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Dacia – A Roman province embracing roughly the areas from the lower Danube River in the south to the Carpathian Mountains in the north, and from the Tisza River in the west to the Szeret River in the east. Its history goes back to prehistoric times. The first known inhabitants were the Agathyrs and the Scythians in 2,500 BC, followed by the Celts and Gethae. Thereafter the Thracians, followed by the *Daci* (Greek: *Dákai*) populated the region. King Burebista (70-44 BC) founded the Dacian Empire, but it collapsed after his death. Around 80 AD Decebal revived a strong Dacian realm and threatened the Roman Empire. In 104, and again in 107, Emperor Trajan conducted two campaigns against Dacia and, as a result, the greater part of Dacia fell under Roman rule. The fiercely resisting Dak (Dacian) population was completely annihilated; no Latin-speaking nucleus remained to form a later Romance language. The Emperor brought in Dalmatian, Greek and Syrian settlers from other parts of the Empire, Roman citizens for the administration, veterans and mainly miners for the gold and salt mines. In 271, yielding to the pressure of the Visigoths, Emperor Aurelian completely evacuated Dacia, involving the withdrawal of the entire Roman officialdom and citizens, together with their households, (expecting bloody revenge), ordering the demolition of buildings and the removal of food supplies before the oncoming barbarians. Later the Huns occupied the region between 433 and 454. After the death of Attila, the Hun Empire collapsed and, in 480, the western part of the territory became occupied by the Gepids, while the eastern part was still inhabited by a surviving tribe of the Huns. In 560 the Avars, a nation probably speaking the same language as the Huns – according to contemporary Greek chronicles –, crossed the Carpathians and occupied the entire Carpathian Basin including Transylvania. In 796 the Avar Empire collapsed under the onslaught of Charlemagne. In 805, Khan Krum “the terrible” created the Bulgarian Empire on both sides of the Danube, including Transylvania. In 896, while occupying the Carpathian Basin, the Magyars defeated the Bulgarians and took possession of Transylvania as well. In 946, for the first time, Byzantine documents mentioned also the presence of the Szeklers (*Székel*) in the eastern-most corner of Transylvania, describing them as one of the Magyar tribes, settled there as border guards. Greek chronicles (Kedrenos II. 435. Ed. Bonn) also recorded the name Vlachs (or Wlachs) as a people of herdsmen located between Kastoria and Prespa, near the present Albanian border, who were the ancestors of the Wallachians (now called Romanians) centuries later. They were herdsmen moving towards the northeast, looking for new pastures for their herds, finally arriving on the outer slopes of the Carpathian Mountains and from there, during the Middle Ages, they infiltrated the Transylvanian part of the Hungarian Kingdom. In 982 Byzantine traders reported “rich Hungarian towns” in Transylvania. In 978, Vatican missionaries reported to Rome that there was a small tribe of the Jazygs (*Jász*), who spoke “almost the same language” as the Magyars and were supposed to be living in the same region long before the Magyars arrived. Apart from a few scattered fragments of Slavs, they are the only recorded inhabitants found by the Magyar settlers in the Carpathian Basin, including Transylvania. However, Romanians insist on the Daco-Roman continuity, according to which they are the descendants of the Dak (*Daci*) people of Dacia. Neither historical records, nor cemeteries, nor archeological finds support this theory, although it served well the Romanians’ claim for the possession of Transylvania, a historical part of Hungary. – B:

1240, 1241, T: 7103.→**Hungary, History of; Szeklers; Jazygs; Avars; Daco-Roman Theory; Trianon Peace Treaty; Paris Peace Treaty.**

Dacians – Greek historian Strabo (27 BC - 14 AD) described the Dacians as an ancient people scattered between the Black Sea and Lake Aral. Later they moved to and settled in Dacia. They lived in permanent dwellings, raised animals, and worked the fields. They were familiar with metal smelting and even forged their own weapons. Their clothing consisted of long pants tied at the ankles, a short-sleeved jacket and a heavy cloak. The rich wore a high fur cap. Their favorite weapon was a curved sword. Their 80 years of struggle against the Romans ended in total defeat in 106 A.D. The Dacian population was decimated by Emperor Trajan's military campaigns. Later, emigration further reduced the population. The Jazygs, Karps and Roxolans absorbed those who were left, while those who remained were swept away by the tribes of the great migration period. – B: 0942, T: 3240.→**Dacia; Immigration to Hungary.**

Daco-Roman Continuity, Theory of – Romanian national consciousness emerged from the Daco-Roman theory, which appeared in Transylvania (now in Romania) in the 17th century writings of Uniate priests Samuil Micu, Petru Maior, and Gheorghe Sincai. They received Latin education in Rome, enabling them to recognize the Latin relation to the Romanian language and they concluded that the ancient Romanians were in some way linked to the Roman Empire. Therefore, according to them, it follows, that the Romanians are the descendants of the ancient Romans. This naturally meant that their people were directly descended from the Roman inhabitants of ancient Dacia, making them the oldest among all the inhabitants of Transylvania. They compiled dictionaries with new Latinized words and wrote historical studies to prove the Roman origins of their people. Through this theory, Romanian historians have focused primarily on three themes: (1) the origin of the Romanians as Transylvania's ancient indigenous inhabitants; (2) the uninterrupted and continuous settlement of Transylvania (the center of the ancient Dacian kingdom) by Romanians; and (3) Romanian priority in Transylvania as opposed to the "later" settlement of Germanic tribes, Hungarians, and still later the Saxons.

As to the historical background: during the reign of Emperor Trajan (A.D. 98-117), the Romans conquered the Dacians in two bloody wars (A.D. 101-102 and 105-106). From this time until ca. A.D. 271-275, Dacia, as a colony, remained under Roman control. The Romans under Emperor Aurelian, withdrew from Dacia in AD 271-275 because of the continued attacks by the *Goths*, followed by the *Gepids*. These 165 to 170 years of Roman occupation are the historical basis of the Daco-Roman theory. These years of Roman rule allegedly resulted in the "Romanization" of the native Dacian population. The Dacians (called *Getae* by the Greeks, *Daci* by the Romans) are known to have had an advanced material culture with a tribal organization, their language mainly known from geographic names. The defeated Dacians appear to have avoided the towns of the Romans and rather lived in their villages, since Latin was not their native tongue. The Dacians subsequently were mixed with Slavic and Germanic (Goths, Gepids) immigrants, later by Uralic and Altaic (Turkic) peoples, such as *Huns*, *Avars*, *Blaks* (*Bulaks*), *Petchenegs*, *Bulgarians* and *Cumanians*.

The debated question is whether a Daco-Roman population somehow survived all the historic (and linguistic) upheavals that followed the Roman withdrawal, or whether the Vlachs (Romanians) originate from the Balkans. Historic and linguistic evidence shows that the Vlachs came from the center of the Balkan Peninsula, from the environs of Lake

Ochrida, east of Albania, from where they kept migrating slowly and steadily for prolonged periods to the northeast, due to their pastoralist lifestyle, until they settled in the southern and eastern slopes of the Carpathians. They are considered to be the descendants of Romanized *Thracians* and *Illyrians*. During the *Vlach* migrations, they absorbed a considerable number of Slavic (south Slavic) elements in their language, classified by linguists as an *East Romance* tongue. Since the Romance languages are considered to have evolved from the Vulgar Latin during the 5th to 9th centuries, they could not have been in existence at the time of the Roman evacuation of Dacia (including Transylvania) in the 3rd century. Therefore, the language of the *Vlachs* could not have been formed in the isolated location of Transylvania. The Vlachs of more recent times called themselves Rumun (Rumuny), and from the mid-19th century as Roumanians-Rumanians-Romanians. (At the Berlin Conference of 1878, on the suggestion of the Hungarian Count Gyula (Julius) Andr ssy, the Foreign-Minister of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Wallachia received the name Roumania). During the 12th-14th centuries Transylvania was also inhabited by the Turkish Blaks (Bulaks, Blakos), not to be confused with Vlachs (Wallachs, Wlachs) according to L. R sonyi (1982) and G. Bodor (1976), corresponding to the Hungarian chronicler Anonymus's ethnic name *Blacus* (in plural *Blachi* or *Blacci*); Roger Bacon, in about 1280, also mentions *Blacia* (the *blako* people). E.R. Roesler (1871) was the first to criticize the hypothesis of the Daco-Roman continuity (much earlier F.J. Sulzer, 1781, did the same), maintaining that the Romanians with their Romance tongue are a relatively recent "importation" from the Balkans, from near Albania. He was supported, among others, by the distinguished Hungarian linguist, ethnographer and historian, P. Hunfalvy, in his book on the history of the Vlachs (Romanians) in Transylvania (1894). Roesler's criticism of the Daco-Roman continuity hypothesis was in turn criticized by Johann H. Jung of Innsbruck and the Romanian writers, like: J.L. Pic, B.P. Hasdeu, D. Onciul, A.D. Xenopol, C.C. Giurescu and others.

On the other hand, the Hungarian scholars have opposed the hypothesis on archeological and historic grounds: first documented appearance of Vlachs (Romanians) in Transylvania being dated 1222, as shepherds in the mountains at that stage, and the first extant text in Romanian is a letter from 1521, also on a linguistic basis, contending that the hypothesis is scientifically untenable. Andre Du Nay (1977) follows the same line of thought, developed also on linguistic grounds. Linguist and orientalist L. Kaz r (1983) pointed out that (1) neither in Rome, nor in Byzantium are any records in existence concerning the Christianization of the Daco-Roman people, (2) the Vlachs were placed under the rule of the Archbishopric of Ochrida (near Albania) by the Byzantine Emperor Basil II (Basilios, "the Bulgar-slayer"), because after protracted campaigns, he had totally destroyed the West Bulgarian Empire and their Vlach allies by 1018; the Transylvanian Wallachians as a result belonged to this Eastern Church rite until 1715, and the Vlach priests did not use the Latin script but the Cyrillic up to the middle of the 19th century; (3) the 19th century vocabulary of the Romanian language was composed of 31% Latin, 45,7% Slavic, 8,4% Turkish, 7% Greek, 6% Magyar, and 0,6% Albanian, and no Dacian – according to A. de Cihac, a Romanian linguist; (4) there is no evidence of borrowings from the culturally advanced Goths and Gepids who settled in Transylvania after the Roman withdrawal; (5) There are no archeological proofs (artifacts, utensils, ruins, cemeteries) that Daco-Romans lived in Transylvania after the Roman evacuation in ca. AD. 270; (6) The *Regestrum Varadiense* of the Bishopric of

Nagyvárad (now Oradea) records for the eastern part of the Hungarian Kingdom about 600 place names and 2500 personal names without any such names being of Romanian origin, and beside the large majority of Hungarian names, there are also German, Walloon, Ruthenian and Ishmaelite names, while Romanian names start occurring only centuries later in Hungarian documents; (7) there are numerous, conspicuously common characteristics between the Albanian and the Romanian; (8) the settlement history of Transylvania shows (following I. Knieszsa, 1938, and others), that up to the end of the 12th century, out of 511 well-established place names, only three are of Vlach origin; (9) King István I (Saint Stephen) of Hungary (997-1038) adopted Western Christianity for his kingdom (including Transylvania, AD 1004), with the Latin language and script, whereas the Greek Orthodox Christianity, with its Cyrillic alphabet was regarded as heretical; (10) in Vlach/Romanian church services, the language of ritual was Slavic up to the 19th century; (11) assuming that the Vlachs converted to Christianity in the 4th or 5th century, there should be widespread occurrences of religious symbols, like inscriptions and epitaphs in Transylvania (Dacia), which in other Roman provinces never fail to occur; (12) during the Roman rule of 166 years the soldiers and settlers were not drawn from Italy but from other provinces, whose language was not Latin; (13) in Transylvania there are no river, brook and creek names of Daco-Romanian origin (stated by I. Knieszsa, 1938 as well), these names are mostly Hungarian or Slavic in origin and the Romanians simply adopted them; this fact also indicates that the Vlachs/Romanians arrived by infiltration or immigration *after* the Carpathian settlement by the Magyars under the Hungarian Leader/Khagan Árpád (895), and also *after* the Germanic tribes. In order to escape the harsh rule of their own chieftains, Vlachs gradually infiltrated from the southern slopes of the Carpathians into the Hungarian-ruled Transylvania. Their number grew steadily: in the 14th century there were only 389 Vlach villages in Transylvania; by 1874 the Vlach population had increased to 787,000, and finally, they claimed Transylvania for themselves as their original homeland on the basis of their mythical Daco-Roman hypothesis. This has been successfully disseminated on international level and, in some instances it has been adopted by Western historians.

However, Colin McEvedy: *The Penguin Atlas of Medieval History* (1961) stated the following: "The Latin-speaking Wallachians and Moldavians, inhabiting modern Rumania, are first mentioned at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Their later claim to be descendants of the Roman colonists planted there in the second century A.D. seems tendentious and improbable, for the Romans' withdrawal from Rumania [Dacia] (270) and the appearance of the Vlach states are separated by a milleneum, in which the country was the property of Slav and nomad, and which is devoid of all evidence of Roman survival. Almost certainly the Vlachs came from the western Balkans and only migrated into Rumania as the nomads abandoned it in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth century".

The Daco-Roman theory received great political significance before and after the Versailles-Trianon Dictated Peace Treaty (1920), because Romanian nationalists found the theory very useful in stressing their "historic rights" to the possession of Transylvania. Most recent findings of the Etruscan-Hungarian language research suggest that the so-called proto-Magyars were in possession of the Carpathian Basin around BC 3000, well before the beginning of the Roman Empire. – B: 1068, 1075, 1240, 1285, 1582, 1763, T: 3233, 7103, 7456.→**Dacia; Vlachs, The; "Divide et Impera"; Árpád;**

Etruscan-Hungarian Linguistic Relationship; Trianon Peace Treaty; Paris Peace Treaty.

Dádan, János (John) (Jan) (? - Zorban, ca. 1674) – Printer. He was a Czech who worked in Hungary. He started his operation in Zsolna, a town of mixed languages in Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia) in 1665. His mainly Protestant prints appeared in several languages: mostly in Latin but also in Slovak, Czech and, from 1672, in Hungarian. His last work was probably prepared in 1704, as Vencel Krolop had already taken over the direction of this reputable printing-shop in the same year. – B: 0942, 1267, T: 7659.

Daday, Loránd (Roland) (pen-names Mózes Székely, Mihály Derzsi, Bálint Kovács) (Beszterce, now Bistrița, Romania, 6 November 1893 - Dés, now Dej, Romania, 23 July 1954) – Writer. He studied in Dés and at the Reformed College, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Thereafter, he took a Theology course at the Reformed Theological Academy, Kolozsvár and earned a Ph.D. in Philosophy at the University of Budapest. During World War I, on the front he was captured and spent more than four years in a POW camp in Italy. After a short stay in Budapest, he returned to his inherited estate at Semesnye (now Șimișna, Transylvania, Romania) and worked as a farmer from 1926. His writings appeared in the journals *Sunrise* (*Napkelet*), *Shepherd's Campfire* (*Pásztortűz*), and *Our Age* (*Korunk*). Under the pen-name Mózes Székely he wrote a novel entitled *Bottom-rock* (*Zátony*), published in Budapest in 1930, and he received great publicity for his objective reporting on the tragic situation of Hungarians in Transylvania (*Erdély*) under Romanian rule since the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate in 1920. The book appeared in French under the title of *L'Éucell* (1935). His drama *The Map* (*A térkép*) was performed at the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*), Budapest (1933). His novel *Thursday* (*Csütörtök*), dealing with Romanians was published in Budapest. For these two novels, a Romanian Military Court sentenced him to a six-month prison term. His prison experiences were published as short stories. After North Transylvania (*Észak Erdély*) was returned to Hungary in 1940, he worked as Chief Inspector of schools in County Szolnok-Doboka. His drama, *Whose is the Country?* (*Kié az ország?*), appeared under a pen-name in 1944. Thereafter, he was Mayor of Dés, and a teacher at a Hungarian High School. In 1946, he was indicted, and arrested again in 1952. He wrote short stories under the pen-name, Bálint (Valentine) Kovács, which appeared in the journals: *Our Way* (*Útunk*), *True Word* (*Igaz Szó*), and in anthologies. His posthumous volume of short stories, *Through the Marshland* (*Lápon át*), was published in 1954 after a long hiatus. His life work is still victimized in Romania, where officials did not even allow a commemorative plaque on the 50th anniversary of his death. – B: 0878, 1276, 1257, T: 7103. → **Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Dajka, Margit (Margaret) (Dayka) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 13 October 1907 - 15 May 1986) – Actress. She appeared on stage at the early age of 9. She studied acting in her city of birth and started her acting career in local theaters. Soon she received a contract in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), where she became a public favorite in soubrette and ingénue roles. Thereafter, she played in Miskolc, and in 1928-1929 in Szeged. In 1929 she received a contract with the Comedy Theater (*Vigszínház*), Budapest. Her first appearance was in the role of Kis Erzsi in Zsigmond Móricz' *Birdy* (*Kis madár*) and won over both the public and the critics. She worked with the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest, (1948); then played in the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi*

Színház), Veszprém. Concurrently she was member of the Thália Theater (*Thália Színház*), Budapest. She was a very versatile artist whose strength in tragic roles and comic talent merged in her nature; she was equally successful as the frightening Mursavetzkaya in Ostrovskij's *Wolves and Sheep* (*Farkasok és bárányok*), and as good-humored, satirical Kamilla in Szigligeti's *Liliomfi*. Some of her other roles were Vica, in Emőd-Török's *Two Girls on the Street* (*Két lány az utcán*); Katyusa in Tolstoy's *Resurrection* (*Feltámadás*), Bese Anna in K. Kós' *Budai Nagy Antal*, and Grand Lady in S. Bródy's *Schoolmistress* (*Tanítónő*). There are more than 45 feature films to her credit including *The Bride of Torockó* (*Torockói menyasszony*) (1937); *John, the Brave* (*János vitéz*) (1938); *Yellow Rose* (*Sérge rózsza*) (1940), *Liliomfi* (1954); *Iron Flower* (*Vasvirág*) (1958), and *Csontváry* (1979). Among her numerous TV films are: *Earthquake* (*Földindulás*) (1970); *Auntie Bors* (*Bors néni*) (1981), and *Grandma* (*Nagymama*) (1981). She was a recipient the Kossuth Prize (1952), and honored by the titles of Outstanding Artist and Artist of Merit. (1952,1953). – B: 0871, 1445, T: 7684.→**Indig, Ottó (1).**

Dala, László (Leslie) (Hamilton, 1959? -) – Music Director and Conductor of the Prince George (British Columbia) Symphony Orchestra, and Chorus Director and Associate Conductor of the Vancouver Opera. In 2009, he took on the role of Principal Conductor of the Vancouver Academy of Music, and was appointed Music Director of the 150-member Vancouver Bach Choir. He received his early music education at St. Michael's Choir School in Toronto, where he studied voice, piano, organ, and violin. He then went on to complete a Bachelors Degree in piano performance at the University of Toronto. After a session at the Banff Center, he moved to Vancouver and completed a Masters Degree at University of British Columbia. He has assisted on over fifty main stage productions with Vancouver Opera, and in 2004, he conducted the company premiere production of Kurt Weill's *Threepenny Opera*. He has collaborated with the University of British Columbia Opera Ensemble for six seasons in productions of *Così fan tutte*, *La Bohème*, *Die Fledermaus*, *Don Giovanni*, *The Magic Flute*, *HMS Pinafore*, and the popular *Merry Evening of Opera* concerts presented by the "Bard On the Beach" festival in Vancouver. He previously held the positions of Music Director of *Les Jeunes Voix du Rhin*, in Strasbourg, France (2001-2002), and the Opera as Theatre program at the Banff Centre (2002-2004). He has worked with the Canadian Opera Company, Edmonton Opera, Soundstreams Canada. He has been the Artistic Director of "The Little Chamber Music Series That Could", and conductor of the Helikon Ensemble. An avid performer of contemporary music, Leslie has recorded three dramatic works by Canadian composer Harry Somers, including the recently released *Death of Enkidu*. He worked with virtually all of the leading contemporary music ensembles in Vancouver, including the Hard Rubber Orchestra, Standing Wave, and the Turning Point Ensemble. In 2006, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Uprising, he conducted Zoltán Kodály's *Peacock Variations* for orchestra in Vancouver. – B&T: 7617.

Dalmatia – Territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea, approximately 560 km long, including islands. In ancient times, the Dalmatians, related to the Illyrians, were the original inhabitants; later on Slavic people filtered in. In the Middle Ages, self-governing city states (through the importance of the islands) had military significance. Consequently Byzantium, Venice and Hungary fought constantly between the 11-15th centuries for the

possession of Arbe (Rab), Ossero (Osor), Raguza (Dubrovnik), Sebenico (Sibenik), Spalato (Split) Trau (Trogir), Veglia (Krk) and Zára (Zadar). In the end, Hungary lost its rule over this territory in 1420. From the 16th century on, the Turks, later the Austrians and the French ruled Dalmatia and, from 1918 on, it was part of the Serbian-Slovenian Kingdom. In 1929, it became part of Yugoslavia. Since the falling apart of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, it belongs to the newly formed Croatia. – B: 1153, 1031, T: 7668.

Dálnok, Lajos (Louis) (Budapest, 11 April 1922 - Budapest, 3 November 1999) – Organist, conductor, opera singer, composer. He studied organ, composition and singing at the National Music Institute, then at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest (1939-1947). As a singer his major roles included Scarpia in Puccini's *Tosca*, Rigoletto in Verdi's *Rigoletto*, and Amonastro in Verdi's *Aida*. Between 1945 and 1950, he was Music Producer for the Hungarian Radio. In the meantime, he organized the yearly "National Protestant Days" and contributed to them with organ music. In 1950, the jubilee year of J. S. Bach, he performed some 50 organ concertos. From 1967 to 1986, he was the concert organizer and concert organist of the National Philharmonic Society, Budapest. From 1946 until his death, he was the organist and choirmaster at the Szabadság-Square Reformed Church, Budapest. In this capacity he continued the work of László (Ladislav) Lajtha. He was a contributor as organist to the Calvin Choir and Orchestra of the Calvin Square Reformed Church, Budapest (1962-1968). He was also the chief contributor in performing organ concertos and major oratorios, such as Haydn's *Creation*, Shütz and Bach *Cantatas*, and Mendelssohn's *Psalms*, under the baton of Joseph Pungur, and helped to organize numerous church music evenings. In the last decade of his life, he was again the organist at the Szabadság Square Reformed Church, giving many organ recitals; 28 recordings were made with the label of Odeon, Pátria and Darling studios. His major works include *Preludes and Fugues for Organ*, piano pieces and songs written to the lyrics of Endre Ady, Ernő Szép and Francois Villon. In the second half of the 20th century he was an outstanding church musician of the Reformed Church in Hungary. – B: 1087, T: 7103.→**Lajtha, László; Ady, Endre; Szép, Ernő; Pungur, Joseph.**

Dálnoki Miklós, Béla (Budapest, 11 June 1890 - Budapest, 21 November 1948) – General, Prime Minister. He completed the military cadet school in Kőszeg, graduated from the Royal Military Ludovika Academy in Budapest, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1910. Following World War I, he served as general staff officer at various military bases; and from 1933-1936 he served as military attaché in Berlin. In 1939 he became Commander of the Mounted Brigade; in 1941, Commander of the newly formed Rapid Deployment Army Corps; and in 1942, Commander of the XI. Army Corps of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). On 11 November 1942, he was named Chief Military Adjutant to Regent Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy; was Head of the War Office and, from 1 July 1944, Commander of Army Corps I. Following the 15-16 October 1944 pro-Nazi Arrow Cross Party *coup d'état*, he defected to the Red Army with his closer associates. On 19 October 1944, he published a declaration "for the cessation of hostilities against the Russian forces and the initiation of resistance against the German Army". Upon his arrival with several Hungarian politicians and army officers in Debrecen, he was elected as a non-aligned member of the National Provisional Assembly (*Ideiglenes Nemzetgyűlés*) in the Reformed College on 21 December 1944. The following day he was named Prime Minister of the National Provisional Government (*Ideiglenes Nemzeti*

Kormány), serving until 15 November 1945. He was one of the leaders of the right-wing faction of the Coalition Government. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7617.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy.**

Damjanich, János (John) (Staza, 8 December 1804 - Arad, 6 October 1849) – Officer of the National Defense Guards (*Honvéd Forces*). He was one of the most outstanding military leaders of the 1848-1849 War of Independence against Austria, and one of the martyr generals hanged by the victors. He came from a Serbian border-guard family, but was ardently loyal to the Hungarian reform movement and Hungary's national aspirations. As a major of the Imperial Army, he joined the Hungarian uprising in the summer of 1848. In recognition of his outstanding military success at the southern frontier, he was promoted to General. During the spring offensive in 1849, led by him personally, his famous "Red Beret Brigade" (*Vörössipkások*) became legendary, by playing a decisive role in the battles at Szolnok, Hatvan, Tápióbicske, Isaszeg, Vác and Nagysalló (now Tekovské Luzany, Slovakia). The key to his victories was his personal courage, combined with his outstanding military strategy. In 1849, he accidentally broke his leg and could not actively participate further in field operations. In August of the same year, he was appointed Commander of the Arad Fortress. He gave up the Fort after the Világos Armistice to the Russian forces at the direct order of the Commander in Chief, General Artur Görgey. The bloodthirsty Austrian general Haynau sentenced him to death with 12 of his fellow generals and they were executed at Arad (Oradea, now Romania) on 6 October 1849. A museum in Szolnok, high schools and streets bear his name in Hungary. – B: 0883, 1105, T: 3233.→**Görgey, Artur; Arad, Martyrs of.**

Dán, Róbert (Budapest, 25 July 1936 - Budapest, 27 March 1986) – Bibliographer, literary historian. He began working as a scientific associate in the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. In 1965-1966 he was on scholarship pursuing some bibliographic work in the Royal Library of Copenhagen. In 1969 he completed an Arts course in Bibliography and Hungarian at the University of Budapest. Concurrently he studied at the National College of Rabbinical Studies. From 1968 to 1970 he was Head Librarian of the Bibliophilic and Graphics Collection. From 1971 he was Scientific Associate in the Department of Medieval World History. From 1980 he was Professor and Head of the Bibliographic Department at the University of Budapest, and from 1970, he also took part in the work of the Renaissance Research Group. From 1981 he was a member of the editorial board of the journal *Hungarian Book Review* (*Magyar Könyvszemle*), and Editor for the joint Hungarian-Dutch series, *Bibliotheca Unitariorum*. In his research activities the central position was taken by the study of the 16th-17th centuries, dealing also with the history of the Reformation and Humanism in Hungary, particularly with the work of Miklós Misztótfalusi-Kis, as well as with Judaistics. He studied the role played by the Hebrew language and the post-Biblical Jewish literature in Hungarian culture and literary history. He also studied the problem of antitrinitarism. He initiated the launching of the Judaistic Research Center within the framework of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was one of the leading researchers of the Sabbatarian movement in Transylvania. His works included *Humanism, Reformation, Antitrinitarism and the Hebrew Language in Hungary* (*Humanizmus, reformáció, antitrinitarizmus és a héber nyelv Magyarországon*) (1973) and *The Sabbatarian Ideology and the Literary Work of Simon Péchy* (*A szombatos ideológia és Péchy Simon irodalmi munkássága*) (1987). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Misztótfalusi-Kis, Miklós; Péchy, Simon.**

Dance, Hungarian – Its origin can be traced from the ritual dances accompanied by singing. Singing still has an importance in Hungarian folk dances of today. Among the relics from the pre-settlement era are the depiction of a dancing Hun from Chinese



Shang-tun, and a silver bracelet depicting a Hungarian musician playing the zither, found in Staraya Riazan. After a successful battle, revelling warriors danced a sword dance. Gáspár (Gasper) Heltai gives a colorful description of the merrymaking after the victorious battle against the Turks at Kenyérmező in 1479. And while all the warriors were dancing the *toborzó* (recruiting dance), they waved at Pál (Paul) Kinizsi, to see if he too, would show his joy at the victory. Count Miklós (Nicholas) Zrinyi described in his great epic poem about the victory feast of the heroes of Szigetvár and the fearless warriors: “... the warriors are eating, drinking and loudly singing, and dancing the *hajdú-dance* with their swords”. György (George) Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary, arranged a procession of men selected from his subjects with their military

carriages and their masterful sword dances, for the occasion of the festivities put on for his son at Wittenberg. Traveling in Hungary in 1669, Edward Brown described the *hajdú* dance. He called it *Pyrrhik* (ancient Greek sword dance) and described it as follows: “*These (warriors) dance with bare swords, hitting each other’s swords, thereby making a lot of rattle, they swirl, jump in the air, throw themselves to the ground with great skill and finally they sing in their own special way, as it was done by the Greeks in ancient times*”. A similar Hungarian dance was customary in country houses of the nobility in a more polished and refined form. At the coronation of King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg) in 1433 in Milan, János (John) Hunyadi dazzled the noble Italian ladies with his stately Hungarian dance. In 1572, Bálint (Valentine) Balassi danced his famous and mesmerizing *hajdú* dance at the coronation feast of Emperor Miksa (Maximilian) in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia); and it was the seven-year old Miklós (Nicholas) Eszterházy, who too performed this attractive Hungarian dance. In the 17th century, an abbot described the Hungarian dance of the noble houses thus: “*The dancing couples join hands. The first (couple) leads the whole line, at first with slow steps, then continuing with livelier ones and finishing like a gavotte, in which the man embraces the lady following him, and with two hands, spins her around several times without stepping out of the half-circle; thus, seven or eight men are spinning around with their female partners in a large hall, while the others maintain the form of the semi-circle*”. In addition, Daniel Speer, a German musician, talking about his experiences in Hungary around the middle of the 17th century, highlights it in connection with a wedding: “*...almost all their dances are ballet and they truly dance neatly and gracefully, not like the Germans or French who think their jumping around is wonderful*”. Dances and songs were used during the recruiting for the national uprising of Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II (1703-1711), clearly reflected in the songs of the *Kuruc* (soldiers of the

insurrectionist armies fighting against Habsburg oppression): “*It’s high time you wake up, clean your musket and sword of rust, and get on your horse to the sound of drums.*” Or the lines of Csinom Palkó: “*Come on, good soldiers, drink to our health, let’s each dance with our betrothed.*” The recruits of the War of Succession enticed the young men of the villages to military service with the Hungarian jumping dance. According to Gáspár Heltai, this heroes’ dance is a recruiting dance and, from the end of the 18th century it remained in use under the Germanized name of ‘*verbunkos*’ (meaning recruiting). Dance was also used for the nationalist independence efforts during the 18/19th centuries. The revival of the old dances, the *körmagyar* (old Hungarian Ballroom dance), the *csárdás* and the *palotás* (slow and stately) took place during those times in the name of national romanticism, and have remained favorite ballroom dances to our days. The “slow Hungarian”, also called “the silent song”, is a derivative of the *saraband*, fashionable at the time. The marriage-feast dances and the bantering dance were also performed. The funeral dances took place at the beginning of the 18th century. The so-called local dances: the strolling dance, the gun dances, stamping dances, the famous dog-stamping dance from Szeged and the *kállai kettős* (*Double of Kálló*), which appeared in Nagykálló, were in style in one or another part of the country. Among the Transylvanian dances are the *borica* and barn banging. The latter was accompanied by song and dance in and around the barn. At the turn of the 19th century, several strange dance names appeared: *barát* (friends) *rattle dance*, *the wolves’ dance*, *torch dance*, *candle dance*, *pillow dance*, the *körmagyar* (Hungarian circle dance), and a social dance, called *wreath dance*. The *cotillion* was danced around at the same time. The *waltz* was later superseded by the *polka*. Around 1840, Baron Béla Wenckheim commenced popularizing Hungarian folk dances, under the name of *czardas* (*csárdás*). In villages, the Hungarian dance heritage continued without interruption. Ethnographic data-gathering found 60 dance names. The collection of folk songs during the 20th century gradually turned the attention to folk dance. This resulted in 1931 in newly formed peasant dance teams under the name ‘*Gyöngyös bokréta*’ (Pearly Bouquet). Each year until 1944, on the 20th of August (St Stephen’s Day), they held their performances of folk dances, songs and games. More than 100 sub-organizations of the movement performed 200 varieties of 80 dances. After World War II, dance groups in the villages were formed ostensibly on the basis of the *Pearly Bouquets*, (*Gyöngyösbokréta*); however, they withered during the 1950s. The Hungarian *State Folk Ensemble* was established around that time, under the leadership of Miklós Rába. The more than forty-year-old ensemble performed with great success in many parts of the world. The artistic dance, *ballet* had appeared already in the court of Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen (1613-1629). However, further development of this dance began in the French court during the 17th century. In Hungary, the noble courts, especially the Estherházys, invited foreign ballet dancers to be their guests. Hungarian ballet dancers first performed on the stage of the National Theater in 1837, and the Italian, Frederico Campilli, became leader of the dancers in 1847. Hungarian ballet was really formed following the Compromise of 1867, under the leadership of Italian dance masters. Between the two World Wars, Hungarian ballet of a national character reached its peak through the activities of Ferenc Nádasí and Gyula (Julius) Harangozó. Among the outstanding ballet dancers are: Bella Bordy, László (Ladislás) Csányi, Dora Csinády, Viktor Fülöp, Gyula Harangozó, Nóra Kovács, Zsuzsa (Susan) Kun, Gabriella Lakatos, Melinda Otrubay, Iván Markó, István Rab, György Tatár and

Ilona (Helena) Vera. – B: 1078, 1134, 1144, T: 7684, 7884.→**Heltai, Gáspár; Kinizsi, Pál; Zrinyi, Count Miklós; Zsigmond King; Hunyadi, János; Balassi, Bálint; Esterházy, Prince Miklós; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Rába, Miklós; Harangozó, Gyula; Bordy, Bella; Lakatos, Gabriella; Otrubay, Melinda; Markó, Iván; Dance House Movement; Hungarian Dances, Traditional.**

Dance House Movement (*Táncház mozgalom*) – On 6 May 1972, a movement was born in Budapest with the opening of the first *táncház* at the initiative of Ferenc (Francis) Sebő, Ferenc (Francis) Novák, Béla Halmos and György (George) Martin. The aim of the movement was to revive the traditional Hungarian dance culture. It spread throughout the country, especially in the cities, including Budapest, and all over the world where Hungarian ethnic communities are living, including the neighboring countries: Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Croatia and Serbia. There is hardly a major town in the western world where there is not a Hungarian Folk-dance ensemble, sometimes even two.

The term *táncház* (*dance house*) was taken over from a Transylvanian tradition of holding dances at individual's homes. *Táncház* draws on traditions from every part of Hungary, featuring song, music and dance, as well as from Transylvania (Erdély, now a region of Romania) and other detached parts of historic Hungary, such as the *Felvidék* (Upland, Northern Hungary, now Slovakia), *Délvidék* (Southland, Vojvodina, now Serbia) and *Kárpátalja* (now Carpatho-Ukraine, Ukraine).

The *táncház* tradition mainly relies on the folk-dance tradition of countryside villages. The movement is composed of numerous informal groups, closely affiliated with each other, and they usually have folk-dance festivals where dancing groups from a particular region perform on stage for enthusiastic audiences.

