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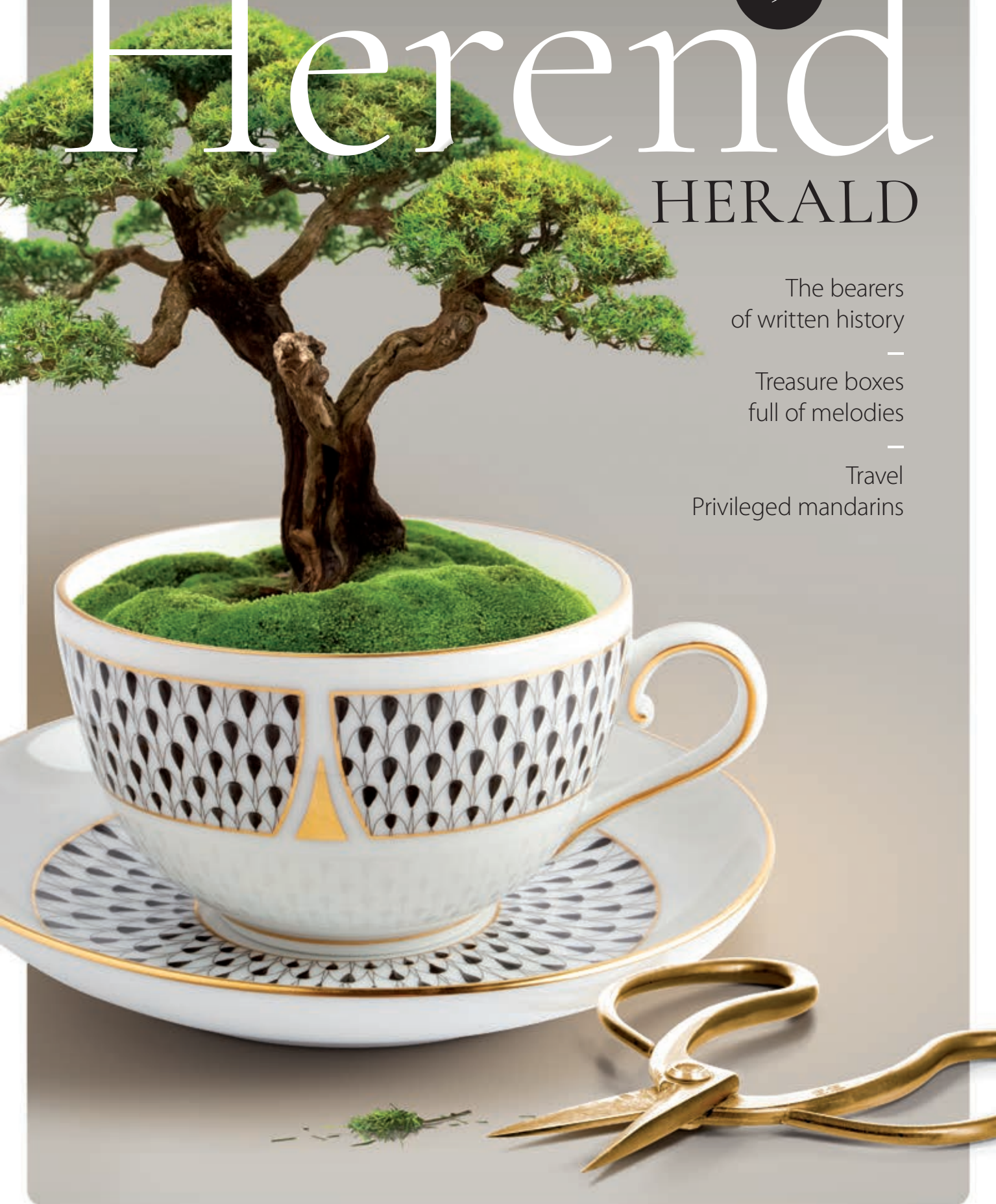
Herend

