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Szarvas – the preserver of Slovak culture

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Introduction

These days we often forget about our nation's culture. And we do so even more often about other nations' culture. Moreover, we know nothing, or very little about them. But Hungary is inhabited not only by Hungarians, but some other nationalities as well. Those, who want to feel about the country as their own, too.

I think that in today's globalized world we have to help them by acknowledging their culture and saving it - as long as we can.

I grew up in a part of the country where not only Hungarians live, but also other ethnic minorities such as: Slovaks, Roma, Romanian, German, Serbian people and a small number of other ethnic groups (1st annex). In my thesis I am focusing on the Slovak population in Békés county.

My research topic is Szarvas and the efforts the town makes to protect its Slovak heritage.

I have been folk dancing since my childhood and I have learnt and danced several types of Hungarian dances and also those of some ethnicities.

Since 2011 I have been a dancer of Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble in Szarvas. Here I can get acquainted with the Slovak traditions, culture and dances.

My aim is to introduce the preserving activity of the Slovak culture and its heritage in Szarvas.

Firstly, I am presenting the past and present of Slovaks living in Hungary: when and how they came to our country, why it is important and what role they played in Hungarian history.

The second part is about Szarvas, the town. I am going to talk about the most determining segment in the formation and development of Szarvas. I am also going to mention some people of special importance, who have contributed to the cultural development of the town.

Finally, in the third part of my talk I researching how the town preserves and saves Slovak culture, traditions and customs for future times. In this segment I am going to touch upon the Slovak architecture of Szarvas, I emphasize the significance of the Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble and the Cervinus Theatre. I would also like to show how traditions and their contemporary forms are kept alive in the town nowadays, year by year.

To get more and more information for writing my thesis I have chosen three methods of data and information collection. As I have been closely connected with Szarvas for a long time I have used observation and also my own knowledge, experiences and memories. I used bibliography and statistical data to become more knowledgeable in the topic.

Furthermore, I have interviewed some specialists. I talked to the director of Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble, the managing director of Cervinus Theatre and the president of the Association of Children's Folk Heritage, András Csasztvan. In addition I also talked to Tamás Hankó, the leader of Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble, Erzsébet Bakró, who is a former dancer of Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble and who is the responsible for the costumes of the dance ensemble. And last but not least I interviewed Viktor Varga, one of the actors and directors of Cervinus Theatre.

1. The status of Slovak people nowadays

1.1. Slovaks in Hungary

Since 1990 the Constitution of Hungary provides the nurturing of culture, the preservation of identity and the strong connection with the mother country for ethnic groups. The Local Government Act allows the ethnicities to have national minorities to protect their own national culture.¹

According to the census of 1990, 12 475 people declared themselves as native Slovak speakers and 10 459 people as of Slovak nationality. By the year of 2001 slight changes can be observed in the number of native Slovak speakers: 11 817 people. In comparison, the number of people of Slovak nationality grew to 17 693.

Nowadays the Slovaks live mainly in the capital of Hungary, Budapest, Békés county and small villages in the Pilis Mountains, a total of 105 municipalities.

They are religiously divided too: about two-thirds of them are Protestants, one-third of them are Catholics but there are also communities including Baptists and Adventists.

Today, many Slovak interest organizations and associations operate in Hungary. Their minority representation is ensured since 1948 by the Association of Slovaks in Hungary and other NGO-s established after 1990. Such as: Hungarian Slovak Youth Organisation (1990), the Slovaks Free Association (1990), the Hungarian Association of Writers and Artists (1990), the PRAM - Central Slovakian Dance Ensemble (1991) and the Christian Association of Slovaks in Hungary (1993).

Their political emergence is supported by minority governments whose number has grown steadily over the years (1994: 52, 1998:72, 2002: 115, 2006: 116², 2010: 122³).

1.2. Slovaks in Békés county

Békés county has become inhabited by a wide range of nationalities in the course of its history, but nowadays the most determining ethnic group is the Slovak nationality and those people who are linked to Slovak culture and traditions. Their number is estimated at around 40 000 inhabitants, which shows that 50% of the Slovaks in Hungary live in Békés county.

¹ Száray Miklós - Kaposi József: Történelem IV. középkor, 12. évfolyam, Nemzeti Tankönyvkiadó, Budapest, 2006, page 253.

² <http://kisebbssegok.bmknet.hu/index.php?id=475>, paragraph 4.

³ http://www.nek.gov.hu/id-1377-nemzetisegek_onkormanyzati.html Mellékletek: Megválasztott kisebbségi önkormányzatok száma 2010-ben, Downloaded: 21.10.2012. 15:30

According to the census of 2001, 3 567 people declared themselves as native Slovak speakers, 5 022 people as of Slovak nationality. But the number of people who is affiliated with Slovak cultural values was the highest: 6 946.

16% of Slovaks in Hungary are concentrated in Békéscsaba and Tótkomlós.⁴ But a large number of Slovak people live in Csabaszabadi, Kardos, Kétsoprony, Nagybánhegyes, Szarvas and Telekgerendás, too.