In Budapest, beside the State Folk Assembly, there are a number of *táncház* groups, including *Kalamajka*, *Meta* and *Csángó*. Countrywide, there are more than 60 folk-music ensembles, among them the *Téka*, *Muzsikás*, *Boglya*, *Zenegő* and *Tücsök*, to name only a few. There are renowned folk-music singers such as Ilona (Helen) Budai, Márta Sebestyén, Bea Palya, Éva Takács, Ilona (Helen) Nyisztor, András (Andrew) Berecz and Ferenc (Francis) Szilágyi. One of the achievements of the Dance House movement is that folk-dance became the foundation of the contemporary popular dance. It has even influenced modern Hungarian music, as it can be seen in a rock-opera entitled *Stephen, the King* (*István, a király*). – B: 1105, 1646, T: 7103.→**Dance; Dévai Nagy, Kamilla; Faragó, Laura; Martin, György; Sebestyén, Márta; Berecz, András; Folk Fiddling.**

Dancs, Rózsa (Rose) (Érmihályfalva, now Valea lui Miei, Transylvania, Romania) 7 July 1944 -) – Writer. She was raised in Sepsimagyarós (now Măgheruș, Romania). She completed her high school at the Mikó Székely Collegiate School in Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sf. Gheorge, Romania), then obtained her Degree in Pedagogy at the College of Pedagogy in Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mureș, Romania). She studied further at the Department of Philology of Babeș-Bolyai University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), where she received her Master's Degree. In her old country, Rózsa Dancs was a secondary school teacher of Hungarian Language and Literature. After arriving in Canada in 1988 with two small children, in the midst of creating an existence for her family, she enrolled at the University of Toronto, where she studied History and Librarianship and obtained a Master's Degree. For many years now, together with her husband, George Telch, she is active as a publisher and edits the magazine entitled

Kaleidoscope (Kalejdoszkóp), which is one of a few Hungarian cultural magazines in North America. This endeavour to preserve and popularize the Hungarian heritage in both languages, Hungarian and English, is very important. One of her important books is the *Wild Boars Were Plundering the Corn (Vaddisznók törték a törökbúzá)*, which is a collection of short stories, essays, reviews and reports that appeared in newspapers, magazines and anthologies. In it, not only Dancs' subjective evaluation can be sensed, but also that very few books have written about Canadian-Hungarian artists with such great expertise. These include Dóra de Pédery-Hunt's artistry, Károly (Charles) Dálnoki-Veress and András (Andrew) Bényei's Sculptures, and Erika G. Simon's and Peter Gottlieb's Paintings. Rózsa's other books are: *The First Half Century of the Hungarian Helicon Society (A Magyar Helikon Társaság félvszázados története)* (2003), the *Rákóczi Foundation – 50 (Rákóczi Alapítvány –50)* (2003), and *Transylvanian-Hungarian Cooking (Erdélyi Magyar Főzőcske)* in English and Hungarian (1994). Dancs is Editor for the *Newsletters of Canadian Hungarian Artist's Collective (CHAC)* of Montreal, and the *Hungarian Cultural Centre (HCCC)* of Toronto, where she is the Media Director. As an accredited journalist, Dancs' reports and articles regularly appear in the papers: *Canadian Hungarians, (Kanadai Magyarország)*, the *Hungarian Chronicle (Magyar Krónika)*, Montreal, *American Hungarian Panorama*, and many other publications in Hungary and Transylvania. She is a recipient a number of prizes in illustrious literary competitions. – B: 1931, 0892, T: 7695, 7103.→**Pédery-Hunt, de Dóra.**

Dankó, Pista (Steve) (Szeged-Szatymáz, 13 June 1858 - Budapest, 29 March 1903) – Song/ writer, believed to be of Gypsy origin. At the age of 13, he organized and conducted in his village an orchestra made up of Gypsies. Later he moved to Szeged. Lujza (Louisa) Blaha, a renowned Hungarian actress, made his first songs famous. Eventually he moved to Budapest, where he won the competition of the periodical *New Times (Új Idők)* by writing the music to the lyrics of *Lake Balaton* by Lajos (Louis) Pósa. In the 1890s, he traveled around in Hungary with a choir, overshadowing the popularity of German singing groups. As he did not know how to write musical notes, he had to rely on other people to record his music. He struggled with hardships all his life. Near the end he was sent, in vain, to San Remo to cure his rapidly spreading tuberculosis. He wrote close to 400 songs based on folk music. He also wrote theater plays on folk themes. A few of his songs for example: *Crane (Darumadár)*, *My Violin is Broken (Eltörött a hegedűm)* and *One Kitten, two Kittens (Egy cica, két cica)* are still sung throughout the country. His statue is in Szeged.– B: 1150, 0883, 1031, 1445, T: 7684.→ **Blaha, Lujza; Pósa, Lajos.**

Danube Banks of Budapest, Heritage Complex – In 1998, the UNESCO declared the area between the Margit (Margaret) Bridge and the Szabadság Bridge (Freedom Bridge) as a World Heritage site. The area includes both sides of the river, the Gellért Mountain and the Castle of Buda. – B: 1051, T: 7656.

Danube-Drava National Park – This 49,500-hectare national park (established in 1996) is situated in southern Hungary. The region includes sections of the Danube and Dráva rivers, framing the hills of Southern Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*), as well as the alluvial plains. Prior to river-regulations, the marshlands covered a huge area; today they cover only a fraction of their former territory. Interestingly, the National Park is not an interconnected series of areas but rather a mosaic-like patchwork. Among these sections,

the best known is Gemenc, famed far and wide for its superb game stock, as well as Béda-Karapanca, which extend across the marshes, pastureland and floodplain of the lower course of the Danube. The area is home to Hungary's largest osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) nesting site. The Drava is rich in all kinds of fish, certain rare species are found only here. The highly protected little tern (*Sterna albifrons*) nests in these parts only. The Bares juniper groves are also famous: they represent the unique habitat of two native flowers, the Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*) and the Shepherd's Cress (*Teesdalia nudicaulis*). – B&T: 1546.

Danube Fleet – (1) The Romans kept a permanent fleet to defend the borders of Pannonia (present day *Dunántúl* or Transdanubia). (2) In Hungarian history, starting with the first kings, there were warships for defense purposes, especially on the Upper and Lower Danube sections. They provided excellent service during the times of the Turkish wars: in 1428 at Galambóc, in 1456 at Nándorfehérvár (now Belgrade, Serbia), and in 1686 at the recapture of Buda. King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490) recognized their importance and gave the fleet a permanent structure. Following the lost battle against the Turks at Mohács in 1526, the fleet came under Viennese command. After forcing out the Turks from Hungary and recapturing Fort Buda in 1686, the only role of the fleet was to guard the southern borders. – B: 0942, T: 7668.→**Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus), King; Mohács, Battle of.**

Danube-Ipoly National Park – A protected area extending over 63,000 hectares of northern Hungary was formed in 1997. Its primary attraction is the Danube Bend. It is special for its terraced valleys, the meeting point of the plain and the hills, as well as for its amazingly varied natural habitats. The Park actually comprises the bare steep slopes of the Pilis Hills dotted with caves; the Visegrád Hill famed for its medieval castle; and the Börzsöny, with its spectacular serrated cliff formations. 60% of Hungary's bird habitat occurs in the Börzsöny Hills. Several Roman and medieval sites are located within the boundary of the National Park. – B&T: 1546.

Danube Principalities – Earlier combined name for united Moldavia and Wallachia. For centuries they lived under the suzerainty of the Turkish Ottoman Empire. In 1856 they secured their autonomy and they merged merged in 1862 to form the Principality of Romania. A few years later they adopted the new name Roumania. The Berlin Congress (1878), on the suggestion of Count Gyula Julius) Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Monarchy, recognizing its independence. – B: 0942, 1138, T: 7668.→**Andrassy, Count Gyula (1).**

Darai, Lajos Mihály (Louis Michael) (Hangács, 1951 szeptember 29 -) – Philosopher, historian. He was born into a peasant family. His secondary studies were at the Franciscan High School of Esztergom. After graduation he was conscripted into the army for two years. He studied Theology at the Seminary of Esztergom for two semesters and moved to Eger, and finally to Budapest. He studied Philosophy and Hungarian Literature at the Arts Faculty of the University of Budapest, as a member of Eötvös College (1974-1979). Between 1979 and 1995, he worked in the Philosophy Department of the Budapest Polytechnic; in the meantime he obtained a Ph.D. From 1996 to 1997, he taught and carried out research at the Philosophy Department, St Stephen University at Gödöllő, where he founded a research group supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Since 1966, he has been teaching at the János Kodolányi Academy, Székesfehérvár. His

field of research is Philosophy, History of Philosophy, 20th Century Philosophy, History of Religion, Postmodern Philosophy and Society, European Studies, and History of Culture. He is member of a number of learned societies, including that of the Hungarian Philosophy Society, Hungarian Education Society, Hungarian Political Society, and Philosophy Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He wrote numerous scientific papers, studies; his books include *Karl Popper* (1981); *Zur Geschichte der ungarndeutschen Philosophie. Aufklärungsperiode* (*On History of the Hungarian-German Philosophy. Enlightenment Period*) (1998); *History of Philosophy (Filozófiatörténet)* (1999), and *Cultural History of Philosophy (A filozófia kulturtörténete)* (2006). He co-authored several books with Ferenc (Francis) Cser; their books include *Hungarian Continuity in the Carpathian Basin (Magyar folytonosság a Kárpát-medencében)*, (2005); *People of the New Stone Age Revolution (Az újkőkori forradalom népe)* (2007); *Carpathian Basin or Scythia? (Kárpát-medence vagy Szkítia)*, (2008), and *We are Europe, vols. i,ii (Európa mi vagyunk, I, II)* (2008), their co-authored studies were presented at the Zürich Magyar Historical Society – ZMTE, and were published in their publications. – B: 1935, 1954, T: 7103, 7456.→**Cser, Ferenc.**

Darányi, Kálmán (Coloman) (Budapest, 2 March 1882 - Budapest, 1 November 1939) – Statesman, politician. He earned a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Budapest (1909). He was Chief Magistrate in County Fogaras, Transylvania (now Fagaras, Romania), from 1910, Chief Notary, then Lord Lieutenat of County Zólyom (now in Slovakia). He retired to his Transdanubian estates in 1917. He was Lord Lieutenant of the Transdanubian northern counties (1920-1927) and Undersecretary of the office of the Prime Minister (1928-1936), leader of the Unity Party (*Egységpárt*), Minister of Agriculture in 1935, and Prime Minister from 1936 till 1938, after the death of Gyula (Julius) Gömbös. He modernized the state apparatus and banned the right-wing Arrow Cross Party (*Nyilaskeresztes Párt*) of Ferenc (Francis) Szálasi. Darányi played active parts in agricultural farming interests, in the National Agricultural Association (as member of the directorate committee), and in Reformed Church activities. He initiated the so-called Program of Győr (*Győri Program*) (in March 1938) for the modernization of the army. During his time in office the First Jewish Law (*Első zsidótörvény*) (Act XV of 1938) was legislated by Parliament; then in May 1938, 60 Christian Hungarian writers, artists, scholars and public figures protested against this; their appeal “To the Conscience of the Nation” was signed by prominent figures like Béla Bartók, József (Joseph) Darvas, Noémi Ferenczy, Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz, Aladár Schöpflin, Géza Supka, Árpád Szakasits and Lajos (Louis) Zilahy. The Regent of Hungary, Miklós Horthy appointed the distinguished geographer and Head Scout of the nation, Count Pál Teleki as Prime Minister, replacing Darányi. – B: 0932, 1031, T: 7103, 7456.→**Gömbös. Gyula; Szálasi, Ferenc; Teleki, Count Pál; Horthy, Miklós; Bartók, Béla; Darvas, József; Ferenczy, Noémi; Móricz, Zsigmond; Schöpflin, Aladár; Supka, Géza; Szakasits, Árpád; Zilahy, Lajos.**

Dardanelles, (Hellespontos) Turkey – A strait 65 km long and 1,350-7,500 m wide between the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea. It separates Europe from Asia Minor. It played a great historical role in trade and fishery. In antiquity, the city of Troy dominated the strait. The Persian King Xerxes (480 BC) and Alexander the Great (334 BC) crossed it with their armies. Until 1543 AD the Strait was under Byzantine control; thereafter it became part of the Ottoman Turkish Empire. When the expansion of Czarist Russia

reached the shore of the Black Sea, it acquired greater significance. By realizing the threat, the Sultan ordered the fortification of the strait in 1770. The Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Artillery, the Hungarian Baron Ferenc (Francis) Tóth, was entrusted with the carrying out of the fortification. – B: 1138, 1020, T: 3233. → **Tóth, Baron Ferenc.**

Dargay, Attila (Mezőnyék, 30 June 1927 - Budapest, 22 October, 2009) – Cartoon animator. He attended the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest (1945-1948), worked as a stage decorator at the National Theater (1951), he was trainee of animated cartoon-making (1951-1954), a planner (1954-1957), and Director from 1957. His cartoons include *Nut-kernel Prince (Dióbél királyfi)* (1963); *Variations on a Dragon (Variációk egy sárkányra)* (1967); *Three Rabbits (Három nyúl)* (1978); *Arthur, the Angel (Arthur, az angyal)* (1960-1961); *Gustavus (Gusztáv)* (1965-1968); *Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd (Ludas Matyi)* (1976), and *Captain of the Forest (Az erdő kapitánya)* (1968). He received many awards and prizes, including the Prize of Category I, Cannes (1957), the Silver Medal of La Plata (1967), the Silver Pelican Prize, Mamaia (1968), the Silver Cup of Salerno (1979) and the Merited and Outstanding Artist titles (1978, 1983). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

Darkó, István (Stephen) (Székely, István) (Szentendre, 19 March 1902 - Budapest, 6 August 1972) – Writer, political writer, newspaper editor. He was born into a Szekler Unitarian family. When he was six months old his parents moved to Losonc, now Lucenec, Slovakia, where he completed his high school studies. In 1923 he was one of the founding members of the Madách Circle of Losonc, and later became secretary of the Hungarian Cultural Association of Slovensko (*Szlovákiai Magyar Kultúr Egyesület – SZMKE*). He was also correspondent and secretary of *Our Paper (Mi Lapunk)*; *Hungarian Writing (Magyar Írás)* and *Observer (Figyelő)*. He was correspondent of the *Diary of Kassa (Kassai Napló)* as well as that of the *Hungarian News (Magyar Hírlap)* in Prague. From 1939 to 1944 (when the Hungarian populated southern part of Slovakia was returned to Hungary), he was director of Radio Kassa. In 1945 he was briefly taken prisoner of war by the occupying Soviet forces. After regaining his freedom he fled to Hungary to avoid a concocted lawsuit. He was employed by the Hungarian Resettlement Government Committee; later he became director of a College. His novel entitled *Burning Bush (Égő csipkebokor)* was rewarded with the State Prize of Czechoslovakia in 1937. In his short stories he depicted the life of the poor of the highlands. He also authored novels for children, and works dealing with psychology. He was a realist writer, but he was influenced also by expressionism, romanticism and secessionism. His language was determined by the Szekler and Palóc dialects. His writings were characterized by hopefulness in a better society. During the period between the two World Wars, he was one of the most significant Slovakian Hungarian writers, and was one of the main organizers of Hungarian cultural life in Slovakia. His works include *Two Peoples, one Shadow (Két ember, egy árnyék)* short story (1925); *Plank Town (Deszkaváros)* novel (1938); *People of the Hungarian Mountains (Magyar hegyek népe)* short story (1943), and *Ruins and Lights (Romok és fények)*, short story (1969). He was recipient of the Czechoslovak State Prize (1936). – B: 0883, 1890 1257, T: 7456. → **Trianon Peace Treaty; Atrocities against Hungarians; Szekler; Palóc.**

Darnyi, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 3 March 1967 -) – Swimmer. At the age of 15 he

lost vision in his left eye as a result of an accident. He was a member of the Sport Clubs Újpest Dózsa, BRSE and Sport Plus-OTP SE. He entered the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games as World Record Holder in both the 200m and 400m medleys. In Seoul, he won both races and set another World Record in each. At the Barcelona Games in 1992, he successfully defended his Olympic titles. For eight years, he was undefeated in both categories. He held eight World Records, won four Olympic Gold Medals, and was Hungarian Champion 58 times. He started his career at the European competition in Sofia (1985) and closed it at the Sheffield European competition in 1993. He is the greatest medley swimmer in Olympic history, the most successful Hungarian swimmer ever. He is Vice-President of the Hungarian Swimming Association. A Swimmer-School in Budapest bears his name. – B: 1051, 1031, T: 7103.

Daróc – (1) Rough, thick wool felt. (2) Overcoat made of the same material. The name *daróc* was first used in 1493 as a substitute for felt, and in 1560 the first written record of it used it as substitute word for garment. It resembles the traditional long shepherd's coat in cut, but is shorter. The cut is straight; the shoulders can be turned out; it is seamless; the fitting of the sleeves and the generally square outline is similar to the shepherd's coat. The diagonal closing of the front distinguishes it from that of the shepherd's coat; it is a typical eastern element of the Hungarian style. In the old days, people wore it across their shoulders. – B: 1134, 1020, T: 3233.

Daróczy, Sándor (Alexander) (Püspökladány, 1899 - 1983, USA) – Minister of the Reformed Church in the USA. He received his education, including his training for the Christian ministry in Debrecen. He emigrated to the United States in 1922 and served in the Hungarian Reformed churches in New York City, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and Carteret, New Jersey. He became one of the chief architects of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America and was the first Arch-Dean of his denomination. Following his service in Carteret (1935-1957), he was Director and, between 1967-1969, Superintendent of the Bethlen Home in Ligonier, Penn. He founded the Bethlen Press, the only Hungarian Reformed printing shop and publishing house in the West. Through his personal visits, correspondence, articles appearing in periodicals and the Bethlen Calendar, he held together thousands of members of the Hungarian Reformed faith scattered throughout the world. – B: 0906, T: 7617. → **Reformed Churches in America.**

Daruvar, Yves de (Istanbul, Turkey, 31 March 1921 -) – French diplomat, writer. His father was Hungarian and an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, and his mother a French woman. During World War I he fell into Russian captivity, where he learned the Turkish language. After the War he served as an analyst to the Turkish artillery. After his secondary studies in Paris, he obtained a diploma from the Overseas National School of France in 1940. After the French defeat in 1940, he went to England and joined the Free French Army of General Leclerc. He fought valiantly in World War II, and was wounded three times. After the War, he entered the diplomatic service and, from 1947 to 1950, was Head of the Administrator-Superior of the Madagascar, then successively in Mauritania (1952-1954), Ivory Coast (1955-1956) and in the Cameroons (1957-1958). He was Director of the Tourist Bureau of the AOF in Dakar (1958-1959), thereafter Secretary-General of the French Coast of Somalia (1959-1962), and High Commissioner of the Republic in the Comoros (1962-1963). He finished his career with the Atomic Energy Commission (1963-1981). Among his books are: *The Tragic Fate of Hungary: a Country*

Carved up at Trianon (1971), internationally recognized; in Hungarian: *A feldarabolt Magyarország*, Lucern (1976), *Red Book, 1919-1993 (Vörös könyv 1919-1993)*, selection (1992). In 1970 he was made a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor Companion. B: 1242, 1020, 1672, T: 7103, 7680.→**Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Darvas, Iván (Szilárd) (Beje, 14 June 1925 - Budapest, 3 June 2007) – Actor. His mother was Russian, his father Hungarian. He lived in Prague from 1926 and moved to Hungary in 1939. He enrolled at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, in 1943. However, he did not complete his studies, as in 1945 he was an interpreter for a Soviet military unit. In 1946 he already played at the Artists' Theater (*Művész Színház*), Budapest. He achieved his first successes as Orpheus in Anouilh's *Euridyce*, and as Raskolnykov in Dostojevsky-Ackland's *Crime and Punishment (Bűn és bűnhődés)*. In 1949 he received a contract to the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest, where he played until the end of 1956. For his participation in the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, he was sentenced to 22 months in prison by a Communist court. Thereafter, he worked as an unskilled worker from 1959 to 1963. He stepped onto the stage again in 1963, in Miskolc. The following year he received a contract from the Attila József Theater (*József Attila Színház*), Budapest, and since 1966 he was a member of the Comedy Theater (*Vígyszínház*), Budapest. With him, a completely new type of young hero appeared on stage, able to interpret the spiritual struggle of modern man in a new and convincing manner. He could play any role from the light-hearted clown to the tragic one. A gentle irony characterized his interpretations. He was very successful in Gogol's *Diary of a Madman (Egy őrült naplója)*. Some of his most important roles were in Móricz's *The Relatives (A Rokonok)*; in Chechov's *The Three Sisters (A három nővér)*; in Goldoni's *The Liar (A hazug)*; in Maugham's *Arranged Marriage and a Dowry (Hozomány nélküli menyasszony)*, and in T. Williams' *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof (Macska a forró tetőn)*. He appeared in many feature films, including *Budapest Spring (Budapesti tavasz)* (1955); *Lark (Pacsirta)* (1963); *Cold Days (Hideg napok)* (1966), and *Love (Szerelem)* (1970). He was one of the most popular actors in the past half-century. He participated also in political life as one of the founding members of the Historical Justice Committee (*Történelmi Igazságtétel Bizottság*), and Member of Parliament from 1990-1994. He regularly exhibited his graphic works. He was awarded the Mari Jászay Prize (1955, 1967), the titles of Artist of Merit (1969) and Outstanding Artist (1979), the Kossuth Prize (1978, 1998), the Pro Urbe Budapest Prize (2001), the Imre Nagy Medal (2002), the Prima Primissima Prize (2003), the Great Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2005). He was an Actor of the Nation. – B: 0872, 1445, 1442, T: 7684.

Darvas, József (Joseph) (Dumitras) (Orosháza, 10 February 1912 - Budapest, 3 December 1973) – Writer, journalist and politician. He rose from humble peasant stock and graduated from a teachers' college in 1932. He worked at menial jobs in the Capital, became involved in the illegal Communist movement, was arrested, spent two months in jail in 1933, and was under police surveillance for the next five years, but still continued his association with the Communists. After 1934, he worked as a journalist. His first novels dealt with the social problems of the peasantry. In 1936-1937 he edited the Communist newspaper *Thought (Gondolat)*, with György (George) Vértes. In his writings he dealt mainly with the responsibility of the educated middle classes for solving the country's social ills, demanding the redistribution of land and an end to unemployment. He served as Vice-President of the Peasants' Party and Editor of its

newspaper *Free Word* (*Szabad Szó*) (1945-1949). From 1945 to the end of his life he was a Member of Parliament; between 1947 and 1956 he held various ministerial posts and was also Director of the Hunnia Film Studio (1957-1959). Darvas was a prolific writer who published many books and plays. Some of his works are: *Rainbow* (*Szivárvány*) poems (1932); *Black Bread* (*Fekete kenyér*) novel (1934); *Story of a Peasant Family* (*Egy parasztcsalád története*) sociography (1939); *Abyss* (*Szakadék*); drama (1943), and *October Fog* (*Októberi köd*), novel (1970). He was one of the leading members of the populist writers' movement and twice recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1956, 1960). – B: 0878, 0883, 1257, T: 7617.→**Tolnai, Gábor.**

Darvas, Lili (Budapest, 10 April 1902 - New York, USA, 23 July 1974) – Actress. She was a student of Sándor (Alexander) Góth, and in her first stage appearance she played Julia in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* in 1920 in the Theater Circle of Buda (*Budai Színházkör*). Then she received a contract from the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Színház*), Budapest, and in 1924 became a member of the Comedy Theater (*Víg Színház*), Budapest, where she played successfully in Ferenc Molnár's plays. He later became her husband. She received a contract from Max Reinhardt in Vienna and frequently played in Berlin. She emigrated to the United States in 1937, and lived abroad ever since that time, regularly performing in English language plays. She also appeared on television. In 1965 she performed as a guest artist in the role of F. Molnár's Princess Eugenie in *Olympia* at the Madách Theater in Budapest. At the beginning of her career she interpreted lyric roles with great conviction. Later on, she successfully played light comic roles due to her natural mannerism, engaging charm, and outstanding acting techniques. Her more important roles were in Schiller's *The Maid of Orleans*, but appeared mainly in Molnár roles such as *Heavenly and Earthly Love* (*Mennyei és földi szerelem*); *The Glass Slipper* (*Az üveg- cipő*), and *The Red Mill* (*A vörös malom*). Her feature films included *Marie Bashkirtseff* (*Baskircsev Mária*) (Austrian, 1936); *Meet Me in Las Vegas* (*Találkoz velem Las Vegasban*) (USA, 1956); *Twenty-Four Hours in a Woman's Life* (USA TV, 1961) Cimarron (USA, 1961), and *Love* (*Szerelem*) (Hungarian, 1970). Between 1951 and 1965 she appeared in more than 150 TV film series. She received the Prize of the Hungarian Film Critics in 1971, and the Tony Prize in 1972. – B: 0872, 1445, T: 7684.→**Molnár, Ferenc; Góth, Sándor.**

Darvas, Szilárd (Constantine) (Budapest, 30 November 1909 - Budapest, 9 March 1961) – Poet, humorist. While training to become a master printer, his poetry was being published in several papers. He also wrote comedies. One of his anti-Fascist and anti-war poems brought him before a military court in 1943. From 1945-1948, he was editor of two papers: *Freedom* (*Szabadság*) and *Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd* (*Ludas Matyi*), a satiric weekly, of the latter he was Editor-in-Chief in 1947-1948. His witty, humorous sketches reflected the awkward situations of everyday life. He wrote song lyrics, revised opera libretti and film scripts. He was the permanent Master of Ceremonies at several theaters. He wrote a number of literary caricatures and humoresques. Some of his works are: *Dance Around a Picture* (*Tánc egy kép körül*) tragicomedy (1930); *Man on the Clock's Arm* (*Ember az óramutatón*) poems (1934); *It is the same in Jokes* (*Ugyanaz viciben*) humorous writings (1950), and *Don't Let Me* (*Ne hagyjatok*), poems. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7617.→**Szür-Szabó, József.**

Dávid, Ferenc (Francis) (Hertel) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, ca. 1510 -

Déva, now in Romania, 15 November 1579) – Church reformer. He studied at the Universities of Wittenberg and Frankfurt an der Oder, Germany. He was influenced by the thoughts of Erasmus, Luther, and later Servetius. In Kolozsvár he was a Lutheran, then a Calvinist minister, and later a Bishop of the Unitarian Church. He was also a famous adversary of Calvinist Bishop Péter Méliusz Juhász, holding important religious debates with Melius over the Trinitarian dogma. Dávid's goal was a religious reform along Unitarian lines. David was supported by the Transylvanian Reigning Prince János Zsigmond (John Sigismund, 1556-1571). Dávid successfully propagated his doctrine of anti-Trinitarianism and the Unitarian ideas against Trinitarianism. He was the founder of the Unitarian Church in Transylvania and Hungary. His verbal debates (in Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Julia, Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, and also in Debrecen) proved to be more effective than his theological works in Latin and Hungarian. When the Roman Catholic Prince István (Stephen) Báthori came to the throne in 1571, it became a time of confrontations: in 1579 Dávid was sued and sentenced to life imprisonment. After spending few months in prison he died at the fortress of Déva. Under Dávid's influence the Diet of Torda legislated religious freedom in 1568, the first such legislation in the world. Dávid wrote some 40 major works, including *Responsum* (1556); *Defensio...* (1559), *Confessio* (1570). His works are considered important for the history of religions and religious freedom. – B: 0883, 0907, 1031, 1150, 1257; T: 7682, 7103. → **Méliusz Juhász, Péter; János II, King; Gyulafehérvár Religious Disputes; Unitarian Church in Hungary.**

Dávid, Géza (Budapest, 22 August 1949 -) – Turkologist, historian. During 1968-1973 he completed his higher studies in History, Turkish and English at the University of Budapest. From 1973 until 1980 he was lecturer of Turkish language at the University of Szeged. Since 1980, he has been working at the University of Budapest, first as a demonstrator in Turkish Philology; in 1998 as an assistant lecturer, then assistant professor, full professor, and from 1999 Head of the Department of Turkish Studies. From 1987-1989 he furthered his studies on a Soros scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and in 1997, on a Széchenyi scholarship and a Humboldt scholarship. He obtained a Ph.D. in 1997. He was a guest lecturer at the Universities of Humboldt, Cambridge, London, Oxford and Munich. He also made study trips to Turkey, Italy, France, West-Germany and Austria. He is a member of the Orientalistic Council of the Academy of Sciences; President of the Mixed Hungarian-Turkish Historical Council, correspondent of the Turkish Historical Society, and member of other scholarly societies as well. He is Vice-President of the Editorial Committee of the journal *Eastern Research (Keletkutatás)*. His teaching subjects are: history of the Ottoman Empire, Turkish Narrative and Documentary Sources, and special courses. His research field is the history of demographic changes, economic conditions and system of administration during the Turkish occupation of Hungary. The number of his published works exceeds 190. His works include *Hungarian-Turkish, Turkish-Hungarian Travel Dictionary (Magyar-török, török-magyar úti szótár)* (1987), *Studies in Demographic and Administrative History of Ottoman Hungary* (1997), *The Population of Hungary in the 16th - 17th Centuries (Magyarország népessége a 16-17. században)* (1997). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7456.

Dávid, Gyula (Julius) (Árapatak, now Araci, Romania, 13 August 1928 -) – Literary historian in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He attended elementary school in his

birthplace, Árapatak, and in Székelyudvarhely (now Odorheiu Secuiesc), the Roman Catholic High School and the Reformed College of Székelyudvarhely, graduating in 1947. He studied Hungarian Language and Literature at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and received his diploma in 1951 and a Ph.D. in 1974. In 1957 he was imprisoned for 7 years for sympathizing with the illfated Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956. He languished in the prison of Szamosújvár (now Gherla) and in the forced labor camps of the Danube Delta and on Braila Island. Upon his release, he was classified as an unskilled worker between 1964 and 1965, and was a free-lance writer (1965-1969). Following his rehabilitation in 1969 and until his retirement in 1992, he worked as a contributor, then as Manager at the Kolozsvár branch of the Kriterion Publishers. In 1992, he co-founded the Polis Publishers in Kolozsvár. His major works include *Jókai* (1971), *Petőfi in Transylvania (Petőfi Erdélyben)* with Imre (Emeric) Mikó (1972), *Meetings (Találkozások)* (1976), *Memory of Balázs Orbán (Orbán Balázs emlékezete)* (1995), *Transylvanian Pantheon, vol. ii (Erdélyi Pantheon, II)* (1999). He is a member of the Writers' Association, as well as several cultural associations and editorial boards. He was a recipient of the Áron Tamási Prize (1991), the Zsigmond Kemény Prize and the Imre Nagy memorial plaque. – B: 0878, 0910, T: 7103.→**Freedom Fight of 1956.**

Dávid, Ibolya Márta (Violet) (Baja, 12 August 1954 -) – Politician, lawyer. She completed her high school studies at the Kálmán Tóth High School of Baja in 1972, worked in temporary jobs, entered the Law School of the University of Pécs and graduated in 1981. She worked as a lawyer-candidate at Tamási, and in 1982 she was admitted to the Bar. She served as a member of the *Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Fórum-MDF)* from 1989, and was elected Member of Parliament in 1990, where she performed various committee duties. She is also a member of the Hungarian Section of the Interparliamentary Union, a member of the Canadian-Hungarian section, and a member of the International Body of Francophone Representatives. In 1996 she became member of the MDF Presidium, later Vice-President, and finally its President in 1999. From 1998 to 2002, she was Minister of Justice in the Orbán Government, when the MDF was in coalition with the Fidesz Party. The MDF has been present in the Parliament from the beginning of the new political era in Hungary, but in the 2010 election the Party lost its parliamentary presence. Miss Dávid was a Member of Parliament from 1990 to 2010. – B: 0995, 1031, T: 7103.→**Political Parties in Hungary.**

Dávid, István (Stephen) (Székelyudvarhely, now Odorheiu Secuiesc, Transylvania in Romania, 1 November 1949 -) – Organist. He completed his music studies at the Academy of Music, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) during 1967 and 1972. He furthered his studies in master classes abroad, as student of J. E. Kohler and Jean Guillou (Weimar, Rotterdam, Alpe d'Huez). He also pursued studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, from 1996 to 1999. He worked as a music teacher at Hídalmás (now Hida, Romania) in 1972 -1973, and as coach and piano teacher at the College of Art, Kolozsvár between 1973 and 1987. He was a piano teacher at a special high school of Kecskemét from 1989 to 1996. From 1988 he has been working as an organist and choir master at the Reformed Congregation of Nagykörös and, from 1991 Professor and Head of Department of Music at the Teachers' Training College of Nagykörös of the Gáspár Károli Reformed University. Also, from 1991 he has been a

member of the Presidium of the *Organa Transsylvanica Foundation*, and from 1997 that of the *Hungarian Sacred Music Society*. He played at concerts in numerous European countries. He is well known for his research on the history of organ and also for his prize-winning book, written on the historic organs of Transylvania. The church organ of the Reformed Church of Nagykőrös was rebuilt under his expert guidance. In 2002 he obtained a Ph.D. from the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, majoring in the history of organs in Transylvania. The title of his Ph.D. thesis was: *Organ-building in 18th Century Transylvania and its Influence in the Hungarian Reformed Church (Erdély XVIII. századi orgonaépítészete és hatása a magyar református egyházban)*. His other works include *Historic Organs in Kolozsvár (Műemlék orgonák Kolozsváron)* (1983); *Historic Organs in Transylvania (Műemlék orgonák Erdélyben)* (1996). A gramophone record of his organ playing appeared in 1996. His distinctions include the Liszt Memorial Plaque (1986) for the best Hungarian book in Romania (1996), and the László Debreceni Memorial Medal (1999). – B: 0874, 1982, T: 7456.

Dávid, Kornél (Cornel) (Nagykanizsa, 22 October 1971 -) – Sportsman. Until 1996, he played in the Hungarian basketball league, was a regular member of the National Team and was widely recognized as the best basketball player in Hungary. In 1997 the perennial NBA Champions, the Chicago Bulls signed him for a contract. However, it wasn't until the retirement of superstar Michael Jordan in 1999 that he had his chance to play in the best league in the world. Unfortunately, most of his career in the National Basketball Association was spent as a journeyman and he played for four different teams in as many years. He had some memorable games; he outscored and successfully defended against Shaquille O'Neal in the 2nd quarter of a game in Cleveland. During his career, he was nothing short of a national hero in Hungary where the game of basketball became more and more popular with each game he played in the NBA. He enjoyed mild popularity in the USA, mostly in Cleveland, with its large Hungarian population. In 2001, after the Washington Wizards released him, he returned to Europe to play for Strasbourg and in 2002 he joined the Lithuanian team, Zalgiris Kaunas. – B&T: 1040.

Dávid, Teréz (Therese) (née Davidovics, Mrs. Géza Bräuer) (Görgényszentimre, now Gurghiu, Transylvania in Romania, 9 August 1906 - Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 11 June 2002) – Dramaturgist, writer in Slovakia (formerly Northern Hungary – Upland, *Felvidék*). In 1924, after completing high school, she studied photography and worked as a photographer from 1924 to 1957, first in Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine), later in Pozsony. During World War II, she had to hide because of her Jewish origin. Between 1963 and 1965 she was dramaturgist at the Hungarian Regional Theater (*Magyar Területi Színház – MATESZ*). From 1963, she was a member of the Hungarian Section of the Slovak Writers' Association, as well as the Czechoslovak Hungarian Social and Cultural Alliance (*Csehszlovákiai Magyar Dolgozók Kulturális Szövetsége – CSEMADOK*). Her articles, e.g. *History of my Silence (Némaságom története)* (1972), appeared in weeklies, such as the *Week (Hét)*, and *Woman (Nő)*. Her stage plays include *Dódi* (1958); *Ignis fatuus (Will-o'-the-Wisp, Lidércfény)*, drama (1959); *Black Lamb (Fekete bárány)*, drama (1960); *Timed Happiness (Időzített boldogság)*, novel (1973), and *Love Comes to the House (A szerelem házhoz jön)*, play (1981). She received prizes from the CSEMADOK, the Slovakian Writers' Association, and the Slovakian Women's Federation. – B: 0878, 1083, 1257, 1551, T: 7456.

Dawn Song – Song or hymn, greeting the rising sun. It is in verse format with rhythm and rhyme. According to its content and title, the *Hajnali ének Boldogasszonyról* (*Dawn Song about the Blessed Mother*) is such a song. In the Latin edition of the *Cantus Catholici* of 1651, the cantata *aurora luciudissima* is the same type of song. There are a great variety of morning songs from the 16th century; some of them were even recited by tower watchmen. – B: 1138, T: 3233.→**Madonna the Great.**

Day Laborers of the Nation – A title referring to actors. The expression first appeared in 1857 in a book by Gereben Vas: *Day Laborers of the Nation* (*A nemzet napszamosai*). The members of the Hungarian Strolling Players (*vándorszínészek*) became known by this title throughout the country. During the early part of the 20th century the term also referred to teachers, especially rural teachers. – B: 1078,1020, T: 7685.

Deák – A word with several meanings in Hungarian. (1) Priest of a religious order (monk, friar or deacon). (2) Scribe, clerk or secretary (3) Student. (4) A man of classical education speaking Latin. – B: 0942, T: 3233.

