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Fa, Nándor (Ferdinand) (Székesfehérvár, 7 September 1954 -) – Sailor, sport boat builder. Upon completing his education, he was employed by the Light Metal Manufacturing firm in Székesfehérvár, where he achieved excellent records in the kayak and canoe classes of the sports division. He started sailing in 1980, reached first place in Hungarian sailing in 1984. He was the only one in the European racing field who sailed in a boat constructed by himself. He sailed around the world with József (Joseph) Gál in two years, from 26 September 1985, to 12 September 1987, in his *Saint Jupat* (*Szent Jupát*) sailboat that he built. – B: 1105, 1020, T: 7675.→**Gál, József**.

Fabatká→**Worthless Money**.

Fábián, Pál (Paul) (Szombathely, 21 December 1922 - Budapest, 14 September 2008) – Linguist. He did his higher studies at the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest (1941-1946). After some teaching experience at a high school in Pécs, he became a professor at the Academy of Pedagogy, Budapest (1950-1955). Between 1955 and 1990, he was a professor and department head at the University of Budapest. Between 1964 and 1969, he was visiting Professor of Hungarian Language and Literature at the University of Padua, Italy. From 1951 he was a member, then secretary, finally Co-President of the Orthography Committee (*Helyesírási Bizottság*) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and from 1997 to 1999 President of its Language Committee (*Nyelvi Bizottság*), and in related organizations and institutions. He was Editorial Board President of the periodical, *Hungarian Language Guard* (*Magyar Nyelvőr*). He was Editor of the *Hungarian Spelling Rules* (*Magyar Helyesírási Szabályzat*) (1954, 1984). His main field of interest was Hungarology, a stock of Hungarian words and stylistics. His works include *A Guide for Spelling* (*Helyesírási tanácsadó szótár*) (1961); *Medical Spelling Dictionary* (*Orvosi helyesírási szótár*) (co-editor, 1992), and *Hungarian Spelling Dictionary* (*Magyar helyesírási szótár*) (co-author, 1999). He is a recipient of a number of prizes, among them the Golden Memorial Medal of the People Republic of Hungary (1951), The Star Order of merit of the People Republic of Hungary (1986), Koránd Eötvös Memorial Medal (1990), the Kosztolányi Prize (1994), the Lajos Lőrincze Prize (1996), the Golden Diploma of the University of Budapest (1997), and the Miklós Révai Prize (1999). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.→**Lőrincze, Lajos; Deme, László**.

Fábián, Zoltán (pen-name A. F. Bian) (Nyíregyháza, 30 January 1926 - Szentendre, 2 May 1983) – Writer. Originally, he studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest, but later he switched to journalism. His writings appeared in the newspapers *Star* (*Csillag*), *New Voice* (*Új Hang*), and the review *Literary Journal* (*Irodalmi Újság*). Between 1950 and 1953, he worked as a bookkeeper and as a statistician at various firms; from 1970, he was Secretary of the Hungarian Writers Association. He died in a car accident. His works include *Roads* (*Utak*) short stories (1952); *The Voice of the Violin* (*Hegedűszó*) short stories (1956); *Judgment* (*Ítélet*) novel (1961); *Message from the Eighth Planet* (*Üzen a nyolcadik bolygó*) science fiction, with Gy. Kulin (1966), and *Aster*, science fiction (1971). He was a recipient of the Attila József Prize (1972), and the Literary Prize of the Art Foundation (1981) – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Fabiny, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 5 February 1979 -) – Lutheran Bishop. His higher studies were at the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Academy, Budapest (1979-1982), at the Friedrich Alexander University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany, and at the Lutheran School of Theology in Chicago. He was Assistant Pastor in Siófok, Kötöcs, Balatonszárszó, and Budapest-Kőbánya, where he served as Pastor between 1987 and 1999. Since 1966, he has been editor-reporter at the Duna Television. He has been a professor at the Department of New Testament (*Újszövetségi Tanszék*) of the Evangelical University, Budapest, since 1999. He was elected Bishop of the Northern District of Hungary in 2006. He is the author of a number of articles, sermons and papers. His books include *Look up! (Nézz föl)* with Mrs. Tekus (1988), *That You Build Him a Strong House... (Hogy néki erős házat építs...)* (1990), and *Erzählte Dramen (Narrated Dramas)* (2000). – B: 1446, T: 7103.→**Fabiny, Tibor Sr.; Fabiny, Tibor Jr.**

Fabiny, Tibor Jr. (Budapest. 18 June, 1955 -) – Literary historian, theologian, editor. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest (1974-1980) and at the Lutheran Theological Academy, Budapest (1983-1986). He was an assistant professor at the Department of English Language and Literature of the University of Szeged (1985-1993), then an adjunct professor in 1993-1994, and a professor (1993-1994). Between 1993 and 1998, he was a professor at the Institute of English and American Studies of the Péter Pázmány Roman Catholic University and the Reformed - as well as Lutheran Universities. He was a guest-professor in England (1984-1985), Belgium (1989-1990), and the United States (1993). He is a member of the Modern Philological Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Secretary of the Hungarian Shakespeare Committee, and Lay President of the Hungarian Lutheran Association. Among his works are: *Theory of Hermeneutics (A Hermeneutika elmélete)* editor (1987); *The Lion and the Lamb* (1992); *The History of Christian Hermeneutics* (1998), and the *Symbol of Coming to a Halt (A megállás szimbóluma)* (2000). – B: 0874, T: 7103.→**Fabiny, Tibor Sr.; Fabiny, Tamás.**

Fabiny, Tibor Sr. (Budapest, 22 September 1924 - Budapest, 5 December 2007) – Lutheran theologian, church-historian. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where he studied Political Science (1942-1946); at the Faculty of Evangelical Theology of Sopron, and also at the University of Pécs (1949-1953). Between 1946 and 1949, he worked as a bank clerk. He was Pastor in Csögle (1954-1964) and in Miskolc (1964-1967). From 1967, he taught at the Evangelical-Lutheran Theological Academy of Budapest, and from 1968, he was Professor and Chair of Church History and Church Law Department at the same Academy. Since 1973, he was the organizer and Head of the Lutheran Museum, Budapest. His works include a number of articles and books such as: *The Last Will of Martin Luther (Luther Márton végrendelete)* (1982); *Hope Preserved* (1984); *Bewährte Hoffnung* (1984); *Geschichte der Evangelischen Kirche in Ungarn* (1995), and *A Magyarországi Evangélikus Egyház rövid története (A Short History of the Evangelical Church in Hungary)* (1997). He was awarded the Ferenc Móra Memorial Medal (1990) and the Péter Pázmány Prize (2003). – B: 0874, 0878, 1447, T: 7103.→**Fabiny, Tibor Jr.; Fabiny, Tamás.**

Fábri, Zoltán (Furtkovits) (Stósz, now Štós, Slovakia, 15 October 1917 - Budapest, 23 August 1994) - Film-director, screenwriter. Between the two World Wars he finished his primary and secondary schooling. He graduated in the Academy of Fine Arts, which

helped him later to be a production-designer. He liked to learn and joined the Academy of Dramatic Art. He became a director and actor. In the beginning of his career he was a production-designer, actor, and directed in theatres. He liked to draw and made many book illustrations. After World War II, he was director of the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Theater*), Budapest, and in 1947 he was member of the National Theatre (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. In 1950, he received a job in the Film Factory as an art director. Occasionally he wrote scripts. He continued directing and writing until the early 1980s. After his retirement from the film industry, Fábri taught at the Academy of Dramatic Arts. In his last years he painted and wrote screenplays. He was also President of the Hungarian Film Artist Union from 1959 to 1981. Among his stage-productions were: *Shakespeare's Henry IV*; Pirandello's *Henry IV*; Maugham's *The Theater* (*Színház*), and F. Molnár's *Play is the Thing* (*Játék a kastélyban*). His first film was the *Storm* (*Vihar*) (1951). At the height of his career he made the internationally renowned film *Carousel* (*Körhinta*) (1956). He directed more than 25 feature films including *Déryné* (1951); *Darkness in Daytime* (*Nappali sötétség*) (1963); *Twenty Hours* (*Húsz óra*) (1965); *The Fifth Seal* (*Az örök pecsét*) (1976), and *Requiem* (1981). Fábri made almost all of his films based on literary material (novels or short stories) and wrote the screenplays himself. His constant theme was the question of humanity. Many of his films are set in or around World War II. He was a sharp critic of Nacism. Two of his frequent collaborators were actress Mari Törőcsik and cinematographer György (William) Illés. He was recipient of a number of distinction including the Kossuth Prize (1953, 1955, 1970), the Merited Artist title (1956) and the Outstanding Artist title (1965). – B: 1445, 1031, 1719, T: 7103.→**Törőcsik Mari; Tamássy, Zdenkó.**

Fabriczy Kováts, Mihály (Michael) (Karcag, August 1724 - Charleston, SC, USA, 11 May 1779) – Military officer of the Hussars. He was a hero of the American War of Independence (1776-1783). In Austria's War of Succession (1740-1748), he served as an ensign in the Jászkun Hussar Regiment. In 1746, he entered the service of Prussia and in the Seven Years' War and he fought against Austria. In 1761 he resigned from Prussian service and tried to go to Poland through Hungary, but was captured and escorted by the Austrians to Vienna. Empress Maria Theresa set him free and promoted him to the rank of major. Between 1773 and 1775 he lived in the Kingdom of Saxony and sought contact again with the Polish émigrés, namely with Count Casimir Pulaski. In 1776, he landed in America. In 1778, George Washington appointed him as Commander of the Pulaski Hussar Legion. After numerous brilliant military successes against the British, he was ordered to break the siege of Charleston. There, leading a cavalry attack, he was killed by gunshot under the walls of the city. The British buried him with full military pomp, since they also acknowledged that his Hussars were the best among all the American cavalry units. On the 200th anniversary of his death in 1979, the city of Charleston remembered his heroic sacrifice with a celebration. The mayor of the city declared the week between May 6 and 12 as the Hungarian Week, and the Bercsényi Armored Regiment of France represented him at the celebration. There was a delegation from Hungary, as well as US senators and congressmen, diplomats among the dignitaries and the international media. Inside the citadel of Charleston, there is now a Kováts Memorial Museum and the parade ground in the Military Academy of South Carolina is named after Mihály Fabriczy Kováts. On 11 October 2003, his bronze equestrian statue was unveiled in Washington, D.C. – B: 0883, 1500, T: 3233.→**Faithful unto Death.**

Fabró, Henrik (Henry) (Borbátvíz, now Rau-Barkat, Romania, 21 February 1866 - Balatonfüred, 16 February 1924) – Stenographer. He entered the office of parliamentary stenographers in 1886, as the most qualified member, writing in several languages. He became its director in 1922. He initiated the formation of the Association of International Gabelsberger Stenographers that actually came into existence in Budapest in 1896. He founded the Association of Practicing Stenographers in 1905 and became its first director. Also, he was Editor at the stenographers' periodical, *Writing (Írás)*. First he launched the vowel-shortening method, then he revised the Gabelsberger-Markovits system of stenography. He was the Director of the Hungarian News Service. He influenced Béla Radnai to unify the Hungarian systems of stenography. It is to Fabró's merit that he included the latest psychological results into the modernization of higher degree stenography. He was one of the most important figures of Hungarian stenography. – B: 1078, 0883, T: 3240. → **Radnai, Béla (2)**.

Fábry, Sándor (Alexander) (Budapest, 20 November 1953 -) – Journalist, humorist, designer. His higher studies were at the Teachers' Academy, Pécs (1972-1976), at the Loránd Eötvös University, Budapest, where he studied Hungarian and German Literature (1977-1978), and at the Film-script-writer School of the Hungarian Film Co. (*Mafilm Filmíró Iskola*) (1976-1978). Between 1978 and 1992, he worked as dramaturgist at the Mafilm Studio. From 1992 he freelanced and wrote feature film scripts, including *The Devil Take It (Az ördög vigye)*; *Video Blues*; *Hungarian Pizza (Magyar pizza)*. His feature films include *Dream Brigade (Álombrigád)* (1983); *No-man's Land (Senkiföldje)* (1993) and *Fairy Hill (Tündérdomb)*. Since 1989 he has been writing the main column of the magazine, *Snow Shoe Design (Hócipő Dizájn)*. He wrote film reviews as well and a gastronomy column for *Playboy* magazine. He is a standing member of the *Radio Cabaret (Rádió kabaré)*, the *Cabaret Thursday (Kabarécsütörtök)*, and the *New Year's Eve Programs (Szilveszteri programok)*. Since 2000, he has appeared monthly at the New Theater (*Új Színház*), Budapest. Since 1998, he has had his own program in the MTV1, then in the RTL with the title: *Evening Showder with Sándor Fábry (Esti Showder Fábry Sándorral)*. He publishes regularly in newspapers, and has written more than 40 filmscripts with co-writer Csaba Kardos. His books include *Blown by the Tiger (Elfújta a tigris)* with András Wahorn (1994). His original style, humor and improvising talent are greatly appreciated and have enhanced his popularity. He was a recipient of a number of prizes and awards, among them the Karinthy Ring (1996), the Déri Prize (1999) and the title of Merited Artist (2000). – B: 0874, 1178, 1776, T: 7103.

Fábry, Zoltán (Stósz, now Stós, Slovakia, 10 August 1897 - Stósz, 31 May 1970) – Writer, publicist, critic. He studied at the Lutheran High School of Rozsnyó (now Roznava, Slovakia). During World War I, he was in the army and fought at the fronts from 1916 to 1918. His higher studies, beginning in 1918, were at the University of Budapest, where he read History; but was unable to finish his studies due to an illness. In 1919, he returned to Stósz and worked as a contributor to newspapers. Between 1929 and 1939, he was the Slovakian editor for the Transylvanian periodical, *Our Age (Korunk)* and, from 1931 to 1936 he edited the newspaper, *The Way (Az Út)*. In 1932, he traveled through the Sub-Carpathian (*Kárpátalja*, then Czechoslovakia, now Ukraine) region and wrote about his experiences in the *Legend of Hunger* that was confiscated in Czechoslovakia. He was the first one in Central Europe to openly criticize fascism in his books and articles. For this, and other anti-war activities, he was imprisoned at Illava in

1939 and in 1941. In the Slovak State he was banned from publishing between 1939 and 1948, but became a respected literary figure after 1948. He published his articles in the newspaper, *New Word* (*Új Szó*), and championed the rights of the Hungarian ethnic minority in Czechoslovakia. He was chief contributor for the periodical, *Literary Review* (*Irodalmi Szemle*) of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) from 1958 until his death. He left his home base only for presentation tours. His works include *Against Weapon and Soldier* (*Fegyver és vitéz ellen*) (1937); *Bridges and Ditches* (*Hidak és árkok*) (1957); *Reality Literature* (*Valóságirodalom*) (1964), and *Stealing Europe* (*Európa elrablása*) (1966). He was one of the most important Hungarian writers of Upper Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia). His home in Stósz became a literary memorial and a creative haven for writers. He received Czechoslovakian and Hungarian government awards, among them the title of Merited Artist (1962), the Madách Prize (1967), and the Red Banner Order of Merit of the People of the Republic of Hungary (1967). A Girl's College in Budapest bears his name. – B: 1257, 1160, 0878, 1551, T: 7103.

Fadrusz, János (John) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 2 September 1858 - Budapest 26 October 1903) – Sculptor. He came from a family of cottars. He completed four elementary and two high school years in Pozsony, then apprenticed as a locksmith. Upon becoming a journeyman, he won a gold medal with his design of an ornamental gate; his woodcarvings also earned general recognition. This brought him to the Woodcarving Institute at Zayugróc (now Uhrovec, Slovakia), in 1875, where he successfully experimented with faience painting as well as sculpting. He was accepted to the Viennese Tilgner Workshop with a scholarship. Later, he studied at the Academy there. His name became known countrywide in 1882 with the *Crucifix* he sculpted in Vienna. His first significant consignment was the creation of the equestrian statue of *Empress Maria Theresa* in Pozsony. This statue was destroyed by the Czechs after World War I. In 1894, he won first prize at a competition with a design for the equestrian statue of *King Mátyás I* (Matthias Corvinus, 1443-1490), unveiled in 1902 in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Several of his statues were erected in Budapest and in some cities of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). His well-known works are: *Toldi with Wolves* (*Toldi a farkasokkal*) (1902); *Wesselényi statue* (*Wesselényi szobor*) (1902), and *Tuhutum Memorial* (*Tuhutum-emlék*) (1902). His creations are monumental, preserving the best traditions of classical sculpture. – B: 0883, 1124, T: 7675.



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Faience of Bélaház (now Boleráz, Slovakia) – Bélaház is a village in the former Pozsony County (now Bratislava, Slovakia) that held privileges since the time of King Béla IV (1235-1270). The products of its faience workshop, made in the 18th century, became very rare. The basic color of its glaze is whitish green, decorated mostly with crimson flowers. These bellied vessels are fine relics of the Hungarian provincial late Rococo era. The workshop was closed probably in the middle of the 19th century. – B: 1144, 1020, T: 3240. → **Zsolnay, Vilmos; Eozin; Wartha, Vince.**

Faith, Confession of – The Association of the Hungarian Defense Leagues initiated a contest in June of 1920 for the composition of a prayer and slogan that would arouse the faith in the re-establishment of Hungary's old historical borders in the Carpathian Basin. The contest was won by Mrs. Elemér Papp-Váry with the following prayer: *"I believe in one God - I believe in one homeland - I believe in an eternal divine justice - I believe in the resurrection of Hungary - Amen"*. (*Hiszek egy Istenben, hiszek egy Hazában, hiszek egy Isteni örök igazságban, hiszek Magyarország feltámadásában. Ámen*). Following the Peace Treaty of Versailles-Trianon (4 June 1920) that dismembered Hungary, this confession of faith became the national prayer of Hungarians all over the world. – B: 1230, 1270, T: 7662.→**Trianon Peace Treaty**.

Faith Congregation – This is a religious community based on an Evangelical foundation with charismatic features. It grew out of a prayer group of seven people in 1979, and became an officially recognized denomination in 1989. Their articles of faith are based on the Bible. As their system of belief is still in formation, a high degree of creativity is expected from their members. In their practice of religion and forms of expression, they strive for a new style of religious music and art. They are active in political and public life and often operate successful businesses; they have and run a TV station. In their view, a believer's progress can be measured by his/her social and economical progress that reflects closeness to God. According to the leading minister, Rev. Sándor (Alexander) Németh, the movement has close ties with the Alliance of Free Democrats (*Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége – SZDSZ*). They denounce historical churches and criticize their ceremonies. Their newsletter is *HIT-Info*. – B: 1042, T: 7390.

Falk, Peter Michael (New York City, NY., 16 September - Los Angeles, California 23 June 2011) – Actor. One of his great-grandfathers was the Hungarian Miksa (Maximilia) Falk, writer and politician. At the age of three, his right eye was surgically removed due to cancer. He graduated from Ossining High School, where he was President of his class. His early career choices involved becoming a certified public accountant, and he worked as an efficiency expert for the Budget Bureau of the State of Connecticut before becoming an actor. On choosing to change careers, he studied the acting art with Eva Le Gallienne and Sanford Meisner. He is best known for his role as Lt. Frank Columbo in the television series *Columbo*. He appeared in numerous films such as *The Princess Bride*, *The Great Race* and *Next*, and television guest roles. His awards include Golden Laurel (1962), Emmy Award (1975, 1976), and Life Time Achievement (2003). He married twice and has two children. – B: 1719, 1031, T: 7103.

Falka, Sámuel (*bikfalvi*) (Fogaras, now Fagaras, Romania, 4 May 1766 - Buda, 20 January 1826) – Copperplate engraver. He was descendant of a Szekler Hungarian family in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He studied at the Reformed College of Székelyudvarhely (now Odorheiu Secuiesc, Romania) then trained in drawing under Neuhauser in Szeben (now Sibiu, Romania). Later, he moved to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) to study wood and copper engraving. In 1791, with the support of Count Samuel Teleki, he settled in Vienna to complete his studies in Vienna, where he was mainly occupied with letter cutting. For his excellent work he received an academic award from the Academy of Fine Arts, although the famous letter cutter, Mansfeld, did not accept him as an apprentice. In 1798 he moved to Buda and joined the University Printer (*Egyetemi Nyomda*). After some experimenting, he succeeded in perfecting the

stereotype printing method. In addition to studying drawing privately, he studied and mastered steel engraving; and with the help of a Viennese master, he also mastered letter cutting and typesetting. For his first specimens he drew on a Dutch book from Utrecht. Falka's first major typographic work was the catalogue of the Teleki Library of Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mureş, Romania), using letters engraved by him and printed in Vienna in 1796. Belatedly, Mansfeld also recognized Falka's typographic mastery. Finally, in 1798, he became the technical head of the letter cutting and typesetting workshop of the University Printer in Buda, and was recognized as Hungary's typographic innovator. His well-known copper engravings include the portraits of Count Sándor (Alexander) Teleki, Marshal Suvarov and Daniel Cornides (ex libris). He also prepared the typography of maps and office seals. – B: 1068, 1160, 1635, T: 7456.
→**Teleki, Count Sámuel (1)**

Fallenbüchl, Zoltán (Budapest, 19 July 1924 - Budapest, 12 January 2006) – Librarian, historian. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest (1942-1946), where he studied History, Latin and Geography. From 1947 to 1984, he worked at the *National Széchényi Library (Országos Széchényi Könyvtár)* in Budapest, first in the Department of Cartography, then in the Manuscript Department as a scientific contributor. His field of research is history of culture, cartographic history, and archontology. Since 1963, he has been a member of *Coronelli-Gesellschaft für Globen und Instrumentenkunde*, and a Hungarian contributor to the *Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon*. He is the author of some 200 publications, including the *Correspondence of Zoltán Ambrus (Ambrus Zoltán levelezése)* (1963), *Clerks of Maria Theresa (Mária Terézia hivatalnokai)* (1989), and *Anthony Grassalkovich (Grassalkovich Antal)* (1996). He was made freeman of Gödöllő, and receive the Small Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2004). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

Falu, Tamás (Thomas) (until 1898 Lajos Markbreit, until 1910 Lajos Balassa) (Kiskúnfélegyháza, 10 November 1881 - Ócsa, 13 July 1977) – Writer, poet. He attended high school in Kecskemét (1899) and completed Law School in 1907. He was a vice notary public in Monor, notary public in Nagyrőce, then in Cegléd, and finally in Ócsa, until his retirement in 1943. In his university years, he started with humorous writings, working for the *Borsszem Jankó* comic paper. Between 1914 and 1941, he worked at the *New Times (Új Idők)* magazine and at the *West (Nyugat)* literary review. His first novel, *Pettiness (Kicsinyesség)* was published in 1926. The literary review *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)* and the Roman Catholic periodical *Vigilia* published his poems from 1957. His output is 10 books of poetry, 8 novels, and 2 volumes of short stories. His collected poems were published under the title *Country Station (Vidéki állomás)* (1974), and his selected poems appeared in 1991. He was a member of the Petőfi Society (*Petőfi Társaság*) and the Kisfaludy Society (*Kisfaludy Társaság*). He received the Merit of Labor's Silver and Gold classes (1967, 1971) and was made an honorary citizen of Ócsa. – B: 0878, 0876, 0877, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Faludi, Ferenc S.J. (Francis) (Németújvár, now Güssing, Austria, 25 March 1704 - Rohonc, now Rechnitz, Burgenland, Austria, 18 December 1779) – Jesuit monk, scholar, translator. He was the first reformer of the Hungarian language. He entered the Jesuit Order in 1720. He studied at the Universities of Vienna and Graz, Austria. At first he was a high school teacher in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and Pécs; later he served as a

priest in Buda. After 1736, he became a university professor in Graz, then in Vienna, and subsequently he was Professor of Theology in Linz, Austria. He returned to Hungary in 1746, and became superior of a Seminary, then the Director of the Library of Pozsony. When his Order was dissolved, he moved to Rohonc. His prose works were published during his lifetime, his poems only after his death. Due to the declining tendencies of Hungarian literature following the Treaty of Szatmár (1711), he insisted on the purity and quality of the Hungarian language. To commemorate the 275th anniversary of his birth, and the 200th anniversary of his death in 1979, the provincial government of Burgenland (former Őrvidék, now Austria) organized a series of remembrance festivals and placed a commemorative plaque on the house of his birth in Németújvár and on the wall of the parish hall of Rohonc. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.

