Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

Archived Food and Health Publications

Archived USU Extension Publications

1985

Holiday Bread 'Round the World

Flora Bardwell Utah State University Extension

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/extension_histfood



Part of the Food Science Commons, and the Nutrition Commons

Warning: The information in this series may be obsolete. It is presented here for historical purposes only. For the most up to date information please visit The Utah State University Cooperative Extension Office

Recommended Citation

Bardwell, Flora, "Holiday Bread 'Round the World" (1985). Archived Food and Health Publications. Paper 38.

https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/extension_histfood/38

This Factsheet is brought to you for free and open access by the Archived USU Extension Publications at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Archived Food and Health Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@usu.edu.



Holiday Breads

'Round the World



Recipes prepared by:
Flora Bardwell
Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist
Utah State University
Logan, Utah



Sweet Breads

Sweet breads are served in great variety the world over. Some are festive or for special occasions. Others are year round treats, and provide good eating anytime. Many have special significance, for special holiday observance, and have special meaning to different people.

The doughs for most breads are quite similar, they differ in shapes and flavorings. Some have raisins included, some have candied citron and cherries. Some have raisins and nuts, some contain all of these. Spices and grated rind of lemon is popular. Almonds are the most popular nuts, because they are available in most countries.

A basic sweet dough recipe, and a little imagination will create many holiday favorites for any house, for any age.

Basic Sweet Dough

1 package of yeast
1/2 cup milk
1 tsp. salt
2 tablespoons melted shortening
1/4 cup warm water
1/4 cup sugar
2 3/4 - 3 cups sifted flour
1 egg

Sprinkle yeast into warm water. Stir until dissolved. Scald milk. Pour into large mixing bowl or into large bowl of electric mixer. Add sugar, salt and shortening. Cool until just warm. Stir in 1 cup flour. Mix in dissolved yeast. Add egg and beat hard. (Egg may be beaten separately and then added to batter.) Stir in 1 1/2 cups flour, sprinkle 2 tablespoons of the remaining 1/4 cup flour on bread board or pastry cloth. Turn dough out on flour and knead, adding more flour as needed to make a soft dough. Knead until dough is smooth and satiny (about 5 minutes). Shape into smooth ball. Press top of dough ball into a lightly greased bowl, then turn dough over. Cover and let rise until doubled (about 2 hours). Punch down. Cover and let rest 5 to 10 minutes.



Hoska

3/4 cup milk

1/2 tsp. salt

1/2 cup butter or margarine

1/2 cup warm water

2 pkgs. or cakes yeast

2 eggs

5 1/2 cups unsifted flour (about)

1/4 cup chopped citron

1/4 cup raisins

Glaze

1 egg 1 tbsp. water 1/4 cup whole blanched almonds Yield: 2 loaves

Scald milk. Stir in sugar, salt, and margarine. Cool to lukewarm. Measure warm water into large warm bowl. Sprinkle or crumble in yeast; stir until dissolved. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, 2 eggs and 3 cups flour. Beat until smooth. Stir in enough additional flour to make a soft dough. Turn out onto lightly floured board. Knead until smooth and elastic, about 10 minutes. Place in greased bowl, turning to grease top. Cover; let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 50 minutes.

Punch down. Turn out onto lightly floured board. Knead in citron, raisins, and chopped almonds until well distributed. Divide into four equal pieces. Set two pieces aside. Divide one piece into three equal strips about 14 inches long. Place the three strips on a large greased baking sheet; form into a braid. Brush the top of the braid with melted margarine. Divide 2/3 of the second piece into 3 equal parts about 12 inches long. Form into a second braid and place on top of the first braid. Brush top with melted margarine. With remaining dough from second piece make a third braid about 10 inches long and place on top of second braid.

Form second loaf with reserved dough. Cover; let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour.

Beat the 1 egg and mix 1 tbsp, water together until well blended. Brush braided loaves with egg mixture. Decorate with whole blanched almonds.

Bake in moderate oven (375 °F) about 40 minutes; loaves will be well browned.

Almost all European cooks make braided loaves. Sometimes they are filled with fruit and nuts, some are served plain, some are glazed, some are frosted and sprinkled with chopped nuts. Some of the loaves are made of only two braids, one placed on top of the other. Some have layers of three and even four braids. In Austria all braided breads are called Striesel, in Israel it is called Callah. In Czechoslavakia it is called Hoska. In each country such bread is served for special occasions, and is always a light, delicately sweet bread – which will please guests at holiday time.



Jule Kaga

3/4 cup milk
1 tsp. salt
1/2 cup warm water (105-115 degrees)
4 cups unsifted flour (about)
1/2 cup raisins
1/4 cup chopped candied cherries
Makes 1 large round loaf

1/2 cup sugar
1 cup (1 stick) butter or margarine
2 pkgs or cakes yeast
1 tsp. ground cardamom
1/4 cup chopped citron
1/4 cup chopped almonds

Scald milk; stir in sugar, salt and margarine. Cool to lukewarm. Measure warm water into large bowl. Sprinkle or crumble in yeast; stir until dissolved. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, 2 cups flour and ground cardamom. Beat until smooth. Stir in enough additional flour to make a stiff dough. Turn out onto lightly floured board. Knead until smooth and elastic, about 10 minutes. Place in greased bowl, turning to grease top. Cover; let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour.

Punch down. Turn out onto lightly floured board. Knead in raisins, citron, candied cherries and almonds until well distributed. Form into round ball; place on large greased baking sheet. Cover; let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour.

Bake in moderate oven (375 °F) about 40 minutes. Cool on wire rack away from draft. Frost with confectioners sugar icing and decorate with almonds and candied fruit.