Deák-Ébner, Lajos (Louis) (Pest, 18 July 1850 - Budapest, 20 January 1934) – Painter. He studied painting in Munich, Germany and in Paris. He belonged to the circle of Mihály (Michael) Munkácsy and László (Ladislav) Paál in Barbizon. He was one of the founders of the Artist Colony of Szolnok, where he spent more than a decade from 1874 on. He learned portrayal from the Barbizon school. Realism was the main feature of his works. He was an accomplished painter and leader of the School of Women Painters, Budapest (1887-1922). He painted the frescoes of the Abbey of Tihany with the masters Károly (Charles) Lotz and Bertalan (Bartholomew) Székely (1889-1890). His works include *Market Woman* (*Köfa*), *Bridal Procession* (*Nászmenet*); *Easter Procession* (*Húsvéti körmenet*), and *Stork on the Roof* (*Gólya a háztetőn*). – B: 0934, 1160, T: 7103.→**Munkácsy, Mihály; Pál, László; Lotz, Károly; Bihari, Sándor; Székely, Bertalan.**

Deák, Ferenc (1) (Francis) (Söjtör, 17 October 1803 - Budapest, 28 January 1876) – Statesman, legal expert. During the reform meetings in 1832-1836 and 1839-1840, he was one of the leaders of the opposition, and from then on, leader of the opposition's moderate majority. It could be attributed to his commanding presence that in 1840 the government granted amnesty to László (Ladislav) Lovassy, Lajos (Louis) Kossuth and Baron Miklós (Nicholas) Wesselényi, convicted for political reasons. As the Minister of Justice of the Batthyány Government, in August of 1848 he attempted, but without success, to reach a compromise between the Government and the Vienna Court. On 3 January 1849, he was a member of the parliamentary commission that negotiated the conditions of the peace



with General Prince Alfred Windischgrätz. After fruitless efforts, he retired to his estate at Kehida. He lived in Pest from 1854 on, and was the political leader of the passive resistance movement against Austrian rule. After the "Diploma of October", he became again Member of Parliament, standing for the laws of 1848. In the 1860s, even the Government in Vienna took notice of this wise, moderate patriot's words and he was

given more and more important parts in the preliminary proceedings of the Compromise between the nation and the Dynasty. The testing of the Compromise of 1867 began with his article in *Pesti Napló*'s 16 April 1865 Easter Issue. Its conclusion was largely Deák's merit, for which the country gave him the title: "Wise Man of the Country" (*A Haza Bölcsé*). After the Compromise of 1867, he did not take any position in the newly formed government; but his authority and influence continued to be significant. In exile, Lajos (Louis) Kossuth opposed the Compromise of 1867 and pointed out in his letter to Deák that by it the nation was bound to the Austrian Empire, already condemned to death. Shortly after, the views regarding the Compromise also changed in Hungary, and Deák himself acknowledged that his hopes attached to the Compromise were not realized. At his funeral, Queen Erzsébet (Elizabeth) mourned him, together with the whole nation. – B: 1150, 1153, 1257, T: 7668.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Baron Wesselényi, Miklós, Count Batthyány, Lajos; Erzsébet (Elizabeth Amalia Eugenia), Queen; Compromise of 1867.**

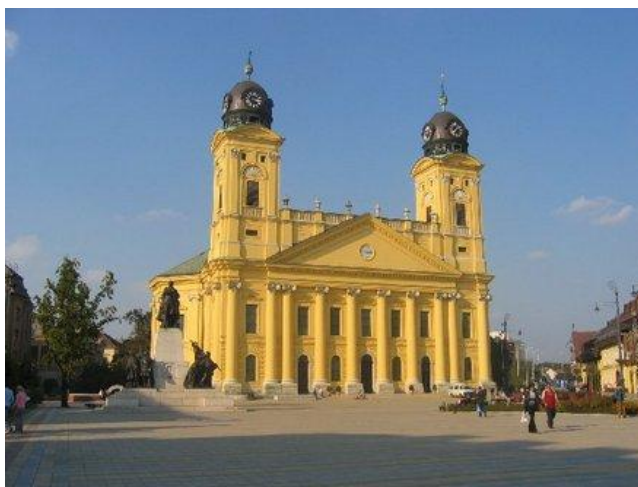
Deák, Ferenc (2) (Francis) (Kokos, now Chichi, Romania, 17 June 1935 -) – Graphic artist in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He graduated from the Andreescu Academy of Fine Art, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1958. Until 1967, he was a graphic artist of the magazines *Art (Művészet)* then *New Life (Új Élet)*. From 1967 to his retirement in 1995, he was a graphic editor for the Kriterion Publishers. Since 1960 he has illustrated several hundred books and other publications in Hungary and abroad. Some of his exhibitions were in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1965), Braunschweig (1994), Budapest (1969, 1984), Philadelphia (1973), Vienna (1976), Stockholm (1976), Helsinki (1979), Moscow (1980), and Boston (1983). He is a member of numerous art societies and recipient of many prizes, among them the Graphic Prize, Rome (1967, 1983), the First Prize, Budapest (1973, 1974) and the Biennale Award, Poland (1977). – B: 1036, T: 7103.

Deák, István (Stephen) (Székesfehérvár, 11 May 1926 -) – Historian. He received his higher education at the University of Budapest (1945-1948), University of Paris (1949-1951), and Columbia University, New York, USA (1956-1960). He worked as a book retailer and librarian in Budapest (1948-1951), and in Paris (1951-1956). He worked at the Research Department of Radio Free Europe, Munich (1956-1959) and at the Press Department of the Free Europe Committee, New York (1956-1959). From 1963, he taught at Columbia University, first as a lecturer, later as a professor and a Seth Low Professor of European History. He was also a guest professor at other universities. He served as Director of the Central European Institute (1967-1978). He retired from teaching in 1997, and was later a visiting professor at Stanford University. He has continued to publish on European history. His works include *Weimar Germany's Left-wing Intellectuals: A Political History of the Weltbühne and Its Circle* (1968); *Lawful Revolution, Lajos Kossuth and the Hungarians 1848-1849* (1979); *The Social and Psychological Consequences of the Disintegration of Austria-Hungary in 1918* (1980); *Beyond Nationalism: A Social and Political History of the Habsburg Officer Corps 1848-1918*, (1990) (*Volt egyszer egy tisztikar 1848-1918*) (1993). His recent books include *Memories of Hell* (1997) and *Essays on Hitler's Europe* (2002). He wrote numerous articles as well. After 1964, he worked to re-establish links between American and Hungarian historians. He was Co-President of the World Association of Hungarian historians. Since 1990, he has been an external member of the Hungarian Academy of

Sciences. He is a recipient of the Book Prize of Lionel Trilling (1979) and the George Washington Prize (1999). – B: 0874, 0878, 1031, 1257, T: 7103.

Debály, Ferenc József (Francisco José Debali) (Kinnen, Wallachia, Romania, 26 June 1791 - Montevideo, Uruguay, 13 January 1859) – Composer. Joseph Haydn was his godfather. He was educated as a musician and worked in the army. After he left the army he settled in Germany, then moved to Italy, and finally to Brazil, where he composed musical poems, military marches and folk dances. He was a friend of Giuseppe Garibaldi. He composed the Uruguay Anthem and the Vatican Anthem as well. He composed some 143 musical pieces including symphonies, sonatas, masses, and even dance music. – B: 1243, 1031, T: 7103. → **Brazil, Hungarians in; Uruguay, Hungarians in.**

Debrecen – (Latin: *Debretinum*, German: *Debrezin*). Largest country town of Hungary (population 29,000 in 1787; 117,000 in 1930; 198,000 in 1983, 205,084 in 2008), the “Calvinist Rome”, situated in the northeastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain in County Hajdu-Bihar. It is predominantly an agricultural center, but it has some industry, producing mainly agricultural machinery, medical instruments and pharmaceuticals. It is also a center for railway industry, producing railroad cars. Debrecen is a university town, founded a Reformed College in 1538. The town is at the western edge of the *Great Forest (Nagy Erdő)*, an extensive and beautifully kept parkland, at the north end of the town.



The Great Presbyterian (Reformed) Church

In its early history, the site of Debrecen was inhabited for shorter periods by Vandals, Goths, Sarmatians, Gepids, and by Avars for more than two centuries (568-803) as part of the Avar Khanate embracing the entire Carpathian Basin. The name of the town first appeared in documents in the 13th century. It was granted the privileges of a market town by King Louis the Great (*Nagy Lajos*) in 1361. From 1450 to 1507, the town belonged to the Hunyadi family. The Reformed Printing Press was established by Reformer Gál Huszár in 1561. Debrecen became the stronghold of Hungarian Protestantism in the 16th century. The Turkish occupation did not seem to have had serious effect on the town. Its merchants transported cattle, horses, wheat and wine to western countries. It was also the center of resistance in the War of Independence against Habsburg rule in 1848-1949. Despite its great past, the town has hardly any old historic buildings. The present building of the more than 400-year-old Reformed College was built in the early 19th century. The Great Church of Debrecen, the St Peter's of Calvinism in Hungary, built originally in the 14th century, was built in its present form during 1805-1827, designed by Mihály Péchy. It dominates the former marketplace in the center of the town. It was in this church that the Revolutionary Government of Louis (Lajos) Kossuth proclaimed the independence of Hungary from Austria and the dethronement of the Habsburg Dynasty on 14 April 1849. Near the end of

World War II, in the fall of 1944, under the influence of the invading Soviet forces, the town was the provisional capital of Soviet occupied Hungary. The County Hall was designed in the Magyaresque style by Lajos (Louis) Jámber and Zoltán Bálint. Close to the center is the fine building of the Déri Museum. West of the town is the *Hortobágy National Park*. – B: 1031, 1068, 1789, 7456, T: 7456.→ **Debrecen, Tank Battle of; Debrecen Codex; Debrecen Reformed College; Debrecen-Egervölgy Confession; Szűr Mantle; Debrecen, Synod of; Kossuth, Lajos.**

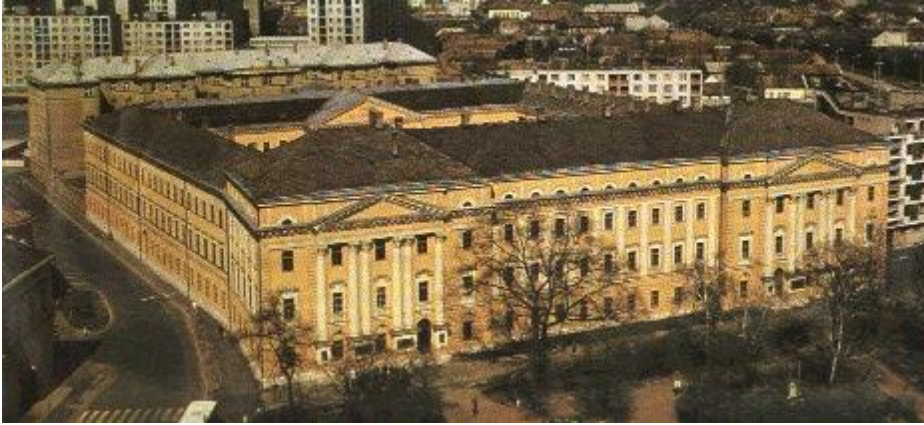
Debrecen, cifra szűr of→Szűr Mantle.

Debrecen Codex – A fragment of the copy of a complete Hungarian legendary Codex originating in 1519. It contains the legends of saints according to the Franciscan missal or breviary for the period of 30 November to 25 March. In addition it contains sermons, parables, prayers, but these don't belong to the main text. It consists of 316 leaves, the work of six hands. From the Franciscans of Csíksomlyó (now Sumuleu Ciuc, Romania) it ended up at the Reformed College of Debrecen. It was so carefully guarded there that later, poet Ferenc (Francis) Kölcsey could only copy it secretly for Ferenc Kazinczy, who intended to publish it. – B: 1150, T: 7659.→**Codex Literature; Kölcsey, Ferenc; Kazinczy, Ferenc; Debrecen.**

Debrecen-Egervölgy Confession – By the end of the 1550s, the leading personalities of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), *Tiszántúl* (Trans-Tisza or transtibiscan region) and the Danube-Tisza interstice became converts of the Helvetic-oriented Reformation. With regard to the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, they upheld the mutual cooperation of faith and the Holy Spirit. This Doctrine was accepted at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) and Marosvásárhely (now Targu-Mures, Romania). Peter Méliusz Juhász escaped to Debrecen in 1561 with his printing press, where he published his own work; he debated almost every aspect of moral and public life. The result of the debates was the *Confessio Debrecina*, *Confessio Catholica*, the first standard of the Reformed faith in Hungarian. Regarding the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, the Confession agreed with the teaching of Calvin, but presented it independently. During the years 1561-1562, Synods were held at Nagyvárad, Eger and Debrecen. As a result of these meetings, the Confession of Faith was printed in 1562. Among the authors Peter Meliusz Juhász, Gergely (Gregory) Szegedi from Debrecen and György (George) Czeglédi, minister from Nagyvárad are mentioned. When Antal (Anthony) Verancsics, Roman Catholic Bishop of Eger and commander of the fortress accused the citizens of Eger with sedition, in their defense the citizens presented to King Ferdinand the Confession of Debrecen. – B: 1244, T: 7682.→**Meliusz Juhász, Péter; Debrecen; Szegedi, Gergely; Verancsis, Antal.**

Debrecen, Reformed College (Presbyterian or Calvinist) – Higher education began in Debrecen with the Reformed College, which was founded in 1538. Over centuries of its existence it was one of the key institutions of higher education in Hungary. In the beginning of the 20th century the College was transformed into a university. In 1908, the *Calvinist Academy of Humanities* was created and, in 1912, the *Hungarian Royal University* was founded. The university incorporated the Theology, Law, and Arts Faculties of the College and added a Medical School. Teaching began in 1914 in the old Calvinist College buildings.

The origin of the College dates back to János (John) Enyingi-Török, a landowner who inherited the town of Debrecen where he had carried the Reformation in 1552. The city



became owner
of the convent
of the
Franciscan
Order, and this
was the
beginning of
the College's
history.
András
(Andrew)
Dézsi was its

first schoolmaster. The initial school-regulations were patterned on the Wittenberg School, Germany. From 1588 onward the College enjoyed a certain degree of autonomy. The building, standing since 1538, occasionally became the victim of fires. The College had great difficulties in supporting itself because of Austria's repressive politics and religious persecution, but always managed to renew itself and never ceased its work. Within its walls, the educational work was carried from the lowest to the highest level. Students were recruited from peasant stock, craftsmen, citizens, and members of the lower nobility who, on their return to their folks, after graduating or after studying often for many years abroad, made the best use of their knowledge. Many leading poets, writers and scientists were educated in the College in the past 450 years. This is how the Reformed College of Debrecen grew in prominence and significantly contributed to the history of Hungarian and universal culture. The teachers and students had already started to compile material as mementoes of Hungary's past and of their schools, at a time when this seemed to be an oddity. Their original collections are Archives, Birth Registry, Numismatic Collection, Zoological Museum, Mineral Museum, Botanical Collection, Archeological and Ethnographic Collection, Natural History and Laboratory. With the reorganization of their collections, the College Library and the Church History Museum were established. – B: 0942, T: 7675.→**Debrecen; Reformed Colleges; Reformed Church in Hungary, History of.**

Debrecen, Synod of – Synod held in Debrecen on 24 - 26 February 1567. It made key decisions, written in Latin, concerning three important questions. The Geneva Confession was reaffirmed and. in addition the Second Helvetic Confession was accepted. They considered the importance of contradictory opinions against the steadily growing Unitarian movement. Church discipline and conduct were established along specific guidelines. The decree consisted of three points and became the legal document of the Church. György (George) Gönczi prepared an extract in 1591, while Áron Kiss published it later in Hungarian. Its validity was recognized even at the turn of the 19th century. The Synod, prepared by Péter Meliusz Juhász, signifies the foundation of the Reformed Church in Hungary. – B: 0942, 1244, T: 7682.→**Reformed Church in Hungary; David, Ferenc; Unitarian Church in Hungary; Debrecen; Méliusz Juhász, Péter.**

Debrecen, Tank Battle of – This was the second greatest tank battle of World War II, fought in the autumn of 1944 on the Great Hungarian Plain, west of the historic town of Debrecen. After Romania asked for an armistice on 23 August 1944 and turned against its former ally, Germany, the southern wing of the German army collapsed within days

and the Soviet army appeared at the southern border of Hungary. The German and the 2nd Hungarian armies under the name *Heeresgruppe Süd*, under the leadership of General Friessner, improvised resistance at the River Maros line at Arad, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), and Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). Despite stiff resistance, the 2nd Ukrainian army soon occupied the Great Hungarian Plain (*Nagyalföld*). Based on these successes, Marshal Malinovsky wanted to launch a big offensive in order to end the war by the year's end. The general staff planned a huge encircling movement to trap the 8th German and the 2nd Hungarian Armies. By October 6, when the offensive started, the German reinforcements arrived and they were ready not only to withhold the onslaught but to launch a counter-offensive as well. Major General Grolman, who saw an opportunity, planned not only to disrupt Malinovsky's advance, but also to cut off and destroy a large part of the Russian spearhead. The Germans successfully encircled Group Pliyev and not only repulsed its attempts of break-through, but jeopardized every relieving effort. The tank-battle relentlessly raged for two weeks. On the German side, the 10th Hungarian Infantry Division fought heroically. In the raging battle, the civilian population suffered tremendously. In his memoirs, Friessner described the site of the recaptured town of Nyíregyháza. "Women of all ages were raped and sometimes murdered. Parents were nailed to doorposts, while their children were mutilated". The news of the Soviet conduct in this town spread quickly in both defending armies and stiffened the resolve of the Hungarian soldiers to resist the Russians, while the Germans now put up the most desperate resistance against the Red Army. The adversaries suffered heavy losses. Group Pliyev alone had lost about 25,000 men, killed, wounded or taken prisoner; as well as 358 tanks, 310 artillery pieces, 600 anti-tank guns, 247 mortars and 1,954 other vehicles. After the battle, the Germans had only 8,450 men fit for combat, and were left with 67 tanks, 58 assault guns, 62 heavy anti-tank guns, and 176 artillery pieces. The general loss of this war theater was 650 destroyed Soviet and 250 German tanks and armored vehicles. It caused a tremendous loss in human lives as well, especially on the part of the Soviets. However, the battle around Debrecen was important as it prevented the encirclement of the Hungarian and German armed forces in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) and also prevented the quick occupation of Budapest, by offering enough time to build up its defense system; it prolonged the war by six months at the least. – B: 1246, T: 7103.→**Debrecen.**

Debreceni Ember, Pál →**Ember, Pál.**

Debreceni, S. János (John) (?, - ?, 1614) – Poet. He was a representative of popular political poetry. His strongly anti-Habsburg and anti-Catholic songs salute István (Stephen) Bocskai and his *Hajdús* (Hayduks) and immortalize the attempt on Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Báthori's life. – B: 1153, 1257, T: 7659.→**Bocskai, Prince István; Hajdú.**

Debreczeni, József (1) (Joseph) (Brunner) (Budapest, 13 October 1905 - Belgrade, 26 April 1978) – Writer, poet, journalist, translator of literary works. After completing his university studies he became a journalist. From 1925 to 1932 he was Editor for the paper *Diary (Napló)* of Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia); between 1933 and 1938, Editor for the magazine *Holiday (Ünnep)* of Budapest. During World War II, he was taken to Auschwitz. After 1945, he made Belgrade his home, where he wrote articles in the Yugoslavian-Hungarian papers and journals until his death. Some of his plays appeared

on stage in Budapest as well as in Belgrade. Several of his books were published in a number of languages and he also did translations of literary works written in those languages. In 1928, he co-authored with Kornél Szenteleky and published an anthology of modern Serbian poets in Hungarian. He featured his works regularly on Radio Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia). His works include *Miss Universum*, satirical novel (1925); *On a Sparkling Landscape (Tündöklő tájon)*, poems (1949), *Midnight in Belgrád (Belgrádi éjfé)*, selected poems (1958), and *Let Song be the Signal (Dal legyen a jel)*, selected poems (1966). – B: 0883, 0878, T: 7456.→**Szenteleky, Kornél.**

Debreczeni, József (2) (Joseph) (Dunaszentgyörgy, 13 June 1955 -) – Politician, writer, journalist, political analyst. His higher studies were at the University of Debrecen, where he studied Hungarian Literature and History (1974-1979). In 1979-1981 he was a newsman in Debrecen. From 1981 to 1986, he taught at the high school of Kiskunmajsa, and from 1986 at the high school of Kecskemét. Since 1994, he has been an adjunct professor at the University of Miskolc. In 1987, he was one of the founding members of the Hungarian Democratic Forum (*Magyar Demokrataikus Fórum – MDF*); a founding member of the MDF chapter in Kecskemét (1988); in 1989-1990, he was a presidium member of the MDF. He was a Member of Parliament from 1989-1994, and a member of a number of parliamentary committees. From 1994 to 1996, he was advisor to Viktor Orbán, President of FIDESZ. In 2004, he turned against the policy of Viktor Orbán and became a supporter of the regime of Ferenc (Francis) Gyurcsány, and wrote many analytical and critical articles on FIDESZ and Orbán. His works include a number of articles mainly in leftist newspapers and books: *Which Game Should We Play? (Melyik játékot játsszuk?)* (1993); *Restauráció (Restoration)* (1996), and his controversial books on three prime ministers: *The Prime Minister (A miniszterelnök)* about the life and work of József (Joseph) Antall (2003); Victor Orban (Orbán Viktor), a biography of the Prime Minister (1988-2002) (2003); *The New Prime Minister (Az új miniszterelnök)*, a biography of Ferenc Gyurcsány (2006), and *Game of Chance (Hazardjáték)*, on the life of Ferenc Gyurcsány. (2007) – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.→**Antall, József; Orbán, Viktor; Gyurcsány, Ferenc.**

Debreczeni, Márton (Martin) (Magyargyerőmonostor, now Manastireni, Romania, 25 January 1802 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 18 February 1851) – Mining engineer, poet. He was a son of a village master-potter. He became a student of the Reformed College of Kolozsvár, where he graduated in Law. Thereafter, he studied Theology, but after a while he discontinued it, and enrolled in the Mining Academy of Selmecbánya (now Banska Stiavnica, Slovakia). After completing his studies, he ended up in Radna, where he wrote his epic poem of a heroic historical episode, entitled the *Battle of Kiow (Kióvi csata)*. He was a mining consultant at Nagyszeben (now Sibiu, Romania). He modernized metallurgy in general, and iron-metallurgy in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) at Zalatna (now Zlatna, Romania), Vajdahunyad (now Huneodara, Romania) and other places. Among his numerous inventions, the spiral bellows, which improved the air supply of foundries, was named after him. It was introduced in many places outside Hungary. During the first half of the 19th century, he was the most recognized mining and metallurgical engineer in many places abroad. In 1848, he was a member of the committee negotiating the reunion of Transylvania with Hungary; then became a consultant to the Hungarian Ministry of Finance. After the downfall of the War of Independence (1848-1849), the Vienna Court brought action

against him and he was dismissed from his position. As a consequence of an illness acquired during his metallurgical experiments, he was unable to work and died in dire poverty. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7659.

“Decade of Mourning” (*Gyászévtized*) – In the history of the Hungarian Protestant Church, this was the most severe period of persecution. It occurred both in Reformed and Evangelical-Lutheran Churches between 1671 and 1681. Among its preliminaries was the humiliating Peace Treaty of Vasvár (14 August 1664) between the Viennese court and the Turks; after the victory at Szentgotthárd, the Hungarian public expected a more favorable treaty. The widespread dissatisfaction led to Count Wesselényi’s plot against the House of Habsburgs; but it was betrayed and the mostly Roman Catholic estate participants were severely punished. Nonetheless, for the raging Counter-Reformation, the plot served as pretext for a showdown with the Protestant Churches in Hungary. In 1673, an extraordinary court was set up in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and pastors from the entire realm, who resisted re-catholicization, were summoned to the court overseen by Archbishop Lipót (Leopold) Kollonich. They were imprisoned, and 30 of them were sold as galley slaves in Naples in March 1675. Following the protest of the whole Protestant Europe, finally the Dutch Admiral Michiel De Ruyter freed the remaining 26 on 11 February 1676. The Diet in 1681 ended the harsh treatments of Protestants. – B: 1078, 1244, T: 7103.→**Kollonich, Lipót; Freedom Fight of Thököly; Galley-slavery; Wesselényi Conspiracy; Reformed Church in Hungary; Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Hungary, Roman Catholic Church in Hungary.**

De Caux Mimi (Mimi, Mrs. László) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 1825 - Újpest (suburb, District IV of Budapest), 8 December 1906) – Actress, singer. She is a descendant of a French migrant family; her father was an official of the Transylvanian *Gubernium* (District Administrative Authority; its head being the Governor in Transylvania). She started her career in 1838 with the David Kilényi Co. in her native town. Until 1843, as a strolling player, she was in the same company with the great poet Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi at Kecskemét. Between 1843 and 1847 she was a member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Pest. From 1845 to 1847 she was the wife of the actor József (Joseph) László. Then she went on a study trip to Italy. She did not return to Hungary; instead she continued her career in the Opera Houses of London, Paris, Hamburg and Vienna. She played ingénue roles and sang lyric soprano parts. She also frequently and successfully appeared in folk-plays. Abroad, she sang both lyric and dramatic soprano roles. Her roles included Cordelia in Shakespeare’s *King Lear*; Marcsa in J. B. Hirschfeld’s *Fairy Castle in Hungary* (*Tündérlak Magyarhonban*), and Amina in Bellini’s *La sonnambula*; title role in Donizetti’s *Lucrezia Borgia*. – B: 1445, 1160, T: 7456.→**László, József; Petőfi, Sándor.**

Déchy, Mór (Maurice) (Budapest, 4 November 1851 - Budapest, 8 February 1917) – Alpinist, world-traveler, researcher of the Caucasus Mountains, geography writer. He toured the mountains of Europe and North Africa, led an expedition to the Himalayas; but his main merit is the exploration and description of the Caucasus Mountains. He published detailed works on the glacier life, hydrography and geomorphology, as well as the first detailed and reliable map of this enormous mountain system. Between 1884 and 1902, he made seven study-trips there. He crossed the main ridge several times and scaled all the high peaks. Déchy participated in the founding of the Hungarian Carpathian

Society. He was the first to climb a main peak of the Caucasus Mountains, the *Monte Rosa* at 4,638 meters, from the southern side in 1871, and also the highest peak of the Caucasus Mountain Range: the *Elbrus* of 5642 m in 1884. His alpinist-style photographs represent a high artistic and technical standard, even today, and are still regarded internationally as pioneering work. – B: 1068, 1078, 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Tatra Mountain; Papp, Károly.**

Decorated Easter Eggs – Throughout the ages special meanings were attributed to the egg. It represented mystery, magic, medicine, food and omen. In the ancient world it was honored during many Rite-of-Spring festivals by many peoples, such as the Romans, Gauls, Chinese, Egyptians and Persians. From ancient times, eggs were dyed, exchanged, and shown reverence. In Pagan times, the egg was believed to have special powers and it symbolized the rebirth of the earth and nature; when winter was over, spring miraculously burst forth with life. With the advent of Christianity, the symbolism of the egg changed and it became the symbol of man's spiritual rebirth. Christians likened it to the tomb from where Christ rose. It is the universal symbol of Easter celebrations throughout the world and has been dyed, painted, adorned and embellished in the celebration of its special symbolism. Egg painters decorate it with superb artistry. The most famous decorated Easter eggs were those made by the well-known goldsmith Peter Carl Fabergé. In 1883, the Russian Czar commissioned Fabergé to make a special Easter gift for his wife. The Hungarian custom of egg decoration reaches well beyond Christianity. After their conversion, Hungarians never attributed Christian meanings to this custom. The ancient signs of their former life and beliefs, such as the pastoralist and horsemen's lifestyle, nature, immortality, fertility, sorcery, preventing obstacles, portrayal of the cosmic world are all there in the old drawings on eggs. In modern times, the most often used color for the Easter egg is red, hence the other Hungarian name "red egg" (*piros tojás*). Etching with natural dyes is the ancient method of decoration on hardboiled eggs. The traditional "inscribed eggs" are the most widely produced. The writing is carried out with warm wax on the egg and then it is dyed. Sometimes small metallic objects – usually tiny horseshoes – are nailed onto the egg, which is a Hungarian specialty – B: 1245, T: 7103.

Decorative Art – Any form of art that produces or organizes decorative elements. Hungarian folk art mostly follows the ancient rules of the symmetrical art form even today. The inhabitants of Eastern Asia never followed the symmetric form. People acquired a taste for non-symmetric arrangements only in the 18th century. The rule of that arrangement could either be very strict or liberal. For instance, in Hungarian decorative folk art, not all the decorative elements of the vertically or the horizontally dissected space contain symmetric elements; but the totality of the arrangements are in balance. The crucial law for the positioning of the elements requires that the surface should be divided proportionately and the balance of the parts – by using similar and contrasting elements – must keep all parts in proper connection. – B: 0942, T: 3233.

Decsi, János (John) (Baranyai Decsi Csimor, János) (Decs, ca 1560 - Székelyvásárhely, renamed Marosvásárhely, now Tirgu-Mures, Transylvania in Romania, 15 May 1601) – Pen name: *Joannes C. Decius Baronius/Barovius*. He was a humanist teacher, histographer, jurist, translator and proverb-collector. He studied at Tolna, at the Reformed College of Debrecen, and at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-

Napoca, Romania), as well as at the University of Wittenberg; and finally at the Academy of Strasbourg, where he earned a doctoral degree in 1591. His dissertation, *Philosophiae*, was printed both in Strasbourg and Wittenberg. Its English translation was published in England and it is in the British Library, London. The description of his journey from Bonchida–Warsaw–Wittenberg was published by the *Hodoeporicon Wittenberg* in 1587. His jurisprudential work, under the name of *Syntagma institutionum juris Imprealis ac Ungarici*, was published in Kolozsvár (1593). He was the first to translate Latin text into Hungarian in 1593. He edited the first collection of circa 5,000 quotes and proverbs in Hungarian entitled: *Adagiorum graeco-latino-ungharicorum chiliades quinque*, in Bártfa (now Bardejov, Slovakia), 1598. His histographic work about the years of 1592-1598 remained in manuscript until 1886, and the Hungarian translation was published in 1977. He wrote about the Szeklers' runic writing (*rovásírás*). Some of his letters to Professor Grynaeus of Bern are extant. He was the principal of the Székelyvásárhely's school, then minister from 1595. Lack of recognition prompted him to leave Transylvania with his two disciples. – B: 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Hungarian Runic Script.**

Defense Bastion of Europe – Hungary – Robert Johnson, English scholar said: “Hungary did more to avert the Turkish danger than all other Christian states together.” J. Dommerge, a French scientist, wrote: “Europe was saved by the Hungarian, János (John) Hunyadi, while Hungarians bled for humanity in the Turkish war”. The French historian Michelet wrote: “The Hungarian nation is a heroic, spiritual and worthy of nobility. When will we pay our debts to this blessed nation that saved the cultured humanity by defending Europe with its own force against the Mongols and Turks?” The American political writer, Bachwell, stated in 1841 “The role of Hungary was, and still is, to be the protecting bastion of Europe, hence Hungarian flags should fly from the shoreline of the Adriatic to the Black Sea!” On 2 April 1910 Theodore Roosevelt, President of the USA, said in the Hungarian Parliament: “When America was still in Europe’s womb Hungary already hampered the spread of barbarism, defended the civilization of Europe and, for this, the civilized world is indebted to Hungary”. For the suffering and tremendous sacrifice in human lives, signified by the kind words of the President, the West never expressed any gratitude. Hungary could have prospered easily, if instead of resisting those plundering hordes, she had joined them as many other nations did. Instead, she became weakened in the defense of the Christian civilization of the West and became the victim of those for whom she shed her blood.

In 1241, during the Mongol invasion, King Béla IV (1235-1270) of Hungary asked the Holy See to proclaim a crusade to prevent the Mongols from crossing the River Danube. Instead of organizing a crusade, pretending to help, Frederick II, Prince of Austria and Steyr, invited the King to Hainburg, arrested him and held him for ransom. He took three of his counties, Locsmánd, Moson and Sopron and even occupied the city of Győr.

After Hungary lost the Battle of Mohács in 1526, the Turks marched against Vienna in 1532, with an overwhelming force, intending to strike a mortal blow to the heart of the Habsburg Empire. The design of the Turks failed due to the heroic resistance of Miklós (Nicholas) Jurisics, at the fortress of Kőszeg on the western border of Hungary-Austria. During the siege, the Austrian Imperial Army was camping nearby at Wiener-Neustadt, Austria, and it made no attempt to break the Turkish encircling grip on the Hungarian fort. As soon as the danger was over, they dispersed. From 1547 on, Emperor Ferdinand bought his peace from the Turks with a yearly ransom of 30 thousand gold pieces, the

greater part of which was levied on his Hungarian subjects. Ferdinand abandoned Central Hungary at the same time the country became a ruined land. In 1566, the Turks renewed their attack against Vienna but Count Miklós Zrinyi stopped their advance at the fort of Szigetvár with his valiant defenders: thus the Ottoman attack was crushed again on Hungarian soil. In spite of this event, the Turks later gained some new Hungarian territory. In 1664, the Turks besieged the fort of New Zrinyi Fort (*Új-Zrinyivár*), and Count Montecuccoli, the Commander of the Imperial Army, moved near the Turkish forces but avoided any direct engagement. They let the fort fall into Turkish hands, despite the protest of Count Zrinyi, and the Turks blew up all the fortifications. Shortly after, the Imperial Army defeated the Turks at Szentgotthárd in a very decisive manner; but the Peace Treaty, called the Vasvár Peace, was so humiliating and shameful to Hungary that it roused the nation's indignation and protest. A boar, in a hunting accident, under very suspicious circumstances, soon killed Count Miklós Zrinyi. The death of Zrinyi was followed by the execution and estate confiscation of the well-known discontented counts: Ferenc (Francis) Frangepán, Ferenc Nádasdy and Péter Zrinyi. In 1583, the surprise attack of the Turks launched against Vienna was unsuccessful without Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly's badly needed forces. The Turks arrested and kept him in captivity for years.

In 1944, when the situation in World War II became desperate, the Hungarian army, in cooperation with the civil defense, made many valiant efforts to block the advance of the Soviet forces toward Western Europe, first at the River Tisza, then at the River Danube, later at the fort of Buda and at Lake Balaton. These hindering actions could not save Hungary but gave enough time for the Allied Forces to reach deep into Germany and the foothills of the Czech mountain ranges, to keep the Soviets out of most of Western Europe.

In 1956, during the Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight, when Hungarians fought with heroism to free the country from Communist dictatorship and Soviet oppression, the West failed again to lend any relevant support. Rather it gave the Soviets another opportunity to suppress with military force Hungary's 12 day-old hard-earned freedom. For centuries, Europe was free to prosper financially as well as culturally, partly because of the defensive efforts of the Hungarians. The Hungarian nation was decimated repeatedly under the blows of the Mongols, Tartars, Turks, Austrians and Soviets.

Unprecedented were the sacrifices Hungarians paid in suffering and blood to maintain Europe's freedom and defense during the past thousand years. They fought against the sickle-moon Standards of the Turks as well as against the Red Star of the Soviets when Europe's freedom was attacked. For example, at the end of the 15th century, Hungary's population was 4 million, the same as that of England's. Today, altogether 16.5 million Hungarians live on the globe. Compare this with today's 60 million Britons to understand the enormity of Hungarian losses of life in the defense of the West. Instead of expressing some form of gratitude, the Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty took away two-thirds of its historical territory and its 3.5 million ethnic Hungarian population in 1920. The Paris Peace Treaty backed this up in 1947.

