

— 2022 02 —

Magazine of the Herend Porcelain Manufactory

No 59

Herend

HERALD

Painting that brings
porcelain to life

—
Racing
horses

—
Oh, my Precious! —
The most gorgeous
royal jewels



OPERA

MAGYAR ÁLLAMI OPERAHÁZ
HUNGARIAN STATE OPERA

BUDAPEST'S
RESTORED OPERA HOUSE
AWAITS YOU

GUIDED TOURS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE

OPERA.HU



Dear Herend Herald Readers,

Porcelain is a mysterious material that was even born twice. It was originally discovered thousands of years ago in China, but kept secret and only rediscovered in Europe in the early 18th century. Its European discoverer wanted to make gold, but eventually he invented porcelain, “*white gold*”. Once you discover Herend’s “*white gold*”, this masterpiece shaped and painted by expert hands, you will fall in love with it forever, unable and unwilling to take your eyes off it. To behold and touch Herend porcelain is a joy and a pride.

How does Herend manage to enchant our homes? The question cannot be answered with a single word; it took and still takes a combination of many factors to make Herend porcelain a jewel for the home. This would not have been possible without our success on World Expos, which began in the 19th century and continue to this day. To be successful, it is essential to constantly innovate and create new styles. We have strong roots and fresh, innovative shoots; our innovations point to the future. Each of our creations also contains a secret recipe of raw materials and a secret mixing ratio of more than eight hundred different colours. Two centuries of experience, elegance, excellent quality, uniqueness, refinement and craftsmanship: all of this can be found in our porcelain.

Wherever I travel, when I see Herend Porcelain, I feel at home, I see the porcelain manufactory, our workshops, I see the unique know-how with which our porcelain is made; I see in our creations our partners and customers in sixty countries around the world, I see our historical roots, our constant innovation, our successes and the hard work that has brought our brand to the top. We have a clear and powerful vision for the future; economic fluctuations and fashion trends come and go, but Herend remains at the forefront.

Prometheus gave mankind fire, the Hungarians gave the world the computer, the telephone exchange, the dynamo, vitamin C, the match, the helicopter, the carburettor, the transformer or soda water. And we at Herend give the world love wrapped in porcelain, beauty inspired by the muses and inner harmony with our creations.

The life of Herend porcelain springs from love and endures in love.

Yours respectfully,

Dr. Attila Simon
Chief Executive Officer



Contents

Events	5	Painting that	
The legend of the foo dogs	6	brings porcelain to life	14
Mysterious abyss	7	Racing horses	16
Pull of celestial bodies	8	If thrones could tell stories.....	18
Captivated by crystals	9	Oh, my Precious!	19
Through the clouds	10	The analogue calculator	20
Royal gardens	12	Recepe	21
Sources of bedazzlement	13	Gift ideas.....	22

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Happy Birthday, Prince!

Prince Anton II Esterházy of Galantha XIII celebrated his 85th birthday with his wife, Princess Svetlana Esterházy in the company of friends and close acquaintances. A Haydn concerto was performed at the celebration in the Baroque style Esterházy Palace in Fertőd, and the dinner in his honour was served from a Herend porcelain service.



Three unities

Herend Porcelain Manufactory's exhibition *HerendEcho* held in the renovated gallery of the Benedictine Abbey Museum in Tihany presented a special curated selection. In the spirit of "strong roots, innovative shoots" and sacrality, the exhibition showcased both 19th-century works of art and the latest versions of the Apponyi, Victoria and Rothschild patterns.



In honour of the greatest Hungarian

The Herend Porcelain Museum organised an exhibition entitled *Quest for Széchenyi's Remembrance in Europe*. The exhibition paid tribute to the memory of Count István Széchenyi, not only by presenting the statesman's life but also the memorial sites associated with him in fourteen European countries.



Our visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Herend Porcelain was a guest of honour at the 23rd Mostar International Economic Fair held in the vicinity of the picturesque medieval Mostar Bridge. Among 750 exhibitors from more than twenty countries, the presentation of Herend Porcelain's painters was well attended.

THE LEGEND OF THE FOO DOGS

Do not be deceived by the name, the foo dog is neither a lion nor a dog, but a lion-like mythical creature that has served as a guardian animal in China for thousands of years.