The elderly in Békés county still use the Slovak language actively, but it is getting more and more neglected due to the assimilation process and mortality. So it makes it even more important to preserve the Slovak culture and language., and keep up traditions.

In Békés county some priests and clerics still organize masses and worship in Slovak language, both of them can contribute to preserving the Slovak people's language and religious sense.

In Békés county there are 17 working minority governments and in 13 settlements opportunity is provided to study the Slovak language. In several towns (Békéscsaba, Szarvas, Tótkomlós) there are Slovak kindergartens and bilingual primary schools. Since 1949 there has also been a Slovak grammar school in Békéscsaba. In other smaller towns there is education in Slovak language in a few hours per week. So in Csorvás, Kardos, Kétsoprony, Kondoros, Nagybánhegyes, Örménykút and Telekgerendás students can actually learn Slovak.

The elementary school in Szarvas has a huge number of students and can take pride in Slovak traditional activities. The school has recently been renovated and expanded, so it can provide its tasks in higher standards. The institution has a strong relationship with the home country, Slovakia so the students can take part in a lot of competitions with surpassing success. Since 2004 the school has been managed by the National Slovak Government.

In Békés county the Békés County House of Knowledge and Library has a prominent role in preserving the Slovak culture: it helps with regular book purchases and a wide range of services and accessibility to preserve the identity of the Slovak people.

⁴ <http://nemzetisegi.bmk.hu/szlovak/index.html>

2. Szarvas - the town

2.1 The location of the town

Szarvas is situated in the north-western part of Békés county, 47 km far away from Békéscsaba, on the left bank of the river called Hármas (Triple)-Körös.

The area reflects the characteristics of the Great Plain. There are no hills, not even mounds, just some small piles. Thus, the town's geographical position is excellent for land cultivation: that's why Szarvas is surrounded by fields and ploughland.

2.2 The history of the town

The location of the town was ideal for human settlement since prehistoric times. The area and also Szarvas are inhabited since 4000 BC.

The first certified diploma of the town was published in 1425 which referred to Szarvas as a settlement. But in that time Szarvas wasn't a major village because only 65 people lived there.

In 1715 the settling of the Slovaks started in Békés county (Békéscsaba, Mezőberény, Szarvas) for the initiation and invitation of Harruckern János György (former tenant of the area). The first inhabitants of the town arrived from the counties of Northern-Hungary (34 families - census of 1725). The deed of foundation of Szarvas was also set up at this time, with summarizing the five conditions of establishment (23 July 1722).

The second wave of settlement arrived from Aszód. Hearing the plans of Harruckern, about 40 Slovak families settled in Szarvas. However, later 17 of them returned to Aszód.

After the settlement the majority of the residents came from Aszód and they lived in the same area. That's why they called that area as 'asódska strana' which means a part of Aszód.

Fifteen or twenty years later a new wave of Slovak settlement started from Abaúj, Nógrád, Hont, Gömör and Zólyom county (from the possession of Balassa Pál and Mocsári Pál) to Szarvas. The number of settling families was also huge. The place where they lived was called 'tusiacka strana' which means tusiaki part.

The people who came to Szarvas didn't want to be found so they changed their names: Jelen-Szarvas, Kohut-Kakas, Vrana-Varjú, Liska-Róka, Medveggy-Medve, Mlinár-Molnár, Vodár-Vizi, Sztolár-Asztalos. These names are preserved today as well.

The town's population growth is well-demonstrated by the following figures: 300 inhabitants in 1722, 14,126 inhabitants in 1822, 24,393 inhabitants in 1890. According to the data of 1890, 13,525 people were Slovaks, 10,769 Hungarians, 61 Germans, 23 Vlachs and 15 people of other nationalities. These numbers reflect that Szarvas was a real Slovak settlement. Otherwise the increase of population was maintained until the 19th century.

since the 20th century, however, a dramatic decrease can be spotted. One of the reasons was the Slovak-Hungarian population exchange between 1946 and 1948 (24,776 people left Békés county). Another reason was the social change in the 1960s and 1970s which threatened the survival of the Slovak language and culture. Due to these changes the proportion of Slovaks was drastically reduced by 2001: 18,497 people lived in Szarvas with 466 Slovak people and 162 Slovak speaking inhabitants.⁵

2.3. Famous Slovaks in Szarvas

A lot of Slovak people lived and worked in Szarvas. Let me mention some truly outstanding personalities, among others András Skolka (Sl. Andrej Školka, 1778-1816), the great historian, teacher and pastor, Ágost Greguss (Sl. Ágost Greguss, 1825-1882), the renowned polymath who gained prestige by being a teacher, writer, aesthete, critic and translator, János Melich (Sl. Ján Melich, 1872-1963), the famous linguist, professor and academician. But the name of the town Szarvas is always associated with the person called Tessedik Sámuel.

Tessedik Sámuel (Sl. Samuel Tešedík, 1742-1820) was the one who did the most for Szarvas and its culture. His work highly contributed to the reform of Hungary.

Tessedik was the pastor of the town (1767-1820). He built the Old Church in Szarvas between the years of 1786 and 1788, thereby ensuring the practice of religion for Lutheran Slovaks.