In 1989, it was Hungary who broke down the Iron Curtain by allowing East Germans free access to West Germany through Hungarian territory via Austria. This event led to the tearing down of the Berlin Wall and the unification of the two Germanys. It was Rev. László (Ladislav) Tőkés, a minister of the Hungarian Reformed Church in Temesvár

(now Timișoara, Romania), who triggered the Revolution, ousting Romania's tyrannical communist regime. The tiny and dismembered Hungary was able to serve as an inspiration for other Communist-dominated countries. The fact is that, despite enormous national tragedies of the past, Hungary still occupies a central position in the Carpathian Basin with its 14.5 million or so Hungarians living within Hungary and as minorities in neighboring states. They still represent an absolute majority in the Carpathian Basin. – B: 1274, 1075, 1020, T: 3233, 3240, 7103.→**Béla IV (Bela), King; Zrinyi, Count Miklós; Thököly, Count Imre; Trianon Peace Treaty; Paris Peace Treaty; Freedom Fight of 1956; Tőkés, László; Iron Curtain.**

De Gerando, Ágost (Auguste Degrand, Gerando) (Lyon, France, 4 April 1819 - Dresden, Germany, 8 December 1849) – French writer. He became Hungarian in his heart when he made the acquaintance of Emma Teleki. They were married in Paris in 1840 and decided to settle in Hungary. Hearing about the 1848 French Revolution, he went back to France but soon after returned to Hungary. He participated in the Hungarian War of Independence (1848-1849), and saved the Hungarian flag in the battle of Győr. He emigrated after the surrender at Világos. He intended to establish permanent residence in Paris but died on the way. In his three books, written in French, he reviewed the origin of the Hungarians and Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) and also wrote about Hungarian intellectual life following the French Revolution. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Világos, Surrender at.**

Dégh, Linda (Lyndall) (Budapest, 18 March 1920 -) – Folklorist. She obtained a PhD in philosophy from the University of Budapest in 1943; has been research worker of the Ervin Szabó Library since 1947, and that of the Ethnological Institute from 1949, assistant professor at the University of Budapest until 1964. She was invited by Indiana University, Bloomington, USA in 1965, where she was professor of ethnography until her retirement. Her research fields are: folk narrative forms and their functions, acculturation, inter-ethnic connections, regional and ethnic groups, modern and urban regional folklore in Europe and in the USA, culture of Hungarian folk groups in the USA; member of numerous Folklore Societies; editor of the journal *Indiana Folklore*; and keeper and editor of several folk-tale collections. A number of studies by her were published in Hungarian and foreign journals. Her most important works are: *Stories of Péter Pandur (Pandur Péter meséi)* (I-II, 1941, 1942); *Research on the Hungarian Folk Theater (A magyar népi színjátszás kutatása)* (1947); *Folk-poetry of the Freedom War [1848-1849] (A szabadságharc népköltészete)* (1952); *Folk-tales of Kakasdi népmesék* (I-II, 1955, 1960); *Märchen, Erzähler und Erzählgemeinschaft. Dargestellt an der ungarischen Volksüberlieferung* (1962), and *Folktales of Hungary* (1965, 1969); *Folktales and Society* (1969). The University of Debrecen conferred an honorary doctorate on him in 2002. His distinctions include Pittrè-Preis in Gold (1995), Ortutay-Medallion of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society (1995) and the Lifetime Scholarly Achievement Award of the American Folklore Society (2004). – B: 1134, 1031, T: 7456.→**Szabó, Ervin.**

Degré, Alajos (Aloysius) (Lippa, now Lipova, Romania, 6 January 1819 - Budapest, 1 November 1896) – Writer, publicist. His father came from France. His higher studies were at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) where he read Law (1838-1840). In 1842, he moved to Pest and worked as a law clerk in a law office. He was admitted to the bar in 1843. Thereafter, he worked in Vienna then, settled in Pest. In 1846 he became a member

of the “Society of Ten” around the great poet Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi. In 1848, he was Secretary at the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the same year he joined the army and was promoted to Hussar captain. After the collapse of the War of Independence in 1849, he went into hiding for a while. After a short detention, when amnesty was proclaimed, he returned to Pest. In 1856, he visited the Hungarian émigrés abroad. He was a member of the Kisfaludy Society (1867) and Member of Parliament (1870-1875, 1878-1880). He was Editor for the newspaper *All the World* (Ország Világ) (1883-1885). The French romantic writers influenced his work. His major works include *Industry Knights* (*Iparlovagok*) comedy (1852), *Salvator Rosa*, novel (1870), *My Memories*, vols. i, ii (*Visszaemlékezéseim I,II*) (1883-1884). – B: 0883, 1031, 1257, T: 7103.→**Petőfi Sándor; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

De Laszlo, Sir Philip (Fülöp Elek László) (Budapest, 1869 - London, UK, 1937) – Portrait painter. He came from humble ancestry. After his studies under Bertalan (Bartholomew) Székely and Károly (Charles) Lotz in Budapest he went to Munich. He lived in Budapest and Vienna until 1907, later on in London. He became a British citizen in 1914. He was a renowned painter of the aristocracy and royalty in Europe. His art was welcomed in Britain and over the years he was to paint a significant number of portraits of the British Royal Family and aristocracy. In 1917, during World War I, he was imprisoned. In 1919, his name was cleared and he resumed his role as Europe's leading portrait painter. His works include portraits of Pope Leo XII (1900), Emperor and Empress of Germany (1908), President Theodore Roosevelt (1910), Admiral Togo (1911), Count Albert Apponyi (1931). – B: 0972, 0943, 1497, T: 7103.→**Apponyi, Count Albert; Székely, Bertalan; Lotz, Károly.**

Delly, Rózsi (Rose) (Budapest 16 December 1912 - Budapest, 4 March 2000) – Opera singer (mezzo-soprano). She studied voice at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, under the direction of Ferenc Székelyhidi (1936-1940). In 1947, she was contracted by the State Opera House, Budapest, where she made her debut in the role of Santuzza in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana* (*Parasztbecsület*). Soon she became the leading dramatic soprano of the Opera House; for decades she was the only Wagner heroine. Her stage performance is characterized by high dramatic tension. Her wide voice register and balanced singing technique predestined her for dramatic soprano and mezzo roles. She was an internationally renowned Wagner singer and was invited to the Bayreuth Festivals. She appeared on the great opera stages of Europe, including Moscow, Paris, Brussels, London and the USA. Her roles included Puccini's *Turandot*; Goldmark's *The Queen of Sheba*; Eboli in Verdi's *Don Carlos*; Amneris in *Aida*; Herodias in R. Strauss's *Salome*; Brünnhilde in Wagner's *Die Valküre*; Ortrude in *Lohengrin*; Isolde in *Tristan und Isolde*; Gertrudis in Erkel's *Bánk bán*, and Judit in Bartók's *Bluebeard's Castle* (*A kékszakállú herceg vára*). She was recipient of the Merited Artist title (1959), the Outstanding Artist title (1973), the Officer Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1993), and she was Life Member of the Opera House, Budapest. – B: 1445, 1766, 1031, T: 7103.

Délvidék, Southland→**Southern Hungary.**

Dembinszky, Count Henrik (Henryk hrabia Dembiński) (Groi, Poland, 16 January 1791 - Paris 13 June 1864) – Polish freedom fighter, Hungarian Lieutenant-General. He studied military engineering in Vienna. From 1806 he was a captain in the Army of the

Warsaw Principality. In 1812 he participated in Napoleon's Russian campaign. He was wounded at the battle of Smolensk and was made a French Knight of the Légion d'Honneur. In the Battle of Leipzig, he fought against Napoleon. He distinguished himself in the Battle of Ostrolenka (1813), the Polish War of Liberation against the Czar, and became a hero of the Polish nation. For a short while, he was the military Governor of Warsaw and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army. After the Polish defeat, he emigrated to France and settled in Paris. On the invitation of Count László (Ladislás) Teleki, he went to Hungary, where Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, Regent of Hungary, entrusted him with the supreme command of the Hungarian Army in 1849. After many failures, resulting in the loss of the battle at Kápolna, General Artúr Görgey demanded his resignation. He was demoted to command the Northeastern Army Corps. Later the defense of the southern sector was entrusted to him. In both operations he was unsuccessful. Before the armistice, he escaped to Turkey with some members of the Government and, from there, he returned to Paris. He published his memoirs about the Hungarian War of Independence. A Street bears his name in Budapest. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 3233.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Teleki, Count László; Görgey, Artúr; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Arad, Martyrs of.**

Deme, László (Ladislás) (pen-name Péter Kurdi) (Pécel, 14 November 1921 - Pécel, 6 June 2011) – Linguist. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest and its Eötvös College (1939-1943). From 1942 to 1944, he worked at the University first as lecturer; then an assistant professor (1944-1947) and an adjunct professor (1947-1949). From 1949 to 1970, he worked in different positions at the Language Science Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Between 1964 and 1969, he was a guest professor at the Komenský University of Bratislava (formerly Pozsony, now in Slovakia). Besides being a member of learned societies and scientific institutions, he was a Member of Parliament from 1994 to 1997. His fields of research were: language theory, phonetics and phonology, dialectology, grammatics, language-culture, socio-linguistics, text and style research. He was Founding Co-President of the Languagefoster Society (*Anyanyelvápolók Szövetségének alapító társelnöke*). He was one of the best linguists in Hungary. He was co-author of the *Atlas of Hungarian Dialects*, vols. i-vi (*A magyar nyelvjárások atlasza I-VI*) (1968-1977), *System of the Present-day Hungarian Language* (*A mai magyar nyelv rendszere*) (1961) and that of orthographical handbooks. His other works include *Logic of Orthographical Systems* (*Helyesírási rendszerek logikája*) (1965), *Foundations of General Linguistics* (*Az általános nyelvészet alapjai*) (1969). He was recipient of a number of prizes and awards, among them the Szinnyi Memorial Medal (1943), the Academy Prize (1953, 1955, 1964), the Révai Memorial Medal (1969), the Bölöni Award (1988), and the József Implom Prize (2006). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, 1031, T: 7103.→**Lőrincze, Lajos.**

Demény, György (George) (Douai, France, 1850 - Paris, 17 December 1917) – Physiologist, motion picture pioneer. His ancestor was a Hungarian officer who moved to France after the 1711 defeat of the War of Independence of Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II. Demény invented an apparatus called "phonoscope" in 1892 and presented it at the International Photographic Exhibition in Paris. By means of this apparatus he took pictures of a man speaking, showing his facial and lip movements; and afterwards he actually projected it onto a screen. In the same year, he gave notice of another invention. He stated that the pictures taken could be connected with a phonograph. In 1895, the

Gaumont Works produced, on the basis of this patent the so-called “bioscope”, followed by a projection apparatus called “biograph”, and what was called “chronophotograph”, which proved eminently successful all over the world. Later on Leon Gaumont further improved this and, in 1902, he produced a new version of it, equipped with a sound. This was the first real sound camera. In his birthplace in northern France, the sports ground was subsequently named after him (Demény Stadium). In 1945, a memorial plaque for Georges Demény was placed on the wall of the building at Boulevard des Capucines 15, where the first motion picture screening took place. – B: 1226, 1105, T: 7456.→**Chronophotograph.**

Demény, Ottó (Budapest, 5 April 1928 - Budapest, 12 December 1975) – Poet. His secondary education was in Budapest and Orosháza – but he did not complete it. He worked as an unskilled laborer and was conscripted into the army. From 1949 to 1953, he worked as a storeman at the National Library Center; thereafter he was a machine worker at the Lampart Factory. From 1954, he was employed as a bookstore manager. His first volume of poems appeared in 1958, and was welcomed as an intellectual worker-poet. His works include *Flower Street (Virágutca)* poems (1958); *Cloud's Shadow (Felhőárnyék)*, poems (1973) and *House with Tower (Toronyosház)*, fables (1976). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Demény, Pál (Paul) (Budapest, 29 August 1901 - Budapest, 14 January 1991) – Politician. He completed his studies at the Academy of Commerce, Budapest. He joined the Communist Party in 1919, and became leader of the Communist Youth Movement. Dissatisfied with the policy of Communist leaders, he organized a new fraction in 1924. He was arrested several times between 1924 and 1942. In 1944, he joined the Communist Resistance Movement with László (Ladislav) Rajk. He was arrested by the Communist political police on 13 February 1945, and was sentenced to imprisonment. He was freed on 15 October 1956, and was rehabilitated in 1989. His works include *My Captivities, Recollection vols. i-ii (Rabságaim, Visszaemlékezés I-II)* (1989), *My Cellmate, Spinoza (Zárkatársam, Spinoza)* (1989). A memorial medal bears his name.– B: 0879, 1112, T: 7103.→**Rajk, László; State Security Police.**

Demjén, Ferenc (Francis) (nickname: Rózsai) (Miskolc-Diósgyőr, 21 December 1946 -) – Musician (bass-guitar), singer, composer. His father was an engineer at the local Iron Works, but was dismissed for political reasons. In 1951, the family moved to Budapest. At the beginning, he played bass-guitar in various ensembles, including the *Számum (Samum)* (1965-1968), the *Dogs*, the *Liversing* (1968-1969), the *Tűzkerék (Fire-wheel)* (1969-1970) and the *Kulcsár Ensemble* (1970-1971). He was a member of the *Bergendy Ensemble* (1971-1977), and a *V-Motor Truck* leader (1978-1989). In the meantime, he wrote songs for singers, including Klári Katona, Kati Kovács and Zoran, and had his debut as singer in a film entitled: *Love till the First Blood (Szerelem az első vérig)* (1986), followed by many more. He was in the USA in 1988. He has been a soloist since 1989 and has produced recordings almost yearly. In 1991, he performed once for an audience of 12 thousand and repeated it eight times. His lyrics appeared in feature films such as the *Home Conquest (Honfoglalás)* (1991) and the *Sacra Corona* (2001). His lyrics appear in some 150 albums and he tops the list of the most frequently played lyricists. He is a recipient of a number of prizes and awards, including the Jenő Huszka Prize (1994), the Golden Giraffe Prize (1997), the Officer's Cross of Merit of the

Republic of Hungary (2010), and the Kossuth Prize (2012). – B: 0874, 1031, 1650, T: 7103.→**Bergendy, István; Kovács, Kati; Katona, Klári; Sztevanovity, Zorán.**

Demmer, George (György) (Újvidék, now Novi-Sad, Serbia, 26 November 1934 -) – Educator, founder of the *Hungarica Canadiana* heritage collection. He obtained a Degree in Music Theory at the University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia; he taught at the Teachers' College, Sremski Karlovci (1959-1963), and the State Music School in Újvidék (1964-1966). He emigrated to Canada with his family in 1967, and settled in Ottawa, where he was teaching until his retirement in 1992. He obtained an MA from Carleton University, at the Institute of Canadian Studies in Ottawa. He published music-related themes in periodicals and was one of the contributors to the *Encyclopaedia Hungarica* on Hungarian-Canadian related subjects. In 1981, he began collecting and researching the field of Hungarian folk music in Canada and later extended it to include all types of Hungarian-Canadian archival and library material. The *Hungarica Canadiana* holds many important documents: manuscripts and some 4,000 recorded Hungarian folk music pieces, tapes of oral history, photographs, films and videos dating back to the 1920's. These are available to the students of Canadian Hungarology. His collection of Hungarian-Canadian serials, close to 250 titles of original periodicals, newspapers and other publications, is the largest of its kind. The *Hungarica Canadiana* collection is still growing and has achieved noted historical significance. – B: 0917, T: 7103.

Demse, Mrs. Dávid (née Luca Antal) (Moldavia, 1897 - Sásd, 7 January 1975) – Folk singer, preserved and popularized Hungarian folk songs of Moldavia. She appeared in films and in TV programs. Ferenc (Francis) Várnai, a collector of folk songs from Pécs, recorded her songs. She received the title of Master of Folk Art. – B: 0883, 1402, T: 3240.

Demszky, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 4 August 1952 -) – Lawyer, sociologist, politician. He studied Law from 1970 to 1976, and Sociology from 1978 to 1981 at the University of Budapest. First, he was attracted by Maoism, but soon left it for “liberal ideology” and became a critic of the Kádár Government. He joined the illegal underground “democratic” opposition to the Kádár regime and he was involved in printing and publishing illegal books and a newspaper, *Szamizdats*. In 1981, he founded the *AB-Independent Publisher (AB Független Kiadó)*. In 1984, he was sentenced to a 6-month suspended prison term. He was a founding member of the *Free Democratic Party (Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége)*, then from 1994 to 2000, was its Manager, and in 2001-2002, its President. In 1994, he became a Member of Parliament and also President of the *For Budapest Foundation's Advisory Board (Budapestért Alapítvány Kuratorium)*. Since 1992, he has been Deputy President of one of the committees of the European Council. Since 1990, he has been Lord Mayor of Budapest, reelected again in 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2006, amidst opposition and criticism. His works include *Underground Lines (Földalatti vonalak)*, co-author (2000); *Recapturing Freedom (A szabadság visszahódítása)* (2001). – B: 0874, 1032; T: 7617, 7456.

Dénes, György (George) (Dániel Dusik Jr.) (Pelsőc, now Plešivec, Slovakia, 24 May 1923 - Pelsőc, 14 September 2007) – Poet, writer. He completed his high-school education at Rozsnyó (now Rožňava, Slovakia) in 1943. He was an office clerk between 1943 and 1944 and an occasional laborer at Pelsőc between 1945 and 1948. Between 1948 and 1949, he was a factory worker, laboratory attendant and payroll clerk in the

cellulose works at Őzörény (now Gemerská Horka, Slovakia). Between 1950 and 1951, he worked for the Center of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Workers' Social and Cultural Alliance (*Csehszlovákiai Magyar Dolgozók Kulturális Szövetsége – CSEMADOK*) in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). From 1951 until his retirement in 1985, he was Editor of the Hungarian section of the Czechoslovak Radio in Pozsony. He was a member of the CSEMADOK, as well as the Slovakian Writers' Federation. He wrote poems while he was a student. He was the first Hungarian poet whose work appeared in print after 1945. His poems for children were popular. He published more than 13 volumes of poetry, including *At the Foot of the Blue Mountains (Kék hegyek alatt)*, poems (1955); *The Power of Years (Évek hatalma)* poems (1966); *Above the Abyss (Mélység fölött)* poems (1972); *From Csallóköz to Bodrogek (A Csallóköztől a Bodrogekig)* anthology of poems (1977); *Fire Palace (Tűzpalota)* (1990); *Zebra Bird (Zebramadár)* juvenile poems (1991), and *Night Song of Swans (Hatrtyúk éji dala)*, poems (2003). His poems, prose, interviews and translations from the Czech and Slovakian languages are well known on the Hungarian program of the Czechoslovak Radio and in various newspapers and magazines like *Week (Hét)*; *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)*; *Sun (Nap)*, *Woman (Nő)*. He was awarded the Imre Madách Prize (1971), the Posonium Prize (2003) and the Silver Plaque of the Slovak Government (2003). György Dées is an emblematic person of the 1956 Revolution. – B: 1083, 0878, 1890, T: 7456.

Dées, János (John) (Budapest, 5 January 1930 -) – Laborer, politician. His parents settled in Hungary from Transylvania after Northern Transylvania (returned to Hungary by the Second Vienna Award in 1941) was again ceded to Romania after World War II. His childhood was spent in Kőbánya, an eastern suburb of Budapest, where he completed his high school studies in 1948-1949. Thereafter, he started working as a laborer. Between 1950 and 1953 he was in the army. In October 1956, he took an active part in the Revolution. On 30 October he was elected President of the Workers' Council of his factory where he worked and was made delegate in the Central Workers' Council of Greater Budapest. After the occupying Soviet Army put down the Revolution on 4 November, he participated in the general freedom fight against the invading Soviet forces. He was one of the initiators of the general strike of 11-12 December 1956. He was arrested in 1957 and, after having been kept in custody for several months, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on 19 August 1958. He was a prisoner in Budapest, Vác and Sátorlajújhely. He was released from prison as a result of an amnesty on 29 April 1963. He became a laborer again and took part in the work of the Democratic Opposition (DE). On 27 September 1987, he participated in the discussions at Lakitelek. He was the leading organizer of the demonstration, "For Transylvania", held on Heroes Square (*Hősök tere*) in Budapest on 27 June 1988. He is one of the founding members of the *Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Forum – MDF)* and, in 1990 he was elected Member of Parliament for the Democratic Forum. On his motion the Act of 1990/XXVIII came into force, which declared: "the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 23 October 1956" is a national day. After the 1990 "taxi-blockade", because of the powerlessness of the Government, he resigned from the MDF in protest and continued his political work as an independent. In 1994, he was not re-elected to Parliament; he is now living as a retiree, but is still active in public affairs; and since 2004, he has been writing his memoirs, entitled *His Majesty, the Hungarian Nation I (From Father to Son)*; *His*

Majesty, the Hungarian Nation II (Against the Wind), and *Our Inheritance*, speeches in parliament. – B: 0874, 1952, T: 7456.→**Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956.**

Dénes, Mihály (Michael) (Gödöllő, 7 July, 1894 - Berlin, 29 August, 1953) – Mechanical engineer. His secondary education was completed at the Mihály Vörösmarty High School, Budapest, then he studied at the Polytechnic of Budapest, where he received his Degree in Mechanical Engineering. From 1910 he worked at the Telephone Factory, Budapest, and was engaged in television experiments. On 7 June 1916, he produced a successful movie with a sound track. On 30 April 1918, he applied for a patent for a method called *Projectophon* for recording sound pictures. His method provided good quality sound tracks with 35 mm film stock, using optical sound recording and he can thus be regarded as the inventor of the sound film. His patent was published on 18 October 1922. He moved to Berlin in 1924 to work for AEG. His first practical piece of equipment, the *Telehor*, was introduced in 1928. On 8 March 1929, the Berlin-Witzleben Radio Station transmitted the first live television broadcast in the world, using his system. He established a television factory by the name of *Telehor AG*. Under Hitler's rule, he was sent to a concentration camp for hiding the persecuted. He died in 1953 of tuberculosis acquired in the concentration camp. He is listed among the world's leading scientists in the field of electronic image transmission. – B: 1279, 1031, T: 1279, 7103.

Dénes, Tibor (Nagyvárad now Oradea, Romania, 15 July 1907 - Lugano, Switzerland, 17 March 1983) – Writer, literary and theater historian. His higher studies were at the University of Pécs, where he obtained his Ph.D. in 1932. He was a contributor to the journals: *Sunrise (Napkelet)*, *Vigilia*, and the *Catholic Review*. After 1945, he taught at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. In 1951, he was arrested under false accusations and sentenced to prison. After regaining freedom he worked at the Theater of Kaposvár and Békéscsaba. In 1956, he left Hungary and settled in Geneva, later in Lugano, Switzerland where he was a librarian. His writings appeared at the *Literary Newspaper (Irodalmi Újság)*, *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár)*, *Hungarian Workshop (Magyar Műhely)*, and other Hungarian papers in the West. Beside his essays and studies he wrote books, including *Night (Éjszaka)* novel (1943); *The Stranger (Az idegen)* novel (1944); *Une pufit d'un portier d'Hotel*, short stories (1959); and *Agony (Agónia)*, novel (1971), *Our Friend Bunyák (Barátunk, Bunyák)*, novel (1977). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103

Dénes, Valéria (Budapest, 2 November 1877 - Pécs, 18 July 1915) – Painter. She studied painting in Budapest, Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania) and Paris. With her husband, Sándor (Alexander) Galimberti, she joined the *avant-garde* trend. They were its first Hungarian representatives. Her death was untimely. Her works include *Still Life with Flowers (Virágcsendélet)* (1908-1910); *Sunflower (Napraforgó)* (1913) and *Street-detail (Utcarészlet)* (1913). – B: 0883, 0924, T: 7103.

Dengezik (? - 469) – Hun leader, second son of Attila. After the death of Attila in 453, his eldest son, Ellák, became his successor; but he fell fighting against the rebelling Goth and Gepid tribes at the Battle of Nadao. The same Germanic tribes pushed out his two younger brothers Dengezik and Csaba (Irnák). Dengezik fled to the East and became ruler of the remnants of the Hun Empire extending from the lower Danube to the Don rivers. He conducted campaigns against the Goths, Gepids, and the Byzantine Empire. In 467, he and his army were trapped by the East-Romans. He managed to escape but was not so lucky in 469. This time he was ambushed again, his army massacred and he was

killed. Soon after, the East-European Hun realm disappeared. However, the Hun people continued to live on in this region. – B: 0942, 1020, T: 7103. → **Attila; Csaba Prince, Legend of.**

Denmark, Hungarians in – Prior to 1960 there were approximately 1,250 Hungarians in Denmark, including Iceland. Denmark accepted about 2,000 Hungarian refugees after the crushed Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956. Some 2 to 300 of them later emigrated to other countries, to be replaced by new arrivals from various parts of the Carpathian Basin, mainly from Transylvania (now Romania) during the final years of the Ceausescu dictatorship. In 1988, their number was estimated to be about 2,500. According to an informed estimate, in 2004, some 3,500-4,000 Hungarians lived in the country. Most of them live in the capital city, Copenhagen, but there are Hungarians in Aarhus, Esbjerg, Odense, Viborg, Aalborg and Horsens. Before 1990, there were two Hungarian organizations in Denmark: the *Hungarian Circle (Magyar Kör)* and the *Danish-Hungarian Film Club (Dán-Magyar Filmclub)* that merged with the *Hungarian-Danish Friends Society (Magyar-Dán Baráti Társaság)* after 1990. In 1989, a new society emerged, the *Danish-Hungarian/International Hamvas Club (Dán Magyar/Nemzetközi Hamvas Club)* for the propagation of Béla Hamvas' philosophy. They organize cultural events and applied art exhibitions, as well as dinners. Their newspaper is the *Island (Sziget)*, which appears twice a year. In 1998, the *National Alliance of Hungarians in Denmark (Dániai Magyarok Országos Szövetsége – DMOSZ)* was formed, with three organizations: *Duna Danish Hungarian Cultural Society (Duna Dán Magyar Kulturális Egyesület)*, *Béla Bartók Club*, and the *Kocsos Dance Ensemble (Kocsos táncegyüttes)*. There is a Hungarian local radio program that broadcasts biweekly. Being a small community, these Hungarians are well informed of their fellow compatriots who have achieved notable successes in Denmark, such as violinist, Antal (Anthony) Kontra, painter, Ilona (Helena) Ősz, TV director, Gergely (Gregory) Szabó and conductor, Tamás (Thomas) Vető. – B: 1104, 1364, 1382, T: 3240, 7103. → **Hamvas, Béla; Bartók, Béla.**

Dentumoger – Anonymus, 12th century chronicler in his work *Gesta Hungarorum* called the original home of the Hungarians *Dentumoger*. He also applied the same name to the Hungarians themselves: "*Gens Hungarorum... de gente Scythica, que per idioma suum proprium Dentumoger dicitur duxit originem*". Anonymus describes the route that leads from Dentumoger to the Carpathian Basin as follows: the River Volga, Susdal, Kiev, Vladimir and Galicia. He did not mention any migration towards the Kuban-region or the Black Sea. Quite plainly Anonymus makes the Hungarians come directly from the territory that later authors call *Magna Hungaria* or *Bascardia*. However, he did not describe the location of Dentumoger. Anonymus also mentioned that it was a tribe, and its leader gave his daughter Emese to the head of the Ugors. From their marriage was born Prince Álmos, the father of Khagan (Reigning Prince) Árpád. – B: 1478, 1133, T: 1478, 7103. → **Anonymus; Scythians; Emese; Álmos; Árpád.**

Deportations – The removal by force into concentration camps, restricted areas or abroad of people or groups the state considers undesirable, either for security or political reasons. This was a frequently used form of punishment in the ancient world by Assyrians, Babylonians, or by Rome.

(1) This has been used in modern times to remove dangerous criminals or political opponents to remote areas. In modern times, the British in South Africa built the first

concentration camps during the Boer war in 1902. Here Boer women and children were confined and died by thousands as a result of starvation and diseases.

(2) Before World War II, concentration camps were constructed by the National Socialists in Germany for political opponents. During the War, Jews were sent there first from Germany, later from the occupied countries in Europe, together with foreign political adversaries, Slavs, Gypsies, priests and prisoners of war. Special camps were designated for the mass destruction of unwanted elements. On 19 March 1944, German troops occupied Hungary and the persecution of Hungarian Jews started. Until this date, the Jews were not persecuted in Hungary, although they were somewhat restricted by the so-called Jewish laws. In the presence of Nazi occupying forces, at the direct request of German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, a new Hungarian Government was appointed. After the arrival of SS Oberguppenführer Adolf Eichman, ghettos were set up for the Jews, and their deportation to death-camps in German territories started on 15 May 1944. The Minister of the Interior of the new pro-German Government was Andor Jaross and his two deputy ministers, responsible for deportations, were László (Ladislav) Baký and László Endre. The Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie (*Magyar Királyi Csendőrség*), was under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior who, through his deputy ministers, directed some gendarmerie contingents to support Eichman in the deportation of the Jews. This began with the collection of Jews living in the countryside. When the Allied Powers opened the western front against Germany on 6 June 1944, most of the German troops were withdrawn from Hungary. Regent Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy then dismissed Jaross and his deputies, the accomplices of Eichmann, on 7 August 1944, and appointed Miklós Bonczos to be the new Minister of Interior. Bonczos immediately ordered the gendarmerie to cease giving any assistance to Eichmann; and from this time on, the gendarmerie took no part in the deportations. With this step, they saved the Jews of Budapest and those Jews who had fled there from the neighboring countries under Hitler's control. Horthy also ordered the Panzer Unit, under the command of Ferenc (Francis) Koszorús, to move from the Esztergom camp for the protection of the Jewish Getto in Budapest. Though only some of the gendarmerie units participated in the co-operation with Eichmann's commandos, Mátyás (Mathew) Rákosi, Hungary's Communist dictator took severe revenge against them through the so-called people's courts. The chief Ashkenazim rabbi of Jerusalem, who visited Budapest in 1944, issued the following statement: "*You should be glad that in East Central Europe the Hungarian Jews escaped destruction in the largest number*". Thus in Slovakia the "55 Commandos" and Tiso, the head of state; in Romania, Prime Minister Antonescu, and in Croatia, the national leader Ante Pavelic, all co-operated in the almost total destruction of the Jews, either by deportation or local executions. In 1939, 403,000 Jews lived in Hungary. Their number swelled to 700,000 during the war years by Jewish refugees from other countries, because Hungary was regarded as a relatively safe place for survival – until the Nazi occupation. At the end of the War, the number of Jews in Hungary was 280,000, including 200,000 Jews of Budapest. Civilians, church organizations, priests, pastors and neutral countries' embassies sheltered many of them.

(3) During World War II, countries on the opposite side of the war also took counter-measures against unreliable elements. For example, people with Japanese origin were sent to concentration areas in the USA and Canada. The Soviets deported a large number of people, such as Tartars, Chechens and Volga Germans to the remote eastern territories.

(4) After World War II, there were large-scale deportations or removal of various ethnic groups, though most of those involved were Germans. About 13 million Germans were forcibly deported to Germany from Czechoslovakia and Poland, and about 200,000 from Hungary. Officially there were no deportations in Romania; but many Hungarians left Northern Transylvania before and after Romanian occupation. In Yugoslavia, some 40-50 thousand ethnic Hungarians were massacred by Tito's partisans in former Southern Hungary (*Délvidék*) in the fall of 1944 and the spring of 1945. In these regions the number of ethnic minorities declined considerably after World War II. The ominous "Beneš Decrees", announced by president Beneš, on 5 April 1945 in Czechoslovakia, declared all Germans and Hungarians "collective war criminals" in the so called "Košice Program". The Czechoslovak Government intended to deport the 700,000-strong Hungarian ethnic minority from Czechoslovakia, mainly from southern Slovakia, from their ancestral homeland, the same way as they removed 3.3 million Sudeten Germans; but Allied Powers rejected this policy against Hungarians. After all, Hungary did not wage war against that country. Instead, the so-called "population exchange agreement" was signed on 13 July 1947 between Czechoslovakia and Hungary at Pöstyén (*Piešťany*). They managed to expel altogether about 120,000 ethnic Hungarians from southern Slovakia to Hungary, including 57,109, who were forcibly relocated, and 50,000 were transported to the Sudetenland for forced labor on the abandoned German farms. In the population exchange program only 37,696 Slovaks moved voluntarily from Hungary to Slovakia. However, population exchange soon came to a halt, because there were not enough Slovakian volunteers in Hungary for this repatriation program. Hungarians left in Slovakia 15,700 houses, the Slovaks left in Hungary 4,400 houses. The left behind lands' ratio was 10:1 in favor of Slovakia. From Carpatho-Ukraine, annexed to the Soviet Union after World War II, more than 40,000 Hungarian civilians – men and women – were taken to the Soviet Union to forced labor. After Hungary was occupied by the Soviet Army in 1945, of the some 800,000 civilians taken to forced labor in the Soviet Union, only a fragment returned.

(5) After the nationalization of the entire school system, including denominational schools by the Communist regime of Hungary, the arrest and internal deportation of monks and nuns started in 1950. At that time there were 23 male monastic orders with 2,582 monks, and 40 nunneries with 8,956 nuns, altogether 63 monastic orders with 11,538 members. The arrest and deportation of monks had taken place in two phases. The first was carried out on the nights of 7 and 9 June 1950, when 3,200 monks and 600-700 nuns were deported from the Yugoslav border area and from the surroundings of Szentgotthárd, near the western border. The second deportation took place on the night of 18 June. This time 2,000 monks and nuns were deported from Budapest to the countryside. The deportees were relocated to existing ecclesiastical buildings in Central Hungary where they were under virtual house arrest and were not allowed to leave their mandatory residences.

(6) In Communist-ruled Hungary, internal deportations of "class-alien" citizens into remote internment areas began on the night of 20-21 June 1951. This action was preceded by an announcement of the Ministry of the Interior on 17 June 1951, regarding the deportation of the members of the "former exploiting and ruling classes" from Budapest. The first night, the tarpaulin-covered trucks stopped at about 1,000 addresses, delivering an order to the head of families, instructing them to be ready to leave within 24 hours. In

later days the deportees were not given even 24 hours; they had to get dressed and go to the waiting trucks while being harassed by machine-gun toting secret policemen of the ÁVH (*Államvédelmi Hivatal*, the State Defense Authority, Secret Police). The order to leave always came at night. It was during those months that the so-called “bell-fright” took hold of the population of Budapest because everybody was frightened that their own doorbell might ring the next night. The deportation orders specified 500 kg of luggage for the head of families, and 250 kg for each family member; but the trucks down the street only accepted 30 kg per person. Their apartments were expropriated for “community purposes”. Though officially the deportation order applied only to residents of Budapest, the policy in fact affected several larger cities in the country. Altogether some 10,000 Hungarians, including families with women, children, and even grandparents, suffered deportation to forced internment camps. Their properties, including houses, lands, animals and tools were confiscated. They were deported in closed box cars to the eastern part of the country: east of the River Tisza (*Tiszántúl*, *Trans-Tisza region including the Hortobágy*) to work on collective or state farms for 12-14 hours daily for only 10% of the wages prescribed for the type of work. Their accommodation was in empty stables, granaries, warehouses and sometimes in tents. Some of them were housed on private farms but were not much better off. Armed police, who made no exceptions for the sick, the women, children or the elderly, took the interned to work. Because of overwork, poor nutrition, lack of medical care, the cold and the uncertain future, many died or committed suicide. On 26 July 1953, the Council of Ministers, in its order of 1034/1953, ended the deportations and the internments. The survivors were released in August and September. According to official statements, these deportations, conducted without trial or court order, affected about 30,000 “undesirable elements of the exploiting classes” but an objective estimate puts the figure closer to 100,000. – B: 1230, 1231, 1020, 7103, T: 7665.→**Hitler, Adolf; Jaross, Andor; Horthy, Miklós; Koszorús, Ferenc; Gendarmerie, Royal Hungarian; Rákosi, Mátyás; Benes Decrees; Atrocities against Hungarians; Farmer of Larger Lands; Forced Labor Service; Jews in Hungary; State Security Police.**

Dér, Endre (Andrew) (Békéscsaba, 7 July 1922 – Szeged ?, 21 May 1204) – Writer, journalist, Lutheran theologian, pastor. His higher studies were at the Lutheran Theological Academy of Sopron (1941-1945) and at the Teachers College, Szeged, where he obtained a diploma in Hungarian Literature in 1946. Between 1945 and 1950, he served as a Lutheran Pastor and worked for the *Hungarian Youth Democratic Alliance* (*Magyar Demokratikus Ifjúsági Szövetség – MADISZ*). From 1953 to 1963, he was a librarian at the University of Szeged, and Secretary of the Writers Alliance, Szeged. In the meantime, he edited the gazette *University of Szeged* (*Szegedi Egyetem*). He was a contributor and columnist for the literary review, *Tisza-region* (*Tiszatáj*) (1965-1970), and Chief Contributor to the literary periodical, *New Aurora* (*Új Auróra*) (1981-1983). From 1983 on, he was a free-lance writer and translator from Czech and Slovak literature. His works include *The First Trial* (*Az első próba*) novel (1955); *Marika*, play (1960); *Tornado*, novel (1989); *Danger Zone* (*Veszélyzóna*) novel (1993), and *Flourishing Years* (*Viruló évek*) memoirs (2000). He is recipient of a number of prizes, including the Attila József Prize (1956), the Prize of the City of Szeged (1972), and the Commemorative Medal of Szeged (1997). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Déri, Miksa (Max) (Bács, 26 November 1854 - Merano, Italy, 3 March 1938) –

Mechanical engineer, inventor. He was an engineer at Ganz and Partner Electrical Works, Austria, later on, its Director. As the associate of Károly (Charles) Zipernowszky, he solved the parallel connection of transformers. As an associate of Otto Titusz Bláthy, he constructed a compounded synchronized machine of self-induction, and also worked out an electric motor, bearing his name. Among his numerous inventions particularly noted was an improved version of the structure of direct current turbo dynamos. He was one of the outstanding Hungarian pioneers of electrical engineering. – B: 0878, 0883, 1230, T: 7456.→**Zipernowszky, Károly; Bláthy, Ottó Titusz.**

Déri Motor – A special type electric motor with double-brush system of single-phase current with repulsing commutator, invented by Miksa (Max) Déri in 1903-1904. It is known by his name worldwide. – B: 1138, T: 7456.→**Déri, Miksa.**

Derkovits, Gyula (Julius) (Szombathely, 13 April, 1894 - Budapest, 18 June, 1934) – Painter, graphic artist. He learnt cabinetmaking in his father's workshop. Early in his life, he began drawing; later a sign-painter taught him how to paint. As a result of serving in World War I, his left arm became paralyzed. From 1916 he lived in Budapest. In 1917 his drawings were exhibited in the editorial office of the journal *Today (Ma)*. In Károly Kernstok's free school he mastered the art of painting and copper engraving. Between 1916 and 1918, he produced mainly pencil and tint drawings. The exhibition of his collected works was in Belvedere in 1922, which concluded his first phase as an artist. Between 1923 and 1926, while he lived in Vienna, he became acquainted with the leftist émigrés, and joined the Austrian Communist Party. During this phase in his career the influence of the German expressionist painters can be felt. In 1925 he exhibited his painting *Fugitives (Menekülők)*; in 1927 he organized an exhibition in the Ernst Museum, Budapest. In 1928-1929, he intensively took part in the illegal activities of the Communist Party, his flat serving as a meeting place. His most important graphic work was finished at this time: a series of wood engravings, e.g. "1514", inspired by Dózsa's Peasant Revolt. In 1931, he turned his Dózsa engravings into copper engraving. The final phase of his art is represented in the works: *Orders (Végzés)* (1930); *Sleeper (Alvó)* (1932); *Execution (Kivégzés)* (1932); *By the Railroads (Vasút mentén)* (1932), and *Mother (Anyá)* (1934). His satirical tintdrawing of 1930 was a criticism of the bourgeois society. In his last years, he created a quite individual method of expression by combining a strict composition with lyric scenes and inspired portrayal. Privation and illness contributed to his early death at the age 40. Memorial exhibitions of his works were organized in the Ernst Museum in 1934, in the Metropolitan Gallery in 1928, and in the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest, in 1954. His works were also shown in Venice and Amsterdam. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize posthumously in 1948. – B: 0883, 0934, T: 7456.→**Kernstok, Károly; Dózsa, György.**

Déryné (Mrs. Déry) (Róza Széppataki) (Rose) (Schenbach-Schekenbach) (Jászberény, 24 December 1793 - Miskolc, 29 September 1872) – Actress. She was Hungary's first opera singer and the most beloved artist of the vaudeville period. She learned acting from Mrs. Murányi, and singing from Gáspár Pacha. While studying German in Budapest she met several Hungarian actors. In 1810 she received a contract at the second Hungarian theater company playing in the Hacker Hotel. In 1813 she married her acting colleague István (Stephen) Déry, whom she divorced soon after. After the dissolution of the company in Pest in 1815, she performed in the cities of Eger and Miskolc as a member of the

Transdanubian theater company of Dávid Kilényi. She also went to Pozsony (now



Bratislava, Slovakia) and Komárom with him. In 1821 she received a contract in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and as a guest artist, where she was a great success. She was also a success in Pest. In 1823 she again went to Kolozsvár, where the establishment and subsequent flourishing of the Opera of Kolozsvár is connected with her name. During 1828-1837 she enjoyed the golden age of her popularity at Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). In 1837 she received a contract from the National Theater of Pest; but the critics declared her acting old fashioned and overly sweet. Depressed, she returned to the countryside and performed in Kassa, Kolozsvár and Debrecen, as well as in smaller Transylvanian cities. Her

earlier popularity had greatly diminished. She returned to Pest and accepted less important roles at the National Theater. In 1847 she left the stage and retired to her sister in Miskolc. In 1868 she once more appeared on stage. Then she wrote her memoir that is still the most important source material of early Hungarian acting. As all actors of the age, she performed in every role. She won her greatest successes as a soubrette singer. Her famous roles were Marcsa in Hirschfeld-Lang's *Fairy Castle in the Hungarian Motherland* (*Tündérkastély Magyarhonban*); Pamina in Mozart's *Magic Flute*, Amenaïda in Rossini's *Tancredi* and Rosina in Rossini's *Barber of Seville*. Her charming personality often inspired Hungarian writers and artists. Ferenc (Francis) Herczeg wrote a drama about her entitled *Darling Young Lady* (*Drága Ifiasszony*); Imre (Emeric) Balassa wrote a romantic biography: *Life of an Actress of Old* (*Egy régi színésznő élete*). Her life story was also made into a film in 1951. Her best-known portrait depicts her in *Our Country's Artist* (*Honművész*) as Liszli in the *Little Rose of the Alps* (*Alpesi rózsácska*). Miklós (Nicholas) Ligeti's sculpture of her was destroyed during the siege of Budapest in World War II. – B: 0872, 0883, 1445, T: 7684.→**Herczeg, Ferenc; Ligeti, Miklós; Staud, Géza.**

Déry, Tibor (pen-name Tibor Dániel) (Budapest, 18 October 1894 - Budapest, 18 August 1977) – Writer, literary translator. After completing his studies at the Academy of Commerce, Budapest, he served as a clerk until 1918. He wrote short novels and poems, became member of the Communist Party, and in 1919 he became a member of the Writers' Directorate. He lived in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany and France, and finally returned to Hungary in 1926, to become one of the editors of the journal *Document* (*Dokumentum*). He then returned to Vienna. After returning again to Hungary, he earned his living from literary translations. After World War II, he rejoined the Communist Party and became a board member of the Hungarian Writers Association. In July 1956, Déry openly criticized the Communist Party leadership and was ousted from the Party. As he was member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Writers Association during the Revolution of 1956, he was sentenced to nine years in prison, but was granted amnesty in 1962. His writings include *Unfinished Judgment* (*Befejezetlen ítélet*) novel

(1947); *Answer*, vols. i-ii (*Felelet, I, II*) novels (1950-1952); *Mr. A.G. in X* (*G.A. úr X-ben*), a critical novel about the Communist society (1964), and *There is no Judgement* (*Itélet nincs*), autobiographic novel (1968). His short writings were edited and published by Ferenc (Francis) Botka. He received a number of prizes, including the Baumgarten Prize (1947) and the Kossuth Prize (1948). – B: 0881, 0878, 0874, 0877 1257, T: 7103.

