházak oromzatai, a párkányok, ereszek díszítésére dekoratív, lombfűrészelt deszkákat és léceket raktak. Középen terasz, díszes háromszög alakú oromzat.

Városi Múzeum

1912-ben építik Vaszary Ernő fürdőigazgató számára, 1913-ban átadják. A mindenkori fürdőigazgató 1934-ig lakott benne. Ezután a lakást papok kapták meg. A Városi Múzeum épülete nap-

jainkban. Anna-báli terem, Savanyúvíz titka, Színház kultúrtörténet, Közlekedés/hajózás témakörökben izgalmas kiállítás. Érdekes irodalmi estek, koncertek, előadás-sorozatok várják a látogatókat. Az épület stílusa szecessziós.

Blaha Lujza villája

Blaha Lujza korának leghíresebb és legkedveltebb színésznője. Varázsát szerencsére élvezhetjük mai napig, ugyanis két feljavított gramofonfelvétel is megmaradt az utókor számára.

Blaha Lujza legeredetibb neve: Reindl Ludovika, de anyja után mindenki csak Lujzának becézi, majd apja névváltoztatása (apja vándorszínészként felveszi a Várai nevet) után Várai Lujza. Anyja második férje után átkeresztelik Kölesi Lujzának. Több házassága folyamán szintén nevet változtat, első férje után lesz Blaha Lujza. Megjegyzendő, férjét Blaha bácsinak becézi a hatalmas korkülönbség miatt, ugyanakkor neki köszönheti fejlődését: áriákat, operetteket, dalokat tanulnak együtt, s így könnyű szerrel beveszi a debreceni színházat, ahonnan egyenes út vezet Blaha Lujzának Pestre, a Nemzeti Színházba, ahol éppen egy hatalmas úrt sikerül betöltenie. Innen kerül a Népszínházhoz, ahol már mint az ország üdvöskéje, primadonnája és kizárólagos kedvence játszik.

Második férje után Soldosné Blaha Lujza lesz, majd Splényiné Blaha Lujzának nevezik harmadik házassága után (báró Splényi nevéből a bárót soha nem használja, nem szereti a megkülönböztető jelzőket). Házasságai nem szerelemből kötöttek. Blaha mint pótapa, Soldos a maga barbárságával csak kapaszkodó, és Splényi gróf a két gyermekével magára maradt harmincéves asszony támasza. Ugyanakkor irodalomtörténészek kutatásai, a korabeli írások, valamint maga Blaha Lujza által írt naplója alapján kirajzolódik egy Ideál, akit Blaha ezen a néven emleget még idős korában is, s akiről csupa

szerelmekkel beszél. Valószínűsíthető, hogy a népszínművekben vele együtt játszó Tamássy Józsefre gondol, azonban erről konkrét információink nincsenek.

Blaža Lujza igazi „népszínésznő”, Népszínházban játszik, népszínművekben (korabeli operett – *musical*, zenés-táncos színpadi népszórakoztatás). A történetek általában ugyanarra épülnek: népi környezetben gazdag feleség féltékenykedése a szegény, ámde annál csinosabb vetélytársnőjére, a közönség kedvére való dallamokkal fűszerezve, a végén igazi csattanóval.

Az épület a „Nemzet Csalogányának” legkedvesebb fészke. 1867-ben épült Szűcs Lajosnének (Jókai Mór rokonának), később a Cséry család tulajdonába került, majd 1893-ban vásárolta meg Blaža Lujza. Stílusa klasszicista. Blaža Lujza többször nyaralt már Füreden, s első látásra beleszeretett a

villába. Dr. Mangold, az akkori fürdőorvos bejelenti Blaža Lujzának, hogy a villa sürgősen eladó. A családot Szabó Imre és Weisz Elek, valamint egy közeli barátjuk segíti ki anyagilag, hogy a villát megvehessék. Blaža Lujza gyakran ült ki teraszára. Roppant közvetlen természetéből fakadóan énekelt, szívesen beszélgetett az emberekkel. Kedvenc nótája a „Cserebogár, sárga cserebogár” c. dal. Az épület napjainkban hotelként és étteremként üzemel.

Posta ház

Fülöp József veszprémi postamester kintű üzleti érzékének köszönhetően felfedezi az új lehetőségeket, s megépítteti a Posta házat 1816-ban. Tekintettel a füredi mozgalmas életre, megjelent az igény a szolgáltatásokra is, így a postahivatalra is. Fülöp József ezt kihasználva építtette ezt a házat, melynek földszintjén postát rendezett be, majd az 1834-es tűzvész után újjáépíttették a házat, és

az emeleten 26 szobából álló szálló is fogadta az embereket. A szállás olcsó, a szobák szűkek, s hamar híre is terjedt a vendégek körében. 1838-ban Bártfay László így ír: „Hallám később, hogy a postaház tele van kéjlányokkal: Pestről mindenféle színű, korú és szőrű egy sereg jöve oda. Ezeknek a sétahelyen csak akkor szabad megjelenniük, amidőn a becsületes dámák onnan eltakarodtak.”