His work was mainly focused on the development of education because he wanted to educate young people of the country. So he founded a school on the 8th of May, 1780.

His activities in the field of agriculture are significant as well. His tree planting activities and fertilization experiments were of great importance and brought about substantial changes in agriculture. He naturalized the acacia trees in the Great Plain, in Szarvas. He managed silkworm breeding and was involved in the river control works of the River Körös too.

⁵ <http://www.nepszamlalas2001.hu/hun/kotetek/04/tabhun/tabl20/load20004.html>

3. The culture preserving activity of the Slovaks in Szarvas

As it could be read previously, a large number of Slovak people lived and worked in Szarvas contributing to the cultural development of the town. And these values shouldn't get lost, people should save and preserve them.

I would like to demonstrate how the town preserves the Slovak traditions in Szarvas .

First, I am going to write about the Slovak architecture in Szarvas. In particular, I am analyzing a case study from 1997 which is a collection of buildings (farmhouses, civil houses) built in Slovakian style in Szarvas.

Then I am going on with a research of the work of the Cervinus Theatre of Szarvas. I am starting with a short historical overview of the theatre and then I will detail the repertoire which was presented in Slovak language in the previous years.

And last but not least, I will present the Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble of Szarvas. After the brief history of the dance group I will show how they preserve the Slovak culture, customs and traditions.

3.1. Slovak architecture traits in Szarvas

Szarvas is one the most characteristic Hungarian Slovak settlement types, could be considered as a model of the real village-town character.⁶ This is reflected in some of the buildings in town as well.

The town preserves the values of Slovak architecture. We can find these traits of this in farms, peasant houses and in civil houses, too. In 1997 a survey was made in which several houses were documented and thus architectural values can be preserved.

Previously, in Szarvas it was really typical to build houses with a street-facade-porch. This trait can be found in a house situated at 73. Damjanich Street (Appendix 1).

The house at 2. Hoffmann Street (Appendix 2) preserves the carefully carved wooden poles that run along the front porch. The wooden poles of the Old Lutheran Church were the model for these wooden poles.

Beautiful windows, shutters can be seen in the house at 20. Széchenyi Street (Appendix 3), which were usually painted dark green or dark blue.

The property at 58. Táncsics Street has a neoclassic facade and two furnaces which is one of the characteristic features of a peasant house (Appendix 4). Carved wooden poles can be

⁶ http://szarvasikronika.szarvasnet.hu/12_szam/12_29.htm

found in its porch. The floor plan follows the typical old division: two rooms opened from the kitchen which was in the middle of the house, at the end of the porch there is an external chamber and under the chamber there is a basement. The usual farm building can be observed as well. It has been build separately from the house and behind this building there is a vegetable garden (Appendix 5).

A whole street was also registered, documented. In Dózsa György Street we can find old farmhouses which remind us of the old times with their peaceful thatched roofs (Appendix 6).

The facades reflect development, the transformation of civilization: they are decorated and the same material is used in every house. The bottom of the walls, the windows and the doors are framed as well and the facades are decorated with decorative bricks. But the walls were still made of loam (Appendix 7).

The electrification of the town was completed in 1913. Massive reinforced concrete transformer towers built in secession style remind us of this time. They are considered as some of the curiosities of the town (Appendix 8). Some of them still work and contribute to the town's power supply (Appendix 9).

András Csasztván also told me that they are planning to create a live skanzen in Szarvas, where the public buildings and guest houses would be built in Slovakian style and they would reflect the architectural elements of this style. The project would save this value but on the other hand it would develop the town's tourism.

3.2. Cervinus Theatre

The theatre was founded in 2000 and was called Weöres Sándor Regional Theatre. In the early years the theatre's repertoire consisted of classical plays which were presented in Hungary and abroad as well. But in 2004 the theatre became professional, independent theatre for the ethnic Slovaks in Hungary. And since that time it has been working as Cervinus Theatre, the country's fourth national theatre. According to their profile, they have a great opportunity to preserve the Slovak culture, especially the language.

Their objective is to impart the minority some art and aesthetic experience by theatre performances, and guarantee the opportunity for saving and practising their language.⁷

⁷ Uhrinová Alžbeta (szerk.) - Žiláková Mária (szerk.) / Uhrin Erzsébet (szerk.) - Zsilák Mária (szerk.): Slovenský jazyk v Maďarsku / A szlovák nyelv Magyarországon I. Výskumný ústav Slovákov v Maďarsku / Magyarországi Szlovákok Kutató Intézete, Békésska Čaba / Békéscsaba, 2008. page 185

Since their foundation they had 20 main stage performances - most of them written by Slovak writers. Their first play in Slovakian was the *Play of Evangelistic Passio* (2004), which was a really successful play in Slovakia and in the Czech Republic.

Then the *Naphivogató - the tales of Aunt Zsófia* (2004), *Vaclav Červtek: Rumcájsz and Csibészke* (2005), *Ivan Bukovčan: Waltz in the Attic* (2006), which brought huge recognition to the theatre from the Kosice Theatre Festival.