Dés, László (Ladislás) (Budapest, 9 January 1954 -) – Jazz-musician, composer. His musical studies were at the Zoltán Kodály music school, Budapest (1960-1968), piano studies (1963-1971), then clarinet studies at the Béla Bartók Music Conservatory (1971-1973). Finally he studied the saxophone at the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music (1973-1976). He has been active in musical life since 1974. In 1979 he formed his own ensemble, named *Dimenzió*, performed in Hungary and abroad for nine years, and produced records including *Dimenzió I* (1980), *Dimenzio II* (1987). In 1987, he formed the *Trio Stendhalt* with Ferenc Snétberger and Kornél Horváth, achieving great popularity all over the world by performing in concerts and making records, such as *Trio Stendhal I* (1989) and *The Bests of Stendhal* (1988). He is also well known as a soloist, played pop-music as well, and composed music, such as film-music pieces, musicals, songs and pop-music. His film-music pieces include *Pirates* (*Kalózok*), *Glass-tiger* (*Üvegtigris*) and the *Book of the Jungle* (*Dzsungel könyve*). From 1993 he worked as an instrumental soloist (soprano saxophone), performing contemporary music with orchestras. In 2003, he formed a new ensemble and toured across the county with their album entitled *Street-music* (*Utcazene*). His latest production is the *Contemporary Gregorian* ensemble. László Dés is appreciated both by his audiences and critics. As a soloist he has received a number of awards and prizes at jazz-festivals from San Sebastian to Karlovy Vary, including the Best Soloist Prize (1976, 1985, 1986), the Critics' Prize (1981), the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1991), the Golden Giraffe Prize (2001), and the Kossuth Prize (2007). – B: 0878, 1649, T: 7103.

Desericzky, József Ince (Ince Deseridicius) (Alsódiós, 25 March 1702 - Vác, 16 November 1763) – Historian. As a Piarist monk he taught at Győr, later was sent to the Piarist monastery in Rome. Here, after long contemplation he wrote his five-volume study on the origin and ancestors of the Hungarians (*De initiis ac maioribus Hungarorum commentaria*) (Buda and Pest, 1748-1760). György (George) Pray strongly criticized his work and this resulted in a sharp controversy between the two monks. Pope Benedict XIV used his knowledge and sent him to a diplomatic mission to Bucharest, but the Patriarch thwarted it. On his return to Hungary he became the Abbot of the Piarist monastery of Vác. Here, he wrote the history of the Bishopric of Vác. – B: 0883, 0945, T: 3240.→**Pray, György**.

Dessewffy, Count Arisztid (Csákány, ? June 1802 - Arad, 6 October 1849) – General of the National Defense Force of the 1848-1849 War of Independence against Austria, and one of the thirteen martyred generals executed by the Austrians on 6 October 1849 at Fort Arad. His family belonged to the modestly wealthy nobility. He served until 1839 in the Imperial Army as a captain until his retirement. In 1848, he reported for service in the new Hungarian National Defense Army, formed under the banner of County Sáros. Soon he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, then to colonel. In 1849, he defeated the Austrian contingent of Colonel Collaredo at Kompolt. Dessewffy's regiment had the lion's share in the victory of the Battle of Tarcsl. He was promoted to general on 1 June 1849. After

the loss of the Battle of Temesvár, he intended to lead his contingent at Orsova across the River Danube to Turkey but, at Karánsebes, the Imperial general promised him immunity if he would surrender and, on this promise, his corps laid down their arms on 19 August 1849. The Austrian General Haynau sentenced him to death by hanging but, by clemency, he was allowed to die by facing the firing squad. Streets bear his name. – B: 0883, 1075, T: 3233.→**Freedom Figh of 1948-1849; Haynau, Baron Julius Freiherr von; Arad, Martyrs of.**

Detre, László (1) (Ladislav) (Nagysurány, 19 October 1874 - New York, NY, USA, 7 May 1939) – Immunologist. He received his Medical Degree in 1905 from the Medical School of the University of Budapest. First, he worked as an anatomist in Budapest, thereafter he worked in Vienna, and at the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Upon his return to Budapest, he became the Head of the Jenner-Pasteur Laboratory. In 1919 he founded his own serum-producing institute and was its president. When it was amalgamated into the Philaxia Serum Ltd in 1933, he emigrated to the United States. Here he taught at the Medical School of the University of Georgetown, later he worked as Department Head at the National Health Institute. His field of research was immunology. Among his discoveries are the so-called antigen-theory and leukotoxin-theory. He also worked out a differentiating method between human and bovine tuberculosis. He wrote the first Hungarian monograph on the doctrine of practical immunity. – B: 0883, 1496, T: 7103.

Detre, László (2) (Ladislav) (Szombathely, 10 April 1906 - Budapest, 15 October 1974) – Astronomer. He graduated from the University of Budapest. From 1929 he was an assistant at the Institute of Astronomy of Svábhegy, Budapest, and later became director of the same Institute, renamed as the Astronomical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From the early 1930s' he studied the RR Lyrae-type short-period, inconstant stars, collected invaluable observational material of their period changes and arrived at fundamental conclusions. He was President of the Inconstant Star's Committee of the International Astronomical Union from 1970 to 1973. In the early 1970s' he proved that one period of the RR Lyrae type stars corresponds to the sun's magnetic cycle. Observation of the inconstant stars is still one of the chief areas of research of the Institute in Budapest, as well as of the Observatory of Piszkestető. He worked as a university professor from 1964 on, and published numerous scientific papers and studies. A prize bears his name. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7674.→**Astronomy in Hungary.**

Detsi Codex – A Codex written between 1609 and 1613 in the village of Decs, County of Tolna by István (Stephen) Detsi, preacher and songwriter. Some of the 45 songs are 16th century religious songs, otherwise the Codex contains quite a number of historical songs; some of them known only from this work. Its content of historical song material, covering the beginning of the 17th century, is considered significant. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Detsi, István; Codex Literature.**

Detsi, István (Stephen) (? - 1613) – Preacher and songwriter. He was a teacher and a preacher in different Transdanubian (*Dunántúl*) villages, including Decs. He probably wrote here the Detsi-Codex, originating between 1609 and 1613. His two songs were included in it, while three of his hymns are in the Szentes Hymnbook. – B: 1050, 1257, T: 3240.→**Detsi Codex.**

Déva, Csángós of – The Szeklers of Bukovina settled in the County of Hunyad and became known as Csángós. Between 1888 and 1892 about 2,000 of them moved from

Bukovina to Déva (now Deva, Romania), in 1892 to Vajdahunyad (now Hunedoara), in 1910 to Déva again, and to Csernakeresztúr (now Cristur, Romania), and Sztrigyszentgyörgy (now Streisangeorgiu, Romania). The newcomers formed their distinct *Csángó* settlements beside these towns. For a long time, they farmed their land, and later became workers at the industrial sites of Vajdahunyad. Their long isolation enabled them to retain the ancient characteristics of their folk culture and language. The area is in Romania since 1920. – B: 1134, T: 3240.→**Csángó.**

Dévai Bíró, Mátyás (Matthias) (ca 1500 - 1545) – Lutheran reformer. He studied at Krakow (1523-1525) and Wittenberg (1529-1531). From 1527 he was a chaplain of the Boldogkő Castle. During his stay in Wittenberg, he was a guest of Martin Luther and Philip Melanchton, and became a member of their table society. On his return to Hungary, he worked in Buda, then in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). Due to his reformer doctrines, he was imprisoned for several years at Likava, Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), Vienna and Buda; in 1533, Johannes Faber, Bishop of Vienna, received him for questioning. From 1535, he worked under the auspices of Tamás (Thomas) Nádasdy in Sárvár. After another trip to Germany, he returned to Sárvár, where János (John) Sylvester was his partner. From 1539, he was Court chaplain of Péter Perényi; and from 1540, he was a schoolmaster at Szikszó; from 1541 to 1543, he again stayed in Wittenberg, where he acted as Melanchton's mediator regarding the Lord's Supper. He took part in Lord Supper disputes several times in Hungary. The reformers of Wittenberg always defended him. He was probably the author of the doctrines laid down by the Council of Erdőd of 1545 but, due to his death, he was unable to sign it. Already his contemporaries called him the "Hungarian Luther". His main works include his 52 reformer's theses (polemics in Latin). In his paper on the sleeping saints he stated that "*the saints cannot be asked for help, as they live only with respect to God but regarding us they are asleep*"; he wrote his primer, *Orthographia Ungarica* and his "Catechism" (1538). – B: 0883, 1050, 1257, T: 7456.→**Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hungary; Sylvester, János; Abádi, Benedek; Nádasdy, Baron Tamás; Perényi, Péter.**

Dévai Nagy, Kamilla (Budapest, 17 February 1950 -) – Singer, performing artist, composer and teacher. Her higher studies were at the Béla Bartók Music School, Budapest, where she studied singing with Olga Sík (1975). Her career started in 1968, when she won a TV folksong competition. She became soloist of the *Rajkó Orchestra* (1970-1973), then became an itinerant singer and became well known worldwide: Berlin (1973); USA (1975), where she performed 97 concerts within 105 days; Montreal Olympics (1976); Cuba (1978); many places in Europe, Lebanon, Ecuador, Venezuela, China, Korea, Syria, North America and Australia (1971-1978). She sings in 34 languages. Between 1983 and 1995, she was a soloist at the *Honvéd Ensemble*. From 1991 to 1995, she gave monthly performances on the Hungarian Radio and taught guitar-artists at the Erzsébet Szőnyi Music School, at Törökbálint (1994-1996). In 1996, she opened her Chronicler Singer School that is the first singer-guitarist school in Europe. Her recordings include *I Lit a Candle (Gyújtottam gyertyát)* (1980); *Slow-Walking Seasons (Ballagó évszakok)* (1989); *Singing Waters (Daloló vizek)* (1995), and *Chronicler Song on Love (Krónikásének a szeretetről)* (1998). Her book's title is *Poem-Consolation (Versvígasz)*. Her name is in the Guinness Book of Records as one who can sing in 34 languages (1995). There is a *Chronicler's Life Foundation (Krónikásének Alapítvány)* in Budapest. Among others, she received the title Performer of the Year

(1980), the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Prize (1987), the Small Cross of Merit of Republic of Hungary (1993), the Kazinczy Prize (2001), and she received the Chevalier of Hungarian Culture title. – B: 0874, 1505, T: 7103.→**Dance House Movement.**

Devecseri, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 27 February 1917 - Budapest, 31 July 1971) – Poet, literary translator. He graduated from the Reformed College of Budapest, and attended the University of Budapest, where he received a Degree as a teacher of Greek and Latin. He wrote his doctoral thesis on *The Artistic Awareness in the Poetry of Callimachus* (*A művészi tudatosság Kalimachos költészetében*). His first volume of poetry, written jointly with Gábor Karinthy, was published at the age of 15. In 1938, he published, as part of the Officina Publishers, bilingual classics series, the translation of the complete works of Catullus, followed by the translations of the works of Plautus, Plato, Herodotus and Aristophanes. From 1946-1948, he was Director of the Greek Institute of the University of Budapest, and from 1949-1951 Secretary-General of the Hungarian Writers' Association (*Magyar Írók Szövetsége*). During these years he also published poems, studies, anthologies and translations in various journals. His translations of Homer's *Odyssey* (1947) and the *Iliad* (1952) are considered most noteworthy. He translated into Hungarian nearly 1,000 poems, dramas and novels of 89 writers. He also wrote numerous books, several volumes of poetry and bibliographies including *Spreading Light* (*Terjed a fény*); *Future's Mirror* (*Jövendő tükre*) poems (1954); *The Naked Goddess and the Blind Future Teller* (*A meztelen istennő és a vak jövendőmondó*) novel (1972), and *Collected Poems* (*Összegyűjtött versek*) (1974). He was a recipient of the Baumgarten Award (1939), the Attila József Prize (1952) and the Kossuth Prize (1953). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7617.

Dévény Castle (now Devin, Northern Hungary, *Felvidék*, Slovakia) – Castle built on an 80-meter high limestone cliff on the River Danube, across from Hainburg (originally called Hunvár). The Celts had a fort on the cliff that was later fortified by the Romans to guard the famous Amber Road from the Baltic region to Rome. The first wooden beam castle on this site was built by the Avars around 568 AD. There is a written reference to a fenced fortress in the Almanac of Fulda in 864 AD. A strong stone castle was built later in the Árpád era (896-1301). The besieging Turkish army in 1683 was unable to take it. First, it was the property of the Crown, later it was given to the Pálffy family. The castle was habitable until the beginning of the 19th century; but in 1809, the French army destroyed it; only some walls and the tower remained. In the former courtyard a monument was erected on 18 July 1896, in the year of the millennium, commemorating the Hungarian statehood, to honor Reigning Prince Árpád, leader of the Hungarians. There was a bronze statue of a soldier from the Árpád era on top of a pillar. The Czechs destroyed it in 1920, after the Versailles-Trianon Dictated Peace Treaty ceded Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*) to them. – B: 0942, T: 7663.→**Árpád; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Dezséri, László (Ladislav) (Budapest, 18 February 1914 - Budapest, 8 November 1977) – Lutheran Bishop, writer, journalist. He earned a Ph.D. in Theology in 1936, at the Sopron-based Lutheran Theology Department of the University of Pécs. From 1950 to 1956, he served as Bishop of the Southern Lutheran District of Hungary. He published his first book in 1941. During the 1956 Revolution he resigned from his post in the Church and joined the staff of the domestic political broadcasting section of the Hungarian Radio. He did much for the development of broadcasting in Hungary and for

the improvement of documentary programming. He was also Member of Parliament (1958-1962) and Secretary-General of the National Peace Committee (1962-1966). As a member of the World Peace Committee he attended the meetings of the Committee, and those of the Inter-Parliamentarian World Union. He published writings on various subjects. During his ecclesiastical service he commenced the ideologization of his Church; later, as a broadcaster, he even criticized it. His works include *Spirit and Free People*, ed. (*Lélek és szabad nép, szerk.*), *Lutheran poems* (1941); *The Oslo Report (Oslói riport)* (1948); *Weekend Notes (Hétféjei jegyzetek)* (1977), and *In the Name of Reason (Az értelem nevében)* (1963). – B: 0883, 1506, T: 7617.→**Ordass, Lajos; Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hungary.**

Dialects, Hungarian – Historically evolved variations of the Hungarian language, restricted to certain smaller regions. Divisions of traditional language regions in the Carpathian Basin are: (1) Western, (2) Transdanubian (*Dunántúl*), (3) Central plains, (4) Tisza River region, (5) The Palóc or North-Western (6) North-Eastern, (7) Mezőség or beyond the Királyhágó, (8) Szekler. Separated from the last one is the Csángó dialect in Transcarpathian Moldavia, and the language of the diaspora in Bukovina. In these dialect regions there are several vernaculars, some of them disappearing as a consequence of general language-development. Between 1949 and 1969, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences compiled a work in six volumes entitled: *Atlas of the Hungarian Dialects (A Magyar Nyelvjárások Atlasza)*, complete with maps that give a comprehensive picture for examining this question. Zoltán Simon and his task force used the data of this Atlas to determine the separation of each dialect by computer examination. They chose 100 well-known ancient Hungarian words and scrutinized their pronunciation in 395 Hungarian villages. On the basis of the completed examination they prepared the world's first complex computer-made dialect map. – B: 1138, T: 7669.→**Hungarian Language; Finno-Ugrian Language Affinity; Finno-Ugric Language Relation; Hun-Hungarian Language; Etruscan-Hungarian Linguistic Relationship; Hungarian Language, Opinions on.**

Dienes, Pál (Paul) (Tokaj, 24 November 1882 - London, UK, 23 March 1952) – Mathematician, philosopher, poet. His secondary studies were at the Reformed College, Debrecen. He studied Mathematics and Physics at the University of Budapest and obtained a doctorate there in 1905, and then a second doctorate from the University of Paris (Sorbonne). There he became acquainted with Hadamard and Picard, representatives of French mathematics. In Budapest he taught at the High School of District X (*Tisztviselőtelep*); and in 1912 he became a close friend of poet, Mihály Babits. He was a member of the leftist Galilei Circle; and during the Council (Soviet) Republic of 1919, he was involved in politics; after its fall he had to escape to Vienna. With the help of his former professor, Hadamard, he received a teaching position at the University of Aberystwyth, Wales, UK, in 1921, and later at the University of Swansea, Wales. Since 1928, he was a professor at the Birbeck College, London. He retired in 1948. He wrote poems in his last years. He researched the theory of complex variables at the Budapest University of Science in 1917. He was also interested in geometry and infinite matrices. His new mathematical ideas were published in 47 papers. His works include a monograph on Taylor series, *An Introduction to the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable* (1931, 1937); *Leçons sur les singularités des fonctions analytiques* (1913); *The logic of Algebra* (1938), and *Logical and Mathematical Ideas of Leibniz (Leibniz logikái*

és matematikai eszméi) (1917). His poems were published under the title *The Maiden and the Unicorn* (1954) representing his views on mathematics, philosophy and music. – B: 0872, 0883, T: 7103.→**Babits, Mihály**.

Dienes, Valéria (Geiger) (Szekszárd, 25 May 1879 - Budapest, 8 June 1978) – Dancing teacher, philosopher. Her higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where she studied Mathematics and Physics (1904-1905) and earned a doctoral degree in Philosophy, Esthetics and Mathematics. During her university years she studied Piano and Composition at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. Her essays in psychology and philosophy appeared in the newspapers of Budapest. She went to Paris with her husband and was impressed by the philosophy of Henri Bergson. Under the influence of the famous dancer Isadora Duncan, she became interested in the art of dancing and formed her own system of eurythmics she named *Orchestrics* (*Orkesztrika*). In Budapest, she opened the Orchestric School in 1915. In 1919, she emigrated to Austria and taught in Vienna. After a while, she moved to Paris, and became a co-worker of Duncan. In 1923, she returned to Hungary and managed her school until 1944. Some of her dancing dramas were performed on stage. She was the sole translator of Bergson's works. She was elected member of the St. Thomas Aquinas Philosophical Society (1927). The Hungarian Television made a documentary film about her (1977). Her works include *On Psychology of Musical Work and its Impact* (*A zenei alkotás és hatás lélektanáról*) (1906); *Basic Thoughts of Bergson's Philosophy* (*Bergson filozófiájának alapgondolatai*) (1929), and *The Main Problems of Symbolics* (*A szimbolika fő problémái*) (1974). She translated from the works of *Hume, Descartes, Locke, Berkeley and Teilhard de Chardin*. She received the Baumgarten Prize (1934). A German School in Szekszárd bears her name. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Diesel Engine Railway Traction – The first Diesel engines ready for service were made in 1897, bringing about international successes; but, because of their bulkiness and great weight, they were employed only in factories and electric power stations. Only later on were they built into ships. György (George) Jendrassik constructed a lightweight, fast running engine of which the first few pieces were made with single and double cylinders; the four- and six-cylinder four-stroke versions were developed later without compression and with mixing chamber. The first six-cylinder Jendrassik motor was installed into a rail-coach in 1928. Somewhat later, they were used in those motorized trains, which enjoyed great popularity worldwide. The Ganz Works, Budapest exported a whole series of these Diesel trains to Argentina, the Balkan countries, Egypt, India, Poland, Spain, the Soviet Union and Uruguay. The whole set of carriages is heated by the secondary heating water of the engine. Those sets delivered to the Soviet Union ran trouble-free for more than 40 years, despite the exceptionally adverse track conditions and unusually rough operational circumstances. With the use of the Jendrassik motors the Hungarian railway industry earned great merits on a world scale in the modernization of railway services. – B: 1226, 1020, T: 7456.→**Jendrassik, György**.

Diesel Feeding Pump – Diesel engines of high speed working with a new system involving a feeding pump. It was invented by the engineer Artur Kravits. Its novel aspect is the special shape of the camshaft and regulation by choke. This solution quickly spread all over the world and was in use for twenty-five years. – B: 1226, T: 7456.

Di Francesco, Amedeo (Naples, 1952 ? -) – Italian linguist. He is the incumbent of the

Chair of Hungarian Studies of the Eastern European University Institute in Naples, director of the Italian Inter-University Centre for Hungarian Studies. He has been professor of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the University of Naples since 1978, as head of department of the Department of Hungarian Language and Culture. His main field of research is Hungarian Renaissance literature, especially the poetry of Bálint Balassi, but he has published pioneering studies on the works of Miklós Oláh, János Rimay, Miklós Zrínyi and the epic poets, too. He devotes special attention to the study of Italian-Hungarian relations, and many of his publications analyze modern Hungarian literary phenomena. Professor di Francesco has been a member of the International Association of Hungarian Philology since it was founded, and served as president of the Association between 1996 and 2006. He greatly contributed to the organization of the Hungarology World Congress in 1996 in Rome, and in 2006 in Debrecen. His works include *L'eredità classica in Italia e Ungheria fra trado Medioevo e primo Rinascimento* (*The classical heritage in Italy and Hungary traded between the Middle Ages and early Renaissance*) (2001), *Ungheria letteraria: un viaggio nella intertestualite danubiana* (*Hungarian literary intertextuality: a trip on the Danube*) (2004), and *Mitografia letteraria ungherese* (*Hungarian literary mythography*) (2008). He is editing the volumes on 19th-20th century Hungarian poetry in series published by Parnaso Publishers. – B: 7617, T: 7617.→**Oláh, Miklós; Rimay, János; Zrínyi, Count Miklós (2).**

Dinnyés, József (Joseph) (Szeged, 4 August 1948 -) – Composer, singer-guitarist. He started his singing career in 1963. In 1966, he founded the short-lived *Angels* (*Angyalok*) orchestra in Szeged. Since 1966, he is an itinerant musician, visiting Hungarian communities, performing songs to lyrics by well- or lesser-known poets, as well as his own works, including psalms of the Reformed Church. He is also a recording artist. His works include *Without Limits* (*Határtalanul*) (1985); *Pain and Defiance* (*Kín és dac*) (1991); *This Was not Blown Away by the Wind* (*Ezt nem fújta el a szél*) (1992), and *With Unbroken Faith* (*Töretlen hittel*) (2000). His output is more than 16 CDs and 14 tapes with folk-ballads, psalms, and songs. He also published his *Book of My Songs* (*Dalaim könyve*) in 1988. He was made the Cavalier of Hungarian Culture (*A Magyar kultúra lovagja*) in 2001. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

Dinnyés, Lajos (Louis) (Alsódabas, 16 April 1901 - Budapest, 3 May 1961) – Politician. He studied at the Agricultural College, Keszthely, where he obtained a diploma in 1927. Then he went on a study trip. From 1930, he was a member of the Independent Smallholder's Party, and was a Member of Parliament from 1931 to 1939. He was against the ultra-right policies, the political approach to Germany, and the anti-Semitic laws. During World War II, he did not participate in politics but worked in a food company. He was conscripted into the army, went underground after the German occupation of Hungary, on 19 March 1944, and participated in the anti-German resistance movement. After 1945, he resumed his political activities. From 14 March to 4 September 1947, he served as Minister of Defense. When Prime Minister Ferenc (Francis) Nagy was forced into emigration, Dinnyés was nominated by the Communist Party and was appointed Prime Minister on 31 May 1947. He served until 10 December 1948. He was President of the National Council of Planning as well. During his mandate, the banks, major industries and ecclesiastical schools were nationalized; the severe Paris Peace Treaty (10 February 1947), was ratified; the first Five-Year-Plan was accepted, and a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed with the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Poland. From

1948, he was Director of the National Agricultural Library. In 1954, he became a member of the Peoples Front's Council. In 1958, he was the Vice-President of the Parliament. After 1945 as a politician he served the Communist's political designs. Once he bitterly remarked: "What kind of a country is that where I can be Prime Minister." – B: 0883, 1112, 1314, T: 7103.→**World War II; Nagy, Ferenc; Paris Peace Treaty; Five-Year Plan.**

Diós, István (Stephen) (Szombathely, 8 June 1943 -) – Roman Catholic priest. He completed his high school studies at Pannonhalma in 1961, and studied Theology first at the Seminary of Győr (1961-1964), then at the Central Seminary, Budapest (1964-1967). He was ordained in 1966, earned a doctoral degree in Rome in 1967, and studied at the *Academia Alfonsiana*, specializing in Ethics. In 1969, he returned to teaching at the Seminary of Győr and worked at various ecclesiastical libraries while serving as auxiliary priest. From 1980, he served as Editor-in-Chief for the *Hungarian Catholic Lexicon* volumes (*Magyar Katolikus Lexikon*) (1993). He was director of the national office in the preparation for the visit of Pope John Paul II to Hungary in 1991. He edited the *Directory of the Hungarian Catholic Church (A Magyar Katolikus Egyház címtára)*. He was an official translator of papal documents (encyclical letters, bulls, instructions, etc.) and other theological works into Hungarian. – B: 0945, T: 7103.→**Roman Catholic Church in Hungary.**

Diószegi, Sámuel (Debrecen, 5 January 1761 - Debrecen, 2 August 1813) – Minister of the Reformed Church, botanist. He completed his theological studies at the Reformed College, Debrecen, and was a teacher at Hajdúböszörmény in 1784. After working as an assistant teacher in Kecskemét, he studied Natural Sciences at the University of Göttingen, Germany. He was Parish Minister in Hajdúnánás (1789), Hajdúböszörmény (1793), and in Debrecen (1803). He became Dean in 1809, and later was Chief Notary of the Church District. He popularized Linné's system of classification in the country and developed the medical nomenclature in Hungarian. His works include *The Hungarian Herbal Book (Magyar Fűvészkönyv)* (1807); *Medical Herbal Book (Orvosi Fűvészkönyv)* (1813), and *Alphabet (Ábécé)* (1810). He also wrote some theological books. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Reformed College of Debrecen; Reformed Church in Hungary.**

Diószegi, Vilmos (William) (Budapest, 2 May 1923 - Budapest, 22 July 1972) – Ethnographer, orientalist. His higher studies were completed at the University of Budapest (1946). He was an assistant professor at the Inner-Asian Institute (1944-1947); co-worker at the Ethnographic Museum till 1963. From 1963 until his death he was Scientific Chief Contributor to the Ethnographic Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His main field of research was the beliefs of the ancient Hungarians prior to their Carpathian settlement period. He paid great attention to Shamanism. He went on five study trips to Asia. He founded the unique *Shaman-belief Archive* in Budapest. He also researched the folk-belief characteristics of ethnic groups, such as the Palóc, Szeklers in Bukovina, and Hungarians in Moldavia. His studies appeared in Hungarian and foreign periodicals and books. His major works include *Memories of Shamanism in Hungarian Folk Culture (A sámánhit emlékei a magyar népi műveltségben)* (1958); *Shamanism* (1962), and *Beliefs of the Pagan Hungarians (A pogány magyarok hitvilága)* (1967). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Diploma Leopoldina – The document issued by Emperor and King Lipót I (Leopold)

(1654-1705) for Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) in 1690, accepted by the Transylvanian National Assembly on 20 January 1691. In it, the Emperor guaranteed Transylvania certain liberties, especially the rights of the four recognized denominations and their freedom of worship (Roman Catholic, Reformed, Lutheran and Unitarian), as well as, enacted by law, the *Tripartitum* (the Hungarian Codex of Laws) in Transylvania. He assured that the formerly granted rights would be kept, native subjects would be appointed to civil service, and the Governor would reside in Transylvania and would not raise taxes. The diploma appeared to be a genuine document issued by the king, one that would assure Transylvania's independent development. However, history proved it that Transylvania's independence ceased; the affairs of Transylvania were managed by a court chancellery with a head office in Vienna, acting on the authority of the Emperor and completely separate from the affairs of Hungary. – B: 1078, 1244, T: 7668.→**Right to Resist; Bethlen, Count Miklós; Tripartitum.**

Disciples, Dignity of the – This Codex under the full title *Booklet Dealing with Dignity of the Saint Disciples* was written in 1521. The 32 letters contain sermon-like scholastically written teachings about the greater heavenly worthiness of the apostles or the saints. The first example of Hungarian hexameter is documented here and also contains the first references to Dante, Plato and Demosthenes. – B: 1150, 1020, T: 7666.→**Codex Literature.**

Dispersed Hungarians, Number of – The dispersion of Hungarians began with the Ottoman Turkish occupation of the middle one-third of the country, as early as 1526. It continued after the crushed freedom fights and lost wars, including Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly's uprising (1687); Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II's Freedom Fight (1711); Lajos (Louis) Kossuth's War of Independence (1848); after World War I, after World War II, after the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, and after the collapse of the Communist system in 1989. At the turn of the millenium the number of Hungarians was llows: (1) Estimates in the separated territories (separated in 1920 and in 1947) at the turn of the millenia: in the Southern Land (*Délvidék*: now Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia) 380,000; in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now Romania) 2,000,000; in the Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia) 600,000; in Sub-Carpathia (*Kárpátalja* or Ruthenia, now Ukraine) 183,000; in Western Hungary (Austria) 5,000. In total: 3,168.000. (2) The number of Hungarians in the Western European countries, in the Americas and in the Transoceanic countries are: Argentina 40,000; Australia/New Zealand 50,000; Austria 39,000; Belgium 14,000; Brazil 70,000; Canada 270,000; Denmark 2,000; France 15,000; Germany 50,000; Great Britain 15,000; Holland 10,000; Italy 10,000; Israel 200,000; Norway 5,000; Sweden 20,000; Switzerland 15,000; United States of America 1,540,000; the smaller countries of South America 5,000; other countries in Europe 10,000. In diaspora the total are 2,350,000. (3) Based on the 2001 census and on conservative estimates, in 2003 the number of Hungarians is as follows: in Hungary 10,152,000; in the separated territories 3,168,000; in the diaspora 2,350,000; in total 15,670,000. – B: 7103, 1104, T: 7301.→**Hungarians; Freedom Fights; Trianon Peace Treaty; Paris Peace Treaty; Atrocities against Hungarians.**

Dispossessed Goods – They include confiscation, dispossession and expropriation of properties of the occupied country by the military or state personnel of the conquering state, during actual war or warlike military conflict and their forcible removal from its

territory. According to international legal practices the perpetrator is obligated to return the same. The Treaty of Paris of 1947 instructed the search and retrieval of goods taken by the German army from Hungary, during World War II. It similarly obligated Hungary to return valuables, seized by Hungarian army officials or private persons, from the territory of the Soviet Union. However, this Treaty made no mention of the need to return goods seized and looted by the victorious Allies during or after the war from Hungary. Between June and August of 1946, a governmental mission traveled to the USA and the United Kingdom. The US government agreed to the return of Hungarian industrial equipment, transport vehicles, art treasures and other valuables including the gold bullion of the Hungarian National Bank that had been transported to the West. On 6 August 1946, about 32 tons of the Hungarian National Bank's gold arrived in Budapest, followed by the rest of the valuables. However, the bulk of these valuables was not unloaded but was re-directed to the Soviet Union. – B: 1231, 1138, T: 7661. → **Gold Train**.

Distaff – A spinning tool used to lay the hemp and linen yarn. Distaffs were usually richly decorated; they were carved rather than painted. Most of these carved distaffs were presented as tokens of love to girls. The distaff is named *talpas* (for its foot) in the region between the Danube and Tisza Rivers, while in the territory east of the Tisza River it is called distaff on foot (*gyalogrokka*). – B: 1078, 1134, T: 3240.

