

### Maybe, Perhaps, Probably.

Expression that shows strong desire: Magari I could see it!; Magari if it was true!;

it is also used as an affirmative response, to express full acceptance of a proposal for something considered difficult to achieve: «Would you like to win the first prize in the lottery?» "Magari!";

or even, with attenuated value, in a similar sense to "gladly, why not?": "Would you eat a very good Pizza?" "MAGARI!"



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# "Pizza Fritta" [pit.tsa'frit.ta]







At the end of the Second World War the city of Naples was deprived of everything, even Neapolitan pizza had become almost a luxury: to make it you needed a wood-fired oven and then it had to be topped with mozzarella and tomato, which were often not available and they were expensive anyway. We needed something easy to make for those who had to sell it, and cheap for those who had to buy it, which is why it is seen as the poor sister of baked pizza. The "eight pizza" was famous, eaten immediately but paid for after eight days. This is how the Neapolitan invented "fried pizza", also called "people's pizza" because it was sold on the streets by women, to supplement the post-war family economy.

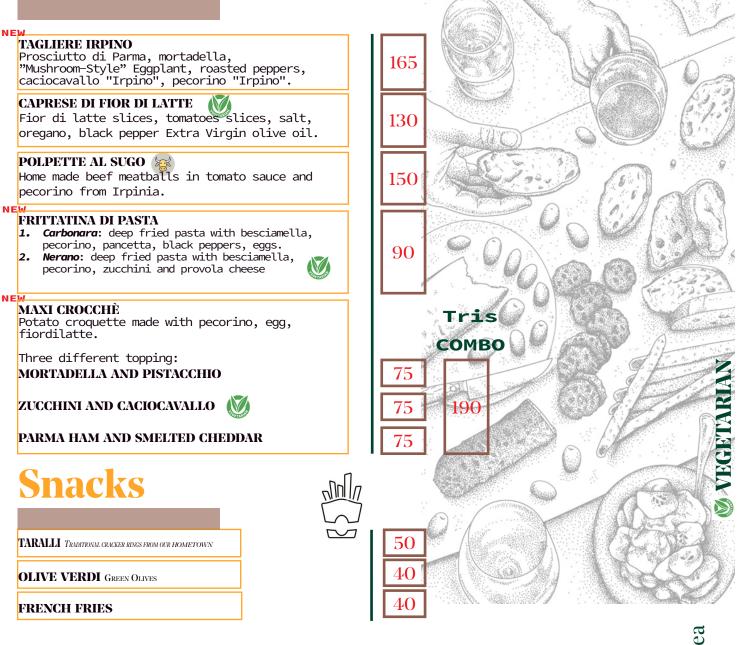
## **"Crocchè"** [krok'kε]



The potato croquette has a bit of a mystery surrounding its origins. Some say they come from the French "croquettes" that were brought to Naples during the Angevin rule, while others link them to the Spanish "croquetas de jambon". In Naples, croquettes have become a symbol of street food, sold by street vendors called "panzerottari" and included in the famous "cuoppo fritto" (a paper cone filled with various fried foods). Their round shape has earned them the nickname "panzarotti".

In short, even though their roots are a bit unclear, potato croquettes are now a pride of Neapolitan cuisine, transformed by popular tradition into a delicious street food.