Később, 1851-től a postát áthelyezték a Nagyvendéglőbe, s a házat régi postaházként emlegetik. Fülöp József halála után az évek során szállóként, majd bevásárló udvarként üzemelt. Ma, az 1995-ös felújítás után szórakozóhelyet és üzleteket alakítottak ki benne.

folytatjuk/to be continued

Nagy Klaudia is a tourist guide in Balatonfüred. She is currently expecting her first baby.



Kerek templom;

Kerek templom főoltárképe;



Horváth ház;

Anna Grand Hotel 2. épület szárnya

Story With the Letter "F"

Februárban farsang fúti fiatalok fantáziáját.

Faluvégi fonóban fahasábbal fútenek. Fiúk-lányok falánk falkája frissensült foszlós farsangi fánkból falatozik. Folyómenti fogadóban fröccs, flaskából fanyar furmint folyik. Férfiak fapipából füstölnek, fillérekért ferbliznek. Fúrge fickók flótaszóra fodroshajú fruskákat forgatnak, feltünően flörtölnek. Fiskális fura fancsal fintorral fitymálva figyelmeztet: „Fékezzetek, fiúk! Fiatalkák férjhezmenetelt fontolgatnak! Fussatok, fiúk!”

Farkasnét felkérték foxtrottra, fejfáját füllent. Fotelben férje felvidéki földijét fedezte fel. Farkas félkor felkiált: „Főúr, fizetni!” Frakkos főpincér fut fizetségért. Felvirradt. Fészkében fúrj futyürész.

Did you know...

...that the marzipan was introduced in Hungary during the reign of King Mátyás? Queen Beatrix' chef created the dessert out of marzipan for a state dinner, in the form of a chess board. Beatrix was a good chess player, and her chef wanted to impress her. According to legend, marzipan was food for the girls in the sultan's harem. Consuming it increased the mood for love.

Kids Kare – Youngsters Helping Other Youngsters in CT

Hungarians – even second generation once removed – are very inventive and creative. Read for yourself how two young students at Jane Ryan Elementary School are already making a difference!

Hi, our names are Ally S. and Lauren V. We are fifth grade T.A.G (Trumbull Academically Gifted Program) students, working on a Service Learning Project on the topic of hunger. Did you know that over 16 million kids in America suffer from food insecurity/ hunger? Help us put an end to this problem by donating today! :)"

This is how the two young girls pleaded for help to support their endeavor: to feed the hungry in Connecticut and in America.

They weren't just words though, they acted on it. They organized a walk-a-thon, "Walk Out Hunger", for the benefit of The CT Food Bank and a virtual food drive webpage on the feedingamerica.org website to benefit food banks across America. On a very cold January Sunday morning in Trumbull, they set up tables in Twin Brooks Park, holding sign-up sheets and giveaways such as bracelets with inspirational sayings, twizzlers and rally towels. Ally and Lauren were welcoming their families, friends and anybody who came to support them. Some 50 people showed up and at 10 o'clock the walk started around the very picturesque pond, with the many supporters walking and cheering each other on. Along the walk the girls had posted hunger related trivia, the answers of which were surprising to some.

People bundled up in parkas, hats, scarf and gloves. After the second lap, the scarves came off and the coats were unbuttoned. Lauren and Ally walked in their brightly designed, home-decorated T-shirts, proudly displaying the name of their project, "Walk Out Hunger", with red cheeks, smiling and chatting. The girls were so excited over the success of their endeavor, made possible due to the overwhelming generosity of their supporters. The girls collected over \$700 and 120 pounds of food for the CT Food Bank through the Walk-a-thon, and as of today, almost \$500 through their webpage on feedingamerica.org/KidsKare, where donations may still be made. Ally and Lauren are also a very crafty young girls and are using their skills in another volunteer role. They participate in Mrs. Matthew's knitting club at Jane Ryan Elementary School, where daily, a half hour before school starts, a group of girls and boys get together and knit. They each learned to knit 6"x6" squares, which are then sewed or crocheted together by a teacher or a parent to make a blanket. The knitted blankets are donated to nursing homes. Last

account by Mrs. Matthew was that 11 blankets will be donated. Ally is joined by her younger sister Livvy in the knitting club this school year. Ally and Livvy are currently learning the Hungarian language, which they think is pretty hard.

I say, "Go Girls!"

Ally and Livvy are the daughters of Andy and Debbie Szabo, and granddaughters of Karolina Szabo.

Karolina Szabo is Webmaster for Magyar News Online, and a very proud Grandma!



Ally, Lauren and their siblings and CT Food Bank representative; Walkers; Knitting group with afghan they created