Faludy, György (George) (Budapest, 22 September 1910 - Budapest, 1 September 2006) – Writer, poet, translator of literary works. He studied in Budapest, Vienna, Paris and Graz (1928-1934). His poetry appeared in the liberal *Hungarian News* (*Magyar Hírlap*), and in the social-democratic *Peoples' Word* (*Népszava*). In 1931, he joined the Hungarian Social Democratic Party (*Magyar Szociáldemokrata Párt – MSZDP*). His translation of Francois Villon's poetry in 1937 earned public attention; his first volume of poetry appeared in 1938. Between 1940 and 1941, he went to France, escaped the Germans, and moved to Morocco. Invited by President Roosevelt, he landed in New York and served as secretary of the *Free Hungarian Movement* (*Szabad Magyar Mozgalom*) from 1941 to 1945. He joined the US Army in 1943, and left it in 1945. In 1946, he returned to Hungary and, in 1947, published his poetry written in the USA *After the Autumn Dew* (*Őszi harmat után*). From 1946 he worked at the *Peoples' Voice* (*Népszava*) as literary editor until his arrest in 1950. Deprived of paper and pen in the internment camps of Kistarcsa and Recsk, he composed and memorized his poems, or were memorized by his inmates. Released in 1953, he refused rehabilitation; he worked as translator until 1956, then he emigrated to England, settled in London and became Chief Editor of the *Literary Journal* (*Irodalmi Újság*) until 1962. He served as secretary of the International Pen Club. Between 1962 and 1967, he lived in Florence, Italy, and on the island of Malta; he lectured at Columbia University in New York and at other American universities. In 1967, he moved to Toronto, Canada, and he returned to Hungary in 1989. He established the Faludy Foundation (*Faludy Alapítvány*) at the Attila József University of Szeged in 1990. He was an honorary citizen of Budapest from 1996, a permanent member of the *Hungarian Journalists' National Association* (*Magyar Újságírók Szövetsége – MUOSZ*) from 1997, and a MP of the Free Democrats Party from 1998. His major works include *Heine's Germany, transposed by George Faludy*, (*Heine Németországa, Faludy György átköltésében*) (1937); *Laudate, Masterworks of Catholic Lyricism* (*Dicsértessék, A katolikus lira remekei*) (1938); *Kroton*, novel (1966); *Erasmus of Rotterdam* (1970); *My Happy Days in Hell*, (*Pokolbeli víg napjaim*) autobiography (1962), in Hungarian (1987); *Notes from the Rain Forest*, (*Jegyzetek az esőerdőből*), essays with Eric Johnson (1988); *The Ballads of Francois Villon*, translated – or rather reworked – by George Faludy; *Barbusse: The Fire* (*Barbusse: A tűz*) (1996). *The Poet György Faludy* (1987) is a documentary film about his life. He was a recipient of the Great Commemorative Medal (1993), the Soros Life Achievement Award (1993), the Kossuth Prize (1994), and the Pulitzer Commemorative Prize (1998). He was twice nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature. He was the grand old man of Hungarian literature. – B: 0974, 1257, 0878, T:

7684, 7677.

Falvai, Sándor (Alexander) (Ózd, 3 August 1943 -) – Concert pianist. He studied piano at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Music Academy, Budapest under Mihály (Michael) Bacher (1967-1972); then at the Tchaikovsky Conservatory of Music, Moscow (1972-1973). He taught at the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music from 1973, became a university professor in 1994, and rector in 1997. He is a sought-after pianist at home and abroad. He recorded the music of Bach, Chopin, Brahms, Schubert, Schuman and Mozart. He was awarded the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Prize (1975), the Meritorious Artist title (1997) and the Order of Rising Sun, Golden Rays with Neck Ribbon of the Japanese Government (2005) for the education of Japanese pianists. – B: 0874, 1501, T: 7103.

Family Clans – It is customary among many peoples to this day to traditionally place persons of common ancestry, bloodline and relations into a common extended family. Just as the nuclear family, this extended family with its common bloodline also followed the rule not to intermarry, for they knew the disadvantages of inbreeding. They would tattoo their bodies with their imaginary sacred animals to quickly identify each other in case of being scattered around; such tattoos would also bind them into a more cohesive group. As it was the case among the Scythians, the Hun peoples and the early Magyars too made the family clans responsible for being the foundation of constitutional and civil law. Only members of a family clan could take part in constitutional law affairs. When needed, a military organization came into existence. It was called “army” (*had*), and was organized into troops; its leader was called lieutenant. At the time of the settlement in the Carpathian Basin in the 9th century AD, the Magyar, Onogur and Khabar tribes formed a confederation that reportedly numbered 108 clans. Upon settling on the land, these clans lawfully established their estates. Their number probably increased after the Pusztaszer National Assembly, considered being the first National Assembly of Hungary, called together by their leader, Árpád. The extended families were made up of old inhabitants joined together with the recently settling families in the Carpathian Basin, and together they established a nation. Only about half of these family clans could be identified in official documents. Some ancient Hungarian tribes died out, or their documentation was lost when foreigners invaded and wreaked destruction. The following family clans are listed in the current Hungarian Encyclopaedia: Adorján, Ajtony, Ábrán, Ákos, Baar-Kalán, Bala, Baracska, Becse-Gergely, Bél, Bicske, Bikcsei, Borsa, Bó, Csanád, Csák, Csemelyi, Csobánka, Csupor, Divek, Dobra, Dorosma, Érd, Garázda, Geregye, Gutkeled, Gyovad, Győr, Gyula-Zombor, Halom, Hanva, Hont-Pázmány, Illés, Jenő, Kalán, Kalota, Kaplony, Kartal, Kata, Koppány, Kurszán, Loja, Lorente, Maglód, Medgyes, Mena, Miskócz, Monoszló, Nádasd, Negol, Oghuz, Olas, Osl, Orlec, Örs, Pók, Pór, Rátót, Szalók, Szemere, Szente-Magócs, Tahy, Tarján, Tétény, Torda, Turul, Ung, Vala, Vancsa, Vezékeny. – B: 0942, 1020, T: 7676.

Family Unit (Extended) – Three, four generations of the male bloodline living together. Following the disintegration of the matriarchal family, the most important economic force of the clans was achieved through patriarchy. The traditional great family unit was based on common aims and activities in a communal estate. The eldest male headed the family; upon his death he was replaced either by his oldest brother or by another able male relative. His power was limitless: he was absolute judge and jury over his family; he could even kill his unfaithful wife without consequences. The 13th century Nagyvárád

(now Oradea, Romania) records of the “ordeals by red-hot iron” show that his power was so great that he could even sell or pawn his children. Succession was based on male seniority in the great family unit. At the time of Settlement in the Carpathian Basin in the 9th century AD, the Hungarian family life, and to some extent clan organizations and state affairs were also based on the principles of the great family unit. Even today, vestiges of traditional functions are alive especially in the magical fertility act. At the holiday table, the food is still divided by the male head of the family. By touching it first, he gave the food its magical power of fertility and nourishing quality. The loss of one’s own fertility obligated the head of the family to step aside. – B: 1153, 1231, T: 3240.→**Scythians; Huns; Hungarians; Kabars.**

Famous Hungarians and of Hungarian Origin – Hungarians number about 15 million at the beginning of the 21st century; 10 million live in the truncated country of Hungary; 2.5 million live in its detached territories ceded to newly created neighbors by the Versailles-Trianon (1920) and the Paris (1947) Peace Dictates, consequently they lived under foreign rule; an addition 2.5 millions are scattered all over the world. Nevertheless, Hungary has produced more Nobel Prize winners (20), more important scientists, inventors, writers, poets and artists than any other nation *per capita*.

I. NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

1. Hungarian

Lenard, Philipp E. A. von (1862 -1947); 1905. Physics

Bárány, Robert (1876 - 1936); 1914. Medicine

Zsigmondy, Richard A. (1865 -1929); 1925. Chemistry

Szent-Györgyi, Albert von (1893 -1986); 1937. Medicine

Hevesy, George de (1885 - 1966); 1943. Chemistry

Békésy, Georg von (1899 - 1972); 1961. Medicine

Wigner, Eugene P. (1902 - 1995); 1963. Physics

Dennis Gábor (1900 - 1979); 1971. Physics

Polányi, John C. (1929 -); 1986. Chemistry

Oláh, George A. (1927 -); 1994. Chemistry

Harsányi, John C. (1920 - 2000); 1994. Economics

Kertész, Imre (1929 -); 2002. Literature

2. Hungarian related

Ruziczka, Leopold (1887-1876) 1939 Chemistry

Rabi, Isidor (1898-1988) 1944 Physics

Gajdusek, Daniel Carlton (1923 -) 1976 Medicine

Friedman, Milton (1912 -2006)	1976 Economics
Stigler, George (1911-1991)	1982 Economics
Ábrahám, Henry (1942 -)	1985 Peace
Wiesel, Elie (1928 -)	1986 Peace
Hershkó Avram (1937 -)	2004 Chemistry

→Encyclopedia entry is under each name.

II. INVENTORS

Anonym - Inventor of the carriage or “coach” with springs.

Asbóth, Oscar - Engineer, a helicopter pioneer.

Bánki, Donát - Co-inventor of the carburetor.

Barényi, Béla - Engineer, Auto Safety Pioneer - Father of the Volkswagen Beetle, Passive Safety, Occupant Safety Cell, Collapsible Steering System and the Seat Belt.

Batthyány, Count Tódor - Inventor. He designed a ship driven with horse-drawn paddlers (called *Bucentaurus*, 18th c).

Bejczy, Antal - Engineer, who developed the Mars Rover “Sojourner”, and the Pathfinder's Remote Control System.

Beregszászy, Lajos - Inventor of a new piano keyboard system.

Béres, József - Research chemist, who developed an anti-cancer drug, the “Béres Drops”.

Bernáth, Gábor - Inventor. At 15 he invented the commercially viable 3rd scanner, “Scan Guru” and won the 50th Intel ISEF.

Besser, Les (László) - Engineer, father of microwave computer-aided design.

Biró, László József - Inventor. He developed the ballpoint pen in 1938, and the automatic gearbox for automobiles.

Bláthy, Ottó - Co-inventor of the alternating current transformer (with Miksa Déri and Károly Zipernowsky, in 1889); inventor of the tension regulator; the watt meter; the alternating current motor; the turbo-generator, and the high performance turbo-generator.

Born, Imre - Metallurgist. He discovered the mineral bornite.

Bródy, Imre - Physicist. He invented the Krypton Electric Bulb.

Cséti, Ottó - Inventor of mine-survey instruments.

Csonka, János - Co-invented the carburetor.

Csuri, Charles – “Father of Digital Art”.

Dallos, Joseph - Physician, inventor of the molded contact lenses.

Deák, Róbert - Banker, financier, and father of the secure credit card.

Dénes, Mihály - Inventor. In 1922 he invented and patented the “Projectophon”, which received recognition in the field of sound-pictures.

Déri, Miksa - One in the “Great Triad” of electrical engineers at the Ganz Industries of Budapest. He developed A/C electric generator; and co-invented the alternating current transformer with Ottó Bláthy and Károly Zipernowsky in 1889.

Detre, László - Immunologist. He worked out the antigen theory.

Domokos, Gábor - Engineer, co-inventor of “Gömböc”, the first known homogenous object with one stable and one unstable equilibrium point.

Dorogi, István - Chemical engineer, inventor of mass-produced inflatable toys, forms and figures.

Eötvös, Baron Loránt – Physicist. He developed one of the first steps toward the Theory of Relativity. His inventions made it possible to explore natural resources like oil, coal and different ores.

Fazola, Henrik - Ironsmith, pioneer of Hungarian Iron Works (18th century).

Fejes, Jenő - Engineer, inventor of the Fejes plate-motor.

Finkey, József - Mining engineer, inventor of “Finkey’s ore flotation method” and “Finkey’s brown coal improver”.

Fleischmann, Károly - Inventor, founder of the famous Standard Brands Yeast Company, Fleischmanns.

Földi, Zoltán - Chemical engineer. He (with his colleagues) registered 80 pharmaceutical patents.

Fonó, Albert - Mechanical engineer. He received the first patent on airplane jet propulsion and enabled aircraft to fly faster than the speed of sound. He also developed an aerial torpedo and an air compressor for mines.

Forgách, Count Béla - Inventor of a sheet music writing machine coupled with a piano in 1884.

Forgó, László - Engineer. His inventions include the *Invert-Grid*, the *Sterilizer*, and the famous *Heller-Forgó* air condenser-cooler, applied in cooling towers, invented with László Heller in 1958.

Frommer, Rudolf - Engineer, inventor of Frommer pistol.

Galamb, Joseph (József) - Ford chief engineer, designed the Model ‘T’ and Model ‘A’ Ford, the Fordson Tractor; invented the ignition plug and the planetary gearbox, and prepared the production of the Liberty aircraft engines.

Ganz, Ábrahám - Invented the chill casting of railway car wheels (1854).

Gergely, Péter - Architect, structural engineer, founder of the National Center for Earthquake Engineering.

Gestetner, Dávid - Inventor of the stencil-duplicating machine.

Goldmark, Péter Károly (Carl Peter) - Engineer, CBS Chief Scientist. He invented the Color Television, the 33 1/3 LP Record, and the Electronic Video Recorder; recipient of the National Medal of Science.

Goÿ, Andor - Inventor of a widely recognized typesetting machine.

Greguss, Pál - Chemical engineer and physicist. He invented the Pál-Optic used in

NASA's Deep Space Program.

Grossmann, Gusztáv József - Engineer, inventor of the tomograph.

Győrffy, István - Ophthalmologist. He was the first to make contact lenses from plastic material in 1939.

Halász, Pál - Engineer, invented the compressed-air mine-thrower.

Haggenmacher, Károly - Engineer, inventor of plain shifter for milling process.

Hankóczy, Jenő - Agricultural scientist, inventor of farinograph and farinometer.

Heller, László - Engineer, co-inventor of the Heller-Forgo air cooling system, which became known worldwide as the Heller-System, applied at thermal power stations.

Horváth, Csaba - Chemical engineer, father of high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC).

Horváth, Ernő - Teacher, pilot, inventor of the universal control stick (steering column) for aircrafts, in 1940.

Irinyi, János - Chemist, inventor of the safety match.

Jedlik, Ányos - Priest, engineer, physicist, inventor, father of the dynamo.

Kálmán, Rudolf Emil - Developed the “Kalman Filter”, the “greatest discovery in statistics in our century.” Kalman filtering is also the method used in GPS (Global Positioning Systems) for navigation.

Kandó, Kálmán - Inventor, engineer, developer of the triple phase high tension current for electric locomotion and industrial applications, father of modern electric trains.

Kármán, Theodore, von - Aeronautical engineer, mathematician. He was the father of the supersonic flight and a founder of the aeronautical and astronautical sciences. He designed the first rocket to reach interstellar space.

Kempelen, Farkas, de Pázmánd - Inventor of the first speaking machine, first experimental phonetician.

Kliegl, József - Mechanic, inventor of typesetting and sorting machines.

Korda, Dezső - Engineer, inventor of the electric car.

Kós, Károly - Writer, architect, used traditional Hungarian architecture for modern designs.

Kőszegi Mártony, Károly – Army Major, inventor of the mobile field kitchen.

Kühne, Ede - Inventor of the “Hungaria Drill” seeding machine (1874).

Lánczos, Cornelius - Renowned mathematician and physicist.

Lechner, Ödön - Architect, best representative of the Hungarian secessionist style of architecture.

Losonczy, Áron - Inventor of “glass-concrete”, the Light-Transmitting Concrete called LiTraCon (2001).

Luppis, János - Naval captain and engineer, he was co-inventor of the torpedo.

Makovecz, Imre - Architect, renowned representative of Hungarian organic architecture.

Mechwart, Ádám - Inventor of the steel-rolling cylinder for mills.

Mihály, Dénes - Mechanical engineer, father of sound film and television broadcasting. Inventor of the “Projectophon” for sound films and the “Telehor” device for TV broadcast. He produced the first television program in history.

Mihályi, József - Engineer, inventor, co-developer of automatic camera; chief designer at Kodak.

Pavlics, Ferenc - Engineer, developed NASA's Moon Rover and directed development of the Mars Rover.

Pécsi, Eszter - Structural engineer, designer of the first reinforced-concrete skyscraper; first woman to receive a degree in Engineering in Hungary in 1920.

Petzvál, József - Inventor, founder of photography. His work allowed for the designing of modern cameras and made practical portrait-photography possible. Hed invented photographic objective lens, darkroom, opera glasses, and perfected the telescope.

Pfitzner, Sándor - Engineer, designed the first American monoplane for Curtiss.

Pollák, Antal and Virág, József - Inventors of the express telegraph (1898).

Puskás, Tivadar - Inventor, Thomas Edison's colleague - Devised the idea of using telephone exchanges between subscribers, invented the switchboard, and built Europe's first telephone exchange.

Rajkai, Pál - Inventor of the grain-slicing machine.

Rátai, Áron - Computer wizard, inventor of the commercially viable three-dimensional computer picture.

Richter, Gedeon - Pharmacist, inventor of the Kalmopyrin tablet.

Riszdorfer, Ödön - Engineer, inventor, co-developed automatic camera and automatic shutter for movie cameras; father of the hand-held, battery-operated light meter.

Rosenkrantz, George - Chemist, businessman, founder of Syntex, number seventeen world-ranked drug firm, the developer of Aleve.

Rubik, Ernő - Mathematician, inventor of the Rubik Cube.

Schwartz, David - Inventor, father of the dirigible air ship or Zeppelin.

Sebeok, Thomas A (Sebők) - Father of modern semiotics (the study of signs and non-verbal communication).

Segner, János András - Father of the water turbine, first scientist to use reactive force. The inventor of the “Segner Wheel”. He made substantial contributions to the theory of dynamics.

Spanyol, Count Zoltán - Electric engineer, inventor of plasma-water motor fuel hydrogen (2005).

Szakáts, Gábor - Engineer, inventor of the flamethrower.

Szebehelyi, Victor - Aerospace engineer, pioneer of orbital mechanics and a key figure in the Apollo Space Program.

Szilvay, Kornél - Officer in a Hungarian Fire Brigade, father of the Dry Fire Extinguisher.

Tarján, Ferenc - Physicist, who invented the gramophone (phono) pickup device.

Tihanyi, Kálmán - Physicist, television pioneer, who invented picture tube (Iconoscope); infrared-sensitive (night vision) television and flat TV tube.

Turchányi, Olivér - Inventor of the "Filmatyp".

Várkonyi, Péter - Engineer, co-inventor of "Gömböc", the first known homogenous object with one stable and one unstable equilibrium point.

Verancsis, Faustus, Bishop - Invented the air turbine.

Winter, Ernő - Physicist-engineer, inventor of the converter tube with deflection control in the late 1930s.

Zipernowsky, Károly - Engineer, co-inventor of the alternating current transformer with Miksa Déry and Ottó Bláthy (1889).

Zsélyi, Aladár - Engineer, aeroplane and gas turbine pioneer.

III. MATHEMATICIANS, SCIENTISTS

Apáczai Csere, János - Scholar, educator. He demanded the teaching of native language at schools and higher education that trained secular specialists (17th century).

Balogh, Lord Thomas, - Economist, chief economic advisor to the British Government.

Bay, Zoltán - Physicist, the first to use radar to take measurements of the moon.

Békésy, George, von - Nobel Prize winner in medicine (1961) for his study on "The discovery of the physical means of sound communication and analysis in the inner ear".

Bolyai, Farkas - Mathematician.

Bolyai, János - Mathematician, he created the non-Euclidian hyperbolic geometry.

Csernák, László (Chernák) – Mathematician, made research in dissolution of whole numbers by prime factors (18th century).

Dienes, Paul - Mathematician. His research in the Taylor series was significant.

Erdélyi, Arthur – Mathematician. His works are quoted as "the most widely cited mathematical works of all time and a basic reference source for generations of applied mathematicians and physicists throughout the world".

Erdős, Paul – Mathematician. Revered by colleagues and considered to be the "most brilliant mind in his field"; he collaborated with so many mathematicians that the phenomenon of the "Erdős Number" evolved.

Farbaky, István - Mining engineer, developer of mining and related disciplines and in evolving their Hungarian technical terminology. He has several mining, metallurgical and chemical patents.

Farkas, Gyula - Mathematician, physicist; his works on thermodynamics and the Fourier principles were significant; his Farkas theorem is notable.

Fejér, Lipót - Mathematician, laid the foundations for the modern theory of trigonometric series.

Fejes, Jenő - Engineer, inventor. He was first in the world to submit patents for

manufacturing automobile parts by cold forming, pressing, torch or spot-welding.

Feketeháty, János - Engineer, famous bridge-builder.

Fényi, Gyula - Physicist, first to prove that the frequency of solar protuberances varies according to the number of sunspots.

Fischer, Gyula - Inventor of Fischer-Laminar Collector Bow for electric railroad engines.

Fonó, Albert - Mechanical engineer, he received the first patent on airplane jet propulsion and enabled aircraft to fly faster than the speed of sound; and also developed an aerial torpedo and air compressor for mines.

Francé, Rezső – Biologist. He became world famous through his popular books.

Gerster, Béla – Engineer; participated in construction of the Panama and the Korinthos canals.

Gombás, Pál - Physicist; constructed the Thomas-Fermi-Dirac-Gombos atom-model.

Gothard, Jenő - Astronomer; discovered the central star in the Ring Nebula of the Lyre Constellation.

Grossmann, Marcel - Mathematician, Einstein's co-worker. He realized the relevance of the tensor calculus of Christoffel, Ricci-Curbastro and Levi-Civita to relativity.

Gryneus, István - Mathematician; developed differential geometry, differential equations and later the application of the calculus of Ricci in the Pfaff System.

Gubányi, Károly - Engineer; participated in railway construction in Siberia, China and Australia.

Haar, Alfred - Mathematician. He introduced a measure on groups, now called the "Haar measure", used by von Neumann and other notables.

Halmos, Pál – Mathematician. He dealt with finite dimensional vector spaces, measure theory, ergodic theory and Hilbert space.

Harsányi, John - Economist, Nobel Prize winner in 1994: "For his pioneering analysis of equilibrium in the theory of non-cooperative games."

Hatvani, István - Mathematician, physicist, polyhistor; the first to teach chemistry (18th century).

Herman, Ottó - Naturalist, founder of the Hungarian Ornithological Center, Budapest.

Herskó, Ferenc (Avram Hershko) - Physicist, biochemist, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 2004: "for the discovery of the ubiquitin system of intracellular protein degradation and its many functions in the cell".

Horváth, Csaba - Chemical engineer, father of high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC).

Izsák, Imre Gyula - Astronomer, the Hungarian-American expert in celestial mechanics of the Space Age.

Kabay, János - Chemist, first to isolate morphine directly from the plant.

Káldor, Lord Miklós - World-renowned economist, applications, the father of modern electric trains.

Kármán, Theodore von - Aeronautical engineer, mathematician, father of the supersonic flight and a founder of the aeronautical and astronautical sciences. He designed the first rocket to reach interstellar space.

Kemény, János - Mathematician, President of Dartmouth; "Father of Microcomputing," developed BASIC computer language.

Kitaibel, Pál - Natural scientist, discovered the naturally occurring semi metallic element *Tellurium*, independently from Baron Ferenc József Müller.

Konkoly-Thege, Miklós - Astronomer, who elevated Hungarian astrology to European level. An asteroid bears his name.

Kövesligethy, Radó - Astronomer, geophysicist. He gave theoretical foundation to astrophysics.

Kulcsár, Gyula - Biochemist, cancer researcher, who discovered a second immune system in the human body, consisting of 16 molecules, which destroy tumor cells. This is regarded as the beginning of the successful fight against cancer (2005).

Lax, Benjamin - Electrical engineer, physicist, Founder and Director of Francis Bitter National Magnetic Laboratories (MIT); Semiconductor and magneto-optics pioneer; Radar Pioneer; he developed the radar height and range finder and radar meteorology.

Lax, Peter D. - Mathematician, winner of the Abel Prize in 2005: "for his groundbreaking contributions to the theory and application of partial differential equations and to the computation of their solutions".

Lovász, László – Mathematician. His contribution is to the combinatorial problems and exercises.

Makó, Pál - Mathematician, outstanding mathematician in the 18th century.

Müller, Ferenc József - Minerologist, discovered tellurium in the mines of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now Romania).

Neumann, John von - legendary mathematician, physicist, logician and computing pioneer; co-developer of the atomic bomb. Father of the Binary Code and the Stored Program Computer; father of Game Theory; key in the development of ballistic missile program of the USA.

Ortvay, Rudolf - Physicist, founder of the of modern theoretical physics education in Hungary.

Palágyi, Menyhért - Mathematician, philosopher, devised a new theory of space and time.

Pavlics, Ferenc - Engineer, developed NASA's Moon Rover and directed development of the Mars Rover.

Polányi, Mihály - Chemist, who applied quantum mechanics in chemistry; excelled in chemical kinetics as well as transition-state theory.

Polya, George - Mathematician, called: "The Great Teacher". He gave to mathematics the Pólya Enumeration Theorem along with many other ideas.

Rényi, Alfréd - Mathematician, who created "one of the strongest methods of analytical number theory".

Riesz, Frigyes - Mathematician, founder of functional analysis; and his work has many important applications in physics.

Sávoly, Pál - Engineer, restorer of many great bridges in Hungary after World War II.

Simonyi, Charles Jr. - Computer scientist, chief architect of Microsoft Corporation; father of **WYSIWYG** and Hungarian notation.

Simonyi, Károly Sr. - Engineer, physicist, constructed the first Hungarian cyclotron.

Somogyi, Michael - Chemist, produced first child insulin treatment in US; developed the "Somogyi test" for the diagnosis of diabetes.

Szalay, Alexander - Astrophysicist, researched theoretical astrophysics and galaxy formation.

Szebehelyi, Victor - Aerospace engineer, pioneer of orbital mechanics and a key figure in the Apollo Space Program.

Szegő, Gábor - Mathematician, Head of Mathematics Department, University of Stanford, U.S.A.

Szilárd, Leó - Physicist, co-developed the atomic bomb. Conceived the nuclear chain reaction and campaigned for nuclear disarmament, though the first to consider the application of the atom to making bombs. Achieved first nuclear fission reaction with Enrico Fermi.

Telkes, Mária - Chemist, engineer, pioneer of solar energy.

Teller, Edward - Physicist, co-developer of the atomic bomb; created BET equation; father of the H-bomb.