HERALD

The bearers
of written history

—
Treasure boxes
full of melodies

—
Travel
Privileged mandarins



OPERA

MAGYAR ÁLLAMI OPERAHÁZ
HUNGARIAN STATE OPERA



MÍTOSZ
MYTH & TÖRTÉNELEM
HISTORY



Dear Herend Herald Readers,

Digitalisation

Life is becoming more and more mechanised and driven by operating systems, while emotions, beauty and human creativity are fading more and more into the background. We need to adapt to mass software; if we don't, we miss out on the goings-on in the world. We sit wordlessly next to each other, immersed in the internet-connected infinity of our smartphones, we are lonely and at the same time active members of a world community. We communicate with each other without having to meet anyone, we have our finger on the pulse of the internet, we know everything about everyone and they know everything about us. We are flooded with data and information and do not notice when someone next to us laughs with joy or cries with sorrow. We ignore the beauty of the moment and accept the convenience and fragile security of digitalisation. Humans are being slowly overtaken by the automated world. Man is lost, the individual is lost, freedom is unlimited.

Herend craftsmanship

We believe that even in the 21st century there is still a place for man-made values and the expression of human creativity immortalised in porcelain. Alongside mass production, there is a place for individuality and bespoke art. We bring human talent to light; Herend is a place where creative hands create works of art, where each porcelain piece bears the thoughts, soul and talent of its creator. Our creations focus on the individual, fill the room with life, carry the craftsmanship of centuries and at the same time point to the future by shaping and indulging people and flavoring everyday life. At Herend we are constantly creating something new, we interweave tradition and innovation; what we create today is echoed in the future. We believe that every person on Earth is precious and irreplaceable, that everyone is unique and unrepeatable. Herend craftsmanship turns individual dreams into reality.

Yours respectfully,

Dr. Attila Simon
Chief Executive Officer



Prancing horse 05890000SP1218

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TREASURE BOXES FULL OF MELODIES

They are so easy on the eyes, they must be easy on the ears, too – and they actually are. For centuries, we have never grown tired of the magic of musical boxes made with great care and skill.

Back when there were no smartphones with snooze functions, or even alarm clocks, bells told people the time. The same bells gave German inventors the idea to put tiny bells and minuscule hammers into a clock, creating the first automatic musical clock. Shortly afterwards, in the 1770s, the first musical box was built in Switzerland: watchmaker Louis Favre in Geneva created a mechanism operated by resonant combs with 15 to 20 teeth each, the length and thickness of which determined the pitch of the sound.

Over the years, musical boxes – typically made of porcelain or wood – grew increasingly sophisticated, and by the mid-19th century they had acquired their final form as we know them today. In our time, these metal comb structures are back in their heyday, both hand-operated and spring-operated versions enjoying great popularity, which is clearly demonstrated by the fact that Herend Porcelain has several hand-painted musical boxes adorned with Herend motifs among its newest creations.

There are passionate musical box collectors all over the world, and some are even willing to pay a small fortune for a unique piece. A Swiss creation, for example, made it into the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's most expensive musical box: at an auction in London in 1985, a Persian prince paid more than USD 23,000 for the rarity made in 1901! The oldest musical box, with its priceless sentimental value, is not for sale but can be admired by anyone at the Musical Box Museum in Kyoto: the 18th century piece was made by clockmaker Antoine Fabre at the request of French Emperor Napoleon.

Did you know?

Although these small musical devices could play virtually any tune, there are a few classics that they happen to play particularly often. Among the most popular musical-box melodies of all time include Debussy's *Moonlight*, Strauss's *Blue Danube Waltz* and the *Toreador's Song* from Bizet's *Carmen*.



Music box 07849091VBOG-X1-PT

STRONG ROOTS, INNOVATIVE SHOOTS

Year after year, Herend Porcelain Manufactory presents a plethora of new creations – here are some of this year's fruits of dedicated product development.