Divald, Kornél (Cornel) (Eperjes, now Prešov, Slovakia, 21 May 1872 - Budapest, 23 March 1931) – Art historian, writer. He prepared to be a physician but instead he became an art critic and contributor to the *Hungarian Review* (*Magyar Szemle*); *Hungarian Industrial Art* (*Magyar Iparűvészet*) and other periodicals. Primarily he researched Northern Hungary (Felvidék, now Slovakia) and the medieval remnants of Buda. His first publications have important resource value. His literary works were written under the pen name György (George) Tarczai. His works include *The Architectural Memories of the Renaissance of Northern Hungary* (*A felső-magyarországi renaissance építészet emlékei*) (1900); *Sárospatak Castle* (*A sárospataki vár*) (1902); *Artistic Memories of Hungary* (*Magyarország művészeti emlékei*) (1927, also in English); *Old Hungarian Art* (1931), and *Hungarian Legends* (*Magyar legendák*) (1914). He was corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1911). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103

“Divide et Impera” (Latin “divide and rule”) – A governing policy used even by the ancient Romans as one of the successful political methods to turn their enemies and oppressed peoples against each other. The Habsburg Monarchy adopted and used this idea in its multi-national empire to strengthen its power and rule over them. To the occupied Italian territories, they sent Hungarian military. At the same time, they stationed foreign soldiers in Hungary. Beginning with Emperor Lipót II (Leopold, 1790-1792), this principle became a governing tool of the emperors who continually instigated the different nationalities in Hungary to fight against each other, fueled their ambitions to become independent, and they enticed them against each other. They organized the Serbs, escaping from the Turks, to settle in southern Hungary and engaged them in a fight against the Rákóczi Freedom Fight (1703-1711). They even promised them an independent territory. In 1790, to counter the Hungarian Parliament, they organized a separate Serbian Congress in Temesvár (now Timișoara, Romania), where Schmidfeld, an Imperial Commissioner, forced the Serbs by threat to demand separate governing powers and territorial independence. At the 1790-1791 parliamentary session in

Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), Innocentius Klein, Bishop of Balázsfalva, disclosed the content of the *Supplex libellus Valachorum*, the demands for independence of Wallachians (Romanians) to the Austrian Government Commissioner, who fully agreed with the text of the petition addressed to the Monarch, and promised to support it. This eventually led to Romanian rule over Transylvania (*Erdély*) in 1920. – B: 1138, 1131, T: 7668.→**Daco-Roman Continuity, Theory of; Vlachs.**

Dobai, István (Stephen) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 1 May 1924 -) – Lawyer. He studied Law and Political Economy at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), graduating in 1947. Later, he obtained a Ph.D. in International Law and worked as a demonstrator until the Communist system took full control. Thereafter, he worked as a laborer in the administrative field of various branches of economic life. During the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight he was asked by the leaders of the Hungarian minority of Transylvania (*Erdély*, in Romania), to draft a memorandum to submit to the United Nations, to solve the problem of Transylvania, alongside the issue of the Hungarian Revolution, waiting to be treated there. As a result, he was sentenced for treason and to forced labor for life; was captive for seven and a half years. He was freed in 1964, but was never rehabilitated. His friends were also severely punished. After 1990, he worked as the warden of the Reformed Church District of Transylvania. He is a founding member of the *Imitatio Christi Colloquium*. His research fields are: social theory and history of culture, in which he did some significant work. He is also carrying out valuable scientific work in the theory of law, in the field of national minorities and in canon law. A number of his studies were published in Transylvania and other countries, sometimes under a pseudonym. His books include *Gesta Hominum* (1993); *Reflections on History*, vols. i, ii (*Tünődések a történelemről, I, II*) (2005), and *Transitory Szilágyság*, part of the inner plateau of Transylvania (*Mulandó Szilágyság*) (2007). – B: 0875, 1613, T: 7456.

Dobay, József (Joseph) (Erzsébetváros, 16 April 1820 - Pétermező, 22 June 1898) – Military officer in the War of Independence (1848-1849). He took an active part in the siege of Szenttamás, and later in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), under General Bem, who promoted him to colonel. He was the commander of all the *Honvéd* (Home Guard) regiments around Kőhalom. While badly outnumbered by the invading Russian forces, he fought with the remnants of the Szekler regiments at Bánffyhyunad, on 16-17 August 1849, surrendering only at Zsibó on 24 August. The court martial at Arad sentenced him to death by hanging; but the pressure of European public opinion forced the Emperor to reduce the sentence, first to fourteen, later to seven, then to two years of prison that he spent in the fortress of Olmütz. Released from prison, he settled down at his farm in Pétermező. In 1860 he became a colonel of the *Honvéd* regiment and finally reached the rank of lieutenant general in 1880. – B: 1078, T: 7682.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Dobay, Péter (Pécs, 19 November 1948 -) – Computer scientist, economist. His higher studies were at the Attila József University, Szeged where he studied Mathematics and Physics (1967-1972). He is one of the founders of the Department of Informatics at the University of Szeged, where he is Professor and Department Head. He went to the USA in 1990 and 1997 respectively, on a Soros and a Fulbright scholarship. He is President of the János (John) Neumann Computer Science Society of County Baranya. His field of

research is traffic-informatics, office and business management. His main works include *The Office* (*Az iroda*) (1997) and *Business Information Management* (*Vállalati információ-menedzsment*) (1998). He was named Educator of the Year in 1992 and Best Teacher of the Year in 1999. – B: 0874, 1498, T: 7103.

Doberdo – Located on the Slovenian-Italian border, it is an area of karstic plateau, the southernmost extension of the Alps, adjacent to the village of the same name, north of the Adriatic Sea and east of the River Isonzo. It was the site of twelve bitterly fought battles between Italian and Hungarian armies during World War I that demanded considerable sacrifices on both sides. In the 6th battle the Italians gained some territories; but in the 12th they gave up their previous gains. At the top of Monte St. Michele, they built a monument with an inscription. Its translation says: “*On this peak, Italians and Hungarians, heroically fighting, became brothers in death. July, 1915- August, 1916*”. In the area, there are more than 100 military cemeteries and tens of thousands of soldiers' graves, both in the Slovenian and Italian territories. There is a Doberdo Street in Budapest. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7668.

Dobi, István (Stephen) (Ószöny, 31 December 1898 - Budapest, 24 November 1968) – Politician. His education amounted to six years of elementary school. During the short-lived Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic (1919), he was a soldier, was captured and sent to internment camp. Upon return to his village, he was placed under police surveillance. From the early 1920s, he was a member of the National Union of Earthwork Laborers. In 1930 he was the founding President of the Szöny branch of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party, from 1943 president of the Earthwork Laborers' branch. In 1936 he became member of the Independent Smallholders' Party. In 1944, he participated in the Resistance Movement and was conscripted into the army, became a prisoner of war, and returned home in the summer of 1945. Prior to 1945, he already had close connections with left wing politicians. He was a Member of Parliament from July 1945 until his death. He was Minister of Agriculture from February to November 1946, and from April to December 1948. From 1 June 1947 he was President of the Independent Smallholders' Party and the Editor-in-Chief of the *Little Newspaper* (*Kisújság*). Under his leadership, his party did not resist the complete Communist takeover and consequently it declined. After the removal of the Dinnyés Government he became Prime Minister of Hungary from 10 December 1948 until 14 August 1952. Between 14 August 1952 and 14 April 1967, he was President of the Presidium, i.e. Head of State and later on, until the end of his life, a member of the Presidium. On 7 November 1956, he unlawfully relieved the Imre Nagy Cabinet of its office and appointed the Kádár Government; joined the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (*Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt – MSZMP*) and became a member of the Party and a member of its Central Committee (*Központi Bizottság – KB*). His books are: *The Future of Peasantry is the Cooperative* (*A parasztság jövője a szövetkezet*) (1955); *Socialist Agriculture – Rich Peasant Life* (*Szocialista mezőgazdaság - gazdag parasztelelet*) (1958), and *Confession and History, vols. i-ii* (*Vallomás és történelem, I, II*), autobiography (1962). – B: 0883, 0879, 1112, T: 7456.→**Dinnyés, Lajos; Nagy, Imre; Kádár, János.**

Dobó, István (Stephen) (ca. 1500 - Szered, 1572) – Military officer. He came from an untitled noble family. He became a national hero as the heroic defender of Fort Eger against the Ottoman Turkish army in 1552. From 12 September to 18 October, he

successfully defended Fort Eger with only 2,000 soldiers and some peasants against the siege of the combined Turkish forces of the Grand Vizier Achmet and Pasha Ali of Buda. Dobó repelled the siege and saved the “key to the gate” to Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia). His victory was significant for military as well as moral reasons. Emperor Ferdinand I awarded Dobó with the forts of Déva and Szamosújvár (now Deva and Gherla, Romania). In 1553, he became Voivode of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). In 1556, when Transylvania became an independent principality, Queen Izabella arrested him but soon he regained his freedom. This time Emperor Ferdinand I gave him many large estates in Northern Hungary as compensation and appointed him Captain of Fort of Léva (now Levice, Slovakia). In 1566, when Sultan Suleiman and his army reached Vienna, he moved his forces to the city’s defense. He was accused of siding with Prince János Zsigmond (John Sigismund), ruler of Transylvania. Emperor Miksa I (Maximilian) arrested Dobó, together with his relative János (John) Balassi in 1569, but he was cleared and freed in 1572, the year of his death. His name was immortalized in the youth novel *Eclipse of the Crescent Moon* (*Egri csillagok*), by renowned novelist Géza Gárdonyi. The statue of Dobó stands on the main square of Eger, a High School and the Castle Museum bear his name, as well as some other schools and streets – B: 0883, 1122, T: 7670.→**Eger; Isabella, Queen; János I, King; Gárdonyi, Géza.**

Dobos, C. József (Joseph) (Pest, 18 January 1847 - Budapest, 10 October 1924) – Pastry chef, inventor of the famous Dobos layered cake (*Dobostorta*). According to family traditions, one of his ancestors was the chef of Reigning Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II (1676-1735). He opened a delicatessen store in Budapest. There he sold 60 varieties of cheeses and a selection of imported delicacies. One of his inventions was a clock that projected its dialed face on the sidewalk in front of his store. In this store he made and started to sell the layered torte named after him. Among his published literary works are: *The Hungarian-French Cookbook* (*Magyar-francia szakácskönyv*) (1881), now considered a classic, also *Curiosa der Küche* (1909), *Geheimnis für Frauen* (1912). The Dobos cake and a High School bear his name. – B: 0883, 1499, T: 7680.

Dobos, Károly (Charles) (Szolnok, 8 December 1902 - Budapest, 16 January 2004) – Minister of the Reformed Church. He completed his high school studies in his hometown Szolnok (1921), studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest (1921-1923), then continued it at Dayton, Ohio and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA, and obtained the BDiv and MTheol degrees. In the meantime, he served Hungarian Reformed Congregations in the neighborhood. He was Secretary of the YMCA (*Young Men’s Christian Association*; in Hungary: *Keresztyén Ifjúsági Egyesület – KIE*), Budapest, (1927-1933); Youth-Minister of the Reformed General Convent, Budapest (1933-1938); Minister of the Fásor Reformed Congregation, Budapest, (1938-1952). He rescued persecuted persons and Jews during World War II, among them Péter Veres, the renowned writer and politician. Due to his help to people deported by the Communist authorities from Budapest, he was posted to Szank, a remote congregation. In Mórícgát, a diaspora of Szank, he built a church. Finally, he was allowed to be the minister of the Pesthidegkút congregation (1964-1978). As a retired minister, he organized the Hungarian Leprosy Mission (*Magyar Lepramisszió*), with some 200 volunteers. They sent aids and gifts to some 40 leper settlements and hospitals in 12 countries of Africa and Asia. He was the leader of the International Leprosy Mission in Hungary. His

writings from the years of his deportation were published in a book entitled: *On the Bread of Elijah (Illés kenyeren)*, edited by Miklya, L. Mónika (2006). He was awarded the Yad Vashem Prize and received an Honorary Doctorate from the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest in 1989, and the András Fáy Prize. There was a thanksgiving service on his 100th birthday on 8 December 2002 in Budapest. – B: 0910, T: 7103.→**Christian Youth Association.**

Dobos, László (Ladislav) (Királyhelmec, now Kráľovský Chlmec, Slovakia, 28 October 1930 -) – Hungarian writer, politician in Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia). He studied at the Teacher Training College, Sárospatak and received a diploma in History and Hungarian Literature. He was Founder and Editor of the *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)* in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) (1968-1973); Director of the *Madách Publisher (Madách Könykiadó)* (1958-1967); President of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Society (1968-1971); Minister without Portfolio of the Slovak Government (1960-1970); M.P of the Co-existence Party (*Együttélés Párt*) from 1990; a member of Presidium of the World Federation of Hungarians (1992-2000). His main field of interest focuses on the difficult life of the Hungarian ethnic minority in the former Czechoslovakia. His major literary works include *The Stars were Far Away (Messze voltak a csillagok)* (1963); *Drifters (Földönfutók)* (1967, 1989); *Snow Blanket (Hólepedő)* (1979); *In the Current (Sodrásban)* (1984); *With Your Permission, (Engedelmével)*, stories (1994); *Our Truths (Igazságaink)* (2000), and *Creative Struggle (Teremtő küzdelem)* (2000). He received a number of prizes and awards, including the Star Order of Merit with Golden Wreath of the Republic of Hungary (1990), Gábor Bethlen Prize (1991), the Kossuth Prize (1994), the Pribina Cross (2003), and the Pro Probate Prize (2010). – B: 0874, 0878, 0879, 0877, 1257, 1551, T: 7103.

Dobozy, Imre (Emeric) (Vál, 30 October 1917 - Budapest, 23 September 1982) – Writer. Between 1936 and 1942, he worked as a clerk and was conscripted into the army during World War II. Later on, he was a partizan. After the War he became a Communist Party Secretary. From 1947 to 1959, he was a journalist at the dailies: *Free Land (Szabad Föld)*, the *Free Nation (Szabad Nép)* and the *Peoples' Liberty (Népszabadság)*. From 1961 to 1963, he was Editor-in-Chief of the literary review, *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*. Between 1959 and 1973, he worked at the Writers' Association as Secretary, then General Secretary, and finally as President. He published novels, stories and plays. His main works include *Two World Wars (Két világháború)* study (1947); *Túrkeve*, sociography (1951); *The Weapons Spoke (A fegyverek beszéltek)* novel (1955); *Yesterday (Tegnap)* filmscript (1959); *A Day in Paradise (Egy nap a paradicsomban)* TV film (1967), and *The Spring Has Arrived (Eljött a tavasz)* drama (1968). He received, among others, the Attila József Prize (1952, 1954) and the Kossuth Prize (1959). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Dobra Clan – Well-known members of this ancient family were elevated to nobility in 1256 from serfdom, by the support and consent of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus) in 1475. Presumably the Ipp, Érkeserű and Fráter de Bélmező families descended from this clan. – B: 0942, T: 7685.

Döbrente Codex – A valuable Hungarian literary record from 1508, containing psalms, the Song of Songs, the Book of Job, some evangelical pieces and epistles. It has 262 letters, copied by Gergely (Gregory) Halábori Dobos, a diocesan monk of Eger. Earlier, it

was kept in the library of the Bishop of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania), later it was transferred to the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 0942, 1150, T: 3240.→**Székelyudvarhely Codex; Codex Literature.**

Döbrentei, Gábor (*hőgyészi*) (Gabriel) (Somlósztölcs, 1 December 1785 - Buda, 29 March 1851) – Poet, literary translator. He studied at Pápa, Sopron and abroad. He was a member and clerk of the *Society of Hungarian Students* (*Magyar Diákok Társasága*), (1808-1805). His first poems were published by the Society. He studied at various universities abroad, during which time he learned French, Italian and English. In 1806 he was a private tutor in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), and became acquainted with some of the literary leaders of Transylvania. Between 1813 and 1818, he founded and edited the literary journal *Transylvanian Museum* (*Erdélyi Múzeum*). In Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures, Romania) he read Law and became a judge in the County of Hunyad. In 1820, he moved to Pest, where he became acquainted with Count István (Stephen) Széchenyi, and helped to organize the Hungarian Society of Scientists. His works include *Pali and Minka Learn to Read* (*Pali és Minka olvasni tanul*) (1829); *Masterpieces of Shakespeare* (*Shakespeare remekei*) translations (1830), and *Hussar Songs* (*Huszárdalok*) (1847). He was one of the founders of juvenile literature in Hungary. – B: 0883, 0932, 1257, T: 7103.→**Széchenyi, Count István.**

Döbrentei, Kornél (Cornel) (Pestszentimre, 3 November 1946 -) – Writer, poet, journalist. After completing his high school studies, he became an unskilled worker, later a storekeeper. He was a sailor from 1966, and a journalist from 1971. In 1991, he became a literary columnist and editor for the periodical, *Credit* (*Hitel*). His lyrics are emotional, and he follows Ferenc (Francis) Juhász and László (Ladislás) Nagy. His works include *In the Sign of Scorpio* (*A skorpió jegyében*) poems (1972); *Leap Year* (*Szökőév*) poems (1979); *Lakitelek* (1966), and *Bird Palace* (*Madárpalota*) (1999). He was awarded the Attila József Prize (1991), the Kölcsey Prize (1994), the Officer Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994) and the Balassi Memorial Sword (1998). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Juhász, Ferenc; Nagy, László.**

Döbrössy, Lajos (Louis) (Komárom, 29 August 1906 - Miskolc, 5 January 1992) – Minister of the Reformed Church, missionary. He attended high school in his hometown and Győr. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Pápa (1924-1928), then in Vienna, Tübingen and Bethel. He was the National Secretary of the *Pro Christo Student Association*, Budapest (1929-1930); later he worked as a hospital chaplain, Budapest, (1930-1938). He was a missionary among the Turks and Muslims at Sumen, Bulgaria in 1938. He had to leave, due to the outbreak of World War II. He was an assistant minister in Budapest (1939-1940), Parish minister in Szombathely (1940-1955), then in Tata (1955-1975). He wrote some 80 articles in church papers, mainly on foreign missions. His *Job Commentary* is outstanding (1981). – B: 0910, T: 7103.

Dobsina Coalition – *Carolina Resolutio* (1731) of King Károly III (Charles) regulated the number of Lutheran Church superintendents empowered to exercise their mandate. Superintendent György (George) Ambrózy and his followers endeavored to incorporate the free royal towns in Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*, now in Slovakia) into the Lutheran District of Tisza. After a long struggle, an agreement was reached on 11 January 1743 at Dobsina, which, under the title *Coalition*, was signed during the first days of May. Later the deanships of Kishont and Szepes were added. After electing Károly (Charles) Máday

Superintendent on 23 July 1863, at the meeting at Gölnicbánya (now Gelnica, Slovakia) the Coalition was dissolved. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7682.→**Carolina Resolutio.**

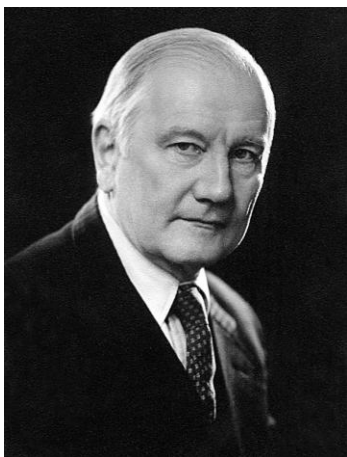
Dobsina Ice Caves – One of the most beautiful natural formations in Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia), at 463 m, near the northwestern outskirts of the town of Dobsina (Dobšiná) in the valley of the Stratená Range, on the northern side of Mount Dúcsa. It is near the western edge of the Gömör-Szepes Ore Mountain (Spišské-Gemerske Rudohorie), the innermost component of the Western Carpathians. It was discovered on 15 July 1870, when Jenő (Eugene) Ruffini mining engineer, Nándor (Ferdinand) Fehér, medical doctor, Gusztáv (Gus) Lang, army lieutenant, and Endre (Andrew) Méga, city councilor, entered what was called from the very earliest times ‘the ice hole’. The exploration was fast and professional and the world-famous ice caverns were discovered. In 1871, an ice festival was held in the great hall, and in 1886, electricity was installed. The cavern soon became famous; and since their discovery, many well-known specialists visited it. The names of the discoverers are displayed at the entrance on a plaque. In terms of size and beauty, the ice caverns of Dobsina occupy first place among the known ice caves in the world. In their interior, there are pit-like chambers and corridors containing huge amounts of permanent ice masses, frozen onto each other. These ice formations display several remarkably beautiful shapes, in a variety of color combinations. The great hall is 120 m long, 25-60 m wide and 12 m high. The extent of the caverns is almost 9,000 square meters of that 7,000 are covered with ice. The caverns originated about 5,000 to 7,500 years ago, by an interior collapse of rocks and the cold interior air did not allow the warmer air to flow in from the outside. The ice layers are 30-40 meters thick and weigh more than 1,000 million kilograms. The caverns favor the formation of ice, because their temperature falls to -8°C in winter and reaches only $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ in summer. The water of the melting ice in the summer has an outlet through a deep-lying, narrow opening at the foot of Mount Dúcsa. – B: 1068, 1078, 7456, T: 7680, 7456.

Doctrine of the Holy Crown→Crown, Doctrine of the Holy.

Dóczy, József (Joseph) (Miskolc, 11 May 1863 - Budapest, January 1913) – Songwriter. He studied Law in Debrecen and Budapest, was a self-taught musician who served as a secretary treasurer at Debrecen, Temesvár (now Timisoara, Romania), and Nagyvárad (now Carei, Romania). His many song compositions, such as *The Whooping Crane Flies Away* (*Darumadár útnak indul*); *There is Not One Pretty Girl in the Village* (*A faluban nincsen szép lány*); *The Rose Bush is Filled with Blooms* (*Tele van a csipkebokor virággal*), and *My Little Cottage with Thatched Roof* (*Nádfedeles kis házikóm*), some are still sung. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7684.

Dohnányi, Ernő (Ernst von Dohnányi) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 27 July 1877 - New York, NY, USA, 9 February 1960) – Piano virtuoso, composer, conductor and music educator. He studied at the Music Academy of Budapest. Early in his life he was noted as a composer, although he started his career as a piano performer in 1899. From 1905, he was a piano instructor at the Music Academy of Berlin, where he focused mainly on German classics – especially Brahms. Between 1916 and 1919, he was a professor of piano at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, becoming its Director in 1919. Between 1919 and 1944, he was conductor of the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra and conducted the orchestra on several European tours. From

1925 to 1927 he traveled to the USA, and performed as a pianist, educator, composer and conductor. In the 1940s and 1950s, he was mainly composing and conducting. After World War II, he moved to Vienna, then to Argentina in 1948, where he became President of the Academy of Music at Tucuman. In 1949, he settled in Florida and managed the Music Department of the University of Florida. His elegant compositional style and refined musical taste made him the leading post-Romantic composer, known Europe-wide. The peak of his piano recitals was pieces of Schubert, Schuman, and especially Brahms, his model, and even Bartók and Kodály. In addition, he also played Beethoven's 32 piano sonatas and the five piano concertos in a series of ten concerts. At the turn of the century, he emerged from the romantic generation



of artists as a composer. However, he followed the romantic inspirational approach in music and was not much influenced by the heritage of Hungarian folkmusic. He divided his career between composing, conducting, teaching and piano playing. His compositions include *Piano Concerto in E minor, Op.5*; *Passacaglia*; three *String Quartets*; three *Symphonies*; *Symphonic Minutes* (Op. 36)(1933); *Ruralia Hungarica* Op. 32 (1924); *Suite for Piano*, and later an *Orchestral Suite*; *Serenade for String Trio* Op.10; also operas: *Tante Simone* (*Simone néni*) (1912); *Voivode's Tower* (*A vajda tornya*) (1922); *The Tenor* (*A tenor*) (1929); *Sacred Torch* (*Szent fáklya*) pantomime (1934), and operettas such as *Der Schleider der Pierrette* (*The Veil of Pierette, Pieretta fátyla*) (1910); *Variations on a Nursery Song*, Op.25, for piano and orchestra; *Rhapsodies*, Op. 11, No. 3 in C, and *Grand Mass of Szeged* (*Szegedi nagymise*) (1930). – B: 0883, 1178, 1445, T: 7684.→**Bartók, Béla; Kodály Zoltán; Lajtha, László; Dohnányi, Kristóf; Cziffra, György; Nyíregyházi, Ervin.**

Dohnányi, Kristóf (Christoph von) (Berlin, 28 September 1929 -) – Conductor. He began his studies of the piano at the age of 5. Though he studied Law in Munich, he decided after the War to devote himself entirely to music. His most important teacher was his grandfather, the composer Ernst von Dohnányi. He studied under him at the Florida State University. His career began when Sir George Solti called him to the Frankfurt Opera in 1953, where he finally became orchestral conductor. From 1978 to 1984, he served as Principal Conductor and General Manager of the Hamburg State Opera. He was a regular guest at the Salzburg Festival, and he led the Vienna Philharmonic in several new productions. He conducted such orchestras as the Berlin Philharmonic, Concertgebouw Amsterdam, New York Philharmonic and Israel Philharmonic Orchestras. He appeared in major international opera houses such as the Metropolitan Opera, New York, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, La Scala, Milan and the Vienna State Opera. In 1984, he was appointed Music Director of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, and soon he and the Cleveland Orchestra became one of the great musical teams in the late 20th century and turned into the most recorded orchestra in the USA. Cleveland University gave him an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. His father, Dr. Hans von Dohnányi (1 January 1902 - 8 April 1945), played a leading role in the German resistance during World War II; he also played a major role in the planning of the September 1938 and October 1939 coup attempts and later the Gestapo hanged him. –

B: 1081, T: 7456.→**Dohnányi, Ernő; Solti, Sir George.**

Domanovszky, Endre (Andrew) (Budapest, 23 January 1907 - Budapest, 15 May 1974) – Painter. He was student of Oszkár (Oscar) Glatz at the Academy of Fine Arts, Budapest (1926-1932). He had a successful debut in 1929. He built his art on the heritage of the Italian Renaissance. The impressions of his Far East journey also influenced his art. He also painted still life. After World War II, he excelled with his murals. He was appointed Professor of the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest in 1945. He made some tapestries and mosaics as well. His works include *Daughter of Jairus (Jairus leánya): Furnacemen (Olvasztárok)*; *Lady in Yellow Dress (Sárgaruhás nő)*, *Nude (Akt)*; *Fruit-picking (Gyümölcszedés)* mosaic, and *Horses (Lovak)*, tapestry. He exhibited at the Venice Biennale (1958) and in Budapest (1959, 1971). He is regarded as a representative of the “Socialist Realism” trend that dominated the world of art in Eastern European countries, including Hungary, between 1948 and 1989. In a Communist country, painters were expected to depict the harmonious life of workers and peasants. His murals and frescos represented this new direction of art. He was recipient of the Munkácsy Prize (1952), the Kossuth Prize (1953, 1956), the title of Meritorious Artist (1960), and the title of Outstanding Artist (1963). – B: 0872, 1105, T: 7103.→**Glatz, Oszkár.**

Dominican Codex – A manuscript about the life-story of Saint Dominic, written in 1517, known as the *Legend of Dominic*. It contains an important source of ancient Hungarian use of words, as well as other significant contributions. It mentions the name of Blessed Pál (Paul) Magyar, who settled the Dominicans in Hungary, and also refers to a miracle that happened in Székesfehérvár. A nun, Lea Ráskai, made a copy of the original manuscript. The whereabouts of some of the pages is still unknown. The 108 extant leaves are held in the Széchényi National Library in Budapest. – B: 1150, T: 3240.→**Codex Literature; Ráskai, Lea; Magyar, Pál, Blessed O.P.**

Dominican Order (Hungarian: *Domonkosok*; Latin: *Ordo Fratrum Praedicatorum*, *OP*, *Ordo Sancti Dominici*, *OSD*) – It was founded exclusively for preaching and teaching in a mendicant order of friars of apostolic work. Their founder, St Dominic (1170-1221) was drawn materially to simplicity and poverty, and spiritually to learning and knowledge. Evangelizing in poverty, walking on foot, he started by converting among the heretic Albigenses of Provencal in France, sent there by Pope Innocent III. He remained among them from 1205 to 1215, and in 1215 he was given premises in Toulouse. In 1218, Pope Honorius III gave permission to Dominic to transform his “holy preaching” mission into an Order, and this became the Dominican Order, also known as Black Friars, Preacher Friars, or Jacobins. Their rules were drawn up in 1220-1221. Their habit was black and white. Their convents were established all over Western Europe in the course of the 13th century. Their first house in Oxford, England was also established in the 13th century.

In 1221, *Paulus Hungarus* was sent from Bologna to evangelize in Eastern Europe. This became their Hungarian province with convents in a number of towns by 1241, among them in Pest, Győr, Esztergom, Patak (now Sárospatak), Pécs, Beszterce, Szeben, and Zágráb. There was also evangelizing among the Cumanians (*Kunok*). By 1277, there were 30 convents in Hungary, organized in 5 administrative districts: Pannonia, Slavonia, the area north of the Danube in present-time Slovakia, Transylvania and Dalmatia. In the 14th century, new convents were founded in Komárom, Szeged, Gara, Kolozsvár,

Temesvár, Szászsebes and Brassó (now Cluj-Napoca, Timisoara, Sebeş, Braşov respectively, in Romania). During the Ottoman Turkish occupation (1526-1690), and the Reformation period of the 16th century, the Dominican monasteries perished completely. The Order started to revive in the 18th century: in 1704 there were 20 convents in the Hungarian-Austrian province, and despite Joseph II's (1781-1790) abolition decree, four convents survived in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), Sopron, Szombathely and Vasvár. The Provincial's seat became Budapest early in the 20th century, and the independent Hungarian province was established in 1938, with five convents by 1950: Vasvár, Sopron, Szombathely, Kassa (now Kosice, Slovakia) and Budapest, with 85 members. In 1990, there were 6,749 member friars in 666 convents. In Hungary there were also the *Domnican Tertiaries* (Latin: *Tertius Ordo S. Dominici –TOSD; Ordo Sancti Dominici – OSD*). In 1940, they had, beside their cloisters, 1520 members. – B: 0945, 1871, 1926, T: 7456. → **Paulus Hungarus, Saint; Religious Orders, Roman Catholic; Pázmány Péter Catholic University; Catholic Church in Hungary.**

Domján, Edit (Budapest, 25 December 1932 - Budapest, 26 December 1972) – Actress. She completed her higher studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art (1954). She joined the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) in Szeged, in 1954. From 1960, she worked at the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi Színház*), Budapest. From 1963, she worked with the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest, and from 1964 until her death, she was member of the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest. Her humor and lyrical personality made her excellent in both comedies and dramas. Her major roles include Anja in Chechov's *Cherry Garden* (*Cseresznyés kert*) (1956); Puck and Titania in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* (*Szentiványéji álom*) (1960, 1966); Natasha in Gorky's *Night Asylum* (*Éjjeli menedékhely*) (1968); Tóth Hermin in Szomory's *Hermelin* (1969), and Celiméne in Molière's *The Misanthrope*. From 1954 to 1972 she had more than 80 stage roles. Some of her feature film roles were: *New Gilgamesh* (*Új Gilgames*) (1963); *Man is Quite Different* (*Az ember egészen más*) (1966); *Professor of the Underworld* (*Az alvilág pofesszora*) (1969), and *Rascals* (*Imposztorok*) (1969). She had some 10 TV film roles, including *The Glass Slipper* (*Az üvegcipő*) (1963); *The Last Judgement* (*Az utolsó ítélet*) (1970), and *The Ball* (*A labda*) (1970), as well as countless Radio and TV roles. She received the Mari Jászai Prize in 1965. She committed suicide. A foundation and a street in Budapest bear her name. – B: 0883, 1105, 1445, T: 7103.

Domján, János (John) (Miskolc, 11 October 1905 - Dunavarsány, 13 November 1983) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian. He completed his high school studies in Miskolc. Between 1924 and 1928, he studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest. He did his postgraduate studies in Berlin (1926-1927), in Edinburgh (1928-1929) and in Paris (1934-1935). In 1932, he obtained a Ph.D. from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Budapest. From 1929, he worked as an assistant minister in several parishes in Budapest. In 1933, as Honorary Lecturer of Theology, he taught at the Reformed Theological Academy of Pápa. From 1938 on, he was Parish Minister in the Outer Józsefváros suburb of Budapest. For a few years, he also did deputizing pastoral service at Caracas, Venezuela. On 1 July 1983, he went into retirement. He participated in a number of international social conferences. He published numerous studies, articles, church-sociological papers, and composed some church songs as well. His works include *The Cultic Laws of Deuteronomium* (*A deuteronomium kultuszi törvényei*) (1932); *The Hungarian Reformed Elder* (*A magyar református*

presbiter) (1941), and *On God's Plough-land (Isten szántóföldjén)* (1949). – B: 0883, 0910, T: 7456.

Domján, József (Joseph) (Budapest, 1907 - Tuxedo Park, USA, 1992) – Master of colored woodcuts. He was born into a poor family and had to work in a machine foundry at the age of 14. After the World War I depression, he wandered in western countries: Austria, Italy, France, Germany, and covered on foot some 10,000 miles. After returning home, he lived like a hermit in the Bakony Forest, creating pastels. In 1935 he studied on a scholarship at the Academy of Fine Arts, Budapest, and soon became one of its professors. He obtained worldwide fame with his color woodcuts. He was outstanding in using color in woodcutting, at times 21 shades of them. In 1956, after the crushed Revolution and Freedom Fight, he emigrated to the United States. In 1957, he built a studio in Tuxedo Park, New York. Hungarian native folk art inspired his style. He had more than 500 one-man exhibitions around the world. He illustrated 40 books and designed many tapestries. Some 175 museums and private collections own his works, among them the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The Museum in Sárospatak, Hungary, bears his name. China awarded him the honored title: Master of the Colored Woodcut. – B: 0872, 1160, T: 7103, 7687.

Domokos, Géza (Brassó, now Braşov, Transylvania, in Romania, 18 May 1928 - Marosvásárhely, now Targu Mures, Romania, 26 June, 2007) – Writer, literary translator, politician in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He received his higher education in Philology at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), and at the Maxim Gorkij Literary Academy, Bucharest. He graduated in 1954. He worked as a journalist-reporter for the newspaper *Forward (Előre)*, then as Editor-in-Chief of the *Pioneer (Pionír)* youth newspaper (1954-1961). He was Editor-in-Chief, then Deputy Manager of the Literary Publishers (1961-1965), and Deputy Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (1969-1984). He was one of the founders of the Hungarian Democratic Alliance in Romania (*Romániai Magyar Demokrata Szövetség – RMDSZ*), its first President and MP. Some of his works are: *The Most Beautiful Message (A legszebb üzenet)* (1953); *The Fourth Memory. Notes on Békás (A negyedik emlékezés. Feljegyzések Békásról)* (1962), and *Chance, vols. i-iii (Esély, I-III)* (1996-1998). Some of his film scripts were made into feature films, such as: *Ways (Útak)* (1972) and *Without any Pressure (Minden kényszer nélkül)* (1974). He also specialized in literary translation from Russian. Among others, he received the Standard Prize of the European Publishers (1976), the Script Prize of the Romanian Film Association (1973) and the Pro Minority Prize (1997). – B: 1036, 0878, T: 7103.