The lion is not indigenous to the country; the first specimens were probably brought to the imperial wildlife parks by foreign envoys through diplomatic channels – statues of the foo dog resembling the king of animals have guarded the entrances to Buddhist temples, public buildings and even tombs since the Han Dynasty. They also protect the Palace of the Forbidden City in Beijing. Posted at the gates, typically in pairs, their duty throughout history has been to ward off negative energies and harmful spirits. In the traditional arrangement, the left side of the gate is occupied by the mother lion, holding a cub lion under her paw, while the right side by the father lion, resting its paw on a sphere – symbolising the control of the kingdom. The representation of the pair can be traced back to the duality of yin and yang, simultaneously representing the feminine and the masculine energy.

It is interesting to note how the representation of foo dogs has changed over the centuries: the guardian lions have become more dog-like, much gentler in appearance but also more imaginative, with some featuring scales on their legs. Nowadays, foo dogs have become popular in interior design, most of them inspired by statues from the Ming or Qing Dynasties; Herend Porcelain's range also includes them in a variety of sizes and designs. Also, the ancient Chinese tradition of feng shui provides guidance on where to place these mythical creatures in the home if you wish to use their special powers to your advantage instead of just admiring them. To protect your house or apartment, place them on either side of the front door, facing outwards; however, they will also protect you from negative energies if they stand guard on your windowsill.

Did you know?

Foo dogs have captured also the imagination of artists in the Western world: contemporary fiction writers such as Albert E. Cowdrey, Richard Russo and Roger Zelazny have each incorporated the guardian lion into their works.

–
Foo dog 15296000CHRYB
Big foo dog 05308000PFNC

Deep sea animals coffee set
Coffee pot without lid 04260000SP1217;
Tray 04266000SP1217;
Coffeecup with saucer 04264000SP1217;
Dessert plate 04265000SP1217;
Creamer 04261000SP1217;
Sugar basin 04262000SP1217



MYSTERIOUS ABYSS

Mankind has had thousands of years to discover the planet it lives on, yet one part of it still remains little known.

The depths of the seas and oceans still hold many surprises for researchers to this day – not just sunken shipwrecks with supposed or real treasures. Even without chests of gold and precious stones, the underwater realm abounds with wealth and magic, and its wildlife is more colourful than you might think. Numerous species are still unidentified and little is known about many of the deep-sea creatures.

The vampire squid (literally named 'vampire squid from hell' in Latin) was discovered in the late 19th century by a German research team that caught the squid-like creature at a depth of 1,400 metres near Africa. Barely 30 centimetres in length, the cephalopod is perfectly adapted to the harsh conditions of the deep sea, where darkness rules and oxygen is scarce. The Humboldt squid is much larger – it grows to an average of one and a half metres – but as it also lives at depths of several hundred metres and is aggressive towards humans, not much is known about its lifestyle. This predator, which is commonly found from Peru to Alaska, has the unique ability to change its colour from white to red in the blink of an eye.

Exploration of the seafloor is complicated not only because many of the animals are reclusive, but also because many species are now extremely rare. For example, the West Indian

Ocean coelacanth is so critically endangered that scientists are only able to study dead specimens that have been caught. At around two metres long, the fish was long thought to have become extinct millions of years ago until one was caught off the coast of South Africa in 1938. Among the most recent wildlife discoveries is a brand new species only known by its Latin name for the time being: the yellowish *Bathynomus yucatanensis* found in the Gulf of Mexico can grow up to half a metre long, and genetic analyses have confirmed that the giant woodlouse-like specimen is indeed an animal not previously identified.

The underwater wonderland also captured the imagination of Herend's masters: in the coffee set below, the deep blue ground colour represents the bottomless depths, and gold is used to paint various creatures, including the vampire squid, the Humboldt squid and the West Indian Ocean coelacanth.



PULL OF CELESTIAL BODIES

You suddenly and unreasonably become moody or hit on a brilliant idea? It might be due to a planetary alignment.

Although our distance from the celestial bodies in our solar system is almost inconceivable, yet they can have an impact on life on Earth. Consider the tidal phenomenon, which is the result of the gravitational pull of the Moon and Sun on Earth. In the gravitational field there are many other forces at work that can affect us humans – our moods, for example. According to the science of astrology, each planet represents an aspect of our personality. Since celestial bodies are in perpetual motion and their positions in relation to our zodiac signs are constantly changing, their mass and gravity affect their environment – and therefore us, too.



Christmas-tree ornaments star, Moon and Sun
09608091NM-OR; 09610091NM14; 09631091NM14

☉ Sun

Even though not a planet but a star, it is believed to have the greatest influence on humans – especially on our self-image and creativity. The Sun also governs our vitality.