Turán, Paul - Mathematician, number theorist, Erdős' closest friend and collaborator.

Varga, Jenő - Economist, leading economist of Soviet Russia.

Wartha, Vince - Chemist, he worked out the chemical composition of eosin glaze.

Xantus, János - Natural scientist, discovered several hundred animal and plant species in North America and South-East Asia; US Consul in Mexico (19th c.).

Zách, Baron János Ferenc - Astronomer, founder of the first Astronomy Journal the *Allgemeine geographische Ephemeriden* in 1796.

Zemplén, Győző - Physicist, he gave a new explanation to Michelson's experiment.

IV. PHYSICIANS

Alexander, Franz - Physician and Psychoanalyst, Psychoanalytic Pioneer, Father of Psychosomatic Medicine.

Apáthy, István - Physician, biologist, pioneer of nervous system research.

Balassa, János - Physician, first in Europe to apply general anaesthesia.

Csikszentmihályi, Mihály - Renowned psychologist, father of "Flow Theory".

Dallos, Joseph - Physician, inventor of molded contact lenses.

Ferenczi, Sándor - Psychoanalyst, friend and co-worker of Sigmund Freud.

Fodor, József - Hygienist, founder of a National Public Health and Epidemic Institute in Hungary.

Forró Barnóthy, Madeleine - Astrophysicist, pioneer in Cosmic Radiation, Bio-Magnetism and Magnetic Therapy.

Hermann, Imre - Neurologist. His findings were the Clambering Theory and the Congruent Models concept.

Hógyes, Endre - Physician, prominent medical researcher, perfected Pasteur's anti-rabbies vaccination.

Jeszenszky, János (Jessenius) - Physician, first to introduce human dissection in Germany (17th c.).

Kaali, Stephen - Medical pioneer, inventor, patented a Bio-Electrical Blood Cleansing Device for AIDS and other blood diseases.

Kaposi, Móric (Kohn) - Physician and dermatologist. He discovered "Kaposi's Sarcoma".

Korányi, Baron Frigyes - Physician, first to open an Internal Medicine Clinic in Budapest.

László, Ernő - Dermatologist and Cosmetics Tycoon, father of modern skincare products.

Markusovszky, Lajos - Physician, chief promoter of health reform in Hungary.

Pápai Páriz, Ferenc - Physician, his *Pax Corporis* book was influential upon medical science (17th c.).

Schick, Béla - Pediatrician, researcher, pioneer in immunology; devised the "Schick test" for determining susceptibility to diphtheria.

Selye, Hans (János) - Physician, endocrinologist, researcher, initiator of the concept of Stress; the "Einstein of Medicine".

Semmelweis, Ignác - Physician, "The Savior of Mothers".

Szondy, Lipót - Psychiatrist, inventor of the Szondy test.

Zsámboki, János (Sámboki) - Physician, humanist, polyhistor, court physician in Vienna (16th c.).

Weszprémi, István (Tsanádi, Csanády) - Physician, introduced vaccination against pestilence (18th c.).

V. AGRARIANS, VETERINARIANS

Baross, László – Agriculturalist; in 1917 he produced the Bánkút Wheat (B1201), the renowned Hungarian wheat qualified as the world's best wheat; he was awarded a gold medal at the Regina World Fair, 1933, Canada.

Haraszthy, Ágoston - Colonel, agriculturalist. In the mid 1850's he planted grape vines of Tokay and Zinfandel vine-plants brought from Hungary in his 65 hectares land in the Sonoma Valley. "Father of California wine culture". (Ronald Reagan).

Hutýra, Ferenc - Veterinarian, developed vaccine against pig-pestilence; wrote a book

on domestic animals' diseases.

Kocsis, Pál - Grape cultivator. He produced some 2500 grape varieties especially suitable for the sandy soil of the Hungarian Great Plains.

Marek, József - Veterinarian. His book on animal diseases are published in many languages.

Mathiász, János - Grape cultivator. He produced some 1300 grape varieties for sandy soil, among them 180 favorites. Many of them are cultivated in many parts of the world.

Manninger, Gusztáv Adolf - Agriculturalist, perfected the Bánkút Wheat (B 1201).

Manninger, Rezső - Veterinarian, author of many books on animal health and diseases.

Nagyváthy, János - Author of the first Hungarian agricultural handbook.

Pethe, Ferenc - Agriculturalist, one of the founders of the Georgikon at Keszthely.

Tessedik, Sámuel - Lutheran pastor, agriculturalist, developer of Hungarian agriculture.

Weber, Eduard – Agriculturalist. He planted vines in the quicksand of his 2000 hectar estate near Kecskemét, in 1892. He is father of the quicksand vine culture.

VI. DISCOVERERS, VOYAGERS, CARTOGRAPHERS

Almássy, Count Ede László - Explorer, led a Sahara expedition in 1933, double agent, immortalized in the feature film "The English Patient".

Bíró, Lajos - Explorer of zoology in New Guinea.

Böckh, Hugo - Geologist, discovered Iranian oilfield.

Brentán, Károly SJ - Missionary, a discoverer, and cartographer in South America.

Cholnoky, Jenő - Traveled to China (19th c.).

Diószegi, Vilmos - Ethnographer, orientalist, made five field trips to Siberia.

Éder Xavér Ferenc SJ - Missionary, the first geographer and ethnographer of Peru.

Endresz, György – Ocean pilot. He completed a historic ocean flight in a plane named "Justice for Hungary" in 1931.

Fenichel, Sámuel - Papua land explorer, zoological and ethnographical collector (19th c.).

Fuszek, Rudolf - Physician, expert of tropical diseases; ethnographic collector in Africa.

Galántha, Judit - Writer, Asia traveler, the first woman to actively follow the footsteps of Alexander Csoma de Körös in Transylvania, India, Kinnawar, Ladakh and Sikkim.

Gallus, Sándor – Archeologist; discovered 30,000-year-old paintings in the Koonalda Cave, Australia.

Gáspár, Ferenc - Physician, traveler, studied tropical diseases, author of ethnographic, geographic and travel books.

Gelei, József - Zoologist, several newly discovered species named after him.

Germanus, Gyula - Traveler, writer, Arab scholar.

Jelky, András - Sailor, tribal chief, later businessman in Dutch East Indies; Dutch

Ambassador to Japan (18th c.).

Jesuits in S. America (Hungarians in 17-18th century) - Rátkay János; Koncság János; Rér János; Brentán Károly; Orosz László, Éder Xavér Ferenc.

Julianus - Dominican friar. Traveled to Bashkiria in the Upper Volga region of Russia in search of Hungarian relatives in “Magna Hungaria” (14th century).

Kittenberg, Kálmán - Africa explorer, hunter and collector.

Kőrösi Csoma, Sándor (Alexander) - Explorer. He was “Father of Tibetan Studies and Buddhist Culture”. He presented the first viable Tibetan dictionary and grammar in English. (19th century).

Kubassek, János - Geographer, Asia traveler and Kőrösi Csoma Sándor researcher.

Lóczy, Lajos - Geologist of fame, discoverer and first geological surveyor of the Trans-Himalaya mountain chain.

Magyar, László - Discovered the source of the Congo River in Africa, King of Bihe (Bie).

Parmenius of Buda - Naval officer in British service, the first Hungarian landing in North America (1585).

Prinz, Gyula - Geologist, traveled to Tien-San (early 20th century).

Reguly, Antal - Cartographer, drew maps on East-Ural Mountains (19th century).

Roheim, Géza - Psychoanalyst, ethnographic collector in French Somalia, Australia and Melanesia.

Sáska, László - Africa researcher, collector, physician.

Stein, Márk Aurél, Sir - Archaeologist, “The most prodigious combination of scholar, explorer, archaeologist and geographer of his generation” - The “Sven Hedin of England”; who pioneered the use of aerial photography in archaeology.

Sajnovics, János SJ and Hell, Miksa - Traveled to Lapland for scientific observation. They found a linguistic relationship between Lapp and Hungarian (18th century).

Széchenyi, Count Zsigmond - Globetrotter, East-Africa explorer, hunter and collector.

Teleki, Count Sámuel - Explorer, discoverer of Rudolf and Stefania Lakes and the Teleki Volcano in Kenya, East Africa.

Tordai, Emil - Africa traveler and explorer of the Congo Basin; anthropological and ethnographical collector.

Vámbéry, Ármin - Orientalist, explorer. He headed a famous expedition to Central Asia (1862-1864).

VII. RULERS, POLITICIANS, SOLDIERS

Anzelm, Albert, Lt. Colonel - Civil War Hero, General Fremont's Chief-of-Staff.

András II (Endre, Andrew), King - Issuer of the “Golden Bull” (1222).

Árpád - Khagan, leader of Magyar tribal confederation into the Carpathian Basin (895).

Asboth, Alexander, General - US Chief-of-Staff, US Minister to Argentina.

Báthori, Prince István - Reigning Prince of Transylvania (Erdély, now Romania) and King of Poland.

Béla IV, King - Rebuilder of Hungary after the Mongol-Tartar devastation (1241-1242).

Benyovszky, Count Móric - He was elected Emperor of Madagascar.

Bercsényi, Count László, - Hussar, founder of the modern French Cavalry. He was a Marshal of France.

Bethlen, Count István - Prime Minister, successfully reorganized Hungary dismembered by Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty (1920), when Hungary lost two-thirds of its territory and one-third of its ethnic Hungarian population.

Bibó, István - Politician, one of the most influential political writers in the latter part of the 20th century.

Bocskay, Prince Gábor - In a war against Austria, he secured Hungary's independence as well as that of Transylvania (Vienna Peace Treaty in 1606).

Czege Wass, Huba de - Brigadier General, US Army; founding director of the US Army's School of Advanced Military Studies and architect of air-land battle doctrine.

Deák, Ferenc - Politician, architect of the Compromise with Austria in 1867. It made possible Hungary's rapid economic development.

Deák, Nicholas - Banker, financier. He received the surrender of the Japanese in Burma in World War II. He was founder of Deak-Perera, the US oldest and largest foreign exchange and precious metals investment firm.

Dohnányi, Hans von - World War II hero of German resistance. He partook in the 1944 assassination plot against Hitler. He was executed by the Gestapo on April 9, 1945.

Fabriczy Kováts, Mihály - Colonel of the Hussars, hero of the United States War of Independence.

Figyelmessy, Fülöp - Military officer in the 1848-1849 War of Hungarian Independence, US Inspector General during Civil War, and envoy of the United States in British Guayana between 1865 and 1878.

Haraszthy, Ágoston - Colonel, "Father of California's Wine Culture" (President Ronald Reagan).

Hedwig , St., Queen of Poland (Jadwiga, 14th century) – Daughter of King Lajos I (Louis the Great); converted the Lithuanians to Christianity and united the two kingdoms.

Herzl, Theodore - Politician, founder of the Zionist Movement.

Hollósi, Gergely - Monk, converted and protected Indians in Mexico (16th c.).

Horthy, Miklós, Regent – Elected Regent of Hungary in 1920. Regained some previously lost parts of historic Hungary populated by Hungarians (1938, 1939, 1941), the only successful Hungarian head of state in the 20th century.

Hungarian Officers in the U.S. Civil War - Antal Wékely, Hugo Hellebrandt, Antal Gernster, Viktor Sándory, Ferenc Takács, Lajos Tenner, Antal Utassy, Ede Zerdahelyi and Frigyes György Utassy.

Hunyadi, János, Regent - Military leader and statesman. First to contain the Ottoman

Turk expansion (15th century).

Istook, Ernest - US Congressman, Republican from Oklahoma, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, Co-Chair of the Hungarian Caucus in the US House of Representatives.

István I, King (St Stephen) - First Christian king and founder of Christian Hungary in the Carpathian Basin (11th century)

Jelki, András - Sailor, tribal chief, later businessman in the Dutch East Indies; Dutch Ambassador to Japan (18th century).

Karpeles, Leopold. Sgt. - Civil War Hero, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honour.

Knefler, Frederick - Brigadier General, Civil War Hero, "Hungarian Patriot and American General" - highest rank attained in the Union army by a member of the Jewish faith.

Kossuth, Lajos, Governor - Leader of the War of Independence against Austria (1848-1849).

Kováts, Michael, de, Colonel - U.S.A. Military Hero, founder of the U.S.A. Cavalry.

Kozlay, Eugene A., Brigadier General – American Civil War Hero, Organized the 54th New York Infantry Regiment.

Lantos, Tom, Hon. - 11-term U.S. Congressman from California.

Magyar, László - Discovered the source of Congo River in Africa, King of Bihe (Bie).

Mátyás I, King (Matthias Corvinus) - The great 15th century Renaissance king of Hungary.

Mihalóczy, Géza, Colonel - Civil War Hero of the U.S.A, he organized the famed "Lincoln Riflemen".

Mindszenty, József, Cardinal - his torture and show trial by the Communists in 1949 made him a Hungarian national hero, "a legend in his lifetime".

Molnár, Frankie, S/Sgt - Vietnam War Hero, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, U.S.A.

Nagy, Imre, Prime Minister - Hero of the Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, political martyr.

Pataki, George, Governor (György) – American-born Governor of New York State, U.S.A.

Pongrátz, Gergely, Freedom Fighter - Hero of Corvin Köz, Budapest, 1956.

Pomutz, George, Colonel – American Civil War Hero, appointed U.S. Consul General to St. Petersburg, Russia.

Rabel, László, Sergeant - US Military Hero, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc - Leader of the War of Independence against Austria (1703-1711).

Stahel Számwald, Julius H. Major-General - U.S.A. Military Hero, recipient of the

Congressional Medal of Honor.

Tabor, L.S. William, Pvt. - Civil War hero, recipient the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Thököly, Count Imre - Leader of an uprising and freedom fight against Austria (1678-1686).

Türr, István, General - Garibaldi's Chief of Staff.

Utassy, George, Colonel - US Civil War Hero, Organized the famed Garibaldi Guard.

Vadas, Albert (Wadas) - Spanish-American War Hero, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Váry, Gyula – Major in the- Hungarian Air Force, acclaimed fighter pilot, first pilot to win consecutive titles at Fairford's Royal International Air Tattoo.

Wiesel, Elie - Writer, Nobel Prize winner for Peace in 1986: "For his dedication to peace, atonement and human dignity".

Zágonyi, Charles, Major - "The Union Forever" led the famous Civil War Zágonyi Death Ride.

VIII. WRITERS, POETS, PHILOSOPHERS

Ady, Endre - Lyric poet, one of the greatest in the 20th century.

Áprily, Lajos - Poet, his poetry is among the best in Hungarian literature.

Arany, János - Poet laureate, one of the greatest in Hungarian literature.

Babits, Mihály - Poet, writer, a prominent leader of Hungarian literature in the first part of the 20th century.

Bartók, György - Well-known philosopher

Bibó, István - One of the most influential political writers in the second half of the 20th century.

Böhm, Károly - Foremost philosopher of Hungary, author of the first Hungarian philosophical system.

Esterházy, Péter - Famous contemporary writer.

Faludy, György – Internationally acclaimed contemporary poet.

Fekete, István - Famous writer about nature.

Gárdonyi, Géza - Writer, famed for Hungarian historical novels.

Gárdos, Éva - Screenwriter, director and editor.

Hamvas, Béla - Philosopher, author of an alternate Hungarian philosophy.

Illyés, Gyula - Poet, writer, a prominent figure in 20th century Hungarian literature.

Jókai, Mór - Writer, a great novelist with more than 100 books, 25 translated into foreign languages. The "Charles Dickens" of Hungarian literature.

József, Attila - Leading lyric poet in the 20th century after Ady's time.

Karinthy, Frigyes - Humorist, created a specific genre of humor in Hungarian literature.

Lengyel, Menyhért – Oscar-nominated writer, producer, Broadway and Film Director.

Lukács, John (János) - Acclaimed novelist.

Lukács György (George) - Internationally renowned philosopher.

Márai, Sándor - Internationally acclaimed writer in exile.

Mécs, László - Poet, parish priest, popular reciter, champion of the downtrodden.

Mikszáth Kálmán - Writer, famed master of critical realist prose.

Molnár, Ferenc - Playwright, part of the “Hungarian Invasion” of New York Theaters in the first half of the 20th century.

Móricz, Zsigmond - Writer, a famed novelist of realism.

Németh, László - Writer, trend-setting, internationally acclaimed author.

Petőfi, Sándor - World-renowned lyric poet, his poems translated into many languages.

Pilinszky, János - Poet and writer with religious affiliation.

Prohászka, Ottokár - Bishop, theological writer, orator of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ravasz, László – Bishop of the Reformed Church., famed theological writer, outstanding preacher.

Szabó, Dezső - Writer, famed novelist and orator.

Szabó, Magda - Famed writer. Her novels and plays have been translated into many languages.

IX. ARTISTS, MUSICIANS

Ábrahám, Pál - Composer, famed for his operettas.

Adams, Don – Record-setting Triple Emmy Award and Clio Award winning Actor, Director, Screenwriter.

Anda, Géza - Acclaimed pianist.

Bajor, Gizi - Actress, second to none in classical as well as modern dramas.

Bartók, Béla - One of the leading composers of the 20th century, piano virtuoso, ethnomusicologist.

Blaha, Lujza - Actress, one of the greatest personalities of Hungarian Theater.

Bródy, Adrien – Actor, Oscar nominee for “The Pianist”.

Benedek, László - Producer, director.

Bibó, István - Political writer, one of the most influential ones in the latter part of the 20th century.

Capa, Robert (Ernö Friedmann) - Acclaimed photojournalist: “One of the greatest photojournalists of the 20th century” and “The Greatest War Photographer in the World”.

Carelli, Gábor - Famed tenor, member of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Csókás, Márton - Acclaimed actor: “Celeborn, King of Lothlorien” in Tolkien's “Lord of the Rings”.

Csontváry Kosztka, Tivadar - Famed painter.

Csupo, Gábor - Leader of the new generation of animation, winner of 5 EMMYs and 2 CABLE ACE awards, produced Rugrats and the Simpsons.

Cukor, George - Double Oscar winning director.

Curtis, Tony - Actor, producer, famed film star and painter, there are more than 200 films to his credit, recipient of many prizes.

Curtiz, Michael (Kertész) - Oscar winning director of the feature film “Casablanca”.

Cziffra, Georges (György) - Piano virtuoso, world-renowned legendary concert pianist, called the “virtuoso showman at the keyboard”.

Darabont, Frank - Director, writer. He had two Oscar nominations for “The Green Mile”. He is regarded as “One of the best writers and directors of his generation”.

Dohnányi, Ernő (Ernst von) - Composer, piano virtuoso, conductor.

Dohnányi, Christoph von – Grandson of Ernő Dohnányi. Former conductor of the “Country's Greatest Orchestra” (Cleveland, USA).

Doráti, Antal - Acclaimed conductor and composer.

Erkel, Ferenc - Musician, composer; creator of Hungary’s national opera: *Bánk Bán* and the Hungarian national anthem.

Fényes, Szabolcs - Internationally acclaimed theater and operetta composer.

Fenyves, Loránd - Concert violinist, Professor of violin at the Faculty of Music, University of Toronto, Canada, one of the best violin teachers in the world.

Finta, Sándor - Sculptor, with world fame.

Fischer Ádám – Internationally famed conductor.

Fischer Annie - Internationally acclaimed piano virtuoso.

Fischer, Iván - Internationally famed conductor.

Fox, William - Producer and Hollywood mogul, founder of Fox Studios.

Gábor, Éva - Famed actress.

Gábor, Magda - Famed actress.

Gábor, Zsazsa - Famed actress.

Goldmark, Karl (Károly) - Composer.

Halmi, Robert, Sr - Producer, “Tele-Visionary,” Chairman of Hallmark Entertainment, the most prolific producer in TV history: winner of multiple Emmy Award honors and the 1999 Peabody Award.

Hargitay, Miklós (Mickey) - Body builder; Mr. Universe.

Hatos, Stefan - Television producer of “Let's Make a Deal” fame.

Herz, Miksa - Architect, known in Egypt as Pasha Herz.

Hoffmann, Dezső - Acclaimed Beatles photographer called: “One of the Greatest Photographers in Entertainment”.

Hubay, Jenő - Violin virtuoso, teacher, founder of the famed “Hubay School”.

Huszka, Jenő - Acclaimed operetta composer.

Jacobi, Victor - Composer, famed for his operettas.

Jandó, Jenő - Acclaimed piano virtuoso.

Kahlo, Frida - Artist and Mexican icon, one of the most influential artists in the mid-20th century.

Kálmán, Imre - Composer, his operettas are internationally acclaimed.

Kepes, György - Painter, designer, author and educator.

Kertész, Andre - Acclaimed photographer.

Kiss, Christina - Renowned pianist, one of the foremost Liszt interpreters of our time.

Knopfler, Mark and David - Legendary Grammy Award-winning Rock Musicians.

Kocsis, Zoltán - Piano virtuoso, composer and conductor.

Kodály, Zoltán - One of the leading Hungarian composers of the 20th century, educator, ethnomusicologist, author and philosopher.

Koestler, Arthur - Author, playwright.

Koltai, Lajos HSC - Cinematographer with an Oscar nomination.

Korda, Alexander, Sir - Legendary Oscar nominated producer, director.

Korda, Vincent - Oscar Winning film art director.

Korda, Zoltán - Acclaimed director.

Környei, Béla - Famed tenor.

Kovács, Ernie - Actor, broadcast pioneer and legendary comedian and T.V. personality with three Emmy Awards.

Kovács, László ASC - Legendary cinematographer.

Kresz, Géza de - Violinist, teacher, founder of the Hart House String Quartet in Toronto, Canada in the 1920s.

Lajtha, László - Composer, the third great one beside Bartók and Kodály.

Lehár, Franz (Ferenc) – Famed composer of the 20th century operettas, e.g. *Merry Widow (Víg özvegy)*.

Lengyel, Menyhért – Oscar-nominated writer, producer, Broadway and film director.

Ligeti, György - Composer and 20th century musical pioneer.

Liszt, Franz (Ferenc) - Piano virtuoso, composer, “Greatest Pianist of All Time”.

Lorant, Stefan - Photographer, editor, filmmaker, “the Godfather of Photojournalism”.

Lorre, Peter - Actor. Chaplin called him “the greatest actor alive”.

Lugosi, Béla - Actor, the original Dracula.

Lukas, Paul - Actor, Academy Award winner.

Magyar, Dezső - Chair, American Film Institute Conservatory, master filmmaker-in-residence.

Marton, Éva - Famed coloratura soprano.

Moholy-Nagy, László - Avant-Garde painter, designer and experimental photographer, founder of Constructivism, professor and director at the Bauhaus School of Design.

Munkácsy, Mihály - World-renowned painter.

Neuman, Paul - Oscar winning actor with eight Oscar nominations.

Olmos, Edward James – Oscar and Tony-nominated and Emmy Award winning actor, producer and director.

Ormándy, Eugen (Jenő) - Renowned conductor.

Pal, George - Cartoonist, animator of “War of the Worlds”, winner of six Oscar Awards.

Pasternak, Joseph - Film producer, director.

Ránki, Dezső - Renowned concert pianist - with Zoltán Kocsis the “Magyar Golden Boys of the Keyboard”.

Reiner, Fritz - Legendary conductor.

Rofusz, Ferenc - Animator, Oscar winner in 1981.

Rózsa, Miklós - Triple Oscar winning film music composer.

Sakall, S.Z. (Cuddles, Szakál Szőke) - Famed character actor of “Casablanca” fame.

Sándor, Erzsébet - Famed coloratura soprano.

Sass, Sylvia - Famed coloratura soprano.

Schiff, András - Acclaimed classical pianist and conductor.

Schonberg, Anna Maria - Acclaimed Grammy- and Tony Award-winning writer, composer.

Schorr, Friedrich - Singer, renowned bass-baritone.

Schurmann, Gerard - World-renowned double Oscar winning composer.

Seinfeld, Jerry - Actor, comedian, the most successful and influential comedian of his generation.

Simon, Paul - Musician, singer, songwriter; American Legend of “Simon and Garfunkel” fame, 12 ‘Grammys’ and Rock-n-Roll Hall of Fame.

Solti, George, Sir - Acclaimed conductor with a record number of Grammys.

Szabó, Gábor - Jazz great, one of the “most original and outstanding improvisational guitarists of the 20th century”.

Szabó, István - Academy Award winner director, producer, writer.

Székel, Pierre - Famed sculptor and architect.

Szell, George (Széll György) - Renowned conductor.

Szokolay, Sándor - Internationally acclaimed composer.

Törs, Iván - Producer, director, underwater film pioneer.

Tóth, Andre, de - Director and an Oscar nominee.

Tot, Amerigo (Tóth, Imre) - Famed sculptor.

Vajna, Andrew - Producer, a Hollywood legend.

Várnus, Xavér - Organ virtuoso, writer.

Vásáry Tamás - pianist, conductor.

Vasarely, Victor - Famed painter known for his geometrical forms; is called father of Op-Art.

Watts, Andre - Acclaimed classical pianist, one of the great pianists of the 20th century.

Weiner, Leo - Famed composer.

Winger, Debra - Actress with 2 Oscar nominations.

Zsigmond, Vilmos - Legendary cinematographer, Oscar winner and a multiple Oscar nominee.

Zukor, Adolph – “Mr. Motion Picture”, Oscar winner.

X. ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN/WOMEN

Albert, Flórián - Soccer Great - World Cup scoring title and European Soccer Player of the Year, the “Gold Ball” of 1967.