❖ Jule Kaga is a Norwegian fruited sweet bread flavored with cardamom, a favorite spice in Scandinavian countries. Rich with raisins, citron, candied cherries and nuts, it takes the place of fruit cake, when served with a favorite beverage.



Grecian Feast Bread

1 pkg. dry yeast
1/4 cup warm water
1/4 cup milk
1 tsp. salt
2 tbsp. melted shortening
2 3/4 - 3 cups flour
1/2 cup currants
Blanched almonds
1/4 cup candied cherries
Confectioners icing

Sprinkle yeast into water. Stir until dissolved. Scald milk. Pour into large mixing bowl. Add sugar, salt, shortening. Cool until lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup flour. Add dissolved yeast. Add egg and beat hard. Add currants. Add enough additional flour to make a stiff dough. Turn dough out on floured board and knead adding more flour as needed to make a soft dough that is stiff enough to handle. Knead until dough is smooth and satiny (5-10 minutes) and shape into a smooth ball. Place in a lightly greased bowl. Turn dough over so top will be lightly oiled. Cover and let rise until doubled (about 2 hours), punch down. Divide dough into three equal parts. Shape each part into smooth ball. Place balls on lightly greased baking sheet so that they form a 3 leafed clover, about 1/2 inch apart. Cover and let rise until doubled (about 1 hour), bake in moderate oven (350 °F), 40-45 minutes. Remove from baking sheet and cool on rack. When cool, pour soft confectioners icing over each of the loaves letting frosting drip down sides. Arrange almonds and sliced cherries in 3 petalled flower shapes on frosting.

❖ A special holiday bread from Greece is baked in a three petalled loaf. The legend is that the three small loaves baked as one larger loaf represented the Trinity. The finished loaf was then decorated with almonds, arranged as a three-petalled flower on each loaf. When the bread is served, each person is given a thin slice from each of the three "petals" of the loaf.



Kulech

1 cup milk 1/4 cup sugar 1 pkg dry yeast 2 1/4 - 3 cups flour 1 egg 1/4 cup seedless raisins Yield: 2 cakes

1 tsp. salt
2 tbsp. margarine or butter
1/4 cup water
1 tsp. grated lemon peel
1/4 cup chopped almonds
Confectioners sugar frosting
Colored sprinkles

Scald milk, add margarine, sugar, salt. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in warm water. Add enough flour to milk mixture to make a thick batter. Add yeast mixture, lemon peel and egg. Add enough more flour to make a stiff batter, and beat 2 minutes. Stir in enough additional flour to make a soft dough. Turn out onto a lightly floured board, and knead until smooth and elastic (8-10 minutes). Place in a greased bowl, turning to grease top. Cover, let rise until double in bulk, about 1 hour.

Punch dough down, turn out onto lightly floured board. Knead in almonds and raisins. Divide dough in half. Shape each half into a ball; press each ball into a greased 1 pound coffee or shortening can. Cover; let rise in warm place free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour.

Bake in moderate oven (350 $^{\rm o}$ F) about 30-35 minutes. Remove from cans when cool, frost tops with confectioners sugar frosting and decorate with colored sprinkles.

In old Russia, important celebrations were celebrated with a great feast. Kulech was considered so delicate that homemakers put pillows around the pan in which it was rising so that it would not fall. Husbands with heavy boots and children kept out of the kitchen until it was safely out of the oven. For Easter time, the letters XV – initials meaning "Christ is Risen" – were shaped in the top of the cake. For holidays such as Christmas, the icing and colored sugar candies were used to decorate the top.

These small dome shaped loaves are supposed to resemble the domes of the churches in Russia.



Stollen

3/4 cup milk

1/2 cup sugar

2 pkgs. yeast

5 1/2 - 6 1/2 cups unsifted flour

3/4 cup chopped blanched almonds

1/3 cup golden seedless raisins

Yield: 3 loaves

2/3 cup butter or margarine

1 1/4 tsp. salt

1/2 cup water

3 eggs, beaten

3/4 cup candied fruit

Confectioners frosting

Scald milk, add margarine, sugar, salt. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in warm water. Add enough flour to the cooled milk mixture to make a batter. Then add the yeast mixture and the beaten eggs. Add enough flour to make a thick batter. Beat at high speed 2 minutes, scraping bowl occasionally. Stir in enough additional flour to make a soft dough. Turn out onto a slightly floured board. Knead until smooth and elastic, about 8 to 10 minutes. Place in oiled bowl, turning to oil top of ball of dough. Cover, let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1 1/2 hours.

Combine almonds, candied fruits, and raisins. Punch dough down; turn out onto lightly floured board. Knead in nut and fruit mixture. Divide dough into three equal pieces. Roll each piece of dough into a 12 X 7 inch oval. Fold in half lengthwise. Place on greased baking sheets. Cover; let rise in warm place, free from draft, until double in bulk, about 45 minutes.

Bake in moderate oven (350 °F), about 20 to 25 minutes or until done). Remove from baking sheets while warm. Frost with confectioners sugar frosting while still slightly warm. If desired decorate with nuts and candied cherries.

❖ Stollen is the traditional bread served in Germany on Christmas Eve. Families gather to eat the Christollen at about 5:00 in the afternoon. They then attend church and return home to open their gifts and have a late supper. Stollen is kept in the house during the holiday season to serve guests with a drink, in place of fruit cake.

The shape of the stollen is supposed to represent the manger in which the Christ Child was born.



The Utah Cooperative Extension Service, an equal opportunity employer, provides programs and services to all persons regardless of reace, sex, color, age, religion, national origin or handicap.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. R. Paul Larsen, Vice President and Director, Utah State University Extension.