☾ Moon

Again, not a planet, but astrology holds that it has a strong connection with our moods and emotions. In fact, the Moon may even be marked as the trigger for instinctive thoughts and actions.

☿ Mercury

The closest planet to Earth, Mercury can exert a particularly strong and particularly frequent influence. It is a planet for intellect, communication and inner dialogue.

♀ Venus

Named after the goddess of love, the planet is in control of our love lives and relationships. Under its influence, we feel more attractive and can even manage money better.

♂ Mars

The fiery and energetic Mars may help us improve our physical fitness, but its presence is not always positive: its influence often brings failure.

♃ Jupiter

Astrology mostly associates the largest planet in our solar system with opportunity and luck. Once every twelve years it affects us all, and this period is truly golden. 2022 is the year of Jupiter.

♄ Saturn

As the heavenly body of constraint and limitation, it often throws up major obstacles in our way so that we can emerge stronger out of the difficulties. It can also bring milestones in our lives.

♅ Uranus

As the planet that brings innovation, science and technology, we owe a lot of new ideas to it. Its movement is slow, yet it can bring about sudden changes.

♆ Neptune

The blue giant planet represents spirituality and compassion, illusions and dreamland. It can create chaos and uncertainty just as much as it can inspire faith and dreams.

♇ Pluto

Although it is now considered a dwarf planet only, there is no denying its influence on people's moods – it can even help us find our soulmate.

Did you know?

Sleepwalking (formerly called lunatism) has nothing to do with the position of the Moon. A sleepwalking person is aroused from sleep, walks around or performs actions in an unconscious state. Sleepwalking is a subset of parasomnias within sleep disorders.

CAPTIVATED BY CRYSTALS

Chemistry, mineralogy and materials science all study crystals, but what most people admire about them are their dazzling appearance and the supernatural effects attributed to them.

Minerals are the natural building blocks of the Earth's crust. For a mineral to be called a crystal, its atoms, molecules or ions must be arranged in a regular spatial lattice. Characteristic of crystals, their symmetry has fascinated people for a long time, and its first fans are believed to date back to antiquity, given that the name 'crystal' itself comes from the Greek word 'krystallos'. And it was not only their colours and sparkle that enchanted people, but also the special qualities that were associated with them.



Topkapi dagger
06835000TOPKAPI

The ancient Greeks, for example, drank wine from amethyst cups because they believed it would prevent them from getting drunk, while in many Egyptian tombs, researchers have found rose quartz masks next to the deceased – a gemstone that was used to prevent wrinkles, according to contemporary records. The crystal fever did not abate in the Middle Ages either: citrine was widely believed in Europe to provide protection against the plague.

Crystals have always been regarded as healing stones, as Aristotle's descriptions of treatment methods and the ancient Indian medicine of Ayurveda suggest. Evidenced by millennia of observation, their healing powers are due to their energy vibrations; however, it should be noted that although there is a scientific explanation for their action, their effects have not (yet) been medically verified. So, which crystals are worth keeping around?

🌊 Amethyst

This violet-coloured gemstone may boost the immune system, has a calming effect, and is also used to treat migraines.

🪨 Rock crystal

This colourless variety of quartz may help balance emotions, as well as easing anxiety and fear.

💎 Rose quartz

The pink crystal is a symbol of beauty, self-care and unconditional love, and is considered the greatest emotional healer.

👑 Citrine

This sparkling yellow crystal is said to carry the power of the sun, conveying a zest for life and attracting wealth.

🌈 Labradorite

This grey crystal used to be considered the stone of wizards, and is distinguished by its bluish, reddish, greenish, yellowish iridescence. It may inspire creative thinking.

☁️ Howlite

Also known as magnesite. A stone of tranquillity, it may help you sleep soundly when placed under your pillow, and is easily recognised by its chalky white colour and dark veins.

THROUGH THE CLOUDS

A cloud is hanging over your head, you are floating on a cloud, you are in a black cloud – as the idioms suggest, these floating formations in the atmosphere lend themselves excellently to describing your mood.

“Nature is a mutable cloud which is always and never the same”, wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson in his book *Essays*. The 19th-century American philosopher and poet got to the heart of the matter: just as you cannot step into the same river twice, you cannot glimpse the same cloud in the sky twice. No two clouds are the same, and even the same cloud keeps constantly changing.