Balczó, András - Pentathlete. His overall record is the greatest of any modern pentathlete.

Barna, Victor - Legendary table tennis champion – “The greatest table tennis player that ever lived”.

Benkő, Pál - Legendary chess champion grand master inducted into the US Chess Hall of Fame.

Besenyi, Péter - World champion aerobist.

Bölönyi, Ladislau (László) - Soccer player and Romanian National Team head coach.

Boros, Julius - Golf Legend.

Bugner, Joe - (WBF) World heavyweight boxing champion, Australian Heavyweight Champion.

Csonka, Larry - Miami Dolphins' perfect season super bowl runningback and Hall of Fame.

Egerszegi, Krisztina - 5-time Olympic gold medallist, the "Greatest backstroke swimmer of all time", youngest Olympic champion of all time and only woman to win five gold medals in individual swimming events.

Fonyó, Steve - Paraplegic athlete, with an artificial leg he covered 7,924 km cross-Canada marathon in 1984-1985.

Gogolak, Peter & Charlie - Famed football players.

Groza, Lou - Legendary place kicker, Hall of Fame.

Halas, George “Papa Bear” - Legendary Hall of Fame football coach.

Hingis, Martina - Tennis superstar at the age of 17.

Hrabovszky, Hal – “The mad Hungarian”, great relief pitcher.

Ienei, Emeric (Imre) - Soccer player, head coach of the Romanian national team.

Károly, Béla and Márta (Martha) - U.S gymnastics coaches to Nadia and Mary Lou.

Király, Karch - Three-time Olympic gold medalist and professional volleyball player.

Kocsis, Sándor - Soccer legend, “The Man with the golden head”.

Kosar, Bernie - Super Bowl winning quarterback.

Mednyánszky, Mária - Legendary table tennis champion. The first official female world champion.

Medwick, Joe - Baseball Superstar, “The muscular Magyar”.

Molnár, Miklós - Soccer star of Danish “Golden Boot”. His nickname is “Danish dynamite” for his explosive scoring ability.

Nagy, Charles - World Series pitcher, 3-time All Star and Olympics gold medal winner.

Namath, Joe (Németh) - Sports hero, Super Bowl quarterback and Hall of Fame.

Papp, László - Legendary boxer, the only man in history to win three consecutive Olympic Gold Medals.

Polgár, Zsuzsa (Susan), **Judit** (Judith) and **Zsófia** (Sophia) - Chess Grand Masters and Olympic Gold Medalists.

Pozsár, Géza - US Gymnastics National Team coach and choreographer.

Puskás, Ferenc - Soccer legend, the “Greatest soccer player in history”.

Seles, Monica - Tennis superstar with 9 Grand Slam singles titles and a bronze medal in Sydney in 2000.

Sipos, Anna - Table tennis legend, first female player to use the "pen holder grip".

Stojko, Elvis – “King of the Ice” - 3-time World Champion, 7-time Canadian National Champion and 2-time Olympic silver medalist.

Szabados, Miklós - Table tennis legend.

Szabó, Ekateria (Katalin) - Champion gymnast with four Olympic gold medals and one silver in Los Angeles.

Thesz, Lou - Legend of professional wrestling, "Wrestling's True Icon".

Vermes, Paul - Soccer star of the Kansas City Wizards, US National Team (captain), International.

Weissmuller, John (Johnny, János) - Swimmer, actor, winner of 5 Olympic gold medals, the original Tarzan.

XI. EXTRAORDINARIES

Benyovszky, Count Móric - Adventurer, rebel, escapist, seafarer, Emperor of Madagascar.

Deák, Nicholas - Banker, financier. He received the surrender of the Japanese in Burma in World War II. He was founder of Deak-Perera, the US oldest and largest foreign exchange and precious metal investment firm.

Deák, Róbert - Banker, financier and father of the secured credit card.

Elisabeth of Hungary, St. - Well known for her charity, patroness of hospitals (13th century).

Endresz, György - Pilot. He completed a historic ocean flight in a plane named “Justice for Hungary” in 1931.

Fa, Nándor - Sailor, sailed around the world with József Gál in two years.

Farkas, Bertalan - Pilot, cosmonaut with several space missions.

Geller, Uri - Psychic and entertainer.

Goldmark, Peter, Jr. - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the International Herald Tribune.

Grove, Andy - Former President, CEO and Chairman of Intel, Time's Man of the Year in 1998. He is the second Hungarian to be awarded this honor.

Haraszthy, Ágoston - Colonel, “Father of California Wine Culture”. (Ronald Reagan).

Houdini, Harry - The “Greatest Magician on Earth” and actor.

Klein, Calvin - American fashion king.

Kornai, János - Economist, developed the “economics of shortage” theory.

Lauder, Estee (Eszti) - Cosmetic Queen, founder of a world cosmetics giant.

Pasztor, Beatrix Aruna - Costume designer, designed costumes for 20 major feature films.

Pulitzer, Joseph - Publishing tycoon. He is credited for building the Statue of Liberty, founder of the “Pulitzer Prize”.

Reményi, Mária Judith - Miss U.S.A. 1966.

Soros, George (György) – “The world's greatest money manager” and great progressive philanthropist.

Sulkowsky, Zoltán and Bartha, Gyula - Globetrotters, achieved around the world tour on a sidecar equipped Harley-Davidson motorbike between 1928 and 1936, traveled some 170,000 km.

Szathmáry, Louis (Lajos) - Legendary Chef and founder of Chicago's restaurant “The Bakery”, inventor of the “Stouffer's frozen dinner”.

Udvar-Házy, Steven Ferencz - Business tycoon, Aircraft Leasing pioneer and a great philanthropist, father of the Smithsonian's Udvar-Hazy Center.

Várkonyi, Robert - World Series Poker Champion (2002) first ever to win US\$ 2 million. – B: 1081, 1285, 1423, T: 1081, 7103.

Faragó, Géza (Budapest, 25 June 1877 - Budapest, 23 September 1928) – Painter, graphic artist. He studied under Mucha and Colorassy in Paris. After his return to Hungary, his first exhibition was at the National Saloon (*Nemzeti Szalon*) in 1900. After having spent more years in Paris, he returned to Hungary and studied with Adolf Fényes and Béla Iványi-Grünwald in Szolnok. Finally, he settled in Budapest. His secessionist style had a great impact upon Hungarian poster art. He also designed stage arrangements and made caricatures as well. He worked at the King Theater (*Király Színház*), Budapest, till 1915, at the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*), Budapest, and at the UFA Studio,

Germany. Some of his famous posters were *Nakiri*, *Gottschlig-Rum* and *Törley Champagne*. He had several exhibitions in Budapest. – B: 0883, 1124, T: 7103.→**Fényes, Adolf; Iványi-Grünwald, Béla.**

Faragó, József (Joseph) (Brassó, Transylvania, now Braşov, Romania, 2 Feb. 1922 -) – Ethnographer. He completed his high school studies in Brassó and Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfântu Gheorghe, Romania). He earned a doctorate in Hungarian Ethnography at the Bolyai University, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1945, and was a lecturer there until 1985. He was a research fellow at the Folklore Archive, Kolozsvár (1943-1956). A selection of his works is: *Nativity Players and Carol Singers of Pusztakamarás* (now Camarasu, Romania) (*Betlehemzők és kántálók Pusztakamaráson*) (1947); *Folk Songs and Folk Ballads of the Csángós of Moldavia* (*Moldvai csángó népdalok és népballadák*), co-writer (1954); *Hungarian Folk Songs of Romania* (*Romániai magyar népdalok*) co-writer (1947); *Folk Legends of Bihar* (*Bihari népmondák*) co-writer (1995), and *Ancient Szekler Folk Ballads* (*Őszékely népballadák*) co-writer (1998). He edited the folk poetry collections including László (Ladislás) Arany, János (John) Kriza, János Ősz, and Olga Nagy. He is a honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1988) and a recipient of the Sándor Petőfi Commemorative Medal (1948), the Gyula Ortutay Commemorative Medal (1984) and the János Lotz Commemorative Medal (1987). – B: 0874, 0875, 0878, 0879, 0882, 0877, T: 7103.→**Csángó; Szeklers; Arany, László; Kriza, János; Ősz, János; Nagy, Olga.**

Faragó, Laura (Budapest, 9 August 1949 -) – Folk singer. She studied Hungarian literature, singing and music at the Teacher Training School of Szeged (1968-1971). Later she studied voice and oratorio singing at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, and in Berlin (1979). She was co-worker of the Folk-song Research Department of the Music-Science Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Science (1975-1976). In 1976-1993, she was a soloist with the National Philharmonic Society. In 1990, 1992 and in 2000, she was on tour in the USA and Canada. Her recordings include *Rainbow on the Snow Capped Mountain* (*Szivárvány a havason*) (1977); *Beautiful Girl Julia* (*Julia szép leány*) (1992); *One Thousand Years of Hungarian Folksong* (*A magyar dal ezer éve*) (2001). Her book is entitled *My Birthplace - My Melodious Mother Tongue* (*Szülföldem, zengő anyanyelvem*), interviews (2001). She was a recipient of the First Prize at the International Folk-song Competiton, Middlesbrough, Canada (1971), First Prize at the *Röpülj Páva* Folk-song Competiton (1970), the VIT Prize (1973), and the Kodály Diploma (1982). – B: 0874, 1438, T: 7103.→**Dance House Movement.**

Faragó, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 5 August 1952 -) – Water-polo player, trainer. In 1980, he obtained a Veterinary Degree at the University of Budapest; and a diploma in water-polo training from the School of Physical Education. He began to play his sport publicly in 1965. From 1969, he already played as a member of the *Vasas* team; from 1984, as a water-polo player in *Düsseldorf*; and from 1987, in the Italian *Arenzano* team. Between 1970 and 1985, he played 258 times in the Hungarian select team. As a water-polo player, he took part in three Summer Olympic Games. In the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, he was a member of the Hungarian team, which won an Olympic Champion title. He retired from active sport in 1989. He was elected member of the Olympic Hall of Fame in 1993. His sporting results include Olympic 2nd place in 1972; World Champion in 1973; twice European Champion (1974, 1977); nine-times

Hungarian Champion; 4-times Hungarian Cup winner; and Italian Cup winner in 1988. After his retirement, he was active abroad as trainer in the 1990s. He returned to Hungary in 1993 and founded a water-polo school with Gábor (Gabriel) Csapó, and continued working as a trainer in Hungary. He was Association Captain of the women's select water-polo team from 2000 to 2005; under his guidance the team won the World Champion title. He received the Officer's Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary in 2001. – B: 1031, 1768, T: 7456.

Farbaky, István (Stephen) (Nyíregyháza, 15 August 1837 - Selmechánya, now Banská Stiavnica, Slovakia, 3 December 1928) – Mining engineer. He received his qualifications at the Mining and Forestry Academy of Selmechánya in 1858. The following year he became demonstrator, then professor in 1867. He played a significant role in the development of mining and related disciplines, and in evolving their Hungarian technical terminology. Several of his mining, metallurgical and chemical patents are known. His professional publications are extensive. He was the first in Hungarian technical literature to deal with the computation of cogwheels. In 1885, together with his professor colleague István (Stephen) Schenek, he invented an apparatus with a high performance storage battery, generating illuminating gas. He was Director of the Hungarian Academy of Science between 1876 and 1892, then Member of Parliament representing Selmechánya. He was Editor of the mining and metallurgical journal, *Newsletters of Mining and Metallurgy (Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok)* from 1881 until his retirement in 1892. – B: 0883, 1405, T: 7456.→**Schenek, István**.

Farinograph and Farinometer – Farinograph is a device for examining the quality of flour by measuring its water absorption capacity. It is also a kneading machine driven by a small-size electric motor of regular speed (with an even revolution per minute) and kept under a constant temperature. It is the first easily manageable device for measuring the elasticity of pastry. Jenő (Eugene) Hankóczy, a farmer, invented it. He also invented the *Farinometer*. This is an instrument to measure the expansibility of pastry and gluten. It was completed in 1905, and was the first instrument of its kind in the world. – B: 1138, 1226, 0883, 1020, T: 7456.→**Hankóczy, Jenő**.

Farkas, András (Andrew) (Esztergom? 16 century) – Preacher, songwriter, member of the first Hungarian Reformation generation. He was admitted into the University of Wittenberg on 18 October 1531. He was the first one to propagate the Biblical aspects of the Reformation's. He was the author of the very first historical song to survive together with its melody. It is called *Cronica de introductione Scyttarum in Ungariam et Judeorum de Aegypta*. It was published in Krakow in 1538. Its first edition disappeared; only the 18th century handwritten copy *Cornides* is known. The song was also published by György (George) Hoffgreff in the *Hoffgreff Songbook (Hoffgreff Énekeskönyv)*, printed in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1554-1555. It has the most characteristic melody of the 16th century and is also the longest. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Hoffgreff, György**.

Farkas, Arpád (Siménfalva, now Simonesti, Romania, 3 April 1944 -) – Poet, writer, literary translator in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He graduated in Hungarian Language and Literature from the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca) in 1966. He taught at Vajnafalva until 1968; was a contributor to the journal *County Mirror (Megyei Tükör)* in Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfintu Gheorghe) until 1971, and was later an

editorial board member of the journal, *True Word (Igaz Szó)*. Between 1975 and 1989 he worked part-time for the periodical, *Viewer (Látó)* and was its Editor from 1990. He has been Editor-in-Chief of the *Háromszék Daily* of Covasna County since 1993. His poetry books are: *Hangover Song (Másnapos ének)* (1968); *Poplar-circle (Jegenyekör)* (1971); *Tunnels in the Snow (Alagutak a hóban)* (1979); *The Walled-in Pulpit (A befalazott szószék)* (1975), and *In Leakage (Szivárgásban)* (1991). His reports include *Along Broad Brooks (Bővízű patakok mentén)*, co-writer (1972). He translated into Hungarian the works of Romanian authors: Ana Blandiana, Marin Sorescu and Adrian Popescu. He is a recipient of the Writers Association of Marosvásárhely (now Tirgu Mures) Prize (1972, 1979), the Romanian Writers Association Prize (1985), the Foundation for Hungarian Art Prize (1991), the Attila József Prize (1993) and the Sándor Petőfi Press Freedom Prize (1995). – B: 1036, 1257, 0878, T: 7103.

Farkas, Bertalan (Bartholomew) (Gyulaháza, 2 August 1949 -) – Aviation officer, cosmonaut. Following the completion of the cosmonaut section in the Technical College of Aviation, he graduated as an Air Force officer in 1972. Between 1972 and 1978 he served in a fighter contingent at Pápa, Hungary. In 1978, he was ordered to undertake the special cosmonaut training in the Soviet Union's star city, the Gagarin Cosmonaut Center. In 1980, within the framework of the fifth Inter-Cosmos Program, with Soviet cosmonauts V. Kubasov, L. Popov and V. Riumin, he carried out an 8-day space-mission, the first such collaboration in space travel. Between 26 May and 3 June 1980, together with V. Kubasov, he went into space, initially on the research spacecraft 'Sojuz-36'; then on 27 May, transferred onto the space station 'Saljut-6'; and on 3 June on board the 'Sojuz-35', he returned to Earth. In the course of his space travels, he carried out observations on medical-biological and metal technological research, as well as physical, remote sensing and energy resources research. – B 1090, 1486, T: 7456.

Farkas, Endre (Andrew) (Hajdunánás, March, 1948 -) – Poet. He arrived in Canada in 1956; published several books of poetry, including *Servusz* (1976); *Romantic at Heart and Other Faults* (1979); *How to...* (1988), and edited three anthologies. He published poems in periodicals and gives readings and video performances. His motto is: "*I write to remember... I write to do something useless in a world obsessed with utility. And through the act, I exercise the most fundamental human right: the right of the private voice to speak out...*" – B: 0892, T: 4342.

Farkas, Ferenc (Francis) (Nagykanizsa, 15 December 1905 - Budapest, 11 October 2000) – Composer. He took his first music lessons when he was eight. At first he studied privately; later continued in the *National Music School (Nemzeti Zenede)* in Budapest. Between 1922 and 1927 he was a student of Albert Siklós and Leó Weiner in the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest. In the next two years, he worked as the choirmaster and conductor of the City Theater (*Városi Színház*) in Budapest. In 1929, he went to Italy on a state scholarship, where he studied under Ottorino Respighi at the Santa Cecilia Academy (*Accademia di Santa Cecilia*) in Rome (1929-1931). On his return to Hungary in 1930, he organized an independent evening of his own compositions. He spent the year 1933 in Vienna; later composed film-music in Copenhagen. In 1935, he visited Paris and started teaching in the Metropolitan Higher School of Music. When Northern Transylvania was returned to Hungary in 1940 by the Second Vienna Award, he went to work in the Music Conservatory of Kolozsvár (now

Cluj-Napoca, Romania), where he became its director. During the years 1946-1948, he was Director of the Music Conservatory at Székesfehérvár, while from 1948 to 1975 he was Professor of Composition and Department Head at the Academy of Music, Budapest. His students included Zolt Durkó; György Kurtág, György Ligeti, Emil Petrovics; Sándor Szokolay and Tihamér Vuicsics. He composed operas and ballets, e.g. *The Magic Cupboard* (*A búvós szekrény*) (1938-1942) and *Tricky Students* (*Furfangos diákok*) (1949), also orchestral works like *Rhapsodia Carpathiana* (1940); *Lavotta Suite* (1951); *Symphony No. 1* (1951-1952), concertos, chamber works, vocal-orchestral works (e.g. *Cantus Pannonicus*, 1959; *Hymn of Szigetvár*, 1966) and piano pieces. He also composed numerous accompaniments, especially for Hungarian, Austrian and Danish films, such as *Hot Meadows* (*Forró mezők*) (1948); *Storm* (*Vihar*) (1952); *Bitter Truth* (*Keserű igazság*) (1956); *Lark* (*Pacsirta*) (1963), and *A Hungarian Nabob* (*Egy magyar nábob*) (1966). He was awarded the Liszt Prize (1933), the Francis Joseph Prize (1934), the Klebelsberg Prize (1943), the Kossuth Prize (1950, 1991), the Erkel Prize (1960); he also received the Merited Artist title (1965), the Outstanding Artist title (1970), and he was also a recipient of the Gottfried von Herder Prize (1979), the Cavaliere dell'Ordine della Repubblica Italiana Prize (1984), and the Bartók-Pásztory Prize (1986). In 1965, he became an honorary freeman of the town of Nagykanizsa, his birthplace. – B: 1031, 1426, T: 7456.→**Siklós, Albert; Weiner, Leó; Bozay, Attila; Durkó, Zolt; Kurtág, György; Ligeti, György; Petrovics, Emil; Szokolay, Sándor; Vuicsics, Tihamér.**

Farkas, Gyula (Julius) (Pusztasárod, 28 March 1847 - Pestszentlőrinc, 26 December 1930) – Mathematician, physicist. His secondary education was at the Benedictine High School, Győr. He started his higher studies in Law and Music at the University of Pest. He soon left his studies and became a private tutor for a while; thereafter he returned to University to study Physics and Chemistry. Later he taught at the Modern School at Székesfehérvár, and was the private tutor of Count Géza Batthyány's children. This enabled him to have some time for research, both in mathematics and physics, and also had the opportunity to make study trips abroad. In the meantime, he published impressively and was appointed as privat docent in function theory at the University of Pest. In 1877, he was appointed Professor at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He is noted for the Farkas-theorem used in linear programming, as well as for his work on linear inequalities. His research in thermodynamics and the Fourier principles was significant. His works include *A Simplified Deduction of Carnot-Clausius Thesis* (*A Carnot–Clausius tétel egyszerűsített levezetése*) (1895); *Beiträge zu den Grundlagen der analytischen Mechanik* (1906), and *From the Old Theory of Einstein's Gravitation* (*Einstein féle gravitáció régi elméletből*) (1921). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1898, 1914) and Honorary Doctor of the University of Padua, Italy (1892). – B: 0883, 1417, T: 7103.

Farkas, István (Stephen) (Budapest, 20 October 1887 - Auschwitz, 1944) – Painter. He was a student of Károly (Charles) Ferenczy at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest (1908-1909), then went to Munich and, in 1912 he was at the *Académie de la Palette*, Paris. After his POW period in Italy in World War I, he returned to Hungary in 1919. He exhibited his cubism style pictures at the Ernst Museum, Budapest in 1924. From 1925 on, he lived in Paris and exhibited there between 1928 and 1932. After his father's death, he moved back to Budapest and took over the management of Singer and Wolfner Publishers. He was involved in fresco painting as well, later he painted surrealistic

visions. His works include *Black Women (Fekete Nők)* (1931); *Self-Portrait (Önarckép)* (1933); *Fate (Végzet)*; (1934), *Divorced (Elváltak)* (1941), and *Did Something Happen? (Történt valami?)* (1941). He had a series of exhibitions in Hungary. – B: 0934, 1487, T: 7103.→**Ferenczy, Károly.**

Farkas, József (Joseph) (Budapest, 16 October 1914 - Budapest, 25 December 1999) – Minister of the Reformed Church. He completed his high school studies in 1932, and his Theological studies in Budapest (1932-1936). He continued his Theological studies in Halle, Germany (1934-1935) and Geneva, Switzerland (1937-1938). He received a teacher's diploma at Nagykörs (1936-1937) and was an assistant minister in various places, mission minister of the General Convent of the Reformed Church (1942-1945), thereafter that of the Danubian Church District (1945-1949). He was Minister of the Klauzál Square Church (1948-1956). He was lecturer at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest (1954-1956) and, for a short time in 1956 he was Minister of the Calvin Square Congregation, Budapest; but he resigned during the Revolution of 1956. In his resignation letter he gave a characteristic picture of Church life in the first half of the 1950s. He was deputy Bishop from 1958-1960. He continued serving at the Klauzál Square Congregation well beyond his retirement, until his death. He was one of the theologians of the Reformed Church who shaped the theological thinking of his Church in the latter part of the 20th century. His articles and essays appeared regularly in the church press. Some of his main works are: *Reformation of the Church (Az egyház reformációja)* (1946); *Evangelization (Evangelizáció)* (1946); *In the Beginning (Kezdetben)* with Sándor (Alexander) Joó; *Life is More (Több az Élet)* (1988); *What Does the Bible Say? (Mit mond a Biblia?)* (1990); *Pneumatic Man (Pneumatikus ember)* (1995); *Break Up Your Fallow Ground, an Alternate Theology (Szántsatok magatoknak új szántást, alternatív teológia)* (1997), and *On the Way – An Account of the Walk (Menet közben – számadás a megtett útról)* (1999). – B: 0910, T: 7103.→**Reformed Church in Hungary.**

Farkas, Ödön (Edmund) (Jászmonostor, 27 January 1851 - Kolozsvár [now Cluj-Napoca, Romania], 11 September 1912) – Composer, music teacher. He was a pupil of Kornél (Cornel) Ábrányi and Sándor (Alexander) Nikolics. He worked in Kolozsvár all his life, where he was Director of the local Conservatory of Music. From 1882-1883, he was conductor at the Kolozsvár Theater (*Kolozsvári Színház*). He made his name as an opera composer. He was a noted singing teacher, taught such vocal luminaries as soprano Erzsi (Liz) Sándor, mezzo-soprano Mária Sándor, and baritone, Ferenc (Francis) Székelyhidy. With his Philharmonic Society he contributed much to the musical life of Kolozsvár. He wrote numerous orchestral, piano, operatic, vocal and choral compositions, among them *Fairy Fountain (Tündérforrás)* (1893); *Bálint Balassa* (1896), and *Kuruc World (Kurucvilág)* (1906). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7617.→**Sándor, Erzsi; Sándor, Mária; Székelyhidy, Ferenc.**

Farkas, Pál (Paul) (Wolfner) (Budapest, 27 November 1878 - Budapest, 23 April 1921) – Writer, sociologist, politician. His family owned a publishing house. He read Law at the Faculty of Law, the University of Budapest; later became President of the Society of Young Lawyers. He was one of the founders and general secretary of the Society of Hungarian Sociological Science (1906) and was one of the editors at the literary magazine, *New Times (Új Idők)*. From 1910 he was a Member of Parliament and a

member of the Petőfi Society. His works include *Diary of a Volunteer* (*Egy önkéntes naplója*) (1912); *The Renegade* (*A renegát*) novel (1914); *History of the French Revolution* (*A francia forradalom története*) (1912); *Notes of a District Doctor* (*Egy körorvos feljegyzései*) (1914), and *Truth is Alive* (*Él az igazság*), novel (1921). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

Farkasházy, Tivadar (Theodore) (Budapest, 15 December 1945 -) – Journalist, writer, humorist. He obtained his Degree in mathematics in 1969, and worked as an economist for the Hungarian Investment Bank for ten years. Then he worked as a night watchman and a casual laborer until he enrolled in journalism, graduating in 1973. In 1972, he worked for the journal *Economist* (*Közgazdász*). He decided to try humor in 1974, and won the radio's Humor Festival. In 1975 he became co-editor of the Radio Cabaret and, in 1985, he was appointed program editor. In 1989 he turned to writing and began to edit a newspaper, the *Snow Shoe* (*Hócipő*). He is also the spokesperson of the *Democratic Charta*. Farkasházy became renowned with the liberal TV-program *Heti Hetes*, in which seven people sarcastically discuss the events of the week. His works include *22 Madmen from the Radio Cabaret* (*22 bolond a rádiókarabéból*) (1987); *Comedy of a TV Crew* (*Tévések vígjátéka*) (1989); *I don't Understand* (*Nemértem*), feuilletons, satires (1994), and *Jimmy's Ear* (*Fülig Jimmy*), unpublished letters (1998). He was rewarded with the Karinthy Ring (1986), the Opus Award (1991), the Pulitzer Memorial Prize (1992), the Maecenas Prizes (1993), and the Collective Pulitzer Prize (2000). – B: 0878, 1039, 1257, T: 1039, 7103.