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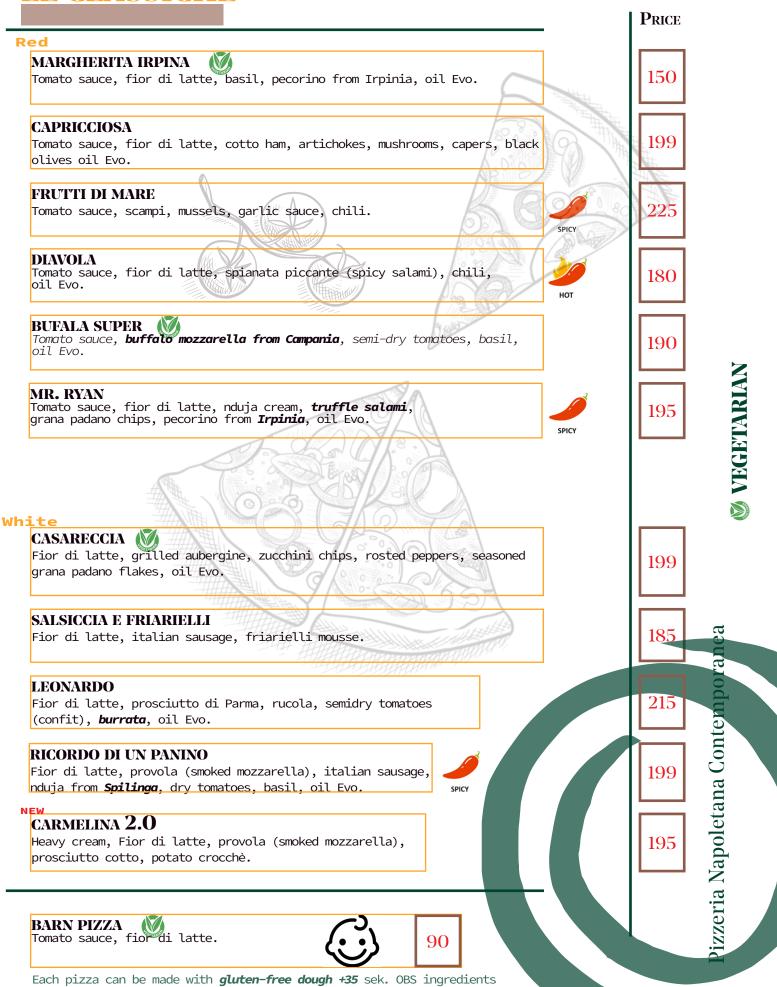
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Pizzeria Napoletana Contempo

	II Dolce dessert	
N	BABA' Neapolitan pastry saturated in rum and whipped cream. Directly from <b>Conza della Campania</b> !	9
	PIZZA TIRAMISÙ Double-bake pizza dough ( fried and then dried in the oven) with mascarpone, whipped cream, coffee, cocoa and amaretto.	15
	<b>PROFITEROLES</b> Choux pastry filled with mascarpone and whipped cream topped by caramel and chocolate	95
Ν	EW SORBETTO Italians semifreddo icecream Lemon flavour	11

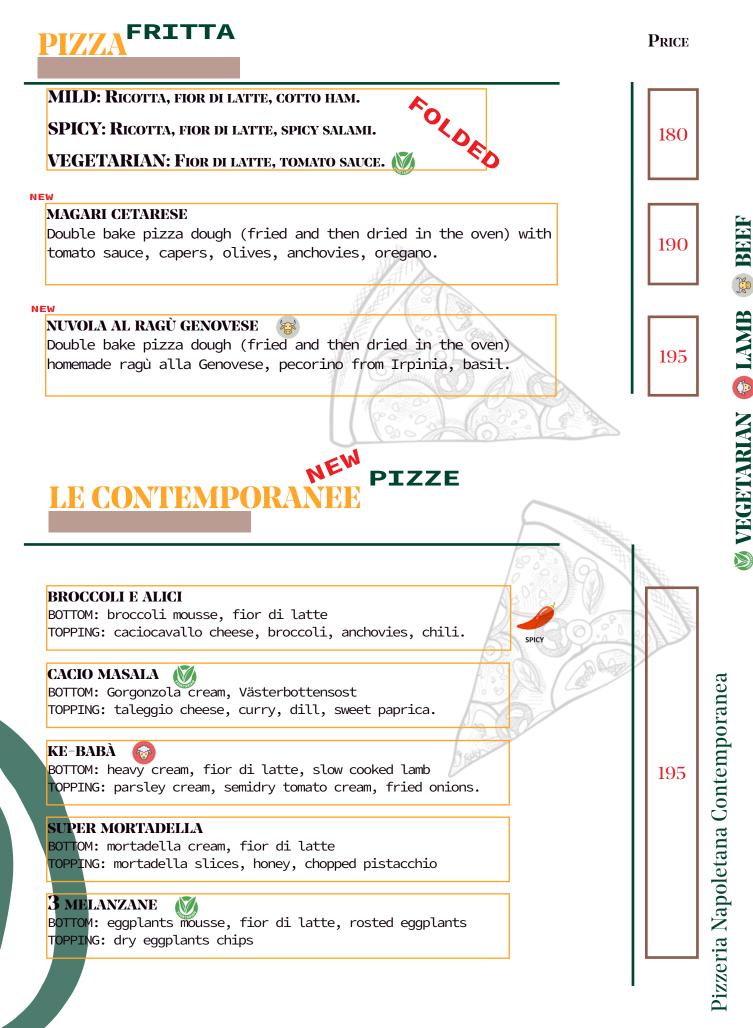
Please inform your server of any allergies.