The theatre repertoire also included: *Jozef Holly: Kubo* (2006), *Victoire Hradská: Finita la comedia* (2007), *Daniela Kapitáňová: Kniha o cintoríne* (2007), which won the grand prize, the best scenery and costume design award in 2008 at the ARCUSFEST National Theatre Festival.

In 2008, in the same event, the theatre won the best director award of *Ottó Tolnai: Bayer-aspirin*. Also in 2008 they performed *Július Barč-Ivan: Dvaja*.

In 2010 *Ivan Holub: Anjel alebo pravda* brought new success for the theatre: in 2012 they got invitation for the POST Festival as well.

In the summer of 2011 the theatre performed a musical based on the life and work of Tessedik Sámuel, directed by László Gergely (Appendix 10). The premier was shown on the stage of the Water Theatre in Szarvas. According to the play, the audience could also get to know a bit of the history of Szarvas, not just Tessedik.

The musical *Tessedik* is a perfect example of how the town and the theatre co-operate in order to try to preserve and perpetuate the Slovak ethnic traditions. I feel like I was a small part of this preserving activity because I was singing as a member of the choir and dancing as well in the performance.

In 2012 *Victor Haim: Valčík Hazardu* and *Viktor Varga-Martin Hodoň: Domáci Miláček* was performed in Slovakian.

Most of the plays were directed by László Gergely and Viktor Varga.

September 2012 was a turning point in the life of the theatre. The theatre was merged with Vajda Péter Culture Centre and started to work under the name of Cervinus Theatre led by the Executive Director, Csasztvan András. The new theatre's opening play was *Victor Haim: Valčík Hazardu* on the 12th of October, 2012 and it was performed in Hungarian.

The theatre continues to work with well-known actors and actresses as well. Such as Zsuzsa Dósa (actress), who won Domján Edit Award, Ödön Rubold (actor), who won Jászai-Mari Award, Viktor Varga (actor and director), who won Pierrot Award and even more great artists, actors, actresses and directors.

The theatre still guards and preserves the Slovak ethnic traditions, and I think that it can be well-maintained in the future by the re-organized Cervinus Theatre as well.

3.3. Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble

3.3.1. A brief history of the dance group

The Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble was founded in 1968 by Ferenc Molnár Ruzs as a group of the Tessedik Sámuel College of Agriculture. The members were selected mainly from among the students of the college.

In 1984 the dance group was transformed and became a dance group managed by the town, the urban cooperatives and the college. Another dance group from Szarvas led by Elemér Putnoki joined them as well.

In 1984-85 the Slovak Primary School started to teach folk dance for children and it became a good opportunity to train dancers for the Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble. The instructor was András Csasztvan. Since 1991, the dance-teaching activity has been going on in the Art School of Szarvas.

The dance group is named after the famous Lutheran pastor who is known all over Europe, Sámuel Tessedik.

3.3.2. Hungarian Ethnic dances in the dance group

Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble has always considered it important that the dancers know about neighbouring nations and their traditional dances - not just Hungarian dances.

From the very beginning the dance group has been studying ethnic dances and putting them on stage. From 1985 they began to work as a traditional ensemble together with the Folksong Ensemble led by Mária Litauszki.

The ensemble's repertoire has always included choreographies preserving Slovak traditions. They staged a huge number of performances showing local customs. Such as weddings, harvest festivals, military farewells, corn harvesting performances. They are usually played with traditional music by proper instruments. Sometimes zither accompaniment could be heard during the performance but sometimes even string accompaniment. For example the wedding and military farewell was performed with the brass-band of Szarvas.

In their first, non-traditional line-up choreography the group danced Slovak dances from Maglód.

Later, the dance group invited guest instructors to teach other Slovak dances for them. They worked together with Zoltán Varga and they created a girls' dance choreography combining two different dances, Zemplén Slovak and Hungarian dances. This production was also performed in the National Folklore Anthology. Slovak songs have a special characteristic feature: antiphona, girls sing in different parts. And it can be heard during the performances, of course.

Later, the dance group learned dances from the area of Garam and the girls were singing in three and even four parts as well. It was really hard but it wasn't a problem for the group.

In 1995-96 the group made a choreography of Zemplén Slovak dances with the help of Zsolt Szilágyi and Mariann Újlaki. They also taught *tirpák* dances from Nyíregyháza.

The year of 1988 was really significant for the dance group. In a dance festival in Sátoraljaújhely they performed a choreography dancing four different Hungarian ethnic dances: Croatian dance from the area of River Danube, Romanian dances from Elek, Kraut dances from Ceglédbercel and Slovak dances from Maglód.

In 1991 the group won the title of National Dance Ensemble of Slovak Central Association. To do this, they had to perform a one-hour show on stage delivering traditional Slovak dances and customs. The title is awarded for a two-year mandate and with a financial support of HUF 1,2 million. It was a huge grant for the dance group because they managed to cover their costs for their domestic and foreign performances from this money. That was the time when the group built up good relationship with other Slovakian dance ensembles, too, and that is why the Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble still has the opportunity to take part in foreign festivals year-by-year.

The Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble preserves the Slovak culture by wearing appropriate traditional Slovak costumes as well. Every type of dance has its own typical costume and the dance group wears them during the performances, too.

The evidence of the brilliant job done by the group is that since 1996 the group qualified perfectly six times in a row in a competition directed by the Martin György Dance Association. The Tessedik Dance Ensemble is 45 years old. For the 40th anniversary they created a great performance presenting the life of Sámuel Tessedik (Appendix 11). This kind of performance reflects their outstanding preserving activity of the Slovak culture, customs and dances.

Summary

In my thesis I tried to process a topic that is really my own. I was personally motivated when I chose the topic. I have been folk dancing since my childhood. Perhaps this is one reason why I am an open-minded person, who is not afraid to meet new people and get to know their cultures and customs. Maybe that's why I feel that I have to protect these values.

I think I was able to present Szarvas and its preserving activity in my paper, as I mention it in the title: Szarvas – the preserver of the Slovak culture. But on the other hand, my research is not a comprehensive presentation of Slovak traditions of the town because I focused on some areas only. But I believe that the topic is really interesting and it is worth writing a more detailed study following some deeper research.

I sincerely hope that the living skanzen in Szarvas will be built as soon as possible and it will not exist on paper only. This could make the identity of the Slovaks stronger not just in Szarvas but in Békés county and Hungary as well. At the same time, it could encourage the economic development of the region. It could become a new tourist attraction, which would mean a new revival for tourism and Szarvas could be a more liveable town.

Cervinus Theatre also works really hard to save and preserve the Slovak identity in the region. The performances in Slovak themes and the Slovak language can hold the Slovaks together in the surrounding area, support them and ensure the conditions so that they can feel that Hungary is their home country as well.

The Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble - as in the past - will also continue its work in the future to save the Slovak national culture and traditions.

As a conclusion I can say that Szarvas and whole of Békés county are on the right way to save the Slovak culture. In my opinion there is a good chance to continue the preserving activity in the future because one of the most determining national minorities are the Slovaks. The small communities and families will continue to follow their traditions, customs and language and I am sure that they will never let them go.

My research contained a lot of new and interesting values for me as well. The topic I researched intensified the feelings inside me that the cultures, customs and traditions are really important in human life. The developing and globalized world should not suppress the past and the values that were created by our ancestors.

Furthermore, I honestly hope that I can be part of this preserving activity in my own way in the future either by folk dancing or by my future work. Like my predecessors and teachers did in the past. Those who I look up to and am grateful to.