Clouds are clusters of tiny water droplets or ice crystals floating in the atmosphere, formed by the condensation of water vapour in the air as it cools moving upwards. More precisely, as the Sun warms the ground, the warming air begins to rise. The higher the humid air rises, the cooler it gets, and when it reaches a temperature called dew point, its water vapour content, i.e. excess moisture, precipitates and turns into water droplets. Billions of these droplets make up clouds, which are so diverse that they can be classified according to three criteria: level, material and physical form.

Clouds can be low-level, mid-level, high-level or even vertically structured, which are so large that they span several levels. There is a strong correlation between the composition of clouds and their level: those floating several kilometres above the surface are composed of ice crystals, while lower clouds contain predominantly water droplets. For the average person, of course, their physical form provides the easiest way to tell them apart, and some of them are worth remembering if you prefer to trust your own eyes rather than weather forecast apps.

Cloud types are listed in the *International Cloud Atlas*, first published in 1896, which describes ten basic types. The best-known of the high-level ones is the sheep cloud, which is made up of tiny, tuft-like clouds that we learnt to draw as pre-school children. Veil clouds, as the name suggests, cover the sky like a transparent veil, but the best cloud to look forward to is the milky white, silvery fluff cloud, which indicates fair weather. Mid-level clouds include blanket clouds and pillow clouds, the former grey-blue, which may bring rain or snow, the latter resembling a freshly fluffed feather pillow. There are three types of low-level clouds sitting up to two kilometres above us, but



if you are planning an outdoor activity, the only one you will want to look at is the cumulus cloud – plump, bright white and portending fair weather. Mosaic-like stratocumulus clouds look frightening at best, but when it comes to greyish stratus clouds and thick, dark stratus rain clouds, it is best to grab an umbrella. Thunder and lightning will accompany the arrival of a dense thundercloud, and it is advisable to stay indoors as hail may occur underneath. But there is no need to be too worried in this case either, because, as the saying goes, the sun always shines above the clouds.

Did you know?

There is no specification for the height above which a building is called a skyscraper, but in general it denotes a building that stands out from the rest. Currently, the Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest skyscraper in the world: at 828 metres, it easily cuts through cumulus and stratus clouds.



Moccacups with saucers
04915000QHN3; 04915000QHN2;
04915000QHN1
Coffeepot with rose knob
00615009 RO-EB

ROYAL GARDENS

Often, the most precious treasures of monarchs are not hidden in their treasuries but flourish right in their palace gardens.

The Empire of the Sun King

Regarded as one of the most luxurious palaces in the world, the Palace of Versailles and its park have been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1979. The residence of King Louis XIV of France is the pinnacle of European palace architecture, but its 17th-century gardens are no less magnificent: they took more than forty years to complete, and contain 372 statues, as well as fifty fountains. The eight hundred hectare estate boasts 132 kilometres of alleys, 200,000 trees and roughly the same number of flowers.

An oasis in the heart of London

The neoclassical Buckingham Palace is the home of the reigning British monarch, but it opens its doors also to visitors during the summer months. London's largest private garden has been beautifully tended since the 1700s: the 39-hectare estate is home to 30 species of birds, 325 species of wildflowers, more than a thousand trees – including the plane trees planted and named by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert – as well as a three-hectare pond, and serves as the venue for royal garden parties.

Did you know?

The Esterházy Palace in Fertőd is also known as the Hungarian Versailles, as its artistic garden composition, pruned evergreens and magnificent flower beds rival those of its French counterpart. The rose garden, named after Princess Margit Cziráky, wife of Prince Nikolaus IV. Esterházy, fills the air with the fragrance of eight thousand roses.

A masterpiece of landscape architecture

The Beijing Summer Palace was built by one of China's most important emperors, the 18th century Qianlong Emperor, in honour of his mother. Three-quarters of the grounds of the palace complex are covered by the artificial Kunming Lake, a lake of great splendour, with a dam symbolising the Silk Road snaking through the middle of the lake. Leaving the lakeside, the path leads past ornamental gates, pavilions, towers and pagodas; however, you can admire not only the built environment but also the gardens, which are home to more than 10,000 trees, each over a century old.

Oriental curiosities

Fabulous flowers, giant trees and lakeside paths right in the middle of a jungle of concrete – what Central Park is to New Yorkers, the East Gardens mean the same to the people of Tokyo. Completed in 1968, the area takes its name from its location on the eastern side of the Imperial Palace, and the plural is no coincidence either: they feature a rose garden, a tea garden and even a bamboo garden. The 21-hectare estate is not only rich in flora, it also houses the Museum of Imperial Collections and the Imperial Concert Hall. Its main attraction for tourists is sakura (Japanese cherry trees) in bloom.