Domokos, Mátyás (Matthias) (Gyula, 18 April 1928 - Budapest, 16 June 2006) – Writer, critic. His higher studies were at the University of Szeged (1946-1948) and the University of Budapest (1948-1950), where he studied Hungarian and German Literature, and Philosophy. In 1949 he was a member of the Eötvös College, University of Budapest, but was dismissed in connection with the Rajk mock trial. From 1951 to 1953, he was a librarian at the Museum of Natural Sciences, Budapest. Between 1953 and 1990 he was an Editor, then for a year Editor-in-Chief for the *Belletristic Publishers (Szépirodalmi Könyvkiadó)*. Since 1991 he has been an editor for the *Century's End (Századvég)*, and the *Osiris* Publishers. He was a presidium member of the Writers' Alliance (*Írószövetség*) (1981-1986). In 1992, he was one of the founding members of the *Széchenyi Literature*

and Art Academy (Széchenyi Irodalmi és Művészeti Akadémia), where he filled various leading positions. His essays of criticism appeared in literary reviews, such as the *New Moon* (Újhold), *Contemporary* (Kortárs) and *Life and Literature* (Élet és Irodalom). His works include *Of Poems with Poets* (Versekről költőkkel), essays (with L. Lator, 1982); *I Told my Own* (Mondtam a magamét) (1993), and *Debenture, Essays, Studies on Gyula Illyés* (Adósságlevél, esszék, tanulmányok Illyés Gyuláról) (1998). He wrote the *In Memoriam* series on eminent writers and poets, such as Ágnes Nemes Nagy, Iván Mándy, Frigyes (Frederick) Karinthy, Lőrinc (Lawrence) Szabó, etc. He wrote a series entitled *Writer's Fate* (Írórsorsok), including László (Ladislav) Németh, Sándor (Alexander) Weöres. He made portrait-films of Gyula Illyés, Sándor Weöres, Ferenc Karinthy and Sándor Márai. He was recipient of a number of prizes, among them the Attila József Prize (1980), the Széchenyi Prize (1994) and the Hungarian Heritage Prize (2001). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Nemes Nagy, Ágnes; Mándy, Iván; Karinthy, Frigyes; Szabó, Lőrinc; Németh, László; Weöres, Sándor; Illyés, Gyula; Márai, Sándor.**

Domokos, Pál Péter (Csíkvárdotfalva [part of Csíksomlyó, now Sumuleu, Romania] 28 June 1901 - Budapest, 18 February 1992) – Ethnographer, folk music researcher, music historian. He studied at the Catholic Teachers College at Csíksomlyó (now Sumuleu-Ciuc, Transylvania, in Romania) and obtained a teacher and church organist diploma. In the meantime Transylvania (Erdély) was ceded to Romania by the Versailles-Trianon Dictated Peace Treaty in 1920. As a beginner folk teacher he received a teaching position in Csíkkarcfalva (now Cârța, Romania). He studied at the Secondary Teachers College at Budapest and earned a diploma in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Music in 1926. From 1933, he was a teacher and church-organist in Gyergyóújfalu (now Suseni, Romania). From 1936, he was the General Secretary of the *Transylvanian Catholic People Alliance* (Erdélyi Katolikus Népszövetség). He worked as Principal at the State Teachers Training College, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In late 1944, he and his family were forced to leave Transylvania. From 1945, he worked at the *People's Welfare Ministry* (Népjóléti Minisztérium), Budapest. For a while, he was unemployed, and from 1951 he worked as a high school teacher. He obtained a Ph.D. in Ethnography in 1988, Budapest. He retired in 1961. His major achievements were the reviving of the ancient Szekler folk costumes in Szeklerland (Erdély, now in Romania), organizing exhibitions of folk art and founded the Szekler Museum at Csíkszereda (now Miercurea Ciuc, Romania). Later he became acquainted with the most deprived folk group, the Csángós. In 1929, disguised as a pot-seller, he walked around in the Hungarian populated areas of Moldavia and prepared a map of the Csángó-Magyar (Hungarian) settlements. His book on the life of Hungarians in Moldavia is one of the first works of modern Hungarology. He wrote books on literary history, ethnography and folk music. His writings include *Hungarians in Moldavia* (A moldvai magyarság) (1931, five editions); *Csángó Folk Music, vols. i,ii* (Csángó népzene, I,II) (with B. Rajetzky, 1956-1961); *Steadfastly, Aaron Márton, Bishop of Transylvania (Erdély)* (Rendületlenül, Márton Áron, Erdély püspöke) (1989), and *Farewell to Youth* (Búcsú az ifjúságtól), poems, letters (1992). He was a renowned researcher of the Csángós. He was awarded the Gábor Bethlen Prize (1991) and the Széchenyi Prize (1991). A female choir and a foundation bear his name in Transylvania. – B: 0878, 1031, 1257, T: 7669.→**Szeklers; Csángó.**

Domokos, Sándor (Alexander) (Szabadka, now Subotica in Serbia Montenegro, 14 July 1921 -) – Writer, sculptor. After he had completed his studies at the Royal Ludovika

Military Academy, Budapest, he enlisted as a Royal Hungarian Gendarme officer in 1942. While on front service during the fall of 1944, he was captured by the Soviet army at the siege of Budapest. He returned home from captivity in 1951, and was placed under police surveillance. He worked as a mason; and after the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, he emigrated to Canada, settled in Winnipeg, and worked at the University of Manitoba. He wrote several novels, and books of short stories, poems and plays, including five books in Hungarian and in English: *Masquerade*, *The Price of Freedom* (*A szabadság ára*); *The Centurion* (*A római százados*), and *Prometheus*. Many of his writings have appeared in journals, weeklies and collections. He wrote and published novels, plays and studies in two languages. As a sculptor he worked in stone, marble and bronze, and his statues can be seen in public places and buildings in Canada. Some of his sculptures are: *Freedom*, *Madonna*, *Greek*, and *St. Jude*. He received several awards for literature and amateur film production, including the Árpád medals (1965, 1966, 1990). – B: 0892, 1516, T: 4342, 7103. → **Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Canadian Hungarian Literature.**

Domonkos – Painter from Transylvania. He lived in the first part of the 16th century in Brassó (now Braşov, Romania). In 1512 he painted the frescoes in the chapel of Törösvár. He was a member of the Painters and Stone Carvers Guild of Brassó, founded in 1523. His name is often found in conjunction with commissioned decorative works. – B: 1144, T: 7653.

Domonkos, István (Stephen) (pen-name Illés Diósi) (Ókér, now Zmajev, Serbia, 7 August 1940 -) – Poet, writer, publicist, literary translator. His higher studies were at the Teacher Training College, Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia). He worked as a jazz musician and Editor of the periodical *New Symposium* (*Új Szimpózium*). In 1979, he moved to and settled in Sweden. Among his more than 20 works are: *Rátka*, poems (1963); *Stuffed Bird* (*Kitömött madár*), novel (1969, 1989); *Vita Italia*, juvenile novel (1970, 1984); *Self-portrait with a Short Story* (*Önarckép novellával*), short stories (1986), and *In Abolishing Government* (*Kormányeltörlésben*), selected poems (1998). He is a recipient of the Híd Literary Prize (1969), and the Critics' Prize (1973). – B: 0878, 1169, T: 7103.

Dömötör, Tekla (Mrs. Aladár Dobrovits) (Budapest, 13 January 1914 - Budapest, 15 November 1987) - Folklorist. Her higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where she received a teaching degree in 1936, and earned a doctoral degree in 1937. She spent a year at the University of Paris, Sorbonne. She was interested in the issues of folklore, classical philology and history of medieval literature. During World War II, she earned her living by translations. In 1945, she worked in the presidium of the *Hungarian National Museum* (*Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum*). From 1946 to 1953, she worked in the *Ervin Szabó Library* in the inner city of Budapest. In 1953, she worked in the Folklore Department of the University of Budapest, and taught there until her retirement in 1984. Between 1958 and 1966, she worked part-time as Department Head at the *Theater Science Institute* (*Színháztudományi Intézet*). She conducted research in folk-poetry, folk-customs, folk-beliefs and folk acting. She delivered lectures at universities in Europe and America, and her publications appeared at home as well as abroad. She was on the editorial board of the periodical, *Ethnographia*. Among her works are: *Passion Play* (*Passiójáték*) (1936); *Old Hungarian Comedies* (*Régi magyar vígjátékok*) (1954);

Hungarian Folk Customs (Magyar népszokások) (1972), and *Beliefs of the Hungarians (A magyar nép hiedelemvilága)* (1981). She received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Bergen, Norway (1980), the Herder Prize (1985), and the Medal of the Hungarian Government. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Dömötör, Tibor (Budapest, 29 May 1929 - Akron, Ohio, USA, 24 November 2000) – Bishop of the Free Reformed Church in America, writer, poet. He graduated from the Fásor Avenue Lutheran High School, Budapest, and studied Theology at the Evangelical-Lutheran Theological Faculty of the University of Pécs in Sopron. He was ordained in 1955 and became Parish Minister in Békés. In 1956 he left Hungary for the West, and settled in America, and from 1957 he served as a minister. He founded the Independent Alliance of Freedom Fighters in 1957, and organized several local branches in 1959. In 1960, he founded and edited the newspaper *We Are Fighting on (Tovább Harcolunk)*. In 1961, he became the Editor of *Akron Hungarian News (Akroni Magyar Hírlap)*. In 1962, he organized and supervised the István (Stephen) Serényi Walk for Liberty between San Francisco and New York. In 1966, the Akron Hungarian Reformed Church called him to become its minister. From 1964 on, he was the Editor of the paper *Hungarian Church (Magyar Egyház)*. In 1968, he united the two Hungarian Reformed Churches in Akron, Ohio; in 1969 he was elected to the Board of the Bethlen Home for Senior Hungarians in Akron. In 1970 he started a weekly one-hour Reformed radio program. In 1973 he organized a new Hungarian congregation in Phoenix, Arizona. In 1979 he initiated the construction of the largest nursing home for Hungarians in Akron, the Lorántffy Home, with one hundred beds and he became its director. In 1976, the Hungarian Reformed Church in America elected him to the directorship; and in 1977, he initiated the building of a Hungarian Reformed Church in Ontario, CA. In 1979, he organized the opening of the Gáspár Károli Theological College with its center in Akron. In 1980, the Lorántffy Memorial Park was opened at his initiative. In 1983, the newly founded *Free Hungarian Reformed Church (Szabad Magyar Református Egyház)* elected him as their bishop, and in the same year, the American Hungarian Alliance elected him President. The Bocskai Home for senior Hungarians in Akron was built under his guidance, followed by several other buildings. He wrote and published numerous poems and novels and contributed to several Hungarian language newspapers in America. He was also the author of numerous theological essays, articles, patriotic and religious poems, as well as occasional writings. He received numerous awards and honorary degrees. – B: 0906, T: 7682.→**Reformed Churches in America.**

Donáth, Ferenc (Francis) (Jászárokszállás, 5 September 1913 - Budapest, 15 July 1986) – Politician, historian. He read Law at the University of Budapest, and earned a Doctoral Degree in 1934. In the same year he joined the Hungarian Communist Party; in 1937, he was one of the organizers of the *March Front (Márciusi Front)*, and in 1939, that of the *National Peasant Party (Nemzeti Paraszt Párt)*, and the *Peace Party (Békepárt)* in 1943. He was Editor of the journal *Free Word (Szabad Szó)* (1939-1944). From 1940, he participated in organizing the illegal Communist Party. He filled various posts in the Communist Party and in the State administration until 1951, when he was arrested and sentenced to 15 years in prison, but was rehabilitated in 1954. In 1956, he belonged to the opposition group of Imre Nagy. With Géza Losonczy, he played a significant role, and after a few days' hesitation, Imre Nagy realized the revolutionary character of the events. On 4 November 1956, together with Imre Nagy, he drew up a proclamation condemning

the Soviet military action against the Hungarian Revolution. Thereafter, he received asylum at the Yugoslavian Embassy, Budapest. At the end of November, together with the refugees at the Yugoslavian Embassy, he was arrested and taken to Snagov, Romania. He was accused and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. He was freed by an amnesty in 1960. Until his retirement in 1976, he worked in a library, in a museum and finally he became a scientific contributor to the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In the 1970s, he was a member of the Democratic Opposition, and one of the signatories of the Charta 77. In 1980, he helped with the publishing of István (Stephen) Bibó's Memorial Book of the Samizdat literature. He helped a dialogue between various opposition groups in the 1980s. – B: 0883, 1112, T: 7103.→**Nagy, Imre; Losonczy, Géza; Bibó, István; Freedom Figh of 1956; Donáth, László.**

Donáth, László (Ladislás) (Budapest, 5 December 1955 -) – Lutheran pastor, politician. His father was a leftist politician and resistance fighter; together with Prime Minister Imre Nagy, he and his family were deported to Snagov, Romania, then, during the Kádár regime he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1958; he was granted amnesty in 1960. His son László Donáth studied at the Lutheran Theological Academy, Budapest, from 1974-1979. He was ordained pastor in 1979; thereafter, he was an assistant pastor in Budapest and Miskolc, later vicar in Ózd, Sajókaza and Kazincbarcika. He did pastoral work also in towns of neighboring counties. From 1985 to 1986, he carried out further studies on a scholarship at the University of Heidelberg and at the College of Jewish Studies. Back in Hungary, he worked as curate in Budapest, an assistant pastor of the congregation of Csillaghegy, where on 22 October 1988, he was elected pastor. Between 1990 and 1994 he taught Social Ethics and History of 20th Century Theology at the Arts Association of Miskolc. He lectured at the Department of Socio-politics at the University of Budapest, and also at the Károly Wesley Theological College. From 1989, he was a regular outside consultant of the Hungarian Radio. In 1989, he became a member of the Historical Committee of Administration of Justice and Committee of Reverence, and he was also an active participant in the reburial of Imre Nagy and his martyr colleagues. In 1989, he was founding member of the Hungarian-Jewish Cultural Association. At the 1994 parliamentary elections he became a Member of Parliament for the Hungarian Socialist Party through several cycles. He is working in the Human Rights, Minority and Religious Standing Committee. His publications have appeared in the religious and secular press since 1978, dealing mainly with theological, cultural and political issues. His books include *Studies on the History of Luther's Reformation (Tanulmányok a lutheri reformáció történetéből)*, co-author (1984), *The Ingenuity of Love (A szeretet leleménye)* (1994). – B: 0874, 1608, T: 7456.→**Donáth, Ferenc; Nagy, Imre.**

Donáth, Leó (Budapest, 7 February 1888 - Budapest, 1 February 1941) – Sports leader, businessman. He studied at the Universities of Budapest and Oxford, earned a Ph.D. in Philosophy and Political Science. While still studying, he was one of the best Hungarian sprint swimmers; in the 50 yards free-style event, he even set up a record. Prior to World War I, he organized the famous Swim Team of the Athletic and Football Club of Budapest Polytechnic (MAFC). Later, he took on the important role as Executive President of the Hungarian Swimming Association in the development of the Hungarian swimming sport, particularly that of the waterpolo. From 1920 until his death, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the International Amateur Swimmer Federation. In 1924, the European Swimming League was founded on his initiative as a result of his extensive

knowledge of languages, working capacity and organizing ability; he was Secretary of the League until his death. The European Championships were also established on his initiative, and in 1926, in course of this, the first series of competition was held in Budapest, with his collaboration. In 1929, he established a water-polo tournament. In 1932, he started the relay competitions between continents, held after the Summer Olympic Games. The International Swimming Federation, in recognition of his services, established a challenge cup, its guardian being the Olympic champion water-polo team. – B: 1768, 0883, 1031, T: 7456.

Don Bend, Battle of the (A Hungarian Military Tragedy) – In World War II, the heavy losses of the German Army on the Eastern Front forced the German High Command to increase the use of their allies' military participation in the war. During the conferences held in Budapest in January 1942, the Hungarian Government agreed to send the 2nd Hungarian Army, with 201,000 men and equipment, to the Eastern front between April and June 1942. The Germans promised to equip the Hungarian army with modern weaponry. This only happened on a very small scale. The 2nd Hungarian Army, after having arrived at the *Kursk* area, together with the German troops, broke through the Soviet defense line in about a 300-km wide area, and in a distance of about 150-170 km, they reached the River Don, where the Hungarian troops were placed to form a defense line. The 200-km-long line section, assigned to the Hungarian army, was too long to develop a deep enough defense. However, the Red Army kept two bridgeheads in the villages of *Uryv* and *Tsutsye* (*Scsucsje*). In the fall and winter of 1942, the center of the war on the Eastern front was in *Stalingrad*. Meanwhile, in the Russian interior, the troops, who had escaped German pincers in previous years, were reorganized, retrained and re-equipped, with the help of the Lend-Lease Act of their western allies. During the Battle of Stalingrad, the Russians had already reinforced their troops along the Don, especially in the two major bridgeheads within the Hungarian 2nd army zone. On 12 January 1943, the Soviet Army launched its massive attack across the Don against the Hungarian Army. The Soviet High Command assembled four armies and two independent army corps to break through and encircle the 2nd Hungarian and 8th Italian armies. In the meantime, Italian General Italo Gariboldi managed to withdraw his Alpini II Division from the frontline, on 19 December 1942. As a result, a wide gap remained open on the frontline and Soviet units flooded through it. It was rightly expected that the brunt of the pending Soviet onslaught would fall upon the Hungarian Army. The Soviet army was numerically superior in ammunition, artilleries and tanks and had plenty of reserves. The Hungarian army had not been adequately re-supplied. Ammunition was in such short supply that the artillery was restricted to four shells per cannon a day. All of the weapons and arms of the Soviet soldiers had been designed with the Russian winter in mind, while the German, Hungarian and Italian-made machine-guns, rifles and tanks froze in the -30°C temperatures. The Soviet Army was well fed (canned food made in Chicago IL, USA, was in their haversacks) and clad in fur hats and gloves. Winter clothing for the soldiers of the Hungarian 2nd army was not issued until just before the Soviet attack and only one warm but inadequate meal a day was allotted. That the Soviet armies were preparing an attack was common knowledge. Even at Christmas, their reconnaissance activities had been stepped up and more and more soldiers and tanks could be observed in the bridgehead at *Uryv*. While the German High Command expected only a smaller attack, Hungarian General Gusztáv Jány correctly judged that an

attack with superior Soviet forces was imminent. He urged, with little success that the German Army Group place stronger reserve forces at his disposal. Lastly, in the second week of January, the first Hungarian companies, inexperienced and unarmed, arrived. The Soviet mass attack began while the unarmed men were still disembarking, and had no reserves to reinforce their troops. Although the Hungarians were close to collapse under the pounding of Soviet artillery, they heroically withstood the first Soviet onslaught. Later, however, they were pushed back by the mass attacks of Soviet infantry and tanks. Even the commander of the army was frustrated: Hitler reserved the right to employ the army reserve, an entire German mechanized corps. Instead of ordering this corps to launch a counterattack, he ordered the front line troops to defend the perimeters "to the last man". Sometimes losing 70-80 per cent of their effective force, the units of the Hungarian 2nd army manifested a high sense of duty, courage and heroism by beginning to withdraw from the bank of the Don, only when the Soviet troops outflanked them, often encircling them to a depth of 80-100 km. The army suffered heavy losses in the great battle of the Don from 1 January to 3 April 1943: 41,972 dead and disappeared, 28,044 wounded, transported home, and 26,000 prisoners of war according to Soviet source; a total of 96,016 men. In April 1943 the official number of the 2nd Hungarian Army at the Rived Don consisted of 100,818 soldiers. Consequently not the whole 2nd Army perished, only the half of it, however it was a heavy loss. According to politically inflated numbers these figures were higher: 100,000 dead (including the loss of a labor service battalion) and 60,000 prisoners annihilated in a period of less than three weeks. Only 40,000 returned home after the Germans saw no further use for the badly beaten, demoralized Hungarian army. The material losses were heavy: about 5,000 dead horses, all the heavy weapons of the infantry, the bulk of the artillery pieces, heavy engineering equipment, the majority of tanks and trucks and an enormous amount of food, as well as uniforms, boots, ammunition, explosives and other materials stored in depots. General Jany, convinced that his troops had fought valiantly, was shocked to learn that he and his army were being blamed for the catastrophic defeat. Instead of rebuffing the unjustified German accusations, he turned against his own soldiers in his General Order of 24 January: *"The 2nd Hungarian army lost its honor... the allied German army and the Fatherland despise us."* Regent Horthy, however, with Chief of Staff Szombathelyi, convinced that the army had fulfilled its duty, expressed his conviction to the German ambassador. They thought that the German High Command should publicly recognize the 2nd army's heroism. Hitler was unwilling to make even this small concession. The remnants of the 2nd army returned home on 24 May 1943. The Supreme Hungarian Defense Council decided at its meeting of 19 September 1943, to seek contact with the Allied Powers to negotiate the terms of a separate peace. The sacrifices of the 2nd army thus prompted a political decision, with the intent to save Hungary from the consequences of her participation in the war already lost. B: 1230, 1275, 1383, 1020, T: 7668.→**Hungary, History of; World War II; Kovács, Gyula (2); Horthy, Miklós; Jány, Gusztáv; Bárdossy, László.**

Doráti, Antal (Budapest, 18 April 1906 - Zürich, Switzerland, 15 November 1988) – Conductor, composer. He played the piano from the age of 5 and studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Music Academy of Budapest, where he was the student of Zoltán Kodály. Béla Bartók exercised great influence upon him. Later, he conducted all of Bartók's important works. At the age of 18, he excelled as a conductor at the State Opera House,

Budapest. In 1928, he worked in Dresden, Germany, and in 1929 he began his large-scale performing tours. In 1938, he lived and worked in Melbourne, Australia, then from 1939 in the USA, and was a leading conductor of several larger symphony orchestras there, such as the Symphony Orchestra of Dallas (1948-1949) and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra (1949-1960). He also assumed the leadership of the Philharmonia Hungarica Orchestra, formed in Vienna by musicians who escaped from Hungary after the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. Later, he was conductor of the London BBC and Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestras, and between 1970 and 1974, he was Musical Director of the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington. Between 1975 and 1978, he conducted the Royal English Philharmonic Orchestra. He made more than 500 recordings. As a conductor, Doráti was a unique individual, who both inspired the orchestra and maintained a persuasive force over them at the same time. He composed some 26 pieces of music, including *Symphony No. 1*, *Piano Concerto*, *Violin Concerto*, *Oboe Concerto* and *Mass of Peace (Békemise)*. He wrote his autobiography, *Notes of Seven Decades*. Queen Elizabeth II conferred on him the Honorary Knighthood of the British Empire. He was a recipient of the Bartók-Pásztory Prize in 1986. – B: 1091, 1230, T: 7684→**Kodály, Zoltán; Bartók, Béla; Philharmonia Hungarica.**

Dorffmeister, István (Stephen) (Vienna, Austria, ca. 1725 - Sopron, 29 May 1797) – Painter. He developed his professional skills at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. From 1764, he lived in Sopron, painting mostly historical and biblical scenes, as well as portraits. In his art, he represented the late Baroque style. He and his son were popular painters, particularly in Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*). Countrywide some 150 of his paintings are known. Some of his famous works are the wall painting in the Castle of Sárvár (1769), and wall paintings in the parish church of Császárváros (1775). The painted ceiling of the Abbey of Szentgotthárd (1784) and the heroic death of Count Miklós (Nicholas) Zrinyi, painted on the ceiling of the church of Szigetvár are also well known works (1788), as well as the ceiling paintings of the Episcopal Seminary and the Dome painting in Szombathely (1791-1792). There are three large fresco compositions in Zala County, at the parish churches of Túrje, Nova and Kiskomárom. He painted altars in the church of Kismarton, in the Dome of Szombathely, and in the old parish church of Felsőőr (now Oberwart, Burgenland, Austria). Among his other paintings are *The Nativity (Krisztus születése)* (1772)é *Pentecost (A Szent Lélek eljövetele)* (1782), and *The Battle of Szentgotthard (A Szentgotthárdi csata)* (1784). – B: 0883, 0934, T: 7653.

Dörner, György (George) (Budapest, 9 December 1953 -) – Actor. He began his career on the University Stage in 1972, and thereafter he studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, where he obtained a diploma in 1979. In the same year he was contracted with the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest, from where he moved to the József Katona Theater (*Katona József Színház*), Budapest in 1982. From 1987 to 1989, he was a member of the Miklós Radnóti Stageé afterwards he became a freelance artist. From 1990, for a season, he was a member of the Petöfi Theater in Veszprém, then a freelance artist again, playing in the theaters of Veszprém, Tatabánya, Kecskemét and Budapest. His personality and ability for many-sided character-portrayal proved effective both on stage and in film. His greatest successes on stage include Griffiths' *Comedians (Komédiások)*, also directed by him; Sándor Bródy's *The Medical Student (A orvos)*; Chekhov's *The Inspector (A revizor)*; Milán Füst's *Catullus*, and Mrožek's *Merriment (Mulatság)*. There are more than 50 films and TV films are to his credit, including *The*

Three Good-hearted Robbers (A három jószívű rabló) (1979); *Good Lord (Uramisten)* (1984), and *Hunting for Englishmen (Vadászat angolokra)* (2006). In many synchronized films, he played the voice of his great actor colleagues, like Bruce Willis, Michael Douglas, Mel Gibson. He was the author of the play *Čapek: The Play of Fatal Love (A végzetes szerelem játéka)*. In October 2011 he was appointed Director of the New Theater (*Új Színház*), Budapest, together with playwright and politician István (Stephen) Csurka as Superintendent. He received the Dramatic Critic Prize and the Merited Artist title (1999). – B: 1031, 1105, 1445, T: 7456.

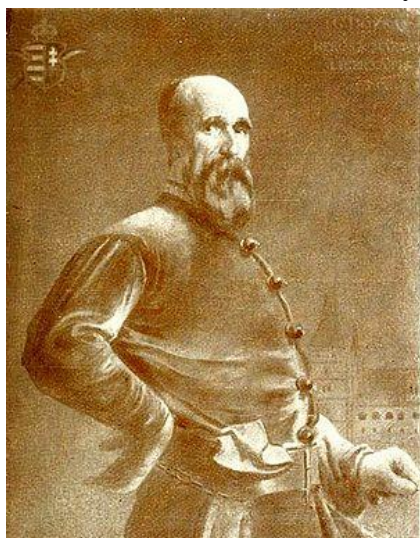
Dorogi, István (Stephen) (Hungary, 1885 - ?) – Chemical engineer, inventor. Between 1929 and 1934, he developed a process for the industrial mass production of inflatable forms and figures made of rubber. For this procedure, he obtained 52 Hungarian and 150 international patents. The solutions and methods he developed are widely used in the modern rubber industry to manufacture inflatable toys, boats and lifesaver equipments. He is regarded as the father of mass produced inflatable toys, forms and figures. – B&T: 1081.

Dorosma Clan – The first documentary evidence for the clan dates between 1269 and 1434. The first known member, Comes János (John) and his son István (Stephen) were sword-bearers for the King Béla IV (125-1270). In 1269, the King bestowed on them the village of Gara in the County of Valkó. Miklós (Nicholas), bán of Macsó, named himself Garay after the village. The famous clan's estates were situated in the present-day Southland (*Délvidék*) (Southern Hungary, now in Serbia). The clan separated into three branches: from the Garay branch originated the Harapkai family; from the Garay-Bánffy branch originated the similarly named family; and the Garay family descended from the Nádor Garay branch. – B: 1078, T: 7685.

Dowry (*hozomány*) – The valuable goods or real estate that comes with the bride into the household with the purpose of enhancing the living standard of her new family. The name varies from region to region, for example in Kalotaszeg (now Țara Călatei, Transylvania in Romania), it is called '*kelengye*'. The portable dowry used to be ceremonially transferred to the groom's house, or to the place where the newlyweds chose to live, where it was on display for a period of time. The husband had the right to use and manage the dowry; however, it remained the property of the wife. If the marriage broke up, either the husband or any relative of the wife was potentially eligible for the dowry. In case of divorce, or if the wife died, the case was usually referred to the courts. A woman was not eligible for a dowry if she married against her parents' wishes, or if she made no effort through her work to acquire one. – B: 1134, T: 3233.

Dózsa, György (George) (Dálnok, ca 1470 - 20 July 1514) – Leader of the Peasant Revolt of 1514. Because of his Szekler (*Székely*, Transylvanian) origin, he was also called György Székely. At Nándorfehérvár, Hungary (now Belgrade, Serbia), he served as a cavalry captain, and on 28 February 1514, he killed a Turkish knight in a duel, thus King Lajos II (Louis, 1516-1526) awarded him with a coat of arms. He was intended to become leader of the crusade announced by Archbishop Tamás (Thomas) Bakócz. At this time, the serfs gathered in camps abandoning their works, therefore their landlords attempted to force them to return by exposing their family members to certain cruel treatments. Hearing this, they rebelled, turned against their landlords, burned their holdings, looted the landlords' property then, murdered them. Dózsa became their leader,

and with his 40,000 men, only equipped with scythes and swords, looking for a safe



haven, went against the town of Szeged. Not succeeding in conquering it, he occupied the towns of Csanád, Nagylak, Lippa, then became over-confident and led his troops against Temesvár (now Timișoara, Romania). The parish priest of Cegléd, Lőrinc (Lawrence) Mészáros, became the fiery speaker of the rebels' army. In the meantime, thousands of aristocrats, noblemen and their families, as well as dignitaries of the church became their victims e.g., the royal treasurer, István (Stephen) Telegdi and Bishop Miklós (Nicholas) Csáky. János (John) Szapolyai, Voivode of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), rescued the fort. He destroyed Dózsa's army in the middle of June 1514, routed the troops of Lőrinc Mészáros at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), then

captured him together with his brother Gergely (Gregory), and ordered his cruel execution, forcing Dózsa to sit on a red-hot iron-throne with a glowing crown on his head. After the retaliation, the condition of the peasantry considerably worsened. In fact, the constitutional lawyer, István (Stephen) Werbőczy, included the suppressive measures in his volume, the *Tripartitum*, rigidly fixing the downtrodden condition of the peasantry for centuries. The peasant uprising of Dózsa is a tragic part of Hungarian history. His story was remembered in several literary and fine art creations. A Street in Budapest, as well as in other towns, bear Dózsa's name. – B: 0883, 1078, 1085, T: 7668.→**Bakócz, Tamás; Werbőczy, István; János I, King; Mészáros, Lőrinc.**

Dózsa, László (Ladislás) (Budapest, 12 October 1942 -) – Actor, freedom fighter of 1956. He spent his childhood largely in the People's Park (*Népliget*), Budapest), where his parents appeared as artists; at the age of three, he already appeared in front of the public. During the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, as a teenager (aged 14), he took part in the street fighting. He and his comrades set up their position at the intersection of Szövetség Street and Rákóczi Avenue. On 5 November 1956, (when the revolution was collapsing and the Communist government with the Soviet military presence began vindictive action), Dózsa and his fellow fighters were arrested and, in the open, public street, they were lined up in front of an execution squad. His companions were all killed; Dózsa, with severe wounds and two splinters in his neck, survived the execution. The unconscious Dózsa was taken to the hospital on Szövetség Street; later the men of the secret police (AVH) took him to the prison infirmary on Mosonyi Street, which was known to be a place for interrogation. One of the henchmen kicked Dózsa's head so savagely, that a piece of his skull broke away, placing him in the condition of clinical death. Since he was considered dead, he was thrown in a mass grave, and lime was poured over him. A gravedigger saved László Dózsa, who, with the help of his fellow digger took Dózsa to the hospital in Szabolcs Street, where his life was saved in an eight-hour long operation. Dózsa fortunately escaped from the Communists' reprisal. He studied and was trained in the School of Dramatic Art run by Kálmán (Coloman) Rózsahegyi; then in 1967, he completed the College of Dramatic Art. Until 1970, he worked as an actor in the Csokonai Theater (*Csokonai Színház*) of Debrecen and, until

1980 he played in the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*) of Budapest. He spent two seasons in the Folk's Theater (*Népszínház*) and, from 1982 to 1991, played at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. Since 1991, he has been playing in the Madách Theater and in the Újpest Theater (*Újpesti Színház*). László Dózsa is an outstanding character actor. He has appeared in several films, and has also worked as a stage manager. His roles include Orin in O'Neill's *Mourning Becomes Electra* (*Amerikai Elektra*), Lennie in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* (*Egerek és emberek*), and Professor Szilvai in Szigligeti's *Liliomfi*. He also played in a number of Hungarian feature films and TV-series, e.g. in: *These Young People* (*Ezek a fiatalok*) (1967); *Bartered Love* (*Elcserélt szerelem*) (1984); *Othello* (TV, 1975); *King Henry IV* (TV, 1980), and *Grand Visit* (*Nagyvizit*) (TV, 2006). He has often been synchronized, e.g. he was Jean-Paul Belmondo's Hungarian voice. He is the author of the book: *From the Footlights to the Scaffold and Afterwards* (*A rivaldától a vérpadig és utána*) (his volume of reports). In 2005, he received the Grand Cross of the Order of Faithfulness to the Fatherland. – B: 1445, 1704, 1742, T: 7456. → **State Security Police; Rózsahegyi, Kálmán.**

Drábik, János (John) (Budapest, 9 June 1938 -) – Lawyer, economist, writer, journalist. His original field was music: he studied at the Special High School of Music in Budapest, completing it in 1956. At first he intended to become a cellist. Because of a fractured hand, he was forced to change his career. He completed his higher studies at the Faculty of Law (in Political Science and Jurisprudence), at the University of Budapest in 1960; in an evening course he studied Philosophy in 1968, and in 1971, he became qualified as a solicitor and legal adviser; he also completed a course in Journalism. Until the end of 1979, he worked in various legal, editorial and administrative fields. After emigrating to the USA, he furthered his studies at the University of New York and, in 1981, he became a legal adviser. In 1983 he settled in Munich, Germany, and worked for Radio Free Europe, writing and editing a number of programs under the pen-name of Pál Kézdi. He wrote serials on Stalinism, American Constitution, neo-conservatism, and on the history of the Soviet Union. He also took part in the activities of the *Széchenyi Circle* of Munich from 1983 on. He was a member of various other societies and political parties, and a founding member of the movement *Cooperation for Survival* (*Összefogás a fennmaradásért*) with the aim of preserving the Hungarian land and the creation of the condition for a "Garden-Hungary". His main objectives are: restoring Hungary's economic sovereignty, realization of a participating democracy, the widening of the sphere of authority of plebiscites, the managing of money, the fundamental public institution of the nation, as well as the relationships of the international monetary system and democracy. He writes regularly for the paper *National Guard* (*Nemzetőr*), published in Munich, as well as for various papers in Hungary. He has been Deputy Editor of the journal *Exposer* (*Leleplező*), launched in 1999. He often gives lectures and talks on his specialized topics. He is an internationally recognized theoretician. His published books include *Usurious Civilization*, vols. i,ii,iii (*Úzsoracivilizáció, I,II,III*) (2002-2003); *Dictatorship of Money* (*A pénz diktatúrája*) (2005), and *Human-centered World Order* (*Az emberközpontú világrend*) (2007). – B: 1031, 1091, T: 7456.

Dráfi, Mátyás (Matthew) (Galánta, now in Slovakia, 17 November 1942 -) – Actor. After completing his secondary schooling in 1959, he joined the Slovakian Hungarian Regional Theater (*Szlovákiai Magyar Területi Színház* – *MATESZ*), Rév-Komárom (now Komarno, Slovakia) (1955-1960). He obtained an actor's diploma from the Theater

Department of the Academy of Fine Arts, Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) (1960-1965). From 1965 to 1980, he worked in Rév-Komárom. From 1982, he taught elocution and the art of presentation at the Theater Department of the Academy of Fine Art, Pozsony, and acted simultaneously as well. His major roles include Lucifer in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*); title role in Shakespeare's *Othello*; Peachum in Brechts's *The Three-Penny Opera* (*Koldusopera*); Tiborc in J. Katona's *Bánk bán*; Ádám in A. Sütő's *Cain and Abel* (*Kain és Ábel*), and Kreon in Sophocles' *Oedipus the King* (*Oedipus rex – Oidipusz király*). He also worked as a stage-manager and gave solo performances as well, such as *An Evening of Poetry* (*A költészet estéje*). He is a recipient of the title of Merited Artist, the Egressy Prize, the Open Europe Prize, the Silver Plaque of the Republic of Slovakia, The Pribina Cross, Third Class, and the Life-achievement Prize. – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7103.

Drágffy Family – An originally a Wallachian (Romanian) family, important Boyars, who settled in Hungary approximately in the 14th century. The first Drágffy, Miklós (Nicholas), was mentioned in 1367; he was appointed Voivode of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), in the same year by King Lajos I, (Louis the Great, 1342-1382). In 1371, Drágffy's army attacked the Wallachian Voivode, Layk, and defeated him; but while pursuing them, the Wlachs lured him to a treacherous place, impossible for self-defense, and almost his entire army perished there, together with him. He left three sons: János (John), Pál (Paul) and Drág; the latter two became voivodes of Transylvania. Several members of the family played important parts in Hungarian history. Mátyás (Matthias) Drágffy, was a famous orator of his time, and was President of the Royal Court of Appeal under King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490). He was sent on a mission to Pope Sixtus IV. Tamás (Thomas) Drágffy was also President of the Royal Court under King Mátyás I, and János (John) Turóci recommended part of his Chronicle to Tamás Drágffy. Bonfini made mention of Tamás' scholarship and talent as an orator. Bertalan (Bartholomew) Drágffy was an aristocratic nobleman, famous for his valor; at first, he was Grand Cupbearer, later becoming the Voivode of Transylvania under King Mátyás I, and King Ulászló II, (Wladislas, 1490-1516). He accompanied King Mátyás in his campaigns against the treacherous Wallachian voivodes, and when Mátyás took Eggenburg, he was the leader of the cavalry. However, after the death of King Mátyás, Bertalan Drágffy did not side with the king's son, János (John) Korvin, but joined the Party of King Ulászló, who later made him Voivode of Transylvania. When the Ottoman Turks attacked Serbia, it was Bertalan Drágffy and Pál (Paul) Kinizsi, who chased them out, and who also suppressed an uprising incited by Lőrinc (Lawrence) Ujlaki. In 1500, he retired from the voivodeship. Under Emperor Ferdinand I, Gáspár (Gasper) Drágffy was Lord Lieutenant of Counties Kraszna and Middle-Szolnok; he was one of the most zealous followers and propagators of the Reformed faith. Gáspár's son was made to succeed the office of Lord Lieutenant by Emperor Ferdinand I. Bertalan Drágffy's son was made Royal Warden and Lord Chief Treasurer, and finally Lord Chief Justice. He participated in the Battle of Temesvár against György (George) Dózsa, the leader of the Peasant Uprising in 1514, where he almost lost his life. In 1526, at the Battle of Mohács against the invading Turks, he carried the King's flag, and it was in this fateful battle of Hungarian history, that he fell. The Drágffy family died out in 1555. – B: 0942, 1297; T: 7456. → **Lajos I, King; Mátyás I, King; Bonfini, Antonio; Ulászló II, King; Kinizsi, Pál; Dózsa, György.**

Drági Compendium – Its author is most probably Tamás (Thomas) Drági, Vice-Governor of Macsó, and later Chief Justice. It was written between 1459 and 1460, and discusses not only universal history but also Hungarian events from the beginning to 1459. – B: 1230, T: 3240.