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Informants

Bakró Erzsébet

Tessedik Dance Ensemble (Szarvas) - former dancer and recent cloakroom attendant

Csasztvan András

Cervinus Theatre (Szarvas) - managing director

Tessedik Dance Ensemble (Szarvas) - director

Association of Children's Folk Heritage (Budapest) - president

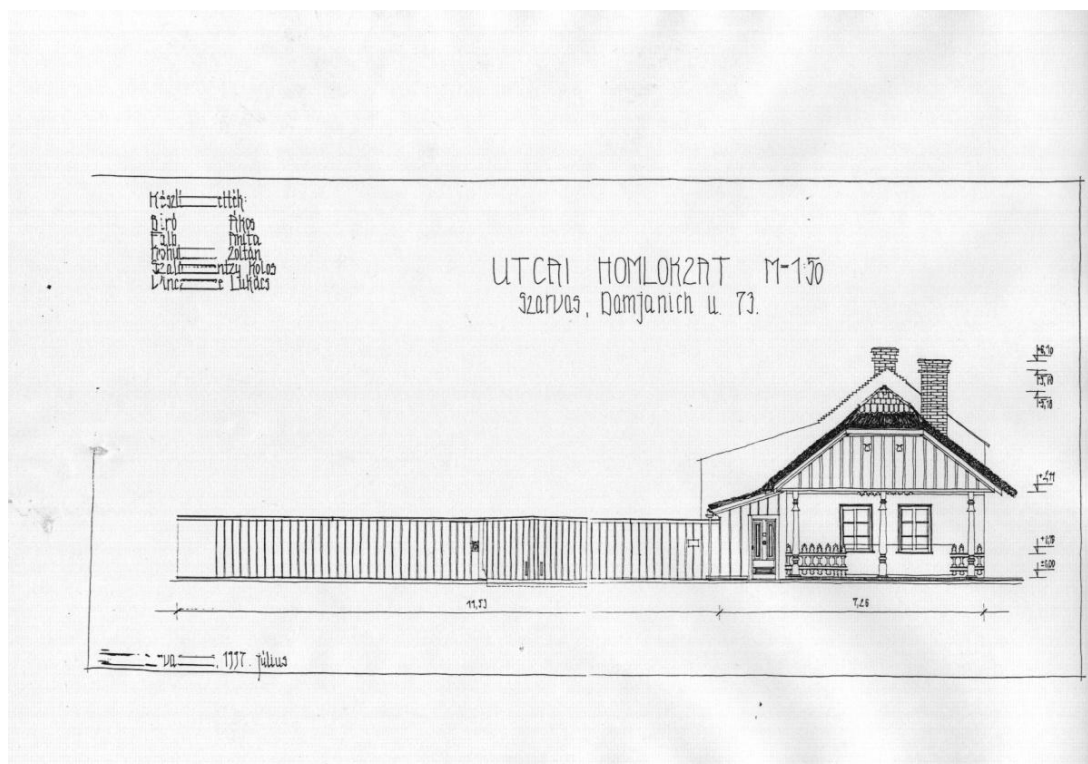
Hankó Tamás

Tessedik Dance Ensemble (Szarvas) - leader

Varga Viktor

Cervinus Theatre (Szarvas) - actor and director

Appendices



Appendix 1: 73 Damjanich Street; street front - drawing (Documented by: Biró Ákos, Anita Falb, Zoltán Kohut, Kolos Szalántzy, Lukács Vincze. Szarvas, July 1997)



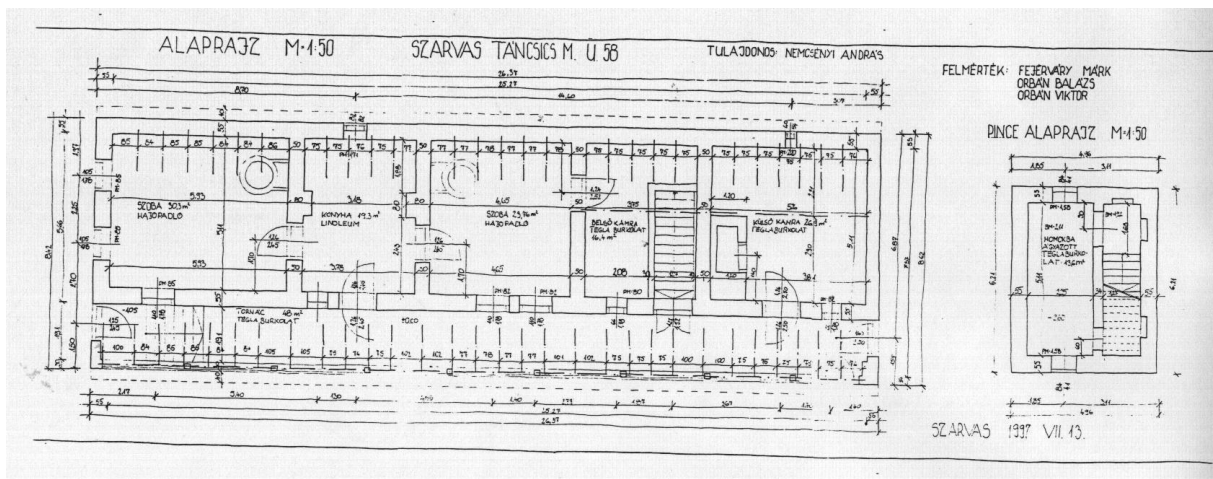
Appendix 2: 2. Hoffmann Street; carved wooden columns - photo (Documented by: Ákos Biró, Anita Falb, Zoltán Kohut, Kolos Szalántzy, Miklós Okrutay, Lukács Vincze. Szarvas, July 1997)



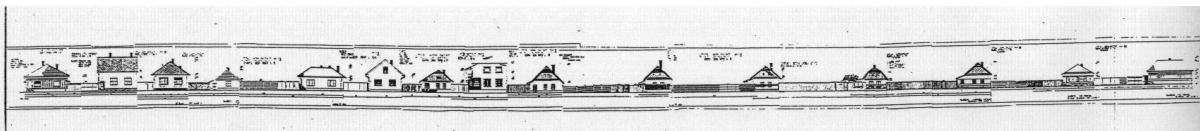
Appendix 3: 20 Széchenyi Street; window - photo (Documented by: László Doka, Katalin Harazin, Kornél Kis, Lajos Parti. Szarvas, 5 July 1997)