**LE CLASSICHE** 



PIZZE

and the oven can contain gluten spore For each product added or modified +25 sek.



Each pizza can be made with **gluten-free dough +35** sek. OBS ingredients and the oven can contain gluten spore For each product added or modified +25 sek.

### **"Fior di latte"** [fjor.dil'lat.te]



Fiordilatte is a fresh "pasta filata" (kneaded curds) cheese with ancient traditions in Campania. High quality cow milk is used for the production of fiordilatte. The milk comes from different milking and is supplied raw to the creamery, within 24 hours of the first milking. The milk is worked in the same way as cow MOZZARELLA except for the different shape and consistency of the pasta. The shape is variable, round with a little head, a little knot, a braid, or parallelepiped, according to where it comes from. It does not have a crust, it is milky white with yellow shades, it has a tender skin and a smooth, shiny and homogenous surface, its consistency is soft and when cut it releases a milky, homogeneous and characteristic liquid; the flavour is fresh, of a lightly acidulous milk.

### LISTEN



### "Pomodoro pelato" [po.mo.do.ro.pe'la^to]

Vegetable preserve obtained by adding partially evaporated natural tomato juice to peeled tomatoes.

Product obtained from healthy and ripe fruits of the Solanum lycopersicum tomato plant, processed quickly to ensure the best hygiene and stability conditions of the product. Product subjected to pasteurization process.

The product can be used as is or after cooking, possibly flavored to taste.



Our dough is made with flour from our land of origin, Irpinia.

The flours we use are type 0 and type 1, unlike the "classic" Neapolitan pizza which uses type 00 flour. Adding the fact that the process that leads to the final dough is done with preferments (biga type), the result is that the dough of our pizza tends to be very airy and therefore light, "melting in your mouth"!

Our land is located in the middle of southern Italy, on the Apennine mountain range. This is why our traditions are made up of farms and agriculture.

Local companies make excellent products such as cheeses, salami and a tasty wine! An ancient

#### land yet to be discovered!

"Contemporary" also means current and therefore we try to bring tradition to another level by transforming some products with modern techniques. This is "Magari"

The pizza chefs,

Nicolas & Giuseppe

## Wait and play

#### Neapolitan is a real language

For a while now, Neapolitan has been considered a language in all respects and also a sort of intangible heritage to be preserved.

Here in this article are some of the words that you will find yourself dealing with if you come to spend time in Naples and that have become part of the Neapolitan imagination in much of the world and that could be useful to you for a trip to Naples.

### Learn Neapolitan language with us...

#### ALLUCCARE

Let's start with a verb: "alluccare" means to shout, to scold. When we remain unheard and someone wants to be heard, we have no choice but to alluccare.

The term comes from medieval Latin and comes from the word allocco, that bird that is characterized by its shrieks, the allucchi.





#### VRENZOLA

"Vrenzola" is another term that has become very famous today. Currently it is used to indicate women and girls who are vulgar in their ways, with a particularly flashy appearance and, usually, of humble origins. In the beginning, in fact, it was used to indicate a rag, a piece of cloth, something in very bad condition. In fact, it is also a way of calling a person poor and ragged or accusing them of being mean and stingy.

#### VATTERE

The verb "vattere" is another of the most well-known Neapolitan terms. It means to hit, to beat, to strike.

It comes from the same Italian battere. In fact, in Neapolitan the B is often transformed into V.







#### SCUGNIZZO

Here is another really famous Neapolitan word! The scugnizzo is the street urchin, the street boy who has fun by raiding the alleys of Naples. The term comes from one of the classic games that the scugnizzi played, 'o strummolo (the spinning top): the main aim was to scugna' (forcefully break) the opponent's strummolo. The operation was so difficult that only a true scugnizzo was capable of it; hence the term.

...Do you want to read more?<sup>1</sup> go to our website and follow the course www.magaripizza.com



How the project was built? The idea was to recreate the traditional details of the Napolitan pizza into a modern way. We call it Pizza Contemporanea.

You will start a journey among the authenticity and the softness of the products created by Nicolas and Giuseppe.

You will feel the Napolitan culture and taste the "Irpinia" flavors directly in the city of Stockholm.







OUR HOME TOWN.