Openwork owl with flowers
05180091SP1214

Remarkable owl

Tiny cut-outs and dazzling gold flowers give this new owl figurine a distinctive look – the former lending depth, the latter majesty of appearance. The flowers call for a special blend of paste as their raw materials, as well as highly skilled hands to sculpt them.



Openwork elephant with flowers
05214091A-OR

Delicate elephant

Consisting of ten components, the elephant takes nearly five hours to make, which is a time-consuming process because the pieces need to be accurately joined together. Sculptors use an indispensable wooden trimming tool for the assembly, which they make of yew or euonymus for themselves. It is also very important to ensure an adequate humidity level for the process, given that the material dries quickly and breaks easily.



Openwork vase with button knob
06576093SP1210

'Four seasons' ornamental vase

Continuous renewal is essential, just as the seasons follow one another with continuous renewal. This bravura vase depicts the four seasons through the lives of wild animals. On the four sides of the vase you can not only see the porcelain painting traditions, but also pay tribute to the expertise of porcelain makers when you look at the fine openwork. Perfect as nature!



Table clock with bird
08081091ROITELETVT

Lovers' clock

Although Herend Porcelain Manufactory has countless animal figurines and numerous clocks on offer, the first clock with figural decoration has been created only recently. Bearing a bird pair, the clock is made by joining the various pieces together: the matching surfaces of the components are scored, softened by adding water, and mashed together to fit.



Openwork tortoise with flowers
15972091SP1211

Persistent tortoise

In China, the turtle is a symbol of vitality and infinite patience as it carries the world on its back. Herend's new turtle carries six flowers on its back and one on its head, including an anemone and peach blossom, which also require infinite patience to create.

PRIVILEGED MANDARINS

A basic institution of the Chinese empire, the system of examinations was considered unparalleled in the world: the officials employed in civil service, i.e. the mandarins, were the very best of the best.

Nowadays, if you want to apply for a job, you update your CV, write a detailed motivation letter and do some research before the interview to make sure the HR recruiter can see that you are interested and qualified for the position. To get a job as a bureaucrat in ancient China, where the world's first public administration was organised, all this would have proved too little. In fact, anyone who wanted to be a civil servant had to pass an examination lasting several days and consisting of several rounds. The first examinations for public officials were held in the 2nd century BC, and the system survived until the very beginning of the 1900s – until the rule of the last imperial dynasty, the Qing Dynasty. The aim was not only to select the most talented people on the basis of

criteria calling for moral and literary qualities, but also to ensure that candidates were selected for the position on merit rather than family connections or wealth. The Chinese examination system therefore offered hope and opportunity to the poor: if they studied hard enough and passed the exams, they could become important people.

The talents deemed suitable by local officials were summoned to the imperial court to demonstrate their erudition and literacy. During the examination, which lasted up to 72 hours, the candidates had to demonstrate their skills in separate rooms, away from any external assistance. They were required to write a series of essays within an allotted timeframe, in which they had to apply theories from Chinese

philosophy to resolve a specific problem of government. To do this, the candidates needed to have literal knowledge of the Confucian books, coupled with a thorough grasp of literature, given that writing poetry was also part of the assignment. In addition, there were questions on mathematics, history, religious studies and music theory.

Those who successfully passed the exam may have been immediately given a position, a rank that came with an estate and a handsome income – they became mandarins. The name has nothing to do with the citrus fruit; referring to the officials, councillors and ministers of ancient China, it is derived from the word 'mantra', meaning 'council'. Mandarins wore long, ornate robes and headgear; the colour of their

robes carried significance: different colours denoted different ranks. As mandarins gained increasing respect, passing the examination became the aspiration of all educated Chinese for hundreds of years.

Did you know?

Béla Bartók's *The Miraculous Mandarin* is a pantomime ballet about such a rich Chinese official. His fortune is coveted by many, which is why a young girl is forced to seduce the mandarin to make it easier to rob him.