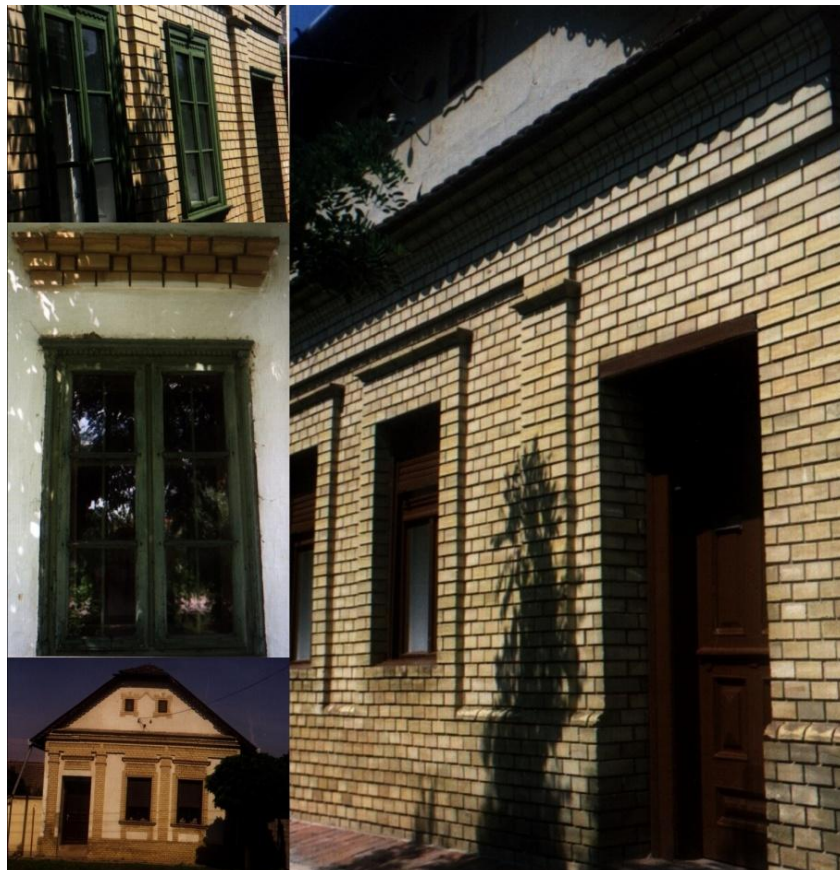
Appendix 4: 58 Táncsics Street; rich peasant's house - photo (Documented by: László Doka, Katalin Harazin, Kornél Kis, Lajos Parti. Szarvas, July 1997)



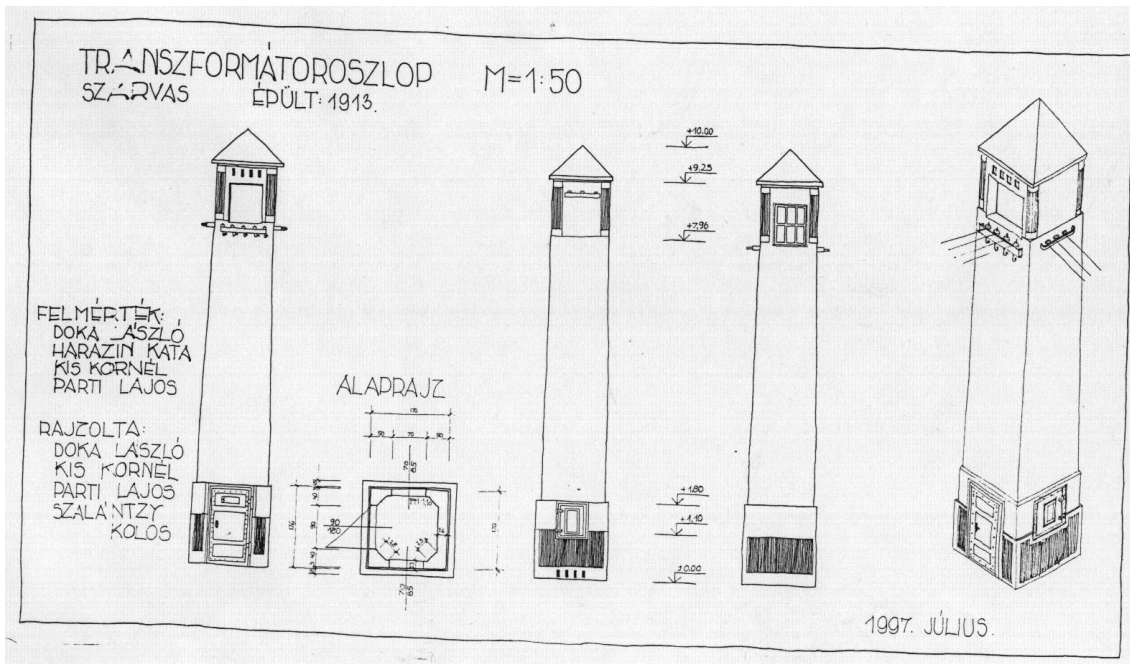
Appendix 5: 58 Táncsics Street; residential layout (Documented by: Márk Fejérváry, Balázs Orbán, Viktor Orbán. Szarvas, 13 July 1997)