Pair of peacocks 05114000CD
Palermo porcelain tile 08109091PALERMO
Bonbonniere with putto knob 06196001VBO

SOURCES OF BEDAZZLEMENT

For centuries, fountains were functional public structures, typically providing drinking water for townspeople. However, as cities and their water networks developed, the purpose of fountains also changed, from providing water for locals to offering aesthetic pleasure and entertainment.

In place of waves

The world's largest musical fountain, listed also in the *Guinness Book of World Records*, is located on one of Dubai's Palm Islands. Inaugurated in 2020, the Palm Fountain spans more than 14,000 square metres of seawater, is lit by 3,000 LED lights and can spout water up to a height of 105 metres to the rhythm of contemporary Arabic and world music. The water streams in directly from the sea, so there is no need for a water tank or a filtration system.

Among international celebrities

One of the world's first luxury fountains is to be found in the gambling capital of the world: the Bellagio Fountain in front of the Bellagio Hotel cost around forty million US dollars to build. Operating since 1998, the fountain was announced the best attraction in Las Vegas in 2020, and the fact that both Celine Dion and Britney Spears have performed right in the middle of the fountain featuring 1,214 water jets may have had something to do with it.

Did you know?

Probably the most beautiful fountain in Budapest is the Danubius Fountain on Erzsébet tér, which was originally erected on Kálvin tér in 1883 and was designed by architect Miklós Ybl. The four statues featured on one of the capital's oldest ornamental fountains symbolise the four great rivers of Hungary.

Dancing magic fountain

One of Barcelona's most popular attractions, the Magic Fountain in Montjuïc hill was built for the 1929 International Exposition, then was given a major facelift for the 1992 Summer Olympics. It owes its magic to its capacity to combine light effects and the movement of water in roughly seven billion different ways – depending on whether you are listening to 80s disco hits, cartoon soundtracks or Spanish classics. Also, for environmental reasons, it has been running on groundwater since 2010.

Fit for films

Unrivalled in height and fame, the 26-metre-high Trevi Fountain, completed in 1762, has been the backdrop to such classic films as *Roman Holiday* and *La Dolce Vita*. Tourists keep throwing a coin equivalent of around €3,000 a day into the fountain, a symbol of Rome, which features a statue of the god of springs and rivers, Neptune as its centrepiece, because, according to legend, it guarantees their return to the "eternal city". It may or may not be true, but the money does not go to waste: the city donates it to charity.



PAINTING THAT BRINGS PORCELAIN TO LIFE

The decorating and painting methods used at Herend Porcelain Manufactory are eclectic, i.e. they combine a range of different elements – with outstanding artistic sophistication. The specialists at the manufactory have not only perfected the various painting styles but also seek to enhance them with a distinctive touch of Herend.

Herend porcelain products are among the most renowned handmade masterpieces in the world. Over the past two hundred years, the Manufactory has developed nearly 64 million different works of art – including 16,000 unique shapes and four thousand painted designs.

Inspired by nature

A characteristic painting style of Herend Porcelain Manufactory is the mannerist way of painting flowers and fruits. The compositions, which are arranged in line with the strict rules of bouquet construction, are created by one-stroke painting with highly delicate transitions, or by priming and hatching followed by shading or maybe palette painting. Meticulous, emphatic lines employed for etching are also discernible, adding dimension to the otherwise flat surface of the porcelain. It adopts an idealistic approach, i.e. an ambition to show what is the most beautiful in order to give visual delight to viewers. All of this is available in monochrome or multicoloured finishes, in line with current design trends or national characteristics – imagination being the only limit to the number of variations.

Dessert plate 01520000RO-EV-3



From India to Europe

In the 16th and 17th centuries, European artisans gained access to porcelain from the Far East through Holland's East India Company. They also tried to create a style similar to the oriental painting style; a resulting attempt was referred to as „Indische Malerei“ [German for 'Indian painting'], which uses highly stylised forms always created by pen or brush drawing and then coloured using monochrome or enamel painting. This style was used in almost all European porcelain manufactories; in Herend, it inspired, among others, the Indian Flower Basket (FV) decor, which features stylised chrysanthemums.