Coffeepot with mandarin knob
03323021MR

Coffeepot with mandarin knob
03303021PFC

Cream cup
with mandarin knob
02385021MAC

Sugar basin
with mandarin knob
03353021KG

Knife rest
with mandarin knob
00276021C

I TIP MY HAT

Women have always worn some kind of headgear, and, throughout history, hats have often reflected the wearer's financial status, social standing or even religious affiliation.

The oldest

The earliest women's headdresses looked most like turbans and caps, as can be seen in Neolithic rock paintings from the mountains of Tassili n'Ajjer in Algeria and later in Mesopotamian sculptures.

The most creative

It is beyond doubt that the greatest fan of hats and hair accessories among all the monarchs was Marie Antoinette. Given that the 18th century French queen loved hairstyles that towered as much as a metre high, she was forced to invent a headdress that her hairdresser could fit over her extreme sculptures of hair. Her invention, a headdress decorated with feathers, ribbons or tulle, is worn by today's princesses and queens at formal events and weddings.

The most popular

The fedora hat is one of the few items of clothing that men's wardrobes have borrowed from women's. Considered unisex today and typically made of rabbit felt or wool, this popular accessory emerged at the end of the 19th century and was named after Princess Féodora Romanoff, the protagonist of Victorien Sardou's play *Fédora*.

The most expensive

What is believed to be the world's most expensive hat was created by celebrity designer Louis Mariette. Presented in 2004 and valued at USD 2.7 million, it is called the Chapeau d'Amour, or the 'hat of love'; the creation was inspired by ivy and bluebells. Its hefty price tag is explained by the fact that it is woven from platinum and a large part of it is studded with diamonds.

The most remarkable

As proof that women's hat-making is a true art, a Hat Museum was launched in 1983 in Chazelles-sur-Lyon, France, the country's capital of millinery in the 20th century. The permanent exhibition showcases the most exceptional hats in chronological order, from the early 18th century to the present day, while temporary exhibitions include works awarded at the International Hat Design and Millinery Competition, for instance.

The most difficult

Although hats serve several functions (protecting your head from rain, wind, sunlight and also perking up your looks), they are also a rather delicate accessory. This is why hat boxes, which usually followed the shape of the hat they contained, gained popularity so quickly in the 19th century: stored in a hard-walled box, hats were protected from dust and deformation and were easy to transport. Some of the old hat boxes also featured a mirror inside – for those who wished to don the accessory on the move.

The most professional

Over the ages, practically anyone who knew a thing or two about women's hats could call themselves a hatter – as opposed to milliners, called 'masamód' in Hungarian, who were renowned far and wide. The Hungarian name derives from the French 'marchande de mode', as milliners not only made but also sold women's hats, caps and headdresses. They excelled at their craft and also gave their customers brilliant clothing tips.



—
Carnival women
in costume
15011000MONT1;
15011000VHSP159
Carnival woman
15022000WR

—
Carnival woman
15022091RTFB
Carnival woman
in costume
15011000VDN

DISTINGUISHED DINNER GUESTS

You can brighten up momentous occasions not only by serving festive dishes, but also by setting the table with rare pieces of treasured tableware.

Bone dish →

While during ancient and medieval feasts of the nobility, bones were thrown on the floor – much to the delight of dogs – later, the inedible parts of the meal were collected in crescent-shaped or croissant-shaped porcelain dishes. The bone dish is placed on the left side of the setting, above the fork.



← Teapot warmer

A porcelain teapot warmer with its built-in tea candle not only keeps your favourite tea at the right temperature for hours on end, but also makes the tea ritual even more cosy and intimate.

Caviar dish →

Caviar is not an ordinary delicacy; accordingly, it should be placed on the table in a style suited to its unique character: traditionally, it is served chilled but not too cold in a small porcelain or crystal bowl, accompanied with a mother of pearl spoon.



← Knife rest

Knife rests are increasingly rare on beautifully laid tables, even though they serve a very important function. This porcelain object is used to support cutlery that is no longer clean in order to prevent the tablecloth from getting dirty.