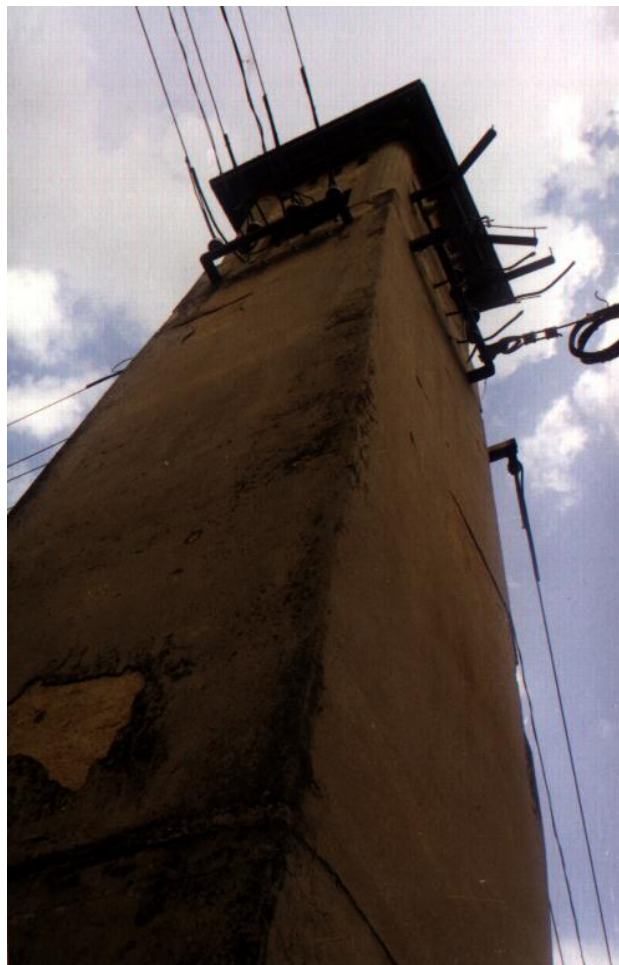
Appendix 6: Dózsa György Street; street view (Documented by: Márk Fejérváry, Mátyás Molnár, Balázs Orbán, Viktor Orbán Ákos Biró, Anita Falb, Zoltán Kohut, Kolos Szalántzy, Lukács Vincze. Szarvas, 13 July 1997)



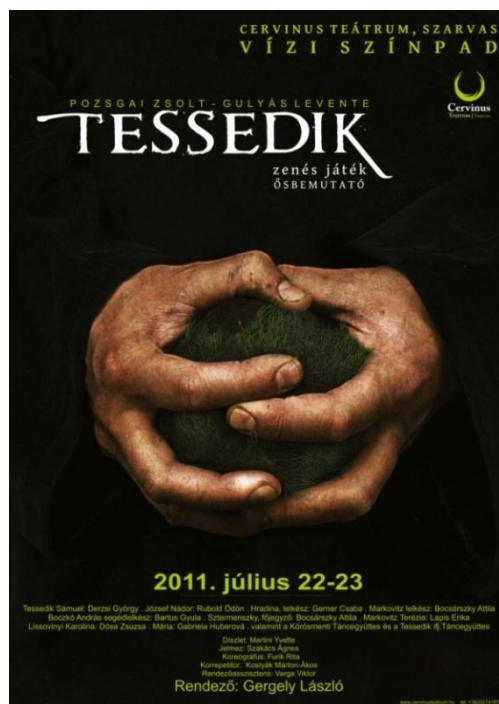
Appendix 7: Brick decorated facades in Szarvas (Documented by: Márk Fejérváry, Mátyás Molnár, Balázs Orbán, Viktor Orbán. Szarvas, July 1997)



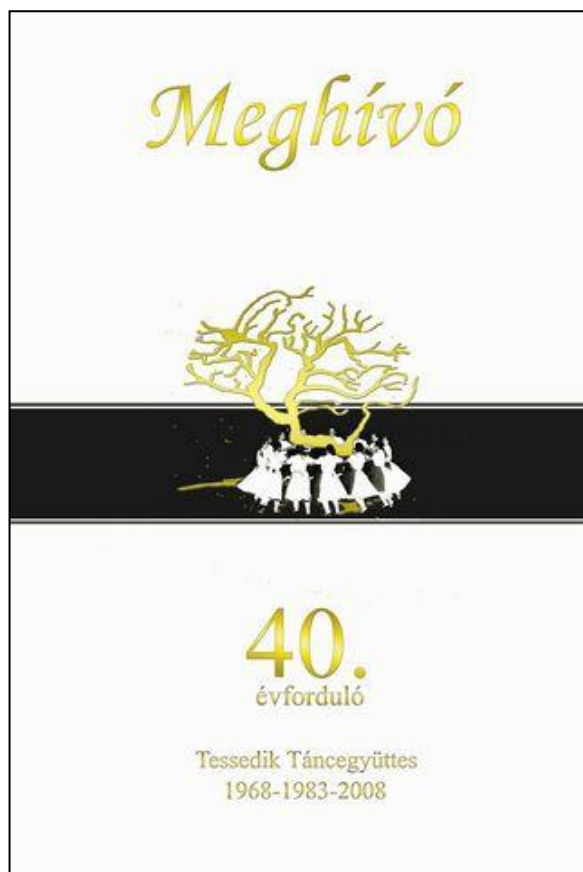
Appendix 8: Transformer tower floor plan (Documented by: László Doka, Kata Harazin, Kornél Kis, Lajos Parti. Szarvas, July 1997)



Appendix 9: The transformer towers in Szarvas still work (Documented by: László Doka, Kata Harazin, Kornél Kis, Lajos Parti. Szarvas, July 1997)



Appendix 10: Premier of Tessedik musical - poster (Source: http://skata.blog.hu/2011/07/02/tessedik_samuel_lelkesz_eleterol_zenes_jatek_szarvason)



Appendix 11: Anniversary of Tessedik Folk Dance Ensemble - invitation (Source: http://www.newjsag.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=585%3Atessedik-tancegyuettes-kivaloan-minsuelt&Itemid=135&lang=hu)