Farmer Gentry, Yeoman (*Hétszilvafás nemes*- “nobleman of seven plum-trees”) – This was the poorest branch of nobility with very small estates, or even without any land ownership, working as tenant farmers, although jealously keen of their privileges as noblemen. It is a belittling term in Hungary especially in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). – B: 1231, 1020, T: 3233.

Farmer of Larger Lands – This is a member of the peasantry owning larger lands and wealth. The development of farmers of larger lands in Hungary began in the 14-15th centuries, as a result of changes in serf dependency. Their number was already significant in the 16th century, especially on the Great Hungarian Plain. Gradually, they took over the administrative positions in the villages and towns and were able to loosen the bonds of serfdom. After the serfs were freed in 1848, farmers cultivating lands of 25-100 hectares grew primarily cash crops (vegetables, fruit, grapes), or dealt with large-scale animal husbandry and grew wheat. They employed hired labor as well; but the majority did the work themselves. In their customs and lifestyles, they lived like peasants. They were receptive to new production methods and did their utmost in keeping themselves apart from the poor peasants, as large landowners. The land reform of 1945 affected them slightly. However after 1948, Rákosi's totalitarian communist system declared them “enemies of the classes” as “*kulaks*” (wealthy peasant farmers), and imposed a series of lawless orders, resulting in the confiscation of their land, houses, animals, tools and their internment or resettlement in forced labor camps. – B: 1231, 1020, T: 7684.→**Deportations.**

Fasang, Árpád (Krakow, 30 June 1912 - Budapest, 12 March 2001) – Choirmaster, music educator, composer. He studied composition at the Budapest Academy of Music from 1932 to 1938; received his music teacher and choirmaster qualification in 1939. He

worked as a primary school teacher at Orosháza (1931-1941), then taught at the Teachers' College of Szarvas (1941-1950), from 1950 to 1953 in Sopron. He was Principal of the Vocational High School of Music in Győr (1953-1954). From 1954 to 1955, he worked as Departmental Head at the Ministry of Education; then, between 1955 and 1958, he was Head of the Music Department there. From 1958 until his retirement in 1972, he was Principal of the Vocational High School of Music in Budapest and, between 1959 and 1963, he gave lectures at the University of Budapest. He was Choirmaster at Orosháza (1934 -1938) and Choirmaster of the mixed choir of the workers' residence in Csepel (1958-1969). He played an important role in popularizing music and culture in Hungary. He was the initiator of the *Fly Peacock* (*Röpülj páva*) music movement in Hungary. Zoltán Kodály, among others, acknowledged his work. In his retirement, he gave lectures on musical topics in various places in Hungary, especially to young audiences. He is the author of a number of musical compositions and books on music. He earned several distinctions, including the Officer's Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. A music school in Csepel bears his name. – B: 1031, 1532, T: 7456.→ **Kodály, Zoltán.**

Fatima Hungarian Stations of the Cross and Calvary, Portugal – The Stations of the Cross along the *Via Sacra* (*The Sacred Way*), altogether 14 little chapels leading to a marble monument of Christ on the cross, along two miles of uphill walkways of stone, built by Hungarian refugees of the 1956 Freedom Fight. The way culminates in the Chapel of Calvary that overlooks all of Fatima. The idea was that of a retired Hungarian parish priest, Illés (Elijah) Kardos. The stations connect the places of appearances. After the completion of this project, two more were consecrated with the Golgotha. The 11 stained glass windows of the Chapel of St István (St Stephen) depict Hungarian saints. In the side chapel, there is a painting of the Madonna, Patroness of Hungary. There are also marble statues of the crucifixion and a three-meter high statue of King István I (St Stephen). The mosaics of Father Peter Prokop decorate the ceiling of the St István Chapel. The “Valinos” appearance chapel is also a Hungarian gift. – B: 1359, 1020, T: 7103.→ **István I, King (St. Stephen).**

Fátra Range, Great (now in Slovakia. Hungarian: Nagy Fátra; Slovak: Velká Fatra) – Member of the inner crystalline belt of the Northern Carpathian Mountain Range, 130 km long, 30-40 km wide, encircled by the valleys of the Vág (Váh), Nyitra (Nitra), Zsitva, Garam and Revuca Rivers. The Range is covered by forests and alpine pastures and its core is granite, covered by strongly folded sedimentary deposits. Its western end is Mount Zobor near Nyitra (Tribecs peak, 829 m). Its continuation is Piacsnik or Madaras (1346 m). Between the valleys of the Nyitra and Túróc Rivers is the forest-covered Žiar Range, separated from the most massive Great Fatra *sensu stricto* (also called Krizsna) by the Túróc Basin; its highest point is the Krizsna (Križna) peak (1574 m). Another peak is the Ploska (1533 m). The Sturec Pass separates the Great Fátra Range from the Lower Tatra Range. The Great Fatra has a gentler outline than the Little Fatra and it is more densely populated, though touristically not much developed. – B: 1068, T: 7456

Fátra Range, Little (now in Slovakia, Hungarian: Kis Fátra; Slovak: Malá Fatra) – Member of the outer crystalline belt of the Northern Carpathian Mountain Range. Its length is 160 km, its width 10 to 40 km, mostly covered by forests, rich in scenic beauty, enclosed by the valleys of the Vág (Váh), Nyitra (Nitra), Túróc and Varanka Rivers. It

made up largely of granitic core, but its peripheral slopes are covered by Mesozoic and Tertiary deposits: dolomite, limestone and marl. One section of, the Inovec, steeply descends into the basin of the lower course of the Nyitra River. Its highest point is the Inovec summit (1042 m). It is separated from the other crystalline core, the Little Magura (Malá Magura) by the Bebrava Creek, descending to the upper-course Nyitra Basin; its highest peak is the Strázsó (1214 m). A third section of the Little Fáttra is the Krivan Fáttra, which is cut into two parts by the deep valley of the Vág River, the Sztrecsnó Gorge; strictly speaking, this is the Krivan Fatra. The crystalline mass of the Veterna Hola steeply ends at the margin of the Túróc Basin; its highest point is 1477 m. Beyond the Sztrecsnó Gorge ascends the romantically attractive mass of the Krivan Fatra to 1711 m height. This section of the Range already turns into E–W direction. The broad ridge, covered by pine forests and alpine pastures, has a number of peaks: Stoh (1608 m), Kleb (1644 m), Fatra-Krivan (1669 m). Fantastic groups of rock towers, ledges include Vratna, Mount Szulyó, and Suttó Valley. Only hardy tourist roads and tracks cross the sparsely populated Range. – B: 1068, T: 7456.

Fauna of Hungary – The fauna of the Carpathian Basin is remarkable in many ways and it changes according to its environment. The species that inhabit the woodlands, the large pastures and the depths of reedy marshes are different from those just a few thousand years ago. The giant stag (*Megaloceros giganteus*) became extinct 40,000-50,000 years ago, and the mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*) c. 30,000 years ago. The brown bears (*Ursus arctos*), the relative of the cave bear (*Ursus spelaeus*), still inhabits the Bakony Mountains of Western Hungary. Bisons died out in the 18th century. Other mammals include deer (with a stock of 30,000 in the southern part of Transdanubia), wild pig, fox, otter (Europe's only surviving stocks are in Hungary), badger, wildcat, and more recently, elk and lynx from more northerly parts of Europe; wolf packs roamed the Great Plain (*Nagyalföld*) until the end of the 19th century. Martens, rodents and bats are widespread. Moufflons were recently introduced. The marshes often form meeting places for migratory birds such as the popular white storks, sometimes nesting on hydro poles and chimney tops in the villages (though their numbers are decreasing: in 1958 only 8000 pairs, and in 1979 barely 5000 pairs were accounted for). They migrate to their winter abode on Tierra del Fuego, flying almost 10,000 kms. There are also spoonbills (in the fish ponds of the Hortobágy plain), herons, cranes and little egrets (in the forest groves of the River Tisza). Other birds include sparrows, bustards and bitterns among the reeds, water hens and varieties of wild fowls, as well as geese and turkeys on the Plains. Predatory birds (20 different species) include the common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), hawk, falcon, the imperial eagle, the bald eagle, and the largest nesting stock of lannerets (*Falco cherrug*). The number of hazel grouse is diminishing, while the pheasant is bred for export. A great variety of fish abound in rivers and lakes, especially carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and the famous pikeperch (*Lucioperca sandra*) in Lake Balaton. During prehistoric times, gradual environmental changes spanning millions of years affected plant and animal life. Now, however, as a result of human activities, the extinction of numerous species has alarmingly accelerated, often with tragic results. The National Nature Conservation Council succeeded in providing protected areas for the preservation of original faunal species. For example, the famous bird life of the Lesser Balaton (western end of Lake Balaton), of the Fehér Lake, north of Szeged, and Lake Baláta, near Somogyszob, 40km west of Kaposvár, was investigated by the pioneer of the Hungarian

nature conservation, Miksa (Maximilian) Földvály (1940). Plant protection areas were also established: the unique bog rush flora of Lake Baláta was investigated by Ádám Boros (1900-1973), as well as mineral and fossil sites (e.g. Ipolytarnóc, Gánóc south of the High Tátras in Upper Hungary (now Slovakia), Baltavár, Kiscell, Eger, Borbolya, and natural geographic formations, worthy of protection and preservation, such as Mount Szársomlyó (442 m) west of Villány (became protected in 1944), and the volcanic Mount Badacsony, northwest of Lake Balaton, where the mining of basalt was successfully stopped in the 1970s, as a result of the urging by Miksa Földvály. Rush bogs and groves (e.g., Rigóc and the juniper grove of Barcs), suggested for protection as early as 1931, became a composite protected area (some 8400 acres) in 1974. – B: 1078, 7456, T: 7456.→**National Parks; Natural Protection Area; Földvály, Miksa.**

Fáy, András (Andrew) (Kohány, 30 May 1786 - Pest, 26 July 1864) – Poet, author, politician. He studied Law at the Reformed College of Sárospatak and at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). As a young lawyer, he worked in Pest (1805-1808), and farmed on his estate at Jobbágyi. Afterward, he was Chief Magistrate of County Pest (1810-1818). His *F.A.'s Original Fables and Aphorisms* (*F.A. eredeti meséi és aforizmái*) (1818), and his *F.A.'s Newer Fables and Aphorisms* (*F. A. újabb eredeti meséi és aforizmái*) (1824) won him fame. These tales were translated into German (1825) and some into English (1877). He wrote numerous poems, most of them appearing in the collections *Bouquet* (*Bokréta*) (1807), and *Fresh Bouquet* (*Friss Bokreta*) (1818). He also wrote plays and romances. In 1835 he was elected to the Hungarian Diet and was for a time Leader of the Opposition party. He founded the First National Savings Bank (*Hazai Első Takarékpénztár*), and was one of the founders of the Hungarian National Theater (*Magyar Nemzeti Színház*). His other works include *The Two Báthorys* (*A két Báthory*) drama (1827); *The House of Bételeky* (*A Bételeky ház*), (1832), and *The Halmai Family* (*A Halmai-család*) (1858). His earlier works were collected in eight volumes (1843-1844). He was called *The general factotum of the nation* (*A haza mindenese*). – B: 0883, 0932, 1257, T: 7103.→**Kazinczy, Ferenc; Staud, Géza.**

Fáy, Dezső (Desider) (Budapest, 13 November 1888 - Budapest, 3 April 1954) – Painter and designer. He studied at the Academy of Applied Art in Budapest, then in the Julian Academy of Paris, later under Simon Hollósy in Munich; and finally in the artists' world of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania). He visited Italy with Lajos (Louis) Gulácsy several times, exhibited with him from 1909 on, working under his influence. He was particularly popular as an illustrator. Well-known are his illustrations for Dante's *Divina Commedia* (*Devine Comedy*) and the *Gypsies of Nagyida* (*Nagyidai cigányok*). His other works include *Italian Small Town in Springtime* (*Olasz kisváros tavasszal*); *Egyptian Girl* (*Egyiptomi lány*), and *Dancers* (*Táncolók*). In 1922 he received the Graphic Prize of the Szinyei Society. Later he was awarded a number of prizes in Hungary and abroad. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Hollósy, Simon; Gulácsy, Lajos.**

Fáy, Ferenc (Francis) (Pécel, 20 June 1921 - Toronto, 10 June 1981) - Poet, brother of István Fáy. After completing the Officer Training Course at the Ludovika Military Academy, Budapest, he graduated as a second lieutenant in 1944. He did military service on the Russian front in World War II, and became a prisoner of war. On returning to Hungary in 1947, he was sent to an internment camp, but escaped to Yugoslavia in the spring of 1948. From 1949, he lived in Italy for 2 years. In 1951 he settled in Canada.

Initially he worked in forest clearing, later worked in mines. In 1957, the School Board of Toronto employed him. His *Poems of Ten Years 1945-1955* (*Tíz év versei 1945-1955*) appeared in the anthology of the American Hungarian Publisher in Munich. His first volume of poems, *Lamentations of Jeremiah* (*Jeremiás siralmai*) appeared in 1956. Important western magazines regularly published his poems. In Hungary, first the journal *Vigilia* published his poems in 1974. His works include *Redeeming Song* (*Törlesztő ének*) poems (Toronto, 1963); *Self-lamenting* (*Magamsírató*) poems (1967); *Flood* (*Áradás*), poems (1972); *Fossil* (*Kövület*) poems (1977), and *His Collected Poems* (*Összegyűjtött versei*) (Toronto, 1981). He received the Sándor Sík Prize (1973). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Fáy, István; Canadian Hungarian Literature.**

Fáy, István (Stephen) (Pécel, 17 March 1918 – Welland, Ontario, Canada, 21 September 2003) – Writer, literary translator, educator. He studied at the Lutheran High School, Budapest, and at the University of Budapest, majoring in Comparative Literature and Musicology. He served as an officer in the Royal Hungarian Army during World War II, and moved to Canada in 1950 to work in the Northern Quebec gold mines. He contributed to the *Krónika*, the monthly periodical of the Hungarian Cultural Center in Toronto, served as a member of the editorial board of the journal *Road of Armies* (*Hadak Útja*) and for the Australian *Hungarian Life* paper. He published a series of essays on Hungarian poetry, and translated into Hungarian songs of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, R. Strauss, and a number of Gothic hymns and sequences from Latin. – B: 0893, T: 3240, 4342.→**Fáy, Ferenc.**

Fazekas, Mihály (Michael) (Debrecen, 6 January 1766 - Debrecen, 23 February 1828) – Poet. He was the son of a blacksmith and farrier (*gyógykovács*). He studied at the Reformed College of Debrecen; and after studying Theology for one year in 1781, he chose a military career and became a Hussar. He served in Galicia, Poland and participated in the Moldova campaign, was wounded and posted to France. After the death of his father in 1796, he left the army in the rank of first lieutenant and settled in Debrecen, where he dedicated himself to literature and botany besides doing some administrative work mainly at the Reformed College. He was a close friend of Mihály (Michael) Csokonai Vitéz. His major work is entitled *Ludas Matyi* (*Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd*), a narrative poem in hexameters and in four chapters. In it he vividly depicted the antagonistic relationship between nobles and peasants, a major problem of his times. This popular work reached forty editions over time. He also authored, with two contributors, the *Hungarian Herbal Book* (*Magyar Fűvész Könyv*) and edited the *Hungarian Calendar of Debrecen* (*Debreceni Magyar Kalendárium*). – B: 1105, 1257, T: 7103.→**Csokonai, Vitéz, Mihály.**

Fazola, Henrik (Henry) (Würzburg, ca. 1730 - Diósgyőr, 18 April 1779) – Ironsmith. He established the Diósgyőr Iron Works. During his journeyman's years in 1758, he went to Hungary at the invitation of Ferenc (Francis) Barkóczy, Bishop and Lord Lieutenant of Eger, where he settled. He made iron ornaments and works of industrial arts, at first for the County Hall, later for a number of church buildings. His iron lattice works are good examples of Baroque iron work in Hungary. He prospected for minerals in the Mátra and Bükk Mountains, especially for iron ore. After prospecting for iron ore sites he started iron production. From 1765 on he established foundries in the valleys of the Garadna and Szinva Creeks. In 1771-1772, he built the blast furnace at Ómassa, and the iron works at

Hámor. After having founded the ironworks at Diósgyőr, he liquidated his workshop in Eger and abandoned his artistic activities. – B: 0883, 1031, 1020, T: 7680.

Fédák, Mihály (Michael) (Jászó, 1749 - Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Romania, 7 June 1804) – Army colonel. He distinguished himself by his courage at the siege of Belgrade on 10 September 1789. When Napoleon advanced after the capture of Mantova, Italy, into Austria's Carinthian region in 1797, his vanguard, under the command of Massena, occupied Tarvis. Then the Austrian commander, Archduke Charles, ordered the Hussar Regiment of Erdőd to block the advancement of Massena and expel his vanguard from Tarvis. Mihály Fédák, only a lieutenant colonel at that time, volunteered for the task. In the early hours on 22 March 1797, his surprise attack forced the French to flee. Next day, Massena arrived with the bulk of his army in Tarvis but failed to recapture the town because of the Hussars' resistance. Only on 25 March were the French able to capture the town when, out of Fédák's 600 Hussars, 527 were dead. When the French surrounded Commander in Chief Archduke Charles, Fédák, whose horse was shot from under him, bleeding from numerous wounds protected the Archduke with his own body and the fierce resistance of his remaining 6 Hussars secured the Archduke's escape. By then, Fédák lost consciousness and the French captured him. He was freed by a prisoner exchange. Archduke Charles wrote a letter of thanks with his own hand and awarded him the Order of Maria Theresa. As a result of his injuries, Fédák retired to Gyulafehérvár and became the military commander of the city. – B: 0942, 1020, T: 3233.

Fedák, Sári (Sarah) (Sarolta Klára Mária) (Beregszász, now Berehove, Ukraine, 26 October 1879 - Budapest, 5 May 1955) – Actress. She was educated at the Szidi Rákosi Academy of Dramatic Arts. Her first performance was at the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Színház*) in the opera, *The Geishas* (*Gésák*). She was a sought-after actress and a popular prima donna in Hungary, as well as abroad. Contrary to the previous sentimental and sugary operetta heroines, she personified new characters (bold and quick-witted girls and women) with her magnetic personality. Her major roles were: Huszka's *Prince Bob* (*Bob herceg*); Kacsóh's *John the Brave* (*János vitéz*), and Jacobi's *Sybil* (*Szibill*). She was successful in feature film roles such as in *Three Weeks* (*Három hét*) (1917); *The Lover* (*A szerető*) (1918); *Mámi* (1937), and *The Eternal Secret* (*Az örök titok*) (1938). Her *Memoires, On the Way*, vols. i,ii (*Útközben I, II*) were published in 1929. She was involved in rightist political propaganda and, at the end of World War II, she escaped to Vienna. The Americans extradited her and the People's Tribunal sentenced her to eight month of prison and banned her for three years from the stage at the age of 70. After her release, she lived in complete seclusion at Nyáregyháza. She was evicted from his home and lived in one room until the end of her life. Despite orders, more than a hundred-thousand people were present at her funeral. – B: 0883, 1445, 1031, T: 7685.

Fehér, Ferenc (Francis) (Nagyfény, now Zednik, Serbia, 3 August 1928 - Újvidék now Novi Sad, Serbia, 31 July 1989) – Poet, writer, journalist, literary translator. He was born into an impoverished farmer family that shaped his literary career. He studied at Topolya (now Backá Topola), Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia) and Újvidék. He started as a journalist and later he joined the editorial board of the journal, *Bridge* (*Híd*) and *Radio Újvidék*. Among his more than 30 literary works are: *Grandchildren of Serfs* (*Jobbágyok unokái*) poems (1953); *Dream at the By-ways* (*Álom a dűlőutak szélén*) poems, (1956); *My Rabbit* (*Az én nyuszim*) juvenile poems (1961); *Devil's Mill* (*Ördögmalom*) radio-play

(1964); *Lodestars (Hazavezérlő csillagok)* diary-notes (1970); *Secret of the Stone Goat (A kőkecske titka)* juvenile novel (1972), and the *Shadow of the Bird (A madár árnyéka)*, translations (1978). He received seven prizes, among them the Híd Literary Prize (1966), the Kornél Szentleky Prize (1975, 1985), the Üzenet Prize (1984), and the Order of Star of the Hungarian People's Democracy (1989). – B: 0878, 1169, T: 7103.

Fehér, Ilona (Helen) (Budapest, December 1 1901 - Holon, Israel, January 1988) – Violinist, pedagogue. She was one of the last representatives of the Central European Violin School whose greats included Joseph Joachim and Jenő Hubay. She was also a noted violin teacher. Fehér studied with Jenő Hubay for six years at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest. Other violin teachers of her early years were Joseph Bloch and Imre Pogány. Between the two World Wars she performed all over Europe, in particular with Willem Mengelberg and the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Fehér lived in Budapest until 1944, when she was interned with her daughter in a concentration camp. In 1949 she emigrated to Israel to begin a new life as a violin teacher. Within 25 years she had built herself a reputation as an inspired teacher. Her 250 pupils include some of the most outstanding violinists, such as Pinkass Zukkerman, Shlomo Mintz, among others. In addition to teaching at the Rubin Academy in Tel Aviv, Fehér held master classes all over the world. She frequently served as jurist in international violin competitions in Munich and Freiburg, Germany, the Spohr competition.

There is an Ilona Feher Foundation in Israel established in 2003 as a nonprofit organization committed to nurturing the artistic development of exceptional young Israeli violinists. The Foundation has received collaboration from top organizations such as the Jerusalem Music Center, the American Israeli Cultural Foundation, The Israeli Consulate in New York, USA, the Julliard School, and the Royal College of Music in London, among others. She was a recipient of the Golden Medal and Diploma of the Franz Liszt Academy in Budapest. She was also made an Honorary Doctor of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, and Honorary Citizen of the city of Holon, her home town in Israel. – B: 1031, T: 7617.→**Hubay, Jenő; Joachim, József.**

Fehér, János (John) (Kisbarát, 23 November 1932 - Budapest, 28 May 2010) – Physician, gastroenterologist, researcher. His secondary studies were at the High School of Győr. He obtained his MD from the Medical School of the University of Budapest in 1958. He was a lecturer at the Semmelweis University (1961-1979). In 1979, he became Associate Professor of Medicine and in 1983 Professor of Medicine. From 1983 to 1993, he was Director of the 2nd Department of Medicine, Semmelweis University, Budapest; between 1986 and 2002, he was Professor and Director of Medicine at the National Institute of Internal Medicine; since 2002 he has been Professor Emeritus. In the meantime he was President of the College of Internal Medicine of Hungary and Member of the College of Forensic Medicine. His field of research includes Glycoproteins in chronic liver diseases; diagnosis and treatment of chronic active hepatitis; free radicals and immune reaction. He was a visiting professor at the Department of Pathology, University of Bucharest; Dept. of Pathology, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, UK, and at the Tokai University, Japan. Some of his research achievements were accepted internationally and adopted in medical textbooks e.g. in the *Cecil Textbook of Medicine*. He was a member of a number of Medical Associations. He was Founder

and President of the Hungarian Liver Research Society (2004). Since 1998 he had been a member of the Hungarian representative body to the European Commission Program. He was a member of a number of editorial boards, including the *Journal of Hepatology*; the *Zeitschrift für Gastroenterologie*, and Editor-in Chief of the *Hungarian Physician Weekly (Orvosi Hetilap)*. He wrote 14 books and more than 375 papers. His works include *Free Radical Reactions in Medicine* (co-author, 1987); *Liver Diseases (Májbetegségek)* (with A. Vereckei, 1988); *Oxygen Stress and Tissue Damage* (with Blazovics, 1996), and the *Hepatology Textbook* (with G. Lengyel, 2001). He is recipient of fifteen awards and medals, including the Lajos Markusovszky Medal (1990), Man of the Year International Biograph Institute, USA (1990) and the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2003). – B: 0874, 1530, T: 7103.

Fehér, Mátyás, Jenő O.P. (Mathew, Eugene) (Surányi) (pen-name Fehér M. Jenő) (Vassurány, 27 October 1913 - Buenos-Aires, Argentina, 17 August 1978) – Historian. His secondary studies were in Szombathely and Sopron. He studied Theology in Graz, Austria, and Budapest, where he studied Archival and Library Sciences. In 1933 he joined the Dominican Order and was ordained in 1938. He was charged with the writing of the history of Hungary. Between 1938 and 1948, he taught religion in Budapest. In 1942, he was Archivist of the Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia) Bishopric. From 1949, he carried out research in Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Turkey, and at the Dominican History Institute of the Vatican. In 1968, he was a librarian at Rutgers University, USA. From 1971 to 1978, he lived and worked as a historiographer and publisher in Argentina. He published 17 books including the history of a number of Dominican monasteries: *Life of St Margaret of the House of Árpád (Árpádházi Szt Margit élete)* (1944), *Piroska, Daughter of St Ladislav (Piroska, Szt László lánya)* (1970), and *Empire of the Western Avars; I. On the Track of Avar Treasures, II Early Avar Khagans (A nyugati avarok birodalma; I Az avar kincsek nyomában, II A korai avar kagánok)* (1972). – B: 0945, T: 7103. → **Karnamag**.