–
Dessert plate 00519000P



Oriental tradition

Introduced in Herend back in the time of Mór Fischer, probably in the 1840s, the Chinese style of painting is characterised by fine pen drawing of various motifs (oriental plants, vines, butterflies and other animal figures or human figures) outlined by the painter and then filled in with enamel paint. Enamel painting involves the use of full-bodied, non-transparent, enamel-like paints which do not smooth into the glaze after firing, but gently protrude from the surface. Today we can proudly claim that Herend is the only place in Europe to have preserved this style – in a form flourishing even today, which is experiencing a renaissance with new decors being added all the time.

–
Japanese plate 02508000ERS



Scales – not just on fish

The scale pattern painting method is also of Asian origin: this decorative technique was used in China to represent the scales and feathers of fish and birds. Today, it is a typical Herend product, with a mesh of scales resembling feathers covering almost the entire surface of the animal's body. Scales are applied with a drawing pen and the centre is then filled in using a brush, often in a colour identical to the scales.

–
Mountain bunting 16016000VHM



RACING HORSES

May the better one, i.e. the fastest horse, win. This is how the essence of horseracing can be simply summed up, the rules of which were drawn up three centuries ago and are still valid today. To this day, racecourses have continued to be a centre of social life.



Modern horseracing originated in England, where the most famous horserace, the Epsom Derby was launched in 1780. And hence the word 'derby', which has become synonymous with prestigious races, including the world famous Kentucky Derby in the US and the Royal Ascot in England. So popular is horseracing in the British Isles that it is second only to football in terms of attendance, with more than six million spectators passing through the gates of England's racecourses every year. The popularity is probably not just down to the love of the animals, but also because horseracing is as old as sports betting: if you bet on the right horse you can pocket a hefty sum. In the English-speaking world, as well as in Japan and Hong Kong, it is not uncommon to see people in the stands bet millions on a race.

Gallop and harness racing

Horseracing is a race against time, i.e. speed, and comprises two categories. The first being gallop, which is usually run by English thoroughbreds, the second harness racing, which is a field for trotter horses, typically pulling a two-wheeled cart, trotting.

From testing to examination

Although modern horseracing has its roots in England, horses have been racing since humans domesticated them – nomadic tribes in Central Asia were racing horses as far back as around 4500 BC, just as the ancient Greeks and Romans bet on them. Horseracing is not to be confused with equestrian sports; whereas in the latter the rider's knowledge and talent matter most, in the former the aim is to test the horse's performance. Before the advent of the motor car, horseracing required fast, sturdy horses, and the racecourse was just the perfect place to test their performance. The situation today is completely different: only horses in an excellent a veterinary and racing condition are allowed to compete, and the persons involved in horse racing (breeders, owners, trainers, riders) do their utmost to maintain high standards of animal welfare.



The first horserace in Pest

It was in England that Count István Széchenyi fell in love with horseracing. A prominent figure of Hungarian Reform Era, he returned home from his study trip to England in 1815 with the idea that this noble sport should be introduced in Hungary; accordingly, he drafted the first racing regulations in the Hungarian language, entitled „*Proposed Rules of Horseracing*”, and then applied to the emperor for a licence to hold races. The first race day eventually took place on 6 June 1827 on the Turf of Pest, with Babieka being the first winner in the history of Hungarian horseracing. The breeder of the palomino mare was Count István Széchenyi himself, whose aim with horseracing was not only to promote the development of the bourgeoisie but also to boost national economy. Soon the event caught on, and the number of breeders and owners rose rapidly, and competitions were held in several large cities in the country, including Pécs, Cluj-Napoca and Debrecen. The golden era of Hungarian horseracing was in the 1870s, a period when Kincsem, bred by Ernő Blaskovich, won every one of the 54 races she ran during her career. Harness racing has been around in Hungary since 1883.

Win, trifecta, exacta wagering

These are the three terms to be kept in mind if you feel like betting on horses. In the win bet, you have to guess the winning horse; in the trifecta wager game, you win if your horse comes in first, second or third; while with exacta wagering, you have to guess the two horses that will finish first and second, exactly and in the right order.

Did you know?

Long is the list of successful Hungarian racehorses, but some of them still stand out: Vatinus, the winner of the first Hungarian Derby; Kincsem, the most successful horse of all time, dubbed the “invincible wonder mare”; and Overdose, the superstar horse of recent years, also portrayed in a documentary film in 2013.

IF THRONES COULD TELL STORIES...

Just a piece of furniture, yet it can symbolise an entire monarchy. Whether richly decorated or unadorned, it exudes power and authority.