Did you know?

Special courses naturally call for special cutlery. A rounded-end fish knife on the right-hand side of the plate helps remove the skin and splinters of fish served whole, while special tongs for shellfish and oyster forks are also placed on the table. The latter is the only fork placed on the right side of the plate.

– Crescent 00530000AP
Tea-stove 00455000AV-EV
Dish with dolphin 07729000G
Knife rest with butterfly knob 00276017EVICTF2-PT
Vase 06517000CD

A HERALD OF SPRING IN OUR HOMES

Tulips are a refreshing sight in your garden and in your home alike. And they are one of the most glorious and popular flowers of spring, colourful in every sense of the word.

The most beautiful tulips bring to mind the Netherlands, the land of tulips, whereas the species, a member of the lily family, is native to Central and Inner Asia. In those regions, the tulip was not only known as an ornamental plant, but its bulb was also consumed. The most attractive specimens were perfected by the Turks, and, as the Ottoman Empire conquered more and more of the Carpathian Basin, the tulip became more and more well-known and sought after in Europe.

Soon the price of tulips rivalled that of gold: in the 1600s, these flowers were worth more than most people's homes and cost ten times what a skilled artisan could earn in a year. Despite the exorbitant price, or perhaps down to the fact that they had become a status symbol, the 17th century witnessed a genuine tulip mania. In the Netherlands, people paid for the multicoloured, cup-shaped flower with their possessions, and some historians and economists believe that the first global economic crisis was triggered by people buying tulips without a margin.

Derived from the Persian word 'toliban', meaning 'turban', the name of the flower bears reference to its shape; its symbolism, however, is truly romantic: in ancient Persia, the tulip was a symbol of perfect love, and has been a symbol of tender feelings and femininity ever since. Also known as a herald of spring, the tulip is fortunately one of the most durable cut flowers, which means that in a graceful porcelain vase, if cared for properly, it can adorn your home for days to come.

Did you know?

The tulip also plays an important role in Hungarian folk art: it appears on wooden Székely gates, in embroideries featuring Kalocsa motifs and on several Herend porcelains.

ELOQUENT NAMES

The most prominent royal dynasties ruled for centuries, and kings often passed on their first names as well as their crowns from generation to generation. In addition to the Roman numeral in front of their names, they were in many cases distinguished by a catchy epithet. To break the monotony of identical family names, inspiration was frequently drawn from the animal kingdom.



Did you know?

It is clear as day that no monarch has lived a more luxurious life than King Louis XIV of France, who therefore became known as the Sun King, but probably even he envied King Matthias I of Hungary because of his nickname: he was known as Matthias the Just because of his righteous deeds.

“Camel-lipped” Leopold

With his reign of nearly fifty years (1658-1705), Leopold I was the longest reigning monarch of the House of Hapsburg. He fought successful battles with the Ottoman Empire, rivalled King Louis XIV of France, and during his reign Vienna grew into the cultural capital of Europe. Described as deeply religious, music-loving and benevolent, the king was not, however, given a byname in keeping with his character: he had a distinctive protruding lower lip that led his contemporaries to compare him to a camel.

Eric “Lamb”

Although King Erik III of Denmark seized the throne by force from his brother, he was named after an animal known for its gentleness. During his reign, between 1137 and 1146, he must have shown a different behaviour, as the epithet lamb refers to “Lamb of God”. Some historians say that Erik III was pious and generous, while others say he was weak and soft-hearted.

Wandering Camel 15515000MCD
Baby lamb 15479000CD



Richard the Lionheart

Richard I is one of England’s most famous kings – despite spending much of his reign outside his homeland. The king, who reigned from 1189 to 1199, was initially referred to as “The Lion” in contemporary records, but after his glorious deeds during the Third Crusade he went on to be called “Lionheart”. Richard I won a succession of battles in the Holy Land against Saladin, and although he failed to take Jerusalem, he used his excellent diplomatic skills to strike a deal with the sultan of Egypt. A brave soldier and a great crusader, he was rightly compared to the king of animals.