Féja, Géza (Szentjánospuszta, County Bars, now in Slovakia, 19 December 1900 - Budapest, 14 August 1978) – Author, publicist, critic. His secondary education was completed in Léva (now Levice, Slovakia) in 1919. From 1920, he lived in Budapest as a refugee; as a member of the Eötvös College of University of Budapest, he studied Hungarian and German Literature, and obtained a Degree in Education. In 1923 he was given Hungarian citizenship and taught at the Esztergom Campus of the University. From 1924, he taught at Pesterzsébet, a suburb of the Capital. His first poem appeared in the literary review *West (Nyugat)*, in 1922. In 1923, he was attracted by the ideas of Dezső (Desider) Szabó. He became a contributor to another literary review, *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*. Between 1929 and 1933, he was in the inner circle of Endre (Andrew) Bajcsy-Zsilinszky. He was Editor of the newspapers *Vanguard (Előőr)*; *Smelter (Kohó)* (1931), and later the *Liberty (Szabadság)*. He became an organizer of the National Radical Party in 1931. He distanced himself from Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky, approached Lajos (Louis) Zilahy, and participated in the *New Spiritual Front (Új Szellemi Front)*. In 1937, he joined the March Front (*Márciusi Front*). In 1937 appeared his book *Stormy Corner (Viharsarok)*, a harsh social criticism and a staggering indictment about the hardship of people and life in the Lower-Tisza River region. As a result of this book, he not only lost his teaching position but was also indicted and convicted to a 2-month prison term. The book was confiscated. Between 1945 and 1956,

he was excluded from the literary life and worked as a librarian at Békéscsaba. On 1 November 1956, he returned to Budapest and became a member of the Petőfi Party leadership. From 1960, he worked at the Ervin Szabó Library of the Capital. He wrote studies in literary history and critiques about young writers. His works include *Kuruc* (*Kurucok*) (1939); *Sigismund Móric* (*Móric Zsigmond*) (1939); *Lullaby* (*Bölcsődal*) autobiography (1958); *Stars are Guarding* (*Csillagok vigyáznak*) historical novel (1968), and *Evenings at Visegrád* (*Visegrádi esték*) historical novel (1974). He received the Attila József Prize (1966) and the Gold Medal of the Order of Labour (1970). – 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Bajcsy Zsilinszky, Endre; Szabó, Dezső; Zilahy, Lajos.**

Fejér, Lipót (Leopold) (Pécs, 9 February 1880 - Budapest, 15 October 1959) – Mathematician. At first he studied at Pécs. During his high school years he won competitions in mathematics and became a correspondent of a French journal in the same field. In 1898, he registered in the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Budapest but he soon changed his mind and decided to enroll in the Art Department. In 1899-1900 he was in Berlin where, under the influence of H.A. Schwarz, he became interested in the Fourier series. His first treatise, *Sur les fonctions bornées et Intégrables*, was published in Paris in 1900, although most of his work was published in Germany. He laid the foundations for the modern theory of trigonometric series. He taught mathematics at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), then at University of Budapest until his death. He was a friend of the great lyric poet, Endre (Andrew) Ady. Around him and Frigyes (Frederic) Riesz, the famous Hungarian mathematic school was formed. His further works include *Beispiele stetiger Funktionen mit divergenter Fourierreihe* (*Examples of constant functions with divergernt Fourier Series*)(1909), *Über trigonometrische Polynome* (*On trigonometric polynoms*), in *Crelle Journal*, 146. (1915), *Über einige Funktionen theoretische Ungleichungen* (*About some functions of theoretical inequalities*), with Frigyes (Frederick) Riesz, in *Mathem. Zeitschr.* (1921), *Mechanische Quadraturen mit positiven Cotesschen Zahlen* (*Mechanical Quadratures with positive Cotanian Numbers*), in *Mathem. Zeitschr.* 37 (1933). He was a member of the Scientific Society of Göttingen, Germany, the Bavarian, Polish and Hungarian Academies of Sciences, and the Mathematic Society of Calcutta, India. He was a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1948). He was one of the best-equipped mathematicians of the 20th century. – B: 0872, 0883, T: 7103.→**Riesz, Frigyes; Ady, Endre.**

Fejérpataky, László (Ladislás) (Eperjes now Presov, Slovakia, 17 August 1857 - Budapest, 6 March 1923) – Historiographer. He studied resource critique at the University of Vienna. He was Head of the National Széchényi Library and Professor of Documents and Heraldry at the University of Budapest from 1895 until his death. From 1915, he was Director of the National Museum and appointed as Deputy Undersecretary in the Ministry of Culture (1923). He published, among others, the 12th century chronicler, *Anonymus' Text in Facsimile* (*Anonymus szövege hasonmásban*) (1892); *The Charter of the Abbey of Pannonhalma* (*A pannonhalmi apátság alkapító oklevele*) (1878), and *The Royal Chancery in the Age of the Royal House of Árpád* (*A királyi kancellária az Árpádok korában*) (1885). He was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1884). – four elementary and two high school years in Pozsony, then apprenticed as a locksmith. Upon becoming a journeyman, he won a gold medal with his design of an ornamental gate; his woodcarvings also earned general recognition. This brought him to

the Woodcarving Institute at Zayugr6c (now Uhrovec, Slovakia), in 1875, where he successfully experimented with faience painting as well as sculpting. He was accepted to the Viennese Tilgner Workshop with a scholarship. Later, he studied at the Academy there. His name became known countrywide in 1882 with the *Crucifix* he sculpted in Vienna. His first significant consignment was the creation of the equestrian statue of *Empress Maria Theresa* in Pozsony. This statue was destroyed by the Czechs after World War I. In 1894, he won first prize at a competition with a design for the equestrian statue of *King M6ty6s I* (Matthias Corvinus, 1443-1490), unveiled in 1902 in Kolozsv6r (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Several of his statues were erected in Budapest and in some cities of Transylvania (*Erd6ly*, now in Romania). His well-known works are: *Toldi with Wolves* (*Toldi a farkasokkal*) (1902); *Wessel6nyi statue* B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

Fejes, Endre (Andrew) (Budapest, 15 September 1923 -) – Writer. From 1945-1949 he worked in the mines of Chalerooy, Belgium, and in the Renault Industry, France. He returned to Hungary in 1949 and worked as an iron-turner until 1956. He started writing in 1955. The breakthrough came with his novel entitled *Junkyard* (*Rozsdatemet6*) (1962). In it, he related the story of several generations of the working family, Habetler. The novel was regarded as a literary milestone of the 1960s. His other important novel was *Good Evening Summer, Good Evening Love* (*J6 est6t ny6r, j6 est6t szerelem*) (1969); later it was turned into a successful play. His other works include *The Liar* (*A hazud6s*) short novels (1958); *Cheerful Buddies* (*Vid6m cimbor6k*) short stories (1966); *The Marriage of Margit Cserepes* (*Cserepes Margit h6zass6ga*) drama (1972); *Dramas* (*Dr6m6k*) (1999), and *Free Again* (*Szabadl6bon*) selected stories (1995). Some of his works were translated into other languages, while others were turned into filmscripts. He was awarded the the Attila J6zsef Prize (1963), Kossuth Prize (1975), the Pro Urbe Budapest Prize (1999) and the Middle Cross of Merit with Star of the Republic of Hungary (2003). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Fejes, Jen6 (Eugene) (Fejess) (Budapest, 18 December 1877 - Budapest, 29 January 1952) – Engineer and inventor. After he completed his studies at a Technical College in 1896, he worked at the Arms and Machinery Factory (1897); between 1902 and 1909, he was design-engineer of the Westinghouse factory at Le Havre, France. Upon his return to Hungary, he was a technical designer of the Hungarian General Engineering Works between 1912 and 1917. From 1917, as Director of the Ganz-Fiat Airplane Motor Factory, he organized the car and plane manufacturing in Hungary. His invention was the so-called Fejes plate motor and car. He was the first in the world to submit patents for manufacturing automobile parts by cold-forming, pressing, torch- or spot-welding. From 1923, he was Head of the Joint Stock Company that manufactured them. He was a member of the Hungarian Chamber of Engineers. – B: 0883, 1122, T: 7456.→**Csonka, J6nos**.

Fej6s, P6l (Paul) (Budapest, 14 January 1897 - New York, NY, USA, 26 April 1963) – Film director, anthropologist. He started as an amateur student actor in Kecskem6t. He served in the Hungarian army during World War I and piloted a plane in the Italian campaign. He attended medical school and received his M.D. in 1921. In 1923, he emigrated to Austria and worked with Max Reinhardt in Vienna and with Fritz Lang in Berlin. He moved to the United States and worked in a piano factory. Shortly thereafter, he was recommended to work in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He also

worked as a physician. In 1926 he was Assistant Director and set designer of the play *The Glass Slipper* by Ferenc (Francis) Molnár. In 1927, he made the movie, *The Last Moment* (*Az utolsó pillanat*). He was soon signed on with Universal Studio in Hollywood and produced the *Lonesome*, and some Broadway movies. In 1931 he returned to Europe and moved restlessly between production companies in Austria, France and Denmark. In Austria, he directed the movies, *Sunshine* (*Napsugár*), and *Sounds of Spring* (*Tavaszi hangok*). In France, he directed *Fantomas* in 1932, which turned into a popular French series. At home in the same year he directed *Spring Shower* (*Tavaszi Zápor*). After a stint in Madagascar, where he shot more than 100,000 feet of film, he turned his eye to anthropology. Over the rest of his career, he wrote several scholarly books on the subject. He worked as Director of Anthropological Research for the Wenner-Gren Foundation of New York, and sought to stimulate interest and make anthropologists aware of the various branches of anthropology. During World War II, he was invited to Stanford University. He suggested the idea of applying geophysical apparatus for researching the existence of the Pleistocene Epoch in Mexico City. This resulted in finding of the Tepexpan man. Later he emphatically pushed for the use of C14 dating, which has since changed the archeological dating procedure. – B: 1037, 1105, T: 7103.→**Molnár, Ferenc.**

Fejtő, Ferenc (Francis/François) (Nagykanizsa, 31 August 1909 - Páris, 2 June 2008) – Writer, historian, journalist. His higher studies were at the Universities of Pécs and Budapest, where he read Hungarian and German Literature. From the mid 1930s, he participated in the Social Democratic movement. With the great poet Attila József, he created the journal, *Fine Word* (*Szép Szó*). He fled to Paris, France to avoid his arrest on account of one of his articles. From 1938 to 1942, he was a reporter at a Parisian journal and sent reports in Hungarian to the paper *People's Word* (*Népszava*). From 1944 to 1947, he worked at the AFP – global news agency. In 1947-1949, he led the Hungarian Press Bureau in Paris. At the time of the László (Ladislav) Rajk show trial he dissociated himself from Hungarian political life, settled in France, and received French citizenship in 1955. From 1972 to 1982, he was Director of the Soviet and East European Seminary of the Academy of Political Sciences, Paris. From 1974-1978, he led the Paris Bureau of the journal, *Il Giornale*. His writings appeared in the journals, *Socialism; Contemporary* (*Kortárs*); *Progress* (*Haladás*); *Life and Literature* (*Élet és Irodalom*), and *Hungarian Pamphlets* (*Magyar Füzetek*). His main works are: *Sentimental Journey* (*Érzelmes utazás*) (1936); *Vie de Heine* (1946) (in Hungarian 1998); *La tragédie hongroise* (1956); *Dieu et son Juif* (1960) (*A zsidó és az Úristen*) (in Hungarian 1997); *Budapest, l'insurrection 1956* (1966); *L'héritage de Lénine* (1973); *Today's Hungarians on Hungarians of Old* (*Mai magyarok régi magyarokról*) (1990), and *Voyage sentimentale* (*Érzelmes hajóút*) (2001). He was member of the French PEN Club Committee from 2000; Honorary Doctor of the Janus Pannonius (of Pécs) and the Attila József (of Szeged) Universities, Hungary; was life member of the National Society of Hungarian Writers. He was given a number of prizes and medals, including the Literary Prize of the French National Assembly (1992), the Pulitzer Memorial Prize (1994), the Imre Nagy Memorial Plaque (1994), the Europe Prize (2001) and the Great Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2004). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**József, Attila; Rajk, László.**

Fekete, Gyula (Julius) (Mezőkeresztes, 26 February 1922 - Budapest, 16 January 2009) – Writer, sociographer, journalist. He came from a peasant family and completed his high

school studies at Sárospatak. From 1942 he studied in the Economic Department of the Budapest Polytechnic. He worked as a journalist for the *Free Word* (*Szabad Szó*) (Miskolc), the *March Fifteenth* (*Március Tizenötödike*), and *Cultured People* (*Művelt Nép*). In 1956, he worked as a secretary in the prose department of the Writers' Association (*Írószövetség*). He was detained in December 1956 for his role in the Revolution, and released in 1957. He was Vice-President of the Writers' Association (*Írószövetség*) from 1981 to 1989. In 1965, he was Editor of the newspaper, *Budapest*. He was a Presidium member of the World Federation of Hungarians (*Magyarok Világszövetsége*) between 1992 and 2000. His major works include *Bulgarian Memories* (*Bulgáriai emlékek*) (1954); *Death of the Physician* (*Az orvos halála*) (1963), translated into 10 languages; *Should We Live for Ourselves?* (*Éljünk magunknak?*) (1972); *My Blood Brothers, Hungarian Cannibals* (*Véreim, magyar kannibálok*) (1992); *Silent Counter-Revolution* (*Csendes ellenforradalom*) (1994), and *Number One Public Affair* (*Első számú közügy*) (1997). He was presented with the Attila József Prize (1953, 1963, 1973), the Art Foundation Prize (1978), the Commemorative Medal of 1956 (1991), and the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1992). – B: 0878, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Lakitelek, Consultation at; World Federation of Hungarians.**

Fekete, István (Stephen) (Gölle, 25 January 1900 - Budapest, 23 June 1970) – Writer. His schooling was at Kaposvár and Debrecen. Later on he attended the Agricultural Academy at Magyaróvár. He became a farm manager in Bakóca and later in Ajka. From 1941 on, he worked as a government administrator, as a scientific researcher, and as a teacher. His first success as a writer was with the *Testament of the Aga of Koppány* (*Koppányi aga testamentuma*), a youth novel in 1938, which became a movie later. Although his novel, *Cotters* (*Zsellérek*) won the first prize of the University Press, his real calling became evident in the animal story of *Csi*. His novels include *Kele*; *Lutra* (1955); *Fishery* (*Halászat*) (1956); *Thistle* (*Bogáncs*) (1957); *Vuk, Huk*, (both in 1975), and *The Life of Kálmán Kittenberg* (*Kittenberg Kálmán élete*) (1962). His animal novels and short stories are still the most popular ones. The magic of his writings lies in his closeness to nature. His books were translated into a number of foreign languages. He was a recipient of the Attila József Prize (1960) and the Gold Medal of the Order of Labor (1970). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 3240.→**Kittenberg, Kálmán.**

Fekete, Jenő (Eugene) (Veszprém, 5 March 1880 - Budapest, 17 March 1942) – Geophysicist. His higher studies were completed in the University of Budapest. He began work as a demonstrator and from 1905 he was on the scholarship of the Semsey foundation. For 15 years he worked with the famous physicist Lóránd Eötvös. In 1915 Fekete was an appointed geophysicist. From 1919 he was research fellow in the Loránd Eötvös Geophysical Institute (Eötvös Loránd Geofizikai Intézet). From 1923 he worked for the Royal Dutch Shell in Mexico, from 1931 have done land surveying with torsion pendulum. In 1934 he returned to Hungary and took over the leadership of the Geophysical Institute. He introduced new research methods (seismic, electric, etc.). Over the area of Hungary he investigated and interpreted large areas. From 1941 he was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 2129, T: 7456.→**Eötvös, Baron Loránd; Pekár Dezső.**

Fekete, Lajos (1) (Louis) (Újnémet, now Unimat, Romania, 3 August 1900 - Budapest, 10 July 1973) – Poet, journalist, lawyer. He studied Law at the University of Budapest.

After the fall of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic (*Magyar Tanács-Köztársaság*) in August 1919, he left the country and, in 1924, he settled in Yugoslavia. When expelled in 1929, he moved to Budapest and worked at the Institute of Political Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Science until his retirement in 1961. His writings appeared in Hungarian journals, such as the *Diary* (*Napló*), *Revue* (*Revü*), and *South Bácska* (*Délbácska*) in *Voivodina* (*Délvidék*), Yugoslavia. In Hungary, his writings were published in the literary review, *West* (*Nyugat*) and, after 1945, in the journals, *Star* (*Csillag*), *Contemporary* (*Kortárs*), *Present Age* (*Jelenkor*) and *Literary Journal* (*Irodalmi Újság*). On the other hand, newspapers in Transylvania (now in Romania) and Upper Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia) published his poems. His works include *With Iron and Prayer* (*Vassal és fohással*) poems (1934); *Soaring Time* (*Szárnyaló Idő*), selected poems, and *The Exile Looks Back* (*A bujdosó visszanéz*), autobiographical notes (1971). He was presented with the Baumgarten Award (1934). – B: 0882, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic.**

Fekete, Lajos (2) (Louis) (Tardos, 12 June 1891 - Budapest, 16 May 1969) – Turkologist, historian, paleographer. He served in the army during World War I. Having been crowded together with Turkish prisoners of war he had the opportunity to learn Turkish. After he returned to Hungary, he studied Ottoman-Turkish philology under the eminent Turkologist Gyula (Julius) Németh at the University of Budapest, and also studied Ottoman-Turkish diplomatics under Friedrich Kraelitz at the University of Vienna. From 1929, he obtained honorary lecturer (*privatdozent*) qualification. Until 1938, he worked in the National Archives in Budapest. From 1938 until his retirement in 1966, he worked in the Department of Turkish Philology of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Budapest, from 1952, as professor. At the same time, in 1937, and again in 1939, he acted as an archival expert in Istanbul. He systematically collected and treated the documents of the period of Turkish occupation in Hungary. In the journal, *Archival Proceedings* (*Levéltári Közlemények*) during the years 1924-1936, he published abstracts from various Turkish documents related to Hungary from the archives of Dresden, Venice and Berlin, as well as from Hungarian archives. He compiled on photocopies and microfilms the one-time Turkish archival material of Buda, held in the Turkish department of the University of Budapest. His work on the siyaquat-script transcription provides a handbook for getting acquainted with this type of Turkish handwriting, the most difficult to read; it provides rich source material for both historians and linguists. He is the internationally recognized expert of Turkish diplomatics and paleography, and also one of the most outstanding researchers of documents from the period of the Turkish occupation of Hungary. He published some linguistic papers dealing with Turkish place names, personal names and Turkish loanwords from the occupation period, present in the Hungarian vocabulary. His works included *Einführung in die osmanisch-türkische Diplomatie der türkischen Botmässigkeit in Ungarn* (*Introduction to the Ottoman-Turkish diplomacy of the Turkish jurisdiction in Hungary*) (1926), *Budapest in the Turkish occupation period* (*Budapest a török korban*) (1944), *Sultan Suleyman* (1967), *Einführung in die persische Paläographie* (*Introduction to Persian Palaeography*) (1977). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (correspondent, 1937, ordinary, 1961); he was also a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1956). – B: 0883, 1122, T: 7456.→**Németh, Gyula.**

Fekete, Péter (Hajdúböszörmény, 6 October 1925 - Jászberény, 2 August 1984) –

Minister of the Reformed Church. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Debrecen (1944-1949), and was Assistant Minister at various places. When he served at the Debrecen-Ispotály Congregation, he protested, together with colleague, Tibor Kovács, against political agitation from the church pulpit. On 3 April 1954, he was put into reserve status, and was under arrest for a while. He came back to ecclesiastical service on 1 July 1956. He worked as Assistant Minister in Szabadszállás, then as Parish Minister in Tiszavárkony (1958-1978) and in Jászberény (1978-1984). His literary work is significant. However, he was never allowed to publish in his lifetime. His areas of interest were practical theology, evangelization, awakening, and the question of sects. His book is: *The Church and the Sect (Az egyház és a szekta)* was published in 1993. He prepared a doctoral thesis but was not allowed to defend it. He received a posthumous doctorate from the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest in 1993. – B: 0910, T: 7103.

Fekete, Sándor (Alexander) (pen-name: Hungaricus) (Miskolc, 11 February 1927 - Budapest, 11 June 2001) – Writer, journalist, literary historian. From 1945, he studied Hungarian and Italian Literature as a member of the Györfly College of University of Budapest. In 1947-1948, he was Secretary of the Vasvári Academy, and in 1948-1949, he taught at the Petőfi Military Academy, and at the Institution for the Education of Handicapped Children. From 1949, he studied at the Communist Party Academy. In 1952-1953 he was Editor of the periodical, *New Voice (Új Hang)*. Between 1951 and 1956, he was a contributor and columnist to the daily, *People's Freedom (Népszabadság)*. In 1956, he was co-worker of the Hungarian Literary Department of the University of Budapest. In 1957-1958, he worked at the Institute of Literary History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He played a role in the rear-guard fight of the Revolution of 1956 and, as a result of his writings under the pen name *Hungaricus*, he was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. He was freed by an amnesty in 1963. Until 1975, he worked at the Institute of Literary Science. From 1976 to 1989 he worked in various capacities for the periodical, *New Mirror (Új Tükör)*. In his writings, he criticized the Democratic Opposition. In 1988, he was one of the founding members of the *New March Front (Új Márciusi Front)*. He wrote satirical plays and comedies. In some of his books he dealt with the literature of the 19th century Reform Age, and the life of poet Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi. Among his books are *Pál Vasvári*, biography (1951); *István Széchenyi*, biographical novel (1968); *Lajos Kossuth*, novel (1970); *Biography of Sándor Petőfi* (1973); *On the Causes and Lessons of the Uprising of 1956 (Az 1956-os forradalom indítékjairól és leckéiről)* (with pen name Hungaricus) (1989), and *My Memories from the post-1956 Terror-Age (Emlékeim az 1956 utáni terrorkorszakból)* (1996). Among his distinctions are: the Bronze Medal of the Hungarian Merit of Freedom (1947), the Attila József Prize (1973), the State Prize (1985), the Golden Pen (1993), and the Lajos Magyar Prize (1994). – B: 1105, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Fekete, Tibor (Nagysalló, now Tekovské Luzany, Slovakia, 1934 -) – Petroleum engineer. He moved with his family from Slovakia to Hungary in 1947, and studied at the Mining Engineering School of the University of Sopron, majoring in Petroleum Engineering. He emigrated to Canada after the 1956 Revolution, and settled in Alberta. He completed his university studies at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, obtained a BSc (1958) and an MSc in Petroleum Engineering (1960). He worked at Dome Petroleum Ltd., conducted reservoir development studies of producing and closed fields, tested

wells, utilizing properties, etc. He has also been involved in studies to determine Canadian gas reserves for export applications, and has testified as an expert witness at hearings at the Energy Board in Calgary. He was owner and President of the T. Fekete and Associate Consultants Ltd., (1973-1981) and Chairman of the Board of Erskine Resources Ltd., an oil and gas exploration and production company (1981-1988). He has been President of his private company, Synerg Resources Ltd. since 1973; he is currently Director of Richland Petroleum Corp., Scarlet Exploration Inc., Crown Joule Exploration Ltd. and Cal-Ranch Resources Ltd. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, former Director of the Calgary Stampeder Football Club and Hartwell Petroleum Ltd. He has been an active member of the Széchenyi Society Inc. since its establishment in 1966, first as Executive Secretary and now as President. He was a founding member of the Hungarian Research Institute and held the Hungarian Chair at the University of Toronto, 1985. – B: 0893, T: 4342.

Feketeházy, János (John) (Vágsellye, now Sala in Slovakia, 16 May 1842 - Vágsellye, 31 October 1927) – Engineer, bridge builder. He completed his higher studies at the Polytechnic of Vienna, and then in Zürich. In 1866, as a trainee engineer, he took part in the planning of the Danube River Bridge at Wien-Stadlau. After the Compromise of 1867 between Hungary and the House of Habsburg, he returned to Hungary and became a member of the Board of Directors of the Hungarian State Railways. He did some outstanding work especially in the planning of iron structures, thereby gaining international recognition. Up to 1912, all the railway bridges of the Kingdom of Hungary were built according to his specifications. Some of his outstanding achievements were the *Liberty Bridge* (*Szabadság Híd*, then called *Ferenc József Bridge*) in Budapest, the *Rotating Bridge* of Fiume (the port of the Kingdom of Hungary, now Rijeka, Croatia), the *Eastern Railway Station* (*Keleti Pályaudvar*), the *Opera House*, and the *University of Economics* (*Közgazdasági Egyetem*) (then the Customs House), all in Budapest and all of them covered with a trussed roof structure. The French *Eiffel Company* built the Bridge over the River Tisza at Szeged according to his plans. The use of his railway turntables and military bridge structures became adopted well outside the borders of Hungary. He retired as chief engineer of the State Railways in 1892. A Hungarian House and a memorial plaque on it bear his name at Vágsellye, Slovakia. – B: 0883, 1424, T: 7456.