Owner shrouded in obscurity

In ancient Greece, thrones were considered to be the seats of the gods, and whoever seized one would not only gain power but also divine capacity. The oldest surviving throne was also made in ancient Greece, in Knossos on Crete, around 1800 BC. Sir Arthur John Evans, the archaeologist who excavated the palace of Knossos in the early 20th century, linked the alabaster throne to Minos, king of Crete. Later, other researchers found that the throne room was the shrine of a female deity, and the seat of honour belonged to her earthly exponent, a priestess.

A fairy-tale story

For centuries, people believed that the Danish throne was made of unicorn horns, and therefore protected the monarch from poisoning. And although most people now know that unicorns do not exist, the royal seat remains fabulous to modern eyes. The white-and-gold throne, used at coronations from the 17th century onwards, is actually made of narwhal tusks and surrounded by three life-size silver lions.

The stone of kings

The oak throne of Westminster Abbey, decorated with leaf and animal motifs, has been used by the monarchs of the British monarchy since 1296 – and will certainly be the chair in which Charles III will sit for his coronation ceremony. The 366-kilogram sandstone, which is held by legend to give the crowned head divine power, will be placed between the seat and legs of the historic throne. The Stone of Scone, or Stone of Destiny, is an ancient coronation relic of Scottish kings.

Ultimate luxury

The name of Shah Jahan, who ruled in the 17th century, means 'ruler of the world' in Persian. The Mughal Shah built himself a throne worthy of the name, and spent twice as much on the grandiose dais known as the Peacock Throne as he did on the Taj Mahal! The seating, which took seven years to complete, was constructed with more than 1,000 kilograms of gold and 220 kilograms of precious stones, and of course, it was adorned with a number of lavishly decorated peacock sculptures. The most opulent throne of all time has fallen victim to wars and rebellions, and like the Mughal Empire, it has disintegrated.

Did you know?

The most unfortunate ruler's throne in Hungarian history was that of Béla I. The 11th-century Hungarian king was crushed by his pillared and canopied throne and died of his severe injuries.



OH, MY PRECIOUS!

Gold, silver, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and pearls... Royal jewels are as majestic as the persons wearing them – and the sentimental value of certain pieces is immeasurable.

Did you know?

To honour the 1000th anniversary of the Hungarian state's foundation in 2000, masters at Herend Porcelain Manufactory created a replica of the Holy Crown of Hungary: its patterns, colours and shapes are completely true to life, and even the gemstones and enamels are made of Herend porcelain.



Egg on base with butterfly knob 06061017VICTORIA
Pierced bonbonniere with crown knob 06207091C4

Covered in gold

Dating back to ancient Egypt, jewellery has been a status symbol worn by both men and women. They adorned themselves with arm and ankle bracelets, headbands, diadems and collars – the latter, for example, to protect their bodies from the strong sunlight. Gold was regarded as a divine metal and was associated with eternal life, so the Pharaohs took their gold jewellery with them even to the tomb. Weighing over ten kilograms and made of pure gold, the funerary mask of the 14th century BC ruler Tutankhamun is one of the world's most famous works of art.

From Spain over to Hollywood

The necklace known simply as La Peregrina is considered the most famous pearl jewellery in the world. It was first owned by King Philip II of Spain in the 16th century, who in his will added the pear-shaped pearl to the crown jewels. In the centuries that followed, the fabulous necklace appeared in several royal portraits, and then passed from hand to hand due to the European skirmishes – hence its name meaning 'pilgrim'. In 1969, it ended up around Elizabeth Taylor's neck, as La Peregrina was her Valentine's Day present from her then husband Richard Burton. Whose collection it belongs to today remains unsure.

Conquering also with diamonds

French Emperor Napoleon I was obsessed with sparkling gemstones; even his sword was adorned with 42 diamonds. But even more dear to his heart was the jewel he gave his second wife, Marie-Louise, in 1811 when she gave birth to his son, the future Napoleon II. The elegant silver and gold necklace was made up of 234 diamonds from India and Brazil, and has gone down in history books as the Napoleon Diamond Necklace.

The most beautiful wedding gift

Regarding the market value of jewellery alone, the most expensive piece of jewellery in the world is owned by the British royal family. In 1947, the late Queen Elizabeth II received a lavish necklace set with 300 diamonds from the Nizam of Hyderabad as a wedding gift. The necklace, which has been seen around the neck of Catherine, Princess of Wales on multiple occasions, is estimated to be worth more than HUF 32 billion (£66 million).