Louis XI “the Universal Spider”

Wrapping up and paralysing its prey – a devious method often used not only by spiders but also by King Louis XI of France, which is why he was nicknamed the “Universal Spider”. The king, who ruled from 1461 to 1483, was not well-regarded in the chronicles of the time, was disliked by his subjects for his tyranny and unlawful actions, and even had to be banished by his father Charles VII after he rebelled against his father on several occasions. Moreover, according to surviving paintings, the intriguing Louis XI was not an attractive figure either: he was depicted as ugly, bald, short and fat.

Albert the Bear

Duke Albert I of Saxony (1134-1170) was probably given his byname not because of his looks or character but to appear equal to his greatest rival, Duke of Saxony Henry the Lion. However, there is also speculation that the adjective bear refers to the prince’s birthplace, Bärenburg.

Lion on pedestal 15225000MCD
Tarantula 15089000VH
Polar bear 05267000PLATI




THE BEARERS OF WRITTEN HISTORY

In the age of digitalisation, it goes without saying that online contracts are signed electronically, important documents are stored in the cloud, and official documents are verified using blockchain technology. We do not need paper, printers or even pens. But for centuries or rather millennia, such a thing seemed unthinkable.

Inkstand 07840000SP866
 Blotter 07809000RO
 Polyp 15661000VHN-OR

History is largely known from sheets of paper. The pages of Hungary's royal edict the *'Golden Bull'*, England's *'Magna Carta Libertatum'* (the Great Charter of Freedom), royal and papal documents, codices, private letters and books reveal what happened in the past. We owe a wealth of knowledge and information to paper and its predecessors, i.e. parchment and papyrus, whose development and production were once considered a genuine innovation.

Papyrus
 Stationery for writing was produced exclusively in Egypt starting before 3000 BC using papyrus reed, also known as papyrus sedge, which grew abundantly along the River Nile in ancient times. The soft stems of the plant were sliced, placed on a wet board and pounded until smooth. Once dried in the sun, the papyrus leaves were ready for use. Reed pens or bulrush cut into point were suitable for writing on papyrus, which, however, did not tolerate folding and was therefore typically stored rolled up. The word *'papyrus'* means *'of the Pharaoh'*, so the name indicates how important and valuable this writing material was.



Did you know?
 The Hungarian equivalent of the word 'ink', *'tinta'* is derived from the Latin *'tingere'*, meaning 'to paint', and its history is thought to be as old as papyrus scrolls themselves; however, the composition of the fast-drying writing fluid has been constantly changing and refined. Ancient Egyptians made it from squid ink, among other things, while medieval monks swore by tannic acid ink, which contained iron and even warm wine! Today we can write with carbon negative drawing ink because a few years ago some young researchers managed to condense harmful air pollutants and concentrate them into a high-quality ink.

Parchment
 Tradition has it that parchment was first made in the 2nd century BC; its name refers to the ancient Greek city of Pergamon, where it originated. Some of the advantages of the untanned, unhaired, bleached and thinned animal hide as writing material were that it could be used for writing on both sides and that writing could be removed from it without causing any damage, which made it reusable. Made from the skin of smallish animals such as goats, lambs, sheep or pigs, it lent itself beautifully to writing in ink. Most of the pre-14th century codices consist of sheets of parchment.

Paper
 Although paper was already known in China even before the common (or current) era, the secret of its production was carefully guarded for a long time; consequently, it only became widespread in the late Middle Ages. Indeed, making it by hand was not easy: the plant-based raw material first had to be moistened, pulped and then poured into a vat of warm water. A screen was placed in the vat for dipping, and the resulting sheet was dried, glued and finally cut to size. Its great advantage is that it can be recycled up to 5-7 times, and the information written on it can be archived well and for a long time – perhaps that is why, digitalisation or not, it continues to be a popular choice.