Feldebrő Parish Church – On the slopes of the Mátra Mountain is a precious work of early Hungarian art. It was first mentioned in the early 13th century. Imre (Emeric) Henszlmann discovered the middle section of the undercroft in 1865. It was the burial site for the priests. Archeological excavations started in 1897. The recent Baroque building has a 20x20 m square base with round-arched apses on three sides. The first reconstruction was during the Romanesque period. The next excavation was in 1964, and experts agreed that the heart of the building was a tomb and everything else was built around it. Originally it was the chapel for a tomb. It was rebuilt and reconstructed a few times before it finally became a parish church. The altar was positioned above the relic pieces of the cross of Jesus, granted by first king of Hungary King István I (St Stephen) (997-1038). The church was dedicated to the Holy Cross. There were two altars at the ends of the tomb. The frescos show Biblical figures and were painted by a painter from Lombardy in the second half of the 12th century. It is one of the unique church buildings of Europe. Most likely it was King Aba Sámuel (1041-1044) who had it built. His burial site was in the monastery. The buildings burned down during the Turkish invasion in the

16th century. The currently standing Baroque church was built in 1744-1745. – B: 1340, T: 7663.→**István I, King (St. Stephen); Aba Sámuel, King.**

Félegyházi, Tamás (Thomas) (Debrecen ca. 1540 - Debrecen, 16 January 1586) – Theologian of the Reformed Church, Bible translator. He studied in the early 1560s at the Universities of Krakow, Boroszló, Frankfurt-an-der-Oder, and in 1564 enrolled at the University of Wittenberg. In 1567 he became rector at Mezőtúr, and in 1568 he was called to Debrecen. From 1570, he taught at Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1573 he returned to Debrecen and became Pastor and Dean in the Debrecen Deanery after the death of Péter Méliusz Juhász. In 1579, the work *Teaching on the Details of the True Christian Faith* (*A keresztyéni igaz hitnek részeiről való tanítás*) was published, reaching four editions. He translated the *New Testament* from Greek, with his annotations. It was published posthumously. He was one of the most highly qualified theologians of the Reformed Church of his time. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7617.→**Bible in Hungarian; Méliusz Juhász, Péter.**

Feleki Ballstones – Sandstone balls found in the brooks and slopes of the Feleki Mountain near the Házsongárd Hills outside Kolozsvár in Transylvania (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). They were formed by grains of sand around a hard kernel rolled by the waves of the ancient ocean of Tertiary Period (65 million to 2.6 million years). The size of the sandstone balls varies from a few centimeters to 1.5-2 meters, weighing several tons. The great novelist Mór (Maurice) Jókai and, also Sámuel Brassai spoke of the beauty of the “ballstones”, which were considered geological rarities. The distinguished geographer Jenő (Eugene) Cholnoky and others studied them scientifically. The number of ballstones is rapidly decreasing because people are using them for building material, yard paving and gate-marker posts. – B: 1368, 1020, T: 7103.→**Brassai, Sámuel; Cholnoki, Jenő; Jókai, Mór.**

Feleki, Kamill (Camillo) (Törökbálint, 21 August 1908 - Budapest, 18 October 1993) – Actor, dancer, choreographer. At the age of 11 he already wanted to be an actor. From 1922 he received private coaching from an artiste in the City Park (*Városliget*) of Budapest. In 1926 he succeeded to gain admission to Szidi Rákosi's School of Dramatic Art and after one year he was already acting in the Király Theater (*Király Színház*) of Budapest. As the favorite of Ella Gombaszögi the actors' world also accepted him. 1929-1931 he was presenting abroad the clever dance-routine entitled *Camillo Feleky* and soon became a celebrated comic dancer. In Budapest he danced also in the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*) (1931-1935), in the Comics' Cabaret (*Komikusok Kabaréja*) (1931-1932), in the Royal Orfeum (1933-1934), the Royal Revue Theater (1935-1936), the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*) (1939-1941), the Municipal Theater (*Városi Színház*) (1937-1939), and the Podium Writers' Cabaret (*Pódium Írók Kabaréja*) (1940-1941). He was regular guest on the summer stages in Budapest, such as the Erzsébetváros Theater, Markus Park Stage, etc. (*Erzsébetvárosi Színház, Márkus Parkszínpad* etc.). After World War II during 1945-1949 he played in the Comedy Theater, the Artists' Theater (*Művész Színház*), the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Színház*), the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*), later (1960-1964) in the Modern Theater (*Modern Színház*) and the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi Színház*) of Budapest. Finally he returned to the Operetta Theater. In between he was also a guest-artist in the József Attila and Madách Theaters. In 1972 he said good-bye to the scene of his greatest successes, the Operetta Theater, though not

forever. He appeared on the stage for the last time on 9 June 1978, but continued playing in films until the end of the 1980s. He spent his last years in great poverty. Because of his small stature, his polished eurhythmics and his characteristic lisping he mainly played the simple, shy, average men. His stage roles included Argan in Molière's *The Imaginary Invalid* (*Le Malade imaginaire – A képzelt beteg*); Peacock in Brecht-Weil's *Beggars' Opera* (*Koldusopera*); Sir Basil Willner – Bodanszky's *Count of Luxemburg* (*Luxemburg grófja*); and Miska in Kálmán's *Csárdás Princess* (*Csárdáskirálynő*). His feature films include *Fairy-tale of Pest* (*Pesti mese*) (1937); *The Siege of Beszterce* (*Beszterce ostroma*) (1948, 1955); *State Department Store* (*Állami Áruház*) (1952), and *My God* (*Uramisten*) (1985). He played also in TV-films, e.g. in *Othello at Gyulaháza* (*Othelló Gyulaházán*) (1966); *Bözsi and the others* (*Bözsi és a többiek*) (1967-1970); *A Hundred-year-old Woman* (*Sázéves asszony*) (1976), and *Tales of Hoffmann* (*Hoffmann meséi*) (1984). Feleki's distinctions include the Merited Artist title (1952), the Kossuth Prize (1953), the Outstanding Artist title (1961), the Prize of the Chicago Film Festival (shared) (1986), and he was made life member of the Budapest Operetta Theater (1991). – B: 1031, T: 7456. → **Rákosi, Szidi; Gombaszögi, Ella.**

Felkai, Ferenc (Francis) (Kőrösmező, now Yasina, Carpatho-Ukraine, Ukraine, 1894 - Budapest, 8 December 1972) – Writer, journalist. He completed his secondary education at Nagyvárad (now Carei, Romania). His articles first appeared in Transylvania (*Erdély* now in Romania) and Upper Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia). In 1922 he became editor for the *Evening News* (*Esti Újság*) in Budapest. Until 1950 he worked for various newspapers; from 1945-1948, he was Editor-in-Chief of the paper, *Kossuth's People* (*Kossuth Népe*). Felkai first became known for his comedies and dramas in the 1920s, such as *Napoleon*, and *Dream Dragon* (*Álomsárkány*). His dramas were not only interesting stage plays but also politically brave productions during the Hitler years. The play, *Nero*, was a great hit in 1942 for its anti-Fascist stance. It also appeared in French in Jean-Paul Sartre's translation. His other works include *Potyemkin*, play (1943); *Pilatus*, drama (1947); *Three Nights of Cleopatra* (*Kleopátra három éjszakája*), play (1957); *Princess*, play (1959); *Mana*, novel (1939); *Wolf Blood* (*Farkasvér*) novel (1940), and *Before Dawn* (*Hajnal előtt*) novel (1943). A collection of his lighthearted scenes and one-act plays were published in 1957. He received the Medal of Merit of the Hungarian Republic (1946) and the Order of Labor (1964). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7617.

Fellegi, Iván Péter (Szeged, 22 June 1935 -) – Statistician. He was Chief Statistician of Canada. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest, majoring in Mathematics. He moved to Canada in 1956, and continued his education at Carleton University, Ottawa, where he earned an MSc (1958), and a Ph.D. (1961). He started his career as a statistician at Statistics Canada, spent 1978-1979 in the US on secondment to President Carter's Commission on the Reorganization of the U.S. Statistical System. In 1985 he was appointed Chief Statistician. He has published extensively on statistics as related to economics, census, surveys, banking systems, simulation and computing. He was President of the Statistical Society of Canada (1982); a member of the Board of Governors, Carleton University (1989-1992); Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1992, he was created a Member of the Order of Canada and was promoted to Officer in 1999. His leadership and innovation have contributed to making Statistics Canada an agency valued for its independence and the quality of its work. He has received the *Médaille de*

la ville de Paris (échelon vermeil) and is the first Canadian to be elected President, as well as the first to be named an honorary member of the International Statistical Institute. He is the Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (FRSC). – B: 0893, T: 4342.→**Fényes, Elek.**

Fellner, Jakab (Jacob) (Nikolsburg, Moravia, 25 July 1722 - Tata, 12 December 1780) – Architect. He studied in Germany, moved to Hungary, and settled in Tata. From 1750, he worked mainly for Count Esterházy Family. His first important building was the parish church in Tata. He designed the Lamberg mansion at Mór. Between 1768 and 1774, Fellner designed the Bishop's residence in Veszprém. His last work was the parish church of Pápa. He also did city planning for Eger, Pápa, Veszprém and Tata. He built some 200 buildings, 100 of which still exist. He was one of the masters of the classic late Baroque style in Hungary. Buildings for a School and a Cultural Society bear his name in Tata. – B: 0883, 1105, T: 7663.

Felnémet, the Nameless of (16th century) – Catholic priest and poet. He lived in County Heves and wrote *Cantio*, a satirical verse of the "Luther's priests" in 1565. This work is the very first manifestation of the Counter-Reformation movement. The unknown author cleverly retorts to the usual accusations against Catholics. – B: 1136, 1020, T: 3240

Felső Őrség, (Western Hungary) – Area forming part of the ancient Őrség region. It was a border-guard region for Western Hungary in Western Transdanubia (*Pannonia* or *Dunántúl*), a belt from north to south along the country's border. Its Magyars settled there during the Carpathian settlement times with the duty of guarding the western parts of the country. This region, called a "gyepű" (marshland), had three lines: (1) Felsőőrvidék gyepű (from Borostyánkő to the valley of the River Rába); (2) Alsóőrvidék gyepű (from the old Lug settlement to the River Mura), and (3) Göcsej, an inner defense line (from Zalalövő). Some of the western parts of the ancient Őrség region now *Burgenland* was ceded to Austria in 1921. Lake Fertő is the remains of an ancient wetland; still earlier in the geological past, it was part of an inland sea. – B: 1369, T: 7103.→**Gyepű; Fertő Lake.**

Felsőszemeréd, Runic Inscription in the Church – The entrance of the Late Gothic Catholic church was left without further alteration after its reconstruction in 1700, thus the year number "1482" remained legible on the gate. The contemporary runic writing inscription above the entrance was also saved. István (Stephen) Katona examined the inscription in 1802, then Flóris Rómer in 1864 and the historian of Northern Hungary (now Slovakia), Péter Püspöki-Nagy, in 1968; he and Dezső (Desider) Csallány, a runic script expert, gave two different readings but both agreed that the inscription is in the Hungarian language. – B: 1288, 1314, 1020, T: 7669.→**Hungarian Runic Script; Rómer, Flóris; Csallány, Dezső.**

Felvidék→**Northern Hungary** (Upper Hungary, Upland, now Slovakia).

Felvinczi, György (George) (cc 1650 - end of 1715) – Initiator of professional acting in Hungary. He studied at the Unitarian Academy of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1669, he was a school principal at Torockó (now Rimetea, Romania). From 1672, he taught at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár. While in Vienna, he applied for an acting permit from King-Emperor Lipót I (Leopold, 1654-1705). According to a Royal Decree, issued on 23 October 1693, he was allowed to hold theater performances in

Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). After returning to Hungary, he abandoned his acting plans and instead accepted an employment offer from the city of Kolozsvár. In 1693, he published a musical play for schools, the *Comico-Tragoedia*, regarded as the first Hungarian opera. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

Fenákel, Judit (Mrs. Pál Bárdos) (Budapest, 25 June 1936 -) – Journalist, writer. She received her higher education at the Teacher Training Academy (1954-1957) and at the Attila József University of Szeged (1962). From 1957 to 1962, she taught at a high school. Between 1962 and 1969 she was a contributor to the *County Csongrád Newspaper* (*Csongrád Megyei Hírlap*). From 1969 to 1972, she edited the *University of Szeged* (*Szegedi Egyetem*) newspaper. Between 1972 and 1988, she was chief contributor for the *Women's Magazine* (*Nők Lapja*). From 1988 to 2001, she was copy-editor of the *Family Paper* (*Családi Lap*). Her main themes are the people of country towns. Her works include *Ten Days in the Countryside* (*Tíz nap vidéken*) novel (1967); *The Truly Great Lady* (*Az igazi nagy nő*) novel (1976); *Shame* (*Szégyen*) novel (1987), and *Man of the Firm* (*A cég embere*), novel (2001). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Fenichel, Sámuel (Nagyenyed, now Aiud, Romania, 25 August 1868 - Stephansort, New Guinea, 12 March 1893) – Archeologist, ethnographer and naturalist. He studied at the Gábor Bethlen Reformed College, Nagyenyed. In 1888 he worked as trophy-maker at the Veterinary School of Bucharest, Romania. Then he worked at the Romanian Museum of Archeology. In 1891, he went with Albert Grubauer, an ornithologist from Munich, on a collecting expedition to German New Guinea. At the Astrolabe Inlet area he collected ethnographic and natural science material until his premature death, caused by tropical fever. He was buried in New Guinea. Most of his zoological and ethonographical collection, originally containing some 31-36,000 pieces, packed in 35 boxes, was lost after his death; but some 3000 items are preserved at the Hungarian Museum of Ethnography, a unique collection from that area. There are only 38 pieces at the College in Nagyenyed. A memorial plaque was placed in his honor on the wall of the Port Moresby University, Papua, New Guinea. – B: 0883, 1425, T: 7675.→**Herman, Ottó; Biró, Lajos; Madarász, Gyula.**

Fényes, Adolf (Kecskemét, 29 April 1867 - Budapest, 14 March 1945) – Painter. First he read Law, but switched to studying painting at the School of Decorative Art (*Mintarajziskola*), Budapest, under Bertalan (Bartholomew) Székely and János (John) Greguss (1884-1887). From 1887-1890, he was in Weimar, Germany for further studies in painting. In 1891, he went to Paris, France for studies at the Julian Academy. Then he returned to Weimar and studied for two years under Max Thedy. Between 1894 and 1898, he attended the Master School of Gyula (Julius) Benczúr, Budapest. After 1898, he spent the summers in Szolnok. Pictures of poor people characterize his early works. At the beginning of the 20th century, he painted genre and still life. Later on Biblical themes became dominant in his art. During and after WW II, he lived in seclusion and hardly worked at all. His first exhibition was in 1895, and the last one in 1949. His art in realism and *plain air* is one of the best. His works include *Day Laborer* (*Napszámos*) (1990); *Motherhood* (*Anyaság*) (1902); *Brother and Sister* (*Testvérek*) (1906); *The River* (*A folyó*) (1925), and *Restless Times* (*Nyugtalan idő*) (1929). – B: 0883, 0934, T: 7103.→**Székely, Bertalan; Benczúr, Gyula.**

Fényes, Elek (Alec) (Csokaly, now Ciocaia, Romania, 7 July 1807 - Újpest, 23 July

1876) – Statistician. His higher studies were at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), and Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), where he read Law. In 1828 he became a lawyer and represented absentee nobles at the Diet of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). In 1836 he settled in Pest and studied statistics. He compared the material and spiritual values of the nation to those of foreign countries. His main aim was to win over followers of the reform policy. He held a number of important positions with the *Hungarian National Agricultural Society* (*Országos Magyar Gazdasági Egyesület*) (1843-1847) and the *Hungarian Industry Society* (*Magyar Iparegyesület*). He was charged with organizing and managing the *National Office of Statistics*. For his services on the military court during the War of Independence (1848-1849), he was subsequently imprisoned. After his release, he worked as a statistician. He became the founder of Hungarian statistics. Among his published works are *Statistics of Hungary, vols. i-iii* (*Magyarország statisztikája, I-III*) (1841-1843); *Ungarn in Vormärz...* (1851); *The Statistics and Geography of the Austrian Empire* (*Az ausztriai birodalom statisztikája és földrajzi leírása*) (1857), and *Hungary from the Point of View of Statistics, Geography and History, vol i.: Transdanubia District* (*Magyarország ismertetése statisztikai, földrajzi és történelmi szempontból I. Dunántúli kerület*) (1866). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1837). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103. → **Fellegi, Iván P.**

Fényes, Szabolcs (Nagyvárad now Oradea, Romania, 30 April 1912 - Budapest 11 October 1986) – A prolific composer, theater manager. He privately studied composition with Albert Siklós (1927-1931). In 1931, at the age of 19, he composed the operetta *Maya*, which was an instant success at home and abroad. He was regarded as the man who carries on the task of the great Hungarian operetta composers Lehár, Kálmán, Jacobi, Ábrahám and Huszka. In the thirties, he worked at the UFA Film Studio in Berlin. He was the theater manager of the Operetta House, Budapest, from 1941-1949, and 1957-1960. His body of work contains 45 theater works (operettas, musicals), some 150 film, radio and TV music scores, more than 500 operetta film- and light music scores published together with a number of recordings. He even composed light symphonic music. He was one of the most popular light-music composers of the country. His music is well accepted abroad as well. His works include operettas: *Manolita* (1932); *Mimi* (1935); *Much Ado About Nothing* (*Sok hűhó semmiért*) (1936); *The Kiss of the Queen* (*A királynő csókja*) (1943), and *The Old Walnut Tree* (*Vén diófa*) (1947). He was a recipient of the Erkel Prize (1964), the titles of Merited Artist and Outstanding Artist (1972, 1980). – B: 0883, 1090, T: 7103. → **Lehár, Ferenc; Kálmán, Imre; Jacobi, Victor; Ábrahám, Pál; Huszka, Jenő; Siklós, Albert.**

Fényi, Gyula S.J. (Julius) István (Stephen) (Finck) (Sopron, 9 January 1845 - Kalocsa, 21 December 1927) – Priest, astrophysicist, teacher. He graduated at the local Benedictine High School and entered the Jesuit Order in 1864; was ordained in 1877. He worked as a physics teacher at the Archbishopric High School of Kalocsa. In 1880 he was appointed assistant to the newly created Observatory of Kalocsa, where he initially worked with Carl von Braun. Having spent three years teaching at the Order's School in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), he returned to the Kalocsa Observatory as its Director between 1885 and 1913. His main interest was solar research, especially solar activities, such as solar prominences, protuberances and sunspots. He made graphic figures and tables of solar co-ordinates. Before regular, high-quality solar photography, his work was regarded as the only database of regularly and visually observed and

recorded phenomena of solar activity. He worked until 1917. He published regularly in contemporary magazines, most often in the *Publicationen des Haynald-Observatoriums* (*Publication of Haynald Observatory*), Kalocsa (1888-1949). Some of his essays are: *Über die am 15 Juni und 30 September 1895 beobachteten Protuberanzerscheinungen* in: *Astronomische Nachrichten* (1896), *On the Solar protuberance phenomena observed on 15 June and 30 September 1895* in: *Astronomic News* (1896), and *Über schwebenden Protoberanzen* (*On floating Protuberances*) (*ibid*). The new Catholic Jesuit High School, built in 1994 in Miskolc, bears his name. – B: 1008, T: 7103.

Fenyő, István (Stephen) (Budapest, 5 March 1917 - Budapest, 28 July 1987) – Mathematician. He studied Mathematics and Physics at the University of Budapest. He obtained a Degree in Chemistry (1942). From 1942 to 1945, he worked as a chemist at various chemical plants in Budapest. Thereafter, he taught in the Department of Mathematics of the Budapest Polytechnic and, until 1948, he was Principal at the Chemistry High School in Budapest. In 1951, he organized the Department of Mathematics at the Electro-Engineering Faculty of the then Technical University, Budapest, of which he became Chairman. (1960-1968). He was a contributor to the Mathematical Research Institution of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1952-1962) and counselor at the Kálmán Kandó Technical Academy. His main works include *Mathematics for Chemists* (*Matematika vegyészek számára*) (with Gy. Alexits, 1951); *Integral Equations* (*Integrálegyenletek*) (1957), and *Theorie und Praxis des linearen Integralgleichungen II-IV* (*Theory and use of Linear Integral Equations vols. ii-iv*), with H. W. Stolle (1983-1984) – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7103.→**Fejér, Lipót; Erdős, Pál; Haar, Alfréd.**

Fenyő, Miksa (Maximilian) (pen-name Menyhért Balassi) (Mélykút, 8 December 1877 - Vienna, 4 April 1972) – Essayist, critic, writer. He studied law and qualified as a lawyer. In 1904, he became secretary of the *National Association of Manufacturers* (*Gyáripárosok Országos Szövetsége – GYOSZ*). In 1908, he was one of the founders of the journal, *West* (*Nyugat*); later became its publishing director, working hard to get it published for the educated middle class. His literary endeavors made the unfolding of modern Hungarian literature possible; he was also an ardent supporter of the great poet Endre (Andrew) Ady. In the *West* he published impressionistic travelogues and literary essays. His essays appeared in the volume *Casanova*, in 1912. Under the pen name Menyhért Balassi, he wrote articles in the newspaper, *Separate Opinion* (*Különvélemény*). Following the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944, he was hiding in Budapest. He wrote about the last stages of the Second World War, under the title, *The Swept Away Country* (*Az elsodort ország*) (1946). In 1948, he left Hungary and lived in Rome, Paris, then moved to New York, NY, USA in 1953. In 1970, he relocated to Vienna and donated his entire library and manuscript collection to the Hungarian State. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7617.→**Ady, Endre.**

Fenyves, Loránd (Budapest, 20 February 1918 - Switzerland, 23 March 2004) – Concert violinist, educator. He studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music under Oscar Studer, Jenő (Eugene) Hubay, Leo Weiner and Zoltán Kodály. He earned an Artist's and Teacher's Degree. He emigrated to Palestine in 1936, and became concertmaster of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, later the Israel Philharmonic. He was one of the founders of the Israel Conservatory of Music and Academy of Music (1940). He founded the

Fenyves Quartet in Tel-Aviv (1940-1956), renamed it the Israel String Quartet in 1948. In 1957, he was invited by conductor Ernest Ansermet to be concertmaster of the *L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande* in Geneva, Switzerland. He also taught at the Geneva Conservatory of Music. He moved to Canada in 1963, and joined the Faculty of Music at the University of Toronto in 1966. He was coach and teacher of the Oxford String Quartet, and performed extensively as a soloist with major orchestras in Europe and North America. In 2003 he still taught at the University of Toronto and at the Glenn Gould School of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. He was an outstanding performer and gifted teacher, who turned out some excellent musicians. Fenyves taught for years at the Banff Centre of the Arts in their Chamber Music Summer Programmes, and also held Master Classes at the Academy of Music in Budapest. He was considered to be one of the greatest violin teachers in the world. He was a recipient of the Hubay Prize and the Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary in 1998. – B: 0893, 1403, T: 4342. → **Hubay, Jenő; Kodály, Zoltán; Weiner, Leó.**

Ferdinándy, György (Georges) (Budapest, 11 October 1935 -) – Writer, critic. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest (1956), where he studied French Literature, and also at the Universities of Strasbourg and Dijon, France (1957-1969). He worked at the Bus Transport Co., Budapest (1954-1956). From 1956 to 1964, he worked as a mason, Russian translator and bookseller in France. From 1964, he was professor at the University of Puerto Rico. He published the literary review, *Sad Sunday* (*Szomorú Vasárnap*) (1964-1970). From 1976 to 1985, he was an external contributor to *Radio Free Europe* (*Szabad Europa Rádió*). He is member of the French Writers' Association and the International Hungarian Philology Society. In 1910, he returned to Hungary and settled in Budapest. His works include *L'île sous l'eau*, stories (1960); *On a Conveyor Belt* (*Futószalagon*) stories (1965); *Itinéraires*, stories (1973); *The Lost Child* (*Az elveszett gyermek*) stories (1964); *The French Groom* (*A francia vőlegény*) stories (1993); *An Old Place* (*Egy régi placc*) stories (1999), and *One plain, one inverse* (*Egy sima, egy fordított*) novel, (2010). He received a number of prizes, among them the Del Duca Prize (1961), Saint-Exupéry Prize (1964), Attila József Prize (1995), the Sándor Máray Prize (1997), and the Gyula Krúdy Prize (2000). – B: 0874, 1878, 1257, T: 7103.

Féregyháza Gold Find (now Firiteaz, Romania) – Also known as the “Féregyháza-treasure”. It contains, among other items, 16 heavy gold bracelets, the largest weighing 330 grams. The bracelets belong to the oldest and longest-lasting period of the Bronze Age (3500 – 1200 BC), showing similarities even with the ones in the “Fokoru treasure” of the Hallstatt Period (8th - 6th century BC). Besides the bracelets, 13 torques, 2 fibulas, a pectoral breastplate, various size buttons, and an embossed metal plate-belt were added from this find to the collection of the Hungarian National Museum. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7617.

Ferenc József, Emperor and King (Franz Joseph), (Schönbrunn, Austria, 18 August 1830 - Schönbrunn, 21 November 1916) – Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary from 1867. He ascended the throne in 1848 as a strong-willed, eighteen-year-old son of Princess Sophia, after the Austrian Camarilla deposed the weak-minded Emperor Ferdinand V. The Hungarians at that time fought their War of Independence against Austria and did not acknowledge his accession. Only nineteen years later, after the *Compromise* (*Ausgleich*) of 1867 did Hungary acknowledge him as her crowned king.