THE ANALOGUE CALCULATOR

When we need to quickly multiply two numbers, we immediately reach for our smartphones, which have now replaced calculators. Yet, not even a hundred years have passed since the first mechanical calculators appeared. And if we turn the clock back even further, by four hundred years exactly, we can understand why the invention of the slide rule created such a sensation.

How many animals are in the herd? How many fruits can be picked from the tree? Mankind has needed the ability to count since the beginning. Initially, people used their fingers, then stacks of pebbles, but for addition and subtraction, a different method had to be developed. The first tool to make arithmetic easier was the abacus, used as early as in the age of the Mesopotamian civilisation. The wooden frame with rods on which balls could slide proved a great help to ancient merchants; however, the problems of multiplication and division were not solved until thousands of years later.

In the early modern era, at the dawn of the scientific revolution, doing mathematical calculations must have been tedious and frustrating. Measuring the characteristics of the Earth and describing astronomical phenomena required top-notch mathematical knowledge, but not even the best mathematicians were infallible. Until in 1614 John Napier of Scotland published his *Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio* (*Description of the Wonderful Canon of Logarithms*). Rooted in trigonometry, his method allowed

complex calculations to be performed quickly. Then, in 1620, English mathematician Edmund Gunter invented a device consisting of a logarithmic scale and measuring tools, to perform multiplication and division. The method was developed to perfection by his colleague William Oughtred, who in 1622 was the first to apply a logarithmic scale on rulers: he scaled them with logarithms but inscribed the original number beside each measurement. This allowed him to add and subtract the logarithms of two numbers by sliding the rulers, while the ruler would display the result itself, i.e. the product or quotient of the two numbers. This is how the slide rule as we know it today was created.

Did you know?

Slide rules also played a key role in the Apollo 13 rescue mission in 1970. After a failed lunar landing, mission control engineers had to use slide rules to recalculate everything very quickly to guide the crew safely back to Earth. Although NASA did have state-of-the-art computers at its disposal, they were programmed for a different purpose.



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 Empire vase 06403000VHFV
 Teacup 04917000BDF
 Teacher owl 16165000VHNM
 Serving plate 01527000CHTG-5

WHOLE ROASTED SADDLE OF VENISON

with wild mushrooms, glazed vegetables and chestnuts

Forest mushrooms make a popular accompaniment to gourmet game such as venison. This distinctive dish is guaranteed to impress your dinner guests.

Preparation

1. Heat oil in a frying pan, sear all sides of the venison, season with salt, pepper, rosemary and garlic, then roast in a preheated oven at 180 degrees Celsius for about ten minutes until medium-rare, and let it rest.
2. Sauté the mushrooms in a mixture of oil and butter, season with salt, pepper, parsley and thyme.
3. Parboil the root vegetables in salted water and then cool them in cold water. Melt the brown sugar and butter in a pan, then add the vegetables and chestnuts. Season with salt, parsley and thyme, and sauté until golden brown.
4. Slice the rested venison and serve with the side dishes.

Ingredients (serves four)

- 800g cleaned marinated saddle of venison
- 300g cleaned forest mushrooms
- 300g cleaned root vegetables
- 150g cleaned cooked chestnuts
- salt, ground pepper, garlic, finely chopped parsley, rosemary, thyme
- butter, oil
- brown sugar



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Cake plate 00300091PBG
Dinner plate 00524000PBG

Gift ideas

Classic or modern, sleek or elaborate – the wide product range of Herend Porcelain Manufactory offers the most attractive ornaments for everyone's home.

- 1 Vase with button knob 06576015SP859
- 2 Openwork owl with flowers 05180091SP1214
- 3 Framed tableau 081230945P790
- 4 Tea set for two SP799
- 5 Prancing horse 05890000PLATI
- 6 Bonbonniere with pumpkin 06100092VHVT9+C
- 7 Table clock with bird 08081091ROITELETVT
- 8 Bonbonniere with Christmas tree 06100091VHV
- 9 Mocha set for two ATQ3-PT
- 10 Dragon cachepot 07236000SP798-A



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Budapest

DBX707



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Official government fuel consumption figures in litres/100km (mpg) for the Aston Martin DBX707: WLTP Low 22.0 (12.8); WLTP Medium 13.9 (20.2); WLTP High 12.0 (23.4); WLTP Extra High 13.3 (21.2); WLTP Combined 14.2 (19.9).
WLTP CO₂ Emissions 323 g/km (NEDC Combined CO₂ - for information only 309 g/km).

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