“A HUSSAR LOOKS HANDSOME MOUNTED ON HIS HORSE”

Performing feats of valour in the Ottoman wars, in the European wars of independence against the Hapsburgs, and fighting fearlessly for their homeland – the Hungarian hussar is a national symbol, featured in Hungarian folk songs, literary works, paintings, and, most certainly, on Herend porcelain.

More than just ornaments

The history of hussars in Hungary dates back so long that it has been listed as a Hungarikum, i.e. a Hungarian national treasure. Hussars were first mentioned in historical sources in the late 14th century as soldiers of the light cavalry. Lightly armed, hussars were fast, efficient and strong, and were recognisable from afar by their uniforms: they wore a richly braided dolman, tight trousers, a braided belt, spurred boots and a pelisse hanging loose over one shoulder, which also served as a shield against enemy sword strikes. Instead of a hat they wore a busby, which would also bear insignia and crests. Hussars have always been highly esteemed in Hungary, even today, as it is duly demonstrated by the presence of numerous related tourist attractions.

Jaunty moustache

Today, we would describe Hungarian hussars as trendsetters as they made the so-called ‘hussar moustache’ popular in the 18th century. The impressive, upward curled facial hair above the upper lip later became widespread in armies around the world, from France to Japan.

Did you know?

An etymology popular in Hungary for the meaning of the word *hussar* suggests that the name for these soldiers derives from the word ‘*húsz*’, Hungarian for *twenty*, since Hungarian King Matthias ordered that one soldier be provided for his army per every twenty plots of serf land.

Big Hadik hussar 05505000C
Knight chess piece 15112000PLATI
Grasshopper 05258000C

Giraffe 15357000 PLATI
Chameleon 15919000VH
Rabbit 15387000AC
Gray barred owl 05902000VHSP89



MASTERS OF CAMOUFLAGE

Some animal species can change their appearance just like top Hollywood movie stars do. For them, however, it is not a skill but a means of communication and survival.

Stick insect

It is not playing hide and seek for fun but because it is threatened by many dangers. Stick insects most often look like dry twigs or leaves; this is how they can remain undetected by predators. Found all over the world, except Antarctica and Patagonia, this insect is active at night and remains motionless during the day. If disturbed, it defends itself by spitting.

Chameleon

Artist of transformation. Not only does it shift in colour according to its environment, but it can also adapt its appearance to its emotions by regulating its body temperature when, for example, it feels anger or fear. Most of them found in Madagascar, these scaly reptiles' colour shifts hide them from other predators and facilitate their own prey capture.

Giraffe

The tallest and longest-necked land creature has zero chance of hiding from predators in the African savannahs, you might think. But nature has not left the giant ruminant so defenceless. The distinctive spots on the giraffe's body can quite easily confuse lions: when the even-toed ungulate stands in front of trees and bushes, the light and dark parts of its fur blend beautifully into the shade and sunlight.

Arctic hare

The Arctic hare has had to adapt to the inhospitable northern climate to remain inconspicuous all year round – precisely for this reason, its summer coat is greyish brown, while its winter fur is dazzling white, blending in perfectly with the snowy landscape. To its bad luck, also its predators, the Arctic fox and the stoat increase their chances of survival by similarly changing their coat colours.

Long-eared owl

It has a brown back, yellowish-white underside and dark longitudinal stripes all over its body – a plumage pattern that provides excellent protective colouring for the most common owl species in Hungary. Recently voted *Bird of the Year*, the long-eared owl can gather strength for its night-time prey by hiding in the trees during the day, owing to the fact that its bark-patterned plumage blends in with the tree branches.

THE ICING ON THE CAKE

Cakes, which impress not only with their flavours but also with their appearance, represent the pinnacle of pastry art. These creations are guaranteed to leave your mouth agape.