Dragon Order (*Hungarian Sárkány Rend – Sárkányos Társaság*) – It was a Knightly Order in Medieval Hungary. King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg, 1387-1437), and his wife initiated it after the victory over Bosnia on 12 December 1408; but the Order really came into existence during the last decades of the 14th century. It is mentioned in a last will in 1397, and in other documents as well. The Order had two grades. The 22 members of the Order, all carrying the title of Baron, supported the Royal House. In return they received more honors. The members of the Order had to foster the spirit of chivalry that they protected and favored. At the same time, they worked to avoid internal strifes and cliquish behavior. Its badge was a coiled dragon pierced by a cross. The Order ceased to exist after 1440. – B: 0942, 1153, T: 7676.

Dráva Triangle (*Drávasszög*) – A land area at the confluence of the Danube and Dráva rivers, southeast of the city of Pécs. It is part of County Baranya. After 1920, its major part was ceded to the Serb-Croat and Slavonic Kingdom that later became Yugoslavia. The region suffered greatly during the breakup of Croatia and Yugoslavia in the first half of the 1990s. – B: 1153, T: 7656.

Draw-well (*gémeskút*) – An ancient water-drawing device, mentioned in Egyptian records as an invention of the Hyksos invaders. It is mostly in use on the Great Hungarian Plain (*Nagyalföld*), where, with that ingenious contraption, the drawing of a pail of water from the well is managed with minimum effort. The use of this device is very popular in the Carpathian Basin. A forked pole is erected at a few meters distance from the well serving as fulcrum for the horizontal beam called *gémfa*. The horizontal beam is balanced across the ‘V’ of the vertical pole and joined with another vertical pole, called *ostorfa* (*swape*) that can be swung in and out of the well with the pail at the end. The cross beam is balanced with a contra-weight so that the full pail can be lifted out with minimal effort. The use of the draw-well is practical only where the level of the water table is not far from the surface. As the vertical post is visible from quite a distance, the herdsman used them as signals to each other on the Great Plain. (1) If the beam was up and the pail was on the brim of the well it meant some trouble. (2) If the pail was swinging empty on the pole, it meant danger or mishap and help was needed. (3) If, on the top of the vertical beam a kerchief or any other female garment was displayed, it signaled the presence of a female companion. – B: 1138, T: 3233.

Dreisziger, Nándor F. (Csorna, 20 March 1940 -) – Historian, educator. He emigrated to Canada in 1956, and completed his higher education at the University of Toronto (Ph.D., 1974). He taught History at the Royal Military College from 1970 to 2006. He is the founding editor of the *Hungarian Studies Review*. He has published extensively on modern Canadian, Hungarian and Hungarian-Canadian history. His papers have appeared in leading Canadian, American, British, Hungarian and other journals. His works include *The Hungarian Revolution Twenty Years After*, editor (1976); *Struggle and Hope: The Hungarian-Canadian Experience*, (1982); *The First War Between Socialist States: The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and its Impact*, co-editor with B. K. Király and B. Lotze (1984); *Forgotten Minorities: Hungarians of East Central Europe*, co-editor with A.

Ludányi (1989); *Hungary in the Age of Total War, 1938-1948*, editor (1998), and *Hungary: 1001-2001 A Millennial Retrospection*, co-editor with George Bisztray (2001). He has served on the executive of several scholarly organizations and he is a recipient of the Officer Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. – B: 0893, T: 4342.→**Hungarian Studies Association of Canada; Bisztray, György.**

Dresch Dudás, Mihály (Michael) (Dudás) (Budapest, 10 July, 1955 -) – Musician, composer. He was studying to become an engineer, when he turned to jazz and studied jazz music at the Béla Bartók Music High School, Budapest (1975-1979). First he was influenced by jazz saxophonists such as John Coltrane; later he strove to fuse traditional Hungarian music with the improvisatory elements of jazz. He is primarily a saxophonist but also performs on clarinet and the traditional Hungarian flute. In 1993 he formed a Jazz Quartet under his name. He has performed at jazz festivals worldwide, such as the London Jazz Festival, and has recorded with artists such as the American saxophonist, Archie Seppand. The Quartet produced some popular CD-s, among them *Straight Music (Egyenes Zene)*; *Motionless Journey (Mozdulatlan utazás)* and *Beyond the Water (Túl a vízen)*. He is one of the contemporary trend-setting musicians. He won the Award For Hungarian Art in 1994. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.→**Dance House Movement.**

Drinápoly Peace Treaty – The first Peace Treaty at Drinápoly (Adrianopole, now Edirne, Turkey) was an agreement between Miksa (Maximilian) Habsburg, King of Hungary and Szelim, Turkish Sultan, in March of 1568. This determined the Turkish rule over Hungary, the break-up between the Empire of the Habsburgs and the Principality of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). The second Peace Treaty was concluded in September of 1829, ending the Russian-Turkish war. – B: 1138, T: 7668.

Driving and Coaching – The International Equestrian Association has held European competitions biannually since 1971, and international competitions since 1972. From the beginning, Hungarian contestants were placed at the forefront. The most successful Hungarian branch of the sport was the “Four-in-Hand” driving and coaching in the past decades. These Hungarian results are related to coach driving and are based on traditional values, the individualistic Hungarian driving style (good hand), the harnesses and the world-famous Junker equipage. Great names among the breakers going back to the 1800s, are: Count Móric (Maurice) Sándor, Baron Miklós (Nicholas) Wesselényi Jr, Count Dénes (Dennis) Széchenyi, Count László (Ladislav) Károlyi, József (Joseph) Döry, Elemér (Elmer) Jankovich and Tibor Pettko Szandtner. A total of 30 first prizes were won at European and World Championships in individual and team events. Ferenc (Francis) Abonyi and György (George) Bárdos competed with an outstanding record and won the first championship. B: 1138, 1020, T: 7675.→**Kincsem; Csikós; Coach; Sándor, Count Móric; Wesselényi, Baron Miklós Jr.**

Drum – One of the oldest musical instruments. In shamanistic belief, it is the symbol of the universe; it has also preserved its religious role in the ancient world. P. Benoit, a French chronicler, mentioned Hungarian drums in his description of the emissaries of the Hungarian King László V (Ladislav, 1453-1457), sent to the court of Charles VII, King of France in 1457. In the 18th century, its artistic playing was fashionable and popular, especially at drum-playing competitions, organized in princely courts. The most popular variations on the drum included the big drum, small drum, snare drum and the tambourine. The drum is the magic instrument of the magic steed of Hungarian folk

beliefs. – B: 1197, 1078, T: 7684.→**László V, King.**

Dsida, Jenő (Eugene) (Szatmárnémeti, now Satu-Mare, Romania, 17 May 1907 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 7 June 1938) –



Hungarian poet in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He read Law at the University of Kolozsvár and worked as a lawyer in Szatmár and Kolozsvár. He was Editor of the journal, *Herdsman's Campfire* (*Pásztorűz*) (1927-1937) and the *Eastern Newspaper* (*Keleti Újság*) from 1935. He was secretary of the PEN Club's Hungarian section in Romania. He held great promise for Transylvanian Hungarian literature, but it died prematurely. His poetry, besides being *avant-garde*, is written in fine style and classical form. He stood by the scattered Hungarian nation caused by the Trianon Peace dictate (1920), appealing for national unity, high morals and Christian faith. His works

include *Peeking Solitude* (*Leselkedő magány*) (1928); *Hungarian Caravan Across Italy* (*Magyar Karaván Itálián keresztül*) (1933); *Maundy Thursday* (*Nagycsütörtök*) (1933); *On the Zither of Angels* (*Angyalok citeráján*) (1938); *Psalmus Hungaricus* (1940); *Selected Poems* (*Válogatott Versek*) (1958), and *Gold with the Blue Words* (*Arany a kék szavakkal*), selection (1965). He also made excellent translations of Latin, Italian, German, French and Romanian poetry. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Dual Conquest (of the Carpathian Basin) by the Magyars→**Dual, Successive, Hungarian Settlements; László, Gyula.**

Dual kingship – There were two forms of this. (1) A ruling system in which, beside the “sacred king”, the crown prince, i.e. the younger king exercises the executive power. Among the early Hungarians, this system developed out of the organization of the extended families, where it survived for a considerable time. (2) The situation that developed in Hungary after the death of King Lajos (Louis) II (1516-1526), at the disastrous defeat of Hungary by the Ottoman Turks at Mohács, after which, on 10 November 1526, at Székesfehérvár, the Hungarian Diet unanimously elected János (John) Szapolyai King of Hungary, while those nobles who supported the Austrian (Habsburg) connection, on 16 December 1526, at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), chose Prince Ferdinand to be King of Hungary (1526-1564). This led to the division of the country into three parts: Ferdinand ruling over the Austrian (Habsburg) western part, Szapolyai as Voivode of Transylvania ruling over the eastern part, and the large middle part occupied by the Turks under Sultan Soliman. – B: 1188, 0883, T 7665.→**Mohács Battles; Lajos (Louis) II, King; János (John) I, King.**

Dual Leadership – A governing system, originating from the dual worship of the sun and the moon, was common among the equestrian cultures of the eastern steppes, especially among the Turkish Kazars and the Magyars. When the Magyars settled in the Carpathian Basin, beside the khagan (ruling prince), called *kende*, there was another khagan (leader), the *gyula*, who was responsible for military affairs. At the time of the Carpathian conquest, Kurszán was the main ruler; but when he died in 904, Árpád,

holding the position of the *gyula*, effectively abolished the system of dual leadership by claiming the powers of the reigning prince as well. – B: 1153, 1136, T: 7665.

Dualism – An agreement of two states to govern in union. It is also an alliance between two mutually independent, sovereign states to recognize a single monarch as their head of state and synchronize politics in foreign affairs. This was the relationship between Austria and Hungary from 1867 until 1918, known as the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The practical details were spelled out in the *Compromise (Kiegyezés)* in 1867. The internal affairs were separate, but the monarch was the same; and external affairs, the army and finances were subjects of common rule. – B: 1153, T: 3233.→**Ferenc József, Emperor and King; Károly IV, Emperor and King.**

Dual, Successive Magyar Settlements in the Carpathian Basin – Results of the latest research seem to indicate that the conquest and settlement by the Magyars in the Carpathian Basin did not only occur between 895-900, as it is currently accepted by Hungarian historians. It appears that there were several waves of earlier settlements. Around 670-680, groups related to the Magyars already appeared in the Carpathian Basin, according to archeologist, Gyula (Julius) László. On the basis of the belt buckles used by them, historians classified these groups as the “Griffin motif” people. These ethnic groups might also have spoken the Magyar language and could be identified with the late Khazars. According to several written sources, organized Hungarian life existed in northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia) before Árpád's arrival. For example, in 826, Pope Eugene II wrote a letter to the “Prince of the Christian Magyars”, calling upon him to build churches in his territory. (Eugene P. ad Chag. Ann. 826). In 863, the Christian chronicles stated that: “*all of the Huns have been converted*”. Between 872 and 882, Pope John VIII repeatedly wrote to the “Prince of the Christian Magyars”, exhorting him to build churches. According to latest research, it is likely that, prior to the dual settlements described above, there might have been two previous waves arriving in the Carpathian Basin. (i) Around 500 BC the Scythian-Agatirz wave could possibly have included some “proto-Magyar” tribes (Tárh-i Üngürűsz). (ii) The second wave is connected with the Várkonyis (Uar-Huns, Varchonites), who arrived with the Avars in 568 AD and occupied all of the Carpathian Basin. (iii) The third wave around 670 could have been made up by the “early Magyars” (late Avars) arriving from the Kama River region; (iv) and the Árpád-led settlement in 895-900 could be considered the fourth and final wave. However, due to the lack of sufficient proofs, the idea of the successive Hungarian settlements remains a theory. Similarly, the arrival of the first wave around 500 BC and that of the second around 568 AD remain only the combined theory of several researchers, based on inconclusive evidence. Moreover, even 896, officially regarded as the date for the last settlement, is not universally accepted, for the *Chronica Hungarorum*, a.k.a. the *Budai Krónika* (Chronicle of Buda, ca. 1472) and the *Annales Posoniensis*, i.e. the *Pozsonyi Évkönyv* (Yearbook of Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, ca. 14th century) place it to 888, while *Regino*, Abbot of Prüm of Lotharingia (893-899) puts it to 889, and *Anonymus* the chronicler in his *Gesta Hungarorum*, written between 1196 and 1203, dates it to 884, the departure from Scythia, though these dates may not be reliably accurate. In the British Museum, there is a “description of lands” called the *Orosin Document*, written in the 9th century in Old English and Celtic. In this document, two Norman sailors, *Othere* and *Wulfstan* gave an account of their travels on the River Ister (the River Danube) around 870. In their description, they state that “*Maegtis Lande*”

(Maegtja country) *is located north of Croatia and is surrounded by huge mountains.*” They also mention in their account the “Seacel” (Szeklers-Székelys), one of the original Magyar tribes settling in the Carpathian Basin. Recently, Professor *Mario Alieni* in his book *Etrusco: Una forma archaica di ungherese* (2003); in Hungarian: *Ősi kapocs – Az Eruszk-Magyar nyelvrokonság (An Ancient Connection – The Etruscan-Hungarian Linguistic Relationship)* (Budapest, 2005), with linguistic methods, he propounds a “continuity-theory”, whereby the Etruscans as well as the proto-Magyars migrated into the Carpathian Basin in the 3rd century B.C. during the so-called Kurgan-migration period, arriving in Europe from the Steppes north of the Black Sea. More and more Hungarian and foreign historians refer to the successive waves of Magyar settlements as the “re-settlement of the homeland”, thus suggesting an earlier movement of people from the East to the West, and proposing that the original homeland of the Hungarians was in the Carpathian Basin. – B: 1153, 1231, 1395, 7617, T: 7665.→**Anonymus; László, Gyula; Tárih-i-Üngürüş; Etruscan-Hungarian Linguistic Relationship**

Duba, Gyula (Julius) (Hontfüzesgyarmat, now Hontianska Vrbica, Slovakia, 8 June 1930 -) – Writer. Between 1940 and 1944, he studied at the State High School of Léva (now Levice, Slovakia), and then from 1950 to 1954 he continued and completed his studies in the special Mechanical Engineering High School of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). From 1954 to 1957, he was a student at the Technical College of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). From 1957 to 1959, he was in compulsory military service. Between 1959 and 1968, he was Editor for the journal, *Week (Hét)*; from 1968 to 1983, he was Editor-in-Chief for *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)*, then from 1983 to 1989, he was Head of the Literature Section of *Madách Publishers (Madách Kiadó)*. Since 1990, he is on sabbatical leave. Since 1960, he is a member of the Slovakian Writers’ Association. His main theme is the life and vicissitudes of Hungarians in Slovakia. He is well known for his prose writings, satires, essays, critiques, books, and newspaper articles in the journals: *Week (Hét)*, *Woman (Nő)*, and in the *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)*. His works include *The Laughing Man (A nevető ember)* (1959); *Jump Into the Void (Ugrás a semmibe)* (1971); *Reality and Awareness of Life (Valóság és életérzés)* (1972); *Drought (Aszály)* novel (1989); *Dying Peasant World (Halódó parasztvilág)* novel (2001), and the *Bowing Branch of Life (Az élet lehajló ága)*, novel (2006). He was awarded a number of distinctions including the Madách Prize (fourth time in 1982), the Ethnic Prize (1972), the Merited Artist title (1983), the Order of the Star of the Republic of Hungary (1990), the Posonium Life-Achievement Prize (1991), the Zoltán Szabó Prize (2002), the Attila József Prize (2004), and the Alfonz Talamon Prize (2008). – B: 1083, 0878, 1257, 1890, T: 7456.

Dubnic Chronicle – A Chronicle prepared at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) in the 15th century, which was found later in Dubnic, County Trencsén in Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia), hence its name. It was written from 1479 on, and follows mostly the Chronicle of Buda and the Hungarian Illuminated Chronicle (*Chronica de Gestis Hungarorum* – 1473). After having adopted the material of Márk Kálti’s Chronicle, it took over the life-story of King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382) written by János (John) Apród Tótsolymosi; it ends with the reign of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490). – B: 0942, 1078, T: 3240.→**Buda Chronicle; Illuminated Chronicle.**

Ducat (*Dukát*) – Gold coin, a universal currency in the Middle Ages. Its name comes from the last word of the circular legend, minted since 1284, on the Venetian zecchino: “*Sit tibi Xte (Christe) datus quem tu regis iste ducatus*”. Following this example, almost all European countries minted ducats, but the weight varied. In Hungary, ducat minting started in the 13th century, depicting the image of King Szent László (St. Ladislav, 1077-1095). Its weight was 3.5 grams. Because of its good quality it was much sought after all over Europe. Austria stopped minting the gold coin at Kőrmöc in 1865 (now Kremnička, Slovakia). – B: 1138, T: 7680.

Dudás, Antal (Anthony) (Kupuszina, now Kupusina, former Yugoslavia, now Serbia, 26 January 1933 -) – Painter, graphic artist, historian, living in Serbia. He completed his studies at the Teachers Training School, Újvidék (now Novi-Sad, then Yugoslavia) in 1958. He lived in several artist colonies such as Bácsstopolya, Becse and Zenta. (now Bačka Topola, Becej, Senta, in Serbia respectively). He visited a number of countries on study trips, among them Hungary, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Egypt, Greece and the Soviet Union. His works include *Nightfall at Kupuszina* (*Kupuszinai alkonyat*); *Village Icons* (*Falusi ikonok*); *Flown Away Time* (*Elszállt idő*); *Palics Icons* (*Palicsi ikonok*), and *Hungarian Icons* (*Magyar ikonok*). He had more than forty exhibitions. – B: 0936, 1138, T: 7103.

Dugonics, András (Andrew) (Szeged, 18 October 1740 - Szeged, 26 July 1818) – Piarist monk, writer. He entered the Piarist Order in 1756; studied and later taught in Nyitra (now Nitra, Slovakia), Nagyvárad (now Carei, Romania), Szeged, Vác and Medgyes (now Medias, Romania). His first work was published in 1774, and in the same year he was appointed university professor at Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia). Subsequently, he moved with the University at first to Buda, then to Pest. In 1784, reacting to Emperor József (Joseph) II's Germanization, he published an important work on Hungarian technical terms related to mathematics and physics. By teaching in Hungarian and Latin, he refused to recognize the Imperial Language Law. He wrote a number of novels and plays and was the favorite author of high society. He diligently studied the folk language, gathered many sayings, which was published posthumously. His works include *Ethel* (*Etelka*) (1788, 1791, 1805); *Stories of Rome* (*Római történetek*) (1800); *Famous Army Leaders* (*Nevezetes Hadi Vezérek*) (1817), and *Mária Báthori*, drama (was on the bill for several decades) (1881, 1887), – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**József II, King; Apáczai Csere, János; Geleji Katona, István; Language reform; Kazinczy, Ferenc.**

Dugonics, Titusz – National hero. He was a soldier in János (John) Hunyadi's army. He fought in the battle of Várna in 1444. During the siege of Nándorfehérvár, Hungary (now Belgrade, Serbia) by the Turks, he was one of the defenders. When a Turkish soldier managed to climb the defense tower and was ready to pin his horsehair banner on top of it, he wrestled with him without success. Since there was no other way to prevent the Turkish sign of victory from being pinned on the tower, he grabbed the Turk and hurled himself with him into the abyss. In recognition of his heroism, his son received the village of Tejfalu (now Miliečno,



Slovakia) in the vicinity of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) from King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490). – B: 0883, 1031, T: 3233.→**Nándorfehérvár, Battle of; Hunyadi, János; Mátyás I, King; Wagner, Sándor.**

Dukai Takách, Judit (Takács) (Duka, 9 August 1795 - Sopron, 16 April 1836) – Poetess. She came from an untitled noble family. She attended school in Sopron from 1811, studied languages, music. She became acquainted with a number of writers, among them Gábor (Gabriel) Döbrentei. She started writing poems under the pen name Matild. Her poems were copied by hand, and from 1815, appeared in a number of journals. Her relative, the poet Dániel Berzsenyi, influenced her. Her poem, *The Grieving Widow* (*A kesergő özvegy*) appeared in 1815, in Pest. Norbert Vadász published her works and biography (1909). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Döbrentei, Gábor; Berzsenyi, Dániel.**

Dukas, Mihály (Michael VII Doukas or Ducas) – Byzantine emperor, son of Emperor Constantin X. He reigned between 1071 and 1078 as Michael VII. He had good relations with Hungary and supported King Géza I against the rival King Salamon of Hungary and sent him a crown in 1074. – B: 0942, 1138 T: 7662.→**Géza I, King; Salamon, King.**

Duka-Zólyomi, Árpád (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 8 May 1941 -) – Politician, nuclear physicist. His father was imprisoned for eight years for his activities among the Hungarian ethnic minority. His primary education was in his birthplace; he graduated at the High School of Galánta (now Galanta, Slovakia) in 1958. Then he worked as a laborer in 1959-1960. He was conscripted into the army in 1961-1962. His higher studies were at the University of Prague between 1962 and 1968. He was an assistant professor at the University of Pozsony from 1968 to 1976. From 1976 to 1989, he worked as Scientific Chief Contributor at the United Nuclear Research Institute of Dubna, Soviet Union. More than sixty of his papers appeared internationally. From 1965, he was involved in Hungarian cultural affairs. He was President of the Endre Ady Student Circle in Prague, and one of the prominent leaders of the *Czechoslovakian Hungarian Social and Cultural Alliance* (*Csehszlovákiai Magyarok Sociális és Kulturális Szövetsége* – *CSEMADOK*). In 1990, he was an initiator of the Living Together Movement. Since 1992, he has been a Member of Parliament, representing the Hungarian Coalition Party, and is also its fraction leader. In 1994, he was elected a Member of the European Parliament. – B: 1083, T: 7103.

Dukedom – A realm governed by a duke or a person of royal birth. The subdivision of the royal power was customary in Hungary during the reign of the Árpád Dynasty. The King entrusted approximately one third of his realm to his brother, son, or close relative, investing him (dux-prince) with royal power. István-Géza (Stephen-Geza) (991-997), prince/king, appointed Koppány. King András I (Andrew) (1046-1060) bestowed dukedom for the first time on Béla, followed by Géza and later by László (Ladislav) as princes. King Géza I (1074-1077) bestowed dukedom on László, who as King László I (St. Ladislav) (1077-1095) bestowed dukedom on Lampert, and for the last time, King Kálmán (Coloman) (1095-1116) bestowed a dukedom to Prince Álmos. The exercise of royal power by a prince came to an end after 1105. – B: 1153, T: 3233.→**András I, King; Géza I, King; László I (St Ladislav), King; Kálmán, King.**

Dulcimer (*cimbalom*) – A musical instrument, with strings of graduated length over a sounding board struck with delicate wood-hammers; the prototype of the piano. It originates from Asia. Its predecessor was the zither. The palmetto-decorated silver

bracelet of Riazén is decorated with a *vitész* (hero) playing on a trapezoid-shaped zither. According to Hungarian sources, it first appeared in the 15th century. In the 16th century, the students used it extensively to accompany singing. By the 17th century, it was used for dance music as well. By the beginning of the 18th century, it was a favorite instrument of Gipsy bands. The old dulcimer was portable, played by placing it either on a table or on one's knees. Today it is generally known as a pedal dulcimer, standing on legs. Its sound can be toned down with muting, an invention of József (Joseph) Schunda (1818-1894) and his brother, Vencel József Schunda (1845-1923). Their workshop produced the first pedaled Hungarian Concert Cimbalom in 1874. This variety was able to compete with the best pianos. The cimbalom soon became popular in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and beyond. In Hungary its greatest master was Aladár Rácz (1886-1987). – B: 1197, 0942, T: 7684.→**Rácz, Aladár.**

Dunántúl (*Transdanubia*) – The western part of Trunkated Hungary, enclosed by the River Danube in the north and east, Austria in the west and the River Dráva and Croatia in the south. It has a variable, hilly terrain dominated by the Bakony Mountain and Lake Balaton at its center. The early Hungarians established their cultural and administrative centers in the towns of Székesfehérvár, Esztergom and Pannonhalma. During Roman times the region was known as *Pannonia*. After the Turkish occupation, its southern and central areas were devastated. Eventually, German farmers settled in many of its districts. After World War II, many Hungarians settled here when expelled from their ancestral land in the southern part of present day Slovakia, and some settlers came from Moldavia. – B: 1134, T: 7656.→**Benes Decrees; Atrocities against Hungarians.**

Dupka, György (George) (Tiszabökény, now Bobove, Sub-Carpathia, Ukraine, 11 April 1952 -) – Writer, poet. His higher studies were at the State University of Ungvár (now Uzhgorod, Ukraine), where he read Hungarian Literature. For a while, he worked in a bakery in Tiszaújlak (now Vilok, Ukraine). From 1970, he was a conscript in the Soviet Army for three years. (From 1945 to 1993, Sub-Carpathia belonged to the Soviet Union by virtue of occupation. After its dissolution, this Hungarian region of 1000 years was simply inherited by the Ukraine. It had never belonged to her before). From 1979 to 1986, he was a contributor to the daily *Carpathian True Word* (*Kárpáti Igaz Szó*). From 1992, he was Manager of *Intermix Publishers*. From 1981 on, he participated in the work of a number of professional, learned and social societies. He was Editor for the *Carpathian Economic Review* (*Kárpáti Gazdasági Szemle*), and the *Carpathian Hungarian Chronicle* (*Kárpáti Magyar Krónika*). His main works include *Common Fate* (*Sorsközösség*) sociography, with others (1990); *I was Born for Spring* (*Tavasza születtem*) poems (1990); *This then, is the Homeland...Facts, Data, Documents from the Life of Hungarians of Sub-Carpathia 1918-1991* (*Ez hát a hon...tények, adatok, dokumentumok a kárpátaljai magyarság életéből 1918-1991*) with József Botlik (1991); *Praying to God...Verse-letters, Prayers from Stalin's Camps 1944-1957* (*Istenhez fohászkodva...Verses levelek, imák a sztálini lágerekből, 1944-1957*) (1992); *Their Only Sin Was: They Were Hungarians. Memorial Book on the Sub-Carpathian Victims of Stalinism 1944-1946* (*Egyetlen bűnük magyarságuk volt. Emlékkönyv a sztálinizmus kárpátaljai áldozatairól 1944-1946*) (1993); *The "malenikij robot" in Documents* (*A „malenikij robot” dokumentumokban*), with A. Korszun (1998), *Hungarian GULAG-Lexicon of Sub-Carpathia* (*Kárpátaljai magyar GULAG-lexikon*) (1999), and *Hungarians of Sub-Carpathia* (*Kárpátalja magyarsága*) (2000). He was awarded the Berzsényi Prize

(1993), the Imre Nagy memorial plaque (1995), and is honorary citizen of Tiszabökény (2000). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Atrocities against Hungarians.**

Duray, Miklós (Nicholas) (Losonc, now Lučenec, Slovakia, 18 July 1945 -) – Hungarian writer, geologist, politician of Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia). He was educated in Fülek (now Fil'akovo, Slovakia). After his graduation he became a dockworker. In 1963 he entered the Comenius University in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and completed his studies in Natural Sciences in 1967. With a Degree in Geochemistry he found a position as a geologist. He soon became involved in the protection of ethnic Hungarian rights in Czechoslovakia. During his university years he organized the Attila József Youth Club; he was also its President between 1966 and 1969. In 1968-1969, he founded the Hungarian Youth Association, subsequently counting 20 thousand members. The Czechoslovak government officially banned this organization. Between 1966 and 1970, he was on the board of *CSEMADOK* (Czechoslovak Hungarian Workers' Cultural Alliance – *Csehszlovák Magyar Dolgozók Kulturális Szövetsége*) but the Czechoslovak Government dismissed him. In 1977, he organized a club network for Hungarian intellectuals, while in 1978 he set up the Committee of Legal Protection for the Hungarian Minority of Czechoslovakia. On 3 June 1982 he was arrested, faced legal proceedings, but was freed on 23 February 1983, by pressure of the international Hungarian community. He was arrested again on 10 May 1984, and detained without sentence for 470 days; but was freed again on the pressure of the international community. He was invited for a year in 1988 to Indiana University of Pennsylvania. After the “velvet revolution” in Czechoslovakia in March 1990, he participated in its political life. He was a member of the Federal Parliament (1990-1992). From 1994 he has been Acting President of the *Hungarian Coalition Party* (*Magyar Koalíció Pártja* – *MKP*) and its representative in the Slovak Parliament. In the 2010 election the MKP failed to re-enter the Parliament and he resigned from politics and considered academic career in Hungary. He is founding president of the *Living Together* (*Együttélés*) political alliance. He was a presidium member of the *World Federation of Hungarians* (*Magyarok Világszövetsége*) (1992-2000). A portrait film of Duray was created by Gábor (Gabriel) Koltay in 2011. He wrote several books and his articles were published in numerous newspapers. First, he wrote juvenile books. His major works include *Slovakian Report on the Status of the Hungarian Minority* (*Szlovákiai jelentés a magyar kisebbség állapotáról*), (Paris, 1982); *Tight Corner* (*Kutyaszorító*) biography (1983, 1989); *Under Double Oppression* (*Kettős elnyomásban*), *Documents on the Situation of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia and their Legal Defense, 1978-1982*, (Samizdat, New York, 1988); *The Nation-State and its Democratic Remedy* (*A nemzetállam és demokratikus ellenszere*), co-author (1994); *Our Attempts for Autonomy* (*Önrendelkezési kísérleteink*) (1999), and *On the Threshold of Changes* (*Változások küszöbén*) (2000). He won a number of awards, among them the Prize of the Körösi Csoma Center, Tokyo (1986), the Ius Humana Prize, Munich-Buffalo (1992), the László Tőkés Prize, Kisvárd (1996), the Hungarian Heritage Prize, Budapest, (2000), the Great Cross of Order of Merit of Republic of Hungary (2001), the Prize For Hungarian Art, Budapest (2002), and the Szent István Prize (2003). – B: 1246, 0878, 1020, 1031, 1890, T: 3240.→**Vienna Award I; Benes Decrees; Atrocities against Hungarians; Koltay, Gábor.**

Durchpetzen – A German surgical expression in use since 1921. This surgical technique is used during intestine and stomach suturing by application of a special mechanism. The

use of this technique was named after its Hungarian inventor Aladár Petz. – B: 1226, T: 3233.→**Petz, Aladár.**

Dürer, Albrecht (a.k.a. Ajtósi-Dürer) (Nuremberg, Germany, 21 May 1471 - Nuremberg 6 April 1528) – Most famous German painter of Hungarian descent. His father, Albert Száraz, a goldsmith, came from Ajtós near Gyula, the town that was ruined during the Turkish occupation. After traveling for a long time, he finally settled in Germany in the town of Nuremberg. He married his master's daughter, Barbara Holper, and at that time he changed his name to Thürer, meaning *Ajtós* (*Door*) in German, which became Dürer. Their second child, Albrecht at first worked in his father's goldsmith shop, and already at a very young age, he showed his remarkable talent. His father sent him to an art school in 1486, where he learned to paint. In 1490 he went on a journey and lived for a long time in Basel, Switzerland and in Italy. In 1495 he returned home and in 1497 he opened his own workshop. He went for two years to Venice and, after coming back, he worked hard to obtain a settlement of an annuity from Emperor Maximilian I in 1512, for whom he was working. He went to Antwerp to study more art and, after his return to Nuremberg he became interested in the newly started Reformation movement. He died at the peak of his career at the age of 57. Dürer was one of the most recognized artists in the universal history of art. He worked in various genres and painted portraits, a self-portrait, icons and altars. His numerous paintings include *Adoration of the Magi*, *Feast of Rose Garlands*, *Christ Crucified*, *Charles the Great*, *The Four Apostles*. He also did a series of woodcuts and copper engravings such as *Adam and Eve*, *Prodigal Son*, *Apocalypse*, *Erasmus* and *Melanchton*. In his signature the "A" does not stand for Albrecht, but for Ajtósi. (See: Marcel Brion, *Dürer – Der Mensch und Sein Werk* (*Dürer – The Man and his Work*, Paris, 1960). The great figures of the Reformation were among his friends. He also wrote professional and technical books. He united the Gothic traditions of the North with the achievements of the Italians. – B: 0942, 1153, T: 7653.

Durkó, Zsolt (Szeged, 10 April 1934 - Budapest 2 April 1997) – Composer. He studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, and also in Rome. His music is both modern and Hungarian, traditional and new. He left behind a rich body of work including chamber and symphonic works, vocal and solo instrument pieces. His music was well received in Hungary and at international festivals in Rome, Montreal, Budapest, Paris and Salzburg. Some of his works are: *Moses*, music drama (1997); *Cantatas and Oratorios No. I-II* (1971, 1972); *Széchenyi* (1982); *To the Margin of the Book of Revelation* (*A Jelenések könyve margójára*) (1996); for orchestra: *Episodes on the Theme of B-A-C-H* (*Epizódok B-A-C-H témára*) (1963); *Piano Concerto* (*Zongora verseny*) (1981); *Violin Concerto* (*Hegedű verseny*) (1993); solo pieces *Assonanze* (for organ) (1972), and *The History of the Globe* (*A Föld története*) (60 pieces for piano) (1991). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize (1978), the Merited Artist title (1983), the Béla Bartók-Ditta Pásztory Prize, (1985, 1997), the Outstanding Artist title (1987) and the László Lajtha Prize (1997). – B: 1040, 1178, T: 7103.

Duska, László (Ladislav) *vitész* (Bártfa, 6 February 1912 – Cleveland, USA, 1 October 1987). Military officer, civil engineer and organizer of Hungarian communities. Graduated from the Ludovika Military Academy, and from 1934, served as an army officer, later as general staff captain. He took part in the take-over of the southern part of the Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*, Upland now Slovakia) and northern Transylvania (now

in Romania); he also participated in the Southland (*Délvidék*) campaign against Yugoslavia. Duska was also fighting on the Russian front in World War II. In 1943 he cut through an enemy encirclement with his unit, thereby saving a larger unit from encirclement. In the fighting he was wounded. After the war he emigrated to Canada and from 1949 he settled in Calgary, where in 1953 he joined the reorganization of the *Order of Vitéz* (title awarded for gallantry in World War II). In 1954 he was president of the Saint Emeric Roman Catholic Parish. In 1960 he started to organize the Saint László Society; in 1965 he established the Széchenyi Society and organized the Hungarian section of the Toronto University Library, and also launching the foundation chair of Hungarian Studies. In 1979 he started, and from 1982 he edited the illustrated paper *Fraternal News* (*Bajtársi Híradó*), while in 1986 he re-published the book *Hungarian Helicon* by Watson Kirkconnel. He was an outstanding leader of western émigré Hungarian life. In Canada he obtained "P.F. engineering" training; in the field of oil he was engaged in scientific research work. His study dealing with gravitational problems was requisitioned by 18 research institutes. He was consultant to the *Encyclopedia Hungarica*. For his military exploits he was presented with the Hungarian Officer's Gold Bravery Medal with military decoration and swords, also other Hungarian and foreign honors. – B: 1031, 1020, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Vitéz, Order of; Veterans.**

Dutka, Ákos (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 11 September 1881 - Máriaremete, 27 December 1972) – Poet, journalist. His first poems were published in the volume, *Confessions* (*Vallomások*), in the city of Nagyvárad (1904), where his operetta, *The Airship Flyers* (*A léghajósok*) was produced. In 1905, he emigrated to the United States, and traveled throughout Europe. In 1906 he returned to Nagyvárad, befriended the poet Endre Ady, and together they took part in the activities of the *Tomorrow Society* (*Holnap Társaság*). During this time, his writings appeared in the *Tomorrow* (*Holnap*) anthology. Through his writings, he joined the ranks of the radical thinkers, who were attempting to regenerate the style of writing Hungarian poetry. His poetry showed impressionistic and symbolistic influences. After World War I, he moved to Budapest, where he served as press spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs from 1919 to 1940. In 1939 he became Editor-in-Chief for the newspaper *Recent News* (*Friss Újság*). He moved to the countryside after 1945, and did not publish again until 1955. As one of the veterans of the Ady-generation, he told the romantic story of the *Holnap Circle* in *The City of Tomorrow* (*A holnap városa*). In his other book, *The Great Adventure* (*A nagy kaland*), he related his travels in the USA, and the life of the immigrant Hungarians in America *In the Storm of Half a Century* (*Félévszázad viharában*) poems (1957); *Ballad of Old Age* (*A vénység balladája*) poems (1965), and the *Neglected Tunes* (*Kallódó dallamok*), poems (1970). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 6717.→**Ady, Endre; Miklós, Jutka.**

Dynamo – An electrical rotating machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy, introduced along its axle on its armature. The physicist and Benedictine monk, Ányos Jedlik invented it in 1861. – B: 1226, 1153, T: 7456.→**Jedlik, Ányos.**