His reign started with the brutal ending of the 1848-1849 War of Independence. In 1849,



the Constitution of Olmütz terminated all nationalistic tendencies in Hungary. The Austrian defeat, suffered at the hands of the Italian army in 1859, forced the regime to ease up slightly and issue the “October Diploma” in 1860, which provided Hungary with a measure of internal autonomy. Further defeat from the Prussians in 1866 created a crisis, and forced Austria to initiate a conference with Hungary that resulted in the Compromise Treaty in 1867, which led to a dualistic monarchy. The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by his Empress, Elizabeth, was crowned King of Hungary on 6 August 1867. The dualism was regarded as final and the emperor-king fought hard to maintain it. He issued an order at Chlopy, Galicia in 1903, to keep the unified army and also wished to extend the Austro-Hungarian influence to the Balkans. He was

confronted by the expansionist tendencies of Russia. He forged a dual alliance with Germany earlier in 1879 and, when Italy joined in 1882, it became a triple alliance. This proved to be the prologue to World War I. In 1914, the King was pressed by the Austrian government (and opposed by Hungarian politicians) to declare war on Serbia for the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, and his wife, at Sarajevo. Ultimately, the war swept away the Habsburg realm along with King St István's (St Stephen) Hungary. There were great tragedies in his personal life. His son Rudolf allegedly committed suicide; his brothers died tragically; his wife, Elizabeth, was assassinated. Some romantic legends suggest he was being cursed for his role in the execution of 13 Hungarian generals at Arad (now Arad, Romania) along with others, and sending many participants to prison after the War of Independence in 1849. He was partly responsible for the outbreak of World War I. – B: 0883, 1288, T: 3312.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Arad, Martyrs of; October Diploma; Compromise of 1867; Erzsébet, Queen; Károly IV, Emperor and King; World War I.**

Ferencsik, János (John) (Budapest, 18 January 1907 - Budapest, 12 June 1984) – Conductor. He studied organ and harmony with a church organist, later composition with László (Ladislás) Lajtha, and organ playing at the National School of Music, Budapest. He was the repetiteur and conductor of the Opera House, Budapest (1927-1930); assistant to Toscanini at the Bayreuth Festivals (1930-1931), where he conducted Liszt's *Legend of St Elizabeth* on the 50th anniversary of the death of Ferenc (Franz) Liszt; and the farewell concert of Béla Bartók and Ditta Pásztory in 1940, in Budapest, before they emigrated to the United States. He introduced Bartók's opera, *The Miraculous Mandarin* (*A csodálatos mandarin*), in the La Scala Opera House, Milan in 1942, three years before it was debuted in Budapest. He was conductor at the Opera House, Vienna (1950-1953); of the Philharmonic Society of Budapest, later the State Concert Orchestra, from 1960 until his death in 1984. His recordings won international prizes. He was one of the outstanding personalities of Hungarian musical life and recipient of many awards in Hungary and abroad, including twice the Kossuth Prize (1951, 1961), the titles of Meritorious Artist (1952) and Outstanding Artist (1954) and the Bartók-Pásztory Prize (1986). A Memorial Prize bears his name. – B: 0883, 0938, T: 7103.→**Liszt, Ferenc;**

Bartók, Béla; Lajtha, László.

Ferenczi, Sándor (Alexander Fränkel) (Miskolc, 7 July 1873 - Budapest, 22 April 1933) – Psychoanalyst, physician, colleague and close friend of Sigmund Freud. He was the eighth son of a family of Polish Jews, immigrated to Hungary in 1830. He attended the Protestant School, Miskolc. Thereafter, he studied Medicine at the University of Vienna and obtained an M.D. degree in 1894. He entered military service in 1896 and, in 1897, worked at the hospital St. Roch, where he wrote his first pre-analytical articles. In 1898, he worked at a hospital in Budapest. He met Sigmund Freud in 1908, became his friend, and a member of Freud's inner circle, the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society. In 1913, he founded the Hungarian Psychoanalytic Society and began teaching psychoanalysis at the University of Budapest in 1919. First, he followed the Freudian method of psychoanalysis; however, later their ways diverged and Freud eventually criticized his method. Ferenczi argued that recovery of traumatic memories was not absolutely essential for altering the patient's behavior. He also emphasized the childhood trauma in personality development and the contribution of the analyst's personality to the treatment process. He insisted the need for therapists to create a loving, permissive atmosphere. His field of research included the study of the personality, the psychopathology of neurosis, therapeutic techniques and psychoanalytic theory. He was in contact with other leading psychoanalysts of his time, including Carl Gustav Jung, Michael (Mihály) Bálint. He was a longstanding President of the International Psychoanalytical Association (IPA). He wrote many articles and books, including *Thalassa. A Theory of Genitality* (1899); *The Development of Psychoanalysis* (with Otto Rank) (1924), and *The Correspondence of Sigmund Freud and Sándor Ferenczi, vols. i, ii* (1994, 1996). He was a pioneer in the development of the widening scope of psychoanalytic theory and technique, and belongs to the classical representatives of the psychoanalytic movement. He is regarded as the father of humanistic psychology. There is a Sándor Ferenczi Fellowship, successor to the Sándor Ferenczi Society, Budapest (1933). A minor planet the *Ferenczi* (1994 PP₃₉) was named after him. – B: 0881, 1311, T: 7103.→**Hermann, Imre; Buda, Béla; Gyökössi, Endre; Bodrog, Miklós.**

Ferenczy, Béni (Benji) (Szentendre, 18 June 1890 - Budapest, 2 June 1967) - Sculptor and graphic artist, son of Károly (Charles) Ferenczy. He studied art in Munich and Paris. His art matured after his return from Germany and the Soviet Union. After his experiences with cubism first, and with expressionism later, his art evolved in sculptures with emphasis of forms. His black and white or colored illustrations made him one of the best Hungarian graphic artists. His works include *Dancer (Táncos)* (1916); *Sower (Magvető)* (1927); *Rearing Horse (Ágaskodó ló)* (1936); *Lovers (Szerelmespár)* (1936); *Prodigal Son (A tékozló fiú)* (1956) and *Standing Boy (Álló fiú)* (1963). He also illustrated a number of books. He was awarded the titles of Merited Artist, Outstanding Artist, and the Kossuth Prize. – B: 1445, 3240, T: 3240.→**Ferenczy, Károly; Ferenczy Noémi.**

Ferenczy, István (Stephen) (Rimaszombat, now Rimavská Sobota, Slovakia, 24 February 1792 - Rimaszombat, 4 July 1856) – Sculptor. He studied in Vienna and Rome, where he spent 6 years. Among his teachers were Antonio Canova and Bertel Thorwaldsen. His main field was bust of famous persons in marble or in stone. One of his outstanding works is the bust of poet Ferenc (Francis) Kazinczy. His works include

altarpieces and sepulchers as well as clay figures. He was a characteristic representative of classicism. – B: 0872, 0883, T: 7103.→**Kazinczy, Ferenc.**

Ferenczy, Károly (Charles) (Vienna, 2 August 1862 - Budapest, 18 March 1917) – Painter. In 1884 he gave up his law and agriculture studies and started studying art, first in Rome and Munich, then for two years he was a student at the Julian Academy, Paris, France. He painted his first work in Paris. In 1896, he went with other artists to Artist Colony of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania), where he settled for a longer period of time and created his unique style, typical of the local trend. In 1906, he became Professor of Art at the Academy of Fine Arts, Budapest, where he taught portrait painting. His work shows different stages and styles, dependent on the time and location where he painted them. In Munich he followed the descriptive method of Nagybánya, while *plein air* was his style; and later he was interested in Post-Impressionism. Some of his works are: *Sermon on the Mount (Hegyi beszéd)*; 2 variations (1897-1897); *The Magi (Három királyok)* (1898); *Chestnut Trees (Gesztenyfák)* (1900); *Summer Morning (Nyári reggel)* (1902); *Church (Templom)* (1903), and *Removal from the Cross (Levétel a keresztről)*. He was one of the most prominent Hungarian impressionist painters, one of the 20th century's eminent personalities, and promoter of the Art School of Nagybánya. – B: 0883, 1124, T: 7653.→**Farkas, István; Ferenczy, Béni; Frenczy, Noémi; Iványi Grünwald, Béla; Hollósi, Simon; Nagybánya Artist Colony.**

Ferenczy, Noémi (Naomi) (Szentendre, 18 June 1890 - Budapest, 20 December 1957) – Painter, Gobelin and tapestry artist. She was the daughter of Károly (Charles) Ferenczy, painter, and sister of Béni (Benji) and Valér (Valerian) Ferenczy. She learned to draw from her father, but studied the technique of tapestry in the *Manufacture des Gobelins*, Paris in 1913. She completed her studies at Nagybánya, (now Baia Mare, Romania) 1913. Her first works of weaving were the *Creation (Teremtés)* (1913), and *Escape to Egypt (Menekülés Egyiptomba)* (1917). She not only created her own designs but also wove them. She made experimentation with ceramics, glass-painting designs and embroidery. From 1920 on, her composition and forms became simpler yet larger. In 1945, she became teacher at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest, and participated in numerous exhibitions in Hungary as well as abroad. Some of her other works are: *Rotten Tree (Korhadt fa)* gobelin tapestry (1923), and *Woman Gathering Brushwood (Rőzsészedő nő)* (1924). She established tapestry-work in Hungary and was an internationally renowned artist. – B: 0883, 1124, 1360, T: 7103.→**Ferenczy, Béni; Ferenczy, Károly.**

Fertő-Hanság National Park – A National Park of 23,600 hectares in northwest Hungary, officially established on 24 April 1994. The shallow alkaline Lake Fertő, ringed with reed-beds (*Phragmites australis*) and located on the Austrian-Hungarian border, is an aquatic habitat of European significance. At the same time, on the Austrian side, another new park was recognized under the name of *Neusiedlersee Seewinkel National Park*. The Hungarian portion has been protected as a nature reserve since 1977, recognized by the UNESCO as a “Biosphere Reserve”. Between the two countries, a working committee was established in 1988, and was sealed with a ministerial agreement in 1990. Both nations set up separate land management agencies to maintain the natural integrity of the delineated land unit. In addition to the protected and rare flora, it is also home to many endangered amphibian and reptilian species. It boasts a very rich stock of waterbirds. Early Hungarian domesticated animals - gray cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*)

boianus vanetas hungaricus), “Racka” sheep (*Ovis aries strepsiceros hungaricus*) - and herds of buffalo graze the Puszta grasslands around the lake. The *Madárvárta* Ornithological Station and Study Center, built on the lakeshore, has an important role in nurturing environmental and nature protection awareness among the younger generation. As a result of human intervention - draining, peat cutting - the majority of the formerly interconnected huge wetland of Lake Fertő has been modified (for human use), although the characteristic species of flora and fauna and the unique landscape itself have successfully been preserved. One of the tasks of the National Park is to preserve the ethnographic features of the one-time marshland. Animals grazed on the meadows as late as the first half of the 20th century; the fishermen, marsh dwellers and crab fishermen wove wicker fish-traps, baskets and fashioned footwear, wall protectors and bags from rushes and sedge. In short, this region provided them with a livelihood.

On the Hungarian side, the Park has five natural landscapes: (1) The largest of these, the open water surface of Lake Fertő, northeast of the city of Sopron, also includes some wetlands, dominated by reeds (*Typa spp.*) and sedges (*Carex spp.*). (2) The next unit is located north of the town of Kapuvár, containing alder (*Alnus spp.*), dominated by bog lands and some sedge- and grass-dominated lands, known in Hungarian as Csikós-Eger (*bog*) and Tétényi and Osli-Hany (*fens*). (3) This area is south of the city of Moson-Magyaróvár and it has moist grasslands, fens and minor bogs with willows. (4) This is the eastern shore of Lake Fertő, close to the village of Györsövényház and Lake Barbacsi beside the village of Kóny. These areas represent natural wetlands and in some parts these are land reserves to maintain areas where characteristic management systems have evolved culturally and historically. The third objective is to protect fragile lakeshores from uncontrolled human exploitation. Throughout this area, bird watching stations and nesting spots are common; and at its administrative center at *Kócsagvár*, there is a nature museum, Central Europe’s largest reed roofed building complex.

Fertő Lake National Park (Neusiedler See National Park – This is a part of the Fertő-Hanság Region and constitutes an Austrian and Hungarian common national park on the eastern and southern shores of the lake. It includes extensive wetlands and hay fields. This area is Central Europe’s largest bird sanctuary along major migratory bird flyways. – B: 1370, 1153, 1546, T: 7656, 1546.

Fertő Lake – A lake of approximately 335 km² surface area and 1-1.5m depth between Western Hungary and Austria. Its length is 36 km and width is 6 to 12 km. Reeds and bulrushes densely colonize its shores. The water level of this lake has shown great fluctuation in the last 200 years; in 1867 it became completely dry, then it filled up again. The northern 4/5 of the lake became part of Austria by the Dictated Peace Treaty of Versailles-Trianon (1920), while the rest belongs to Hungary. Due to its closeness to Vienna, its northern shores are well developed for tourism. Because of the existence of the Iron Curtain between 1948 and 1989, the Hungarian population was given limited access to the southern shores, thus the area remained undeveloped. More recently, about 10,000 tourists visit the lake on summer weekends. – B: 1105, 1153, 1372, T: 7656.→**Felső Őrség**.

Fessler, Ignác Aurél (Ignatius Aurelius) (Zurány, now Zúrnendorf, Burgenland, Austria, 18 May 1756 - St Petersburg, 15 December 1839) – Church prelate, historian. His parents intended a monastic life for him. At the age 4, he already wore the habit of the Jesuit Order and, at 16, he wrote a prayer book in Latin. Following his education in Pozsony

(now Bratislava, Slovakia) and in Győr, he entered the Capuchin Order. He resided in the Order's monastery in Vienna, then in that of Mödling. One night, when he was sent to a secret cave to administer the last rite to a dying Hungarian monk, he found out that there were other fellow monks confined there for minor sins, some for as long as 50 years. Six of them had already gone mad. Next day, the shocked Fessler wrote an indignant letter to Emperor Joseph, who not only ordered the inspection of the Mödling monastery, but all other monasteries as well. Fessler was the first Capuchin monk to obtain a Ph.D. at the University of Vienna, where he worked. He later moved to Máriabesnyő. Here, he wrote the second book of his 10 volumes, *The History of Hungary and its Feudal Lords (Die Geschichte der Ungarn und ihrer Landsassen)*. Eventually he left the Order. His fellow monks tried to kill him the day before he left. He taught Oriental Languages at the University of Lemberg (now L'vov, Ukraine) in 1784, but eventually lost this position, having written a play of a liberalist nature. He switched religion and became a Protestant in 1791. He taught Oriental Languages and Philosophy in St. Petersburg, Russia. In 1810, he founded a Reformatory School in Saratov. In 1820, he became the Lutheran Superintendent of the Saratov area, followed by the position of Chief Superintendent of Russia in 1833, with a St. Petersburg residence until his death. The scope of his main work was the Middle Ages in Hungarian history. It is an important work from the cultural historical standpoint. He wrote several historical, mystical and psychological novels, the most successful of them about King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490). He contributed to the awakening of Hungarian national feelings at the turn of the 17-18th century. – B: 0883,1078, 1020, T: 3240.→**Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus), King.**

Festetics Codex – A Codex written around 1403 on parchment in unique Gothic script. It is a 12-layered breviary and an invaluable Hungarian linguistic record. It was copied at the Monastery of the Paulist Order of Vázsony for Benigna Magyar, wife of Pál (Paul) Kinizsi, and was ornamented with illuminated initials and coats-of-arms. It is considered to be the most beautiful Hungarian manuscript. Among others, it contains the Hymns of Maria and the Seven Psalms of Penitence. The Festetics family kept it for a long time, hence the name. Now it is held in the Széchényi National Library, Budapest. – B: 1150, 1078, T: 3240.→**Czech Codex; Codex Literature, Festetics, Count György; Kinizsi, Pál.**

Festetics, Count György (George) (Ság, 1 January 1755 - Keszthely, 2 April 1819) – Landowner, magnate, founder of the Keszthely *Georgikon* and *Keszthely Helicon*. He studied at the *Theresianum* in Vienna until the age of 18. He served in the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Graeven Hussar Regiment. Together with a few of his fellow officers, he requested from the Parliament that the Hungarian regiments be kept at home in Hungary, together with the use of the Hungarian language in the army. King Lipót II (Leopold, 1790-1792) considered him dangerous and transferred him to Belgium as a punishment. In turn, he gave up his rank in 1791, and retired to his family estate at Keszthely. Because of his opposing role in County Zala, King Ferenc I (Francis) removed him from the Office of Chamberlain and banished him from the court. He supported national cultural endeavors generously. He observed the backwardness of Hungarian agriculture at his own 230-thousand acres. He invited János (John) Nagyváthy to be his estate manager in order to enhance production. He established model farming at Csurgó, and created Europe's first agricultural college, the *Georgikon* (at Keszthely, near the

western end of Lake Balaton) on the advice of Nagyváthy in 1797, adding 1278 acres of land as a gift for educational farming purposes. He brought to life the Helicon Festivals in 1814, with the assistance of the most eminent writers and scholars of his time. He was a great patron of the sciences and member of the Göttingen Science Association. – B: 1153, 0883, 1150, 1078, T: 7675.→**Nagyváthy, János.**

Feszl, Frigyes (Frederick) (Pest, 20 February 1821 - Budapest, 25 July 1884) – Architect. He was an outstanding master of European romantic architecture; began his studies in Budapest, then continued them in Munich between 1839 and 1841. Afterwards, he went to Italy to study Italian architecture. In 1845, Feszl settled in Budapest. The same year a competition was announced for a Parliament Building in Budapest. He sent in a romantic style design and won first prize, although his design was never used. His most important project was the *Vigadó*, built between 1859 and 1864, which was badly damaged during World War II, but later restored. – B: 0883, 1105, T: 7663.

Feszt V. László (Ladislav) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 17 October 1930 -) – Graphic artist in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He graduated from the Andreescu Academy of Fine Arts, Kolozsvár (1954). He was a lecturer, assistant professor, then leader of the same Academy from 1962 until his retirement in 1990. He was on scholarship in Hungary and on study trips to Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria and Switzerland. Jenő (Eugene) Barcsay and the Szentendre artist colony influenced his collage art. He introduced calligraphy to Hungary around 1965. He works in a constructive surrealistic style. His works include *Spirit-ship (Lélekhajó)* (1969); *Meeting of Cultures (Kultúrák találkozása)* (1993); *Mecano Wall (Mecano fal)* (1998), and *The Fall (Bűnbeesés)* (1998). He had more than 50 exhibitions at home and 55 international ones, including Kolozsvár (1964, 1969), Bucharest, Romania (1966, 1969, 1970), Saint Laurent du Pont, France (1968), Budapest (1970), Grenchen, Switzerland (1972), Estense, Italy (Padova) (1973), Frederichshafen, Germany (1974), Vincenza, Italy (1974), Aalborg, Denmark (1974), Helsingor, Denmark (1974) and Pécs, Hungary (1991). He is a member of the 24 International Fine Arts Groups, among them the National Fine Arts Association of Romania; Hungarian Fine Arts and Applied Arts Association of Budapest, and the Hungarian Graphic Artists Association. He was a recipient of many prizes and awards, among them the Pro Culture Medal (1968), the Gold Medal of the Olympia of Arts, Padua (1966) and the Ex Aqueo Prize (1979). – B: 1036, 1090, T: 7103.→**Barcsay, Jenő; Szentendre Artist Colony.**

Feszty, Árpád (Ógyalla, now Urbánovo, Slovakia, 24 December 1856 - Lovrana, Italy, 1 June 1914) – Painter. He was only 16 years old when he joined a touring actors' group but was always attracted to painting. In 1874 he went to Munich, where he was more preoccupied with visiting the art galleries than with his own studies. The Hungarian Government granted him a two-year scholarship. In 1878, he took part in an international exhibition in Paris. After a short stay in Hungary, he went to Vienna on a scholarship for three years. His focus was oriented toward religious and historical subjects and he was often commissioned to do such decorative scenes. In 1880, his painting, *Golgotha*, caused a sensation. Of his genre paintings, the best known is *Accident in a Quarry (Bányászzerencsétlenség)*. In 1885, he was commissioned to paint the interior of the National Theater and the interior of the Opera House in Budapest. He and some other artists painted the monumental historical cyclorama, *The Entry of the Hungarians* – A

Magyarok bejövetele) (1892-1894), which made him famous. The painting was heavily damaged during World War II; it was restored and permanently exhibited in Ópusztaszer. He also lived in Florence, where he painted *The Burial of Christ* (*Krisztus temetése*). In Hungary, he did mostly genre painting. His works are in the Hungarian National Gallery, Budapest. – B: 0883, 0934, 1257, T: 7653.→**Feszty Cyclorama**.

Feszty Cyclorama – *The Entry of the Hungarians* (*A Magyarok bejövetele*; into the



Detail from the Feszty Cyclorama: Entry of Árpád

Carpathian Basin in 896) is Árpád Feszty's best-known work of art. Created between 1892 and 1894 for the Hungarian-Millennium celebration in 1896, and was exhibited at the Art Gallery, especially designed and built in a record time by his architect brother, Gyula (Julius) Feszty. Before he started the painting, Feszty

studied the circumstances of this important historic event, for he wanted to illustrate it as authentically as possible. He went to the library, looked into the Asian clothing and weaponry from that particular time; he corresponded with Russian historians and, in 1892, went to the Verecke Pass (in the Carpathian Mountains, now in Ukraine) to make some on-site sketches. With three partners, he then built a small, four-windowed cabin, one window on each wall, and from there he drew the surrounding scenery: the snowy mountains of Szolyva, the mountain at Munkács (now Mukacheve, Ukraine, with the river and the noted places), the valley of the River Latorca, and the slopes of Verecke Pass. When finished, he put the paintings together, and there he had the full picture of the area with almost 2000 figures. The total surface is 1760 m², 120 m long and 15 m wide. The picture is on Belgian canvas, woven in one piece. Feszty needed two years to complete his work. The background, the sky and clouds alone took Feszty two months to paint. He painted the main figures (tribal leaders), standing on top of the hills, and he included his self-portrait as Árpád, the Leader of the Magyars. He also painted the wagons, the steers and oxen. More than 20 artists worked with him on several stories high scaffolds that moved on rails. From time to time, they had a music band for entertaining, conducted by Pista (Stevie) Dankó to help them not to fall asleep on the scaffolds. On this huge canvas they used 1000 kg of paint. The painting was unveiled on 12 May 1894, and for years afterwards, it was the main attraction in Budapest. Thousands of visitors admired it. The theme of the mural includes six major events: "the leaders", "the attack on horseback", "the sacrifice of the white horse", "the leader of the camp", "the abduction of women" and "the moving of the multitude". The painting was

unveiled on 12 May 1894, and for years afterwards, it was the main attraction in Budapest. Thousands of visitors admired it. The theme of the mural includes six major events: “the leaders”, “the attack on horseback”, “the sacrifice of the white horse”, “the leader of the camp”, “the abduction of women” and “the moving of the multitude of families”. Feszty blended these themes so well into each other that the viewer has a continuous, uninterrupted picture to follow the events. The painting was a great success, not only in Hungary, but at the London exhibition as well. In 1909, the work returned from its European tour and had a new permanent home in Budapest. In 1945, the host building was bombed and most of this famous work burned in the fire. The parts found later were stored away for years until finally, the National Gallery took care of it and started the conservation and restoration work in 1975. of families”. Feszty blended these themes so well into each other that the viewer has a continuous, uninterrupted picture to follow the events. The painting was a great success, not only in Hungary, but at the London exhibition as well. In 1909, the work returned from its European tour and had a new permanent home in Budapest. In 1945, the host building was bombed and most of this famous work burned in the fire. The parts found later were stored away for years until finally, the National Gallery took care of it and started the conservation and restoration work in 1975. Between 1991 and 1995, a group of Polish artists restored the entire painting. During the millicentenary celebrations commemorating 1100 years of occupation of the Carpathian Basin by the Hungarians, on 14 July 1995, the painting was unveiled again at its new place in Ópusztaszer, County Bács.– B: 1502, 1031, T: 7653.→**Feszty, Árpád; Mednyánszky, Baron László; Vágó, Pál; Millennium.**

Fettich, Nándor (Ferdinand) (Acsád, 7 January 1900 - Budapest, 17 May 1971) – Archeologist, goldsmith. He completed his education at the University of Budapest, where he received his Ph.D. in Art (1921). He studied flute at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest (1921-1923). Before World War II, he visited the largest Great Migration Period collections in Soviet Museums; then traveled to the Kama and Perm regions, important areas for Hungarian historical research. In 1941, he was appointed Director of the National Museum (*Nemzeti Muzeum*). On 14 August 1941, during World War II, together with Gyula (Julius) László, he transferred the archeological treasure collection of the Ukrainian National Museum in Kiev to a safe place, where it survived the War. Fettich lectured at foreign universities and international archeological conferences. During the siege of Budapest, he successfully protected the collection of the National Museum. Between 1950 and 1954, he worked as a laborer's assistant. In order to keep abreast of the metal working techniques of the peoples of the Great Migration Period, and to improve his own situation at the same time, he learned the goldsmith's trade. His artistic creations became sought-after items. With his