Record-long

The largest cake in the world is also the longest one. Around 1,500 pastry chefs and bakers from the southwest Indian state of Kerala came together in January 2020 to bake and assemble a six-and-a-half kilometre long dessert that broke the world record held by China. The chocolate and vanilla custard cake weighed an estimated 27,000 kilograms. It must have been a gathering of the sweetest-toothed people in the world, seeing that the waiting crowd devoured the several kilometres long cake in a mere ten minutes.

Classic favourites

It is hard to be fair when it comes to judging tastes, but internet search engines do not lie: according to a 2019 survey, chocolate cake was the most frequently searched term. In 81 countries around the world, chocolate cake tops popularity rankings, followed by red velvet cake, while carrot cake comes out third.

It would crack your tooth

While you can safely rely on ancient cake recipes, you may not have the courage to try the world's oldest cake. Preserved in the Alimentarium food museum in Switzerland, the confection is more than 4,000 years old, given that it was found in the tomb of Pepionkh in Egypt, vacuum-packed, no less. Historians believe the first cakes may have been made in ancient Egypt.

Richly decorated

USD 75 million for a cake? Indeed, that is what an anonymous buyer in the United Arab Emirates has paid for an extravagant dessert for their daughter's birthday and engagement party. It was the decoration that boosted the price of the cake, which took 1,100 hours to make, as it was decorated with four thousand diamonds. The flavours were also rich, including Madagascan vanilla, strawberry mascarpone, Belgian chocolate and truffle cream.

Did you know?

József C. Dobos, a famous confectioner from the city of Pest, created his now legendary dessert in 1884, keeping the recipe a secret for a long time because his was the most sought-after cake in Europe. Featuring layers of cocoa pastry cream sandwiched between thin layers of sponge cake and topped with caramel, the Dobos torte was added to the 2019 Collection of Hungarikums.

GOAT'S MILK AND SEA-BUCKTHORN JELLY

with violet crumbs

Preparation

Boil the goat's milk with the rosemary sprig, 1 tablespoon of honey and the lime zest, and add half of the soaked agar-agar. Once thoroughly boiled, strain and pour into a glass bowl, then refrigerate.

Boil 200 g sea-buckthorn puree with 150 ml water, 1 tablespoon of brown sugar and lime juice, and add the other half of the agar-agar. Layer it on the set and chilled goat's milk jelly, and refrigerate until set.

For the violet crumbs, combine and knead together the butter, flour, 2 tablespoon of brown sugar and dried flower petals, and bake on parchment paper at about 180°C until crispy. When cooled, break up the crumbs with your fingers.

Place the finished components on a plate and decorate with sea-buckthorn and the remaining fruit pulp.

Ingredients (serves four)

- 500 ml goat's milk
- 1 rosemary sprig
- 2 tablespoons honey
- Grated zest and juice of lime
- 250 g sea-buckthorn purée
- 3 tablespoon brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon agar-agar soaked in water
- 150 g flour
- 50 g butter
- 1 tablespoon dried violet petals



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info: porcelanium@herend.com

Cake plate 00300091PBGP
Dinner plate 00524000PBGP

Gift ideas

Today's interior design trends equally rely on a sense of purity and a harmony of lavishly decorated details. Given their diversity, the latest Herend porcelain items can be a perfect addition to both trends and, as such, carry the potential to become a gift of a lifetime.

- 1 Wall clock 075560470-ROE-PT
- 2 Music box 06206091VRH-OR-X1
- 3 Tortoise with candle holder 07962000VBOV-X1VT
- 4 Female torso 05763000A-OR
- 5 Wild boar 05673000SP1216
- 6 Mask 15040091SP1206
- 7 Tiger 05209000SP1225



Brand Shops

Scully & Scully *New York*
www.scullyandscully.com

William Ashley *Toronto*
www.williamashley.com

Abu Dhabi Store *Abu Dhabi*
www.almazroui.com/business-activities/home-fashion/herend

Dom Farfora *Moscow*
www.domfarfora.ru

Herend Shop *Sogo Taipei*
www.curio.com.tw/collections/herend

Bergdorf Goodman *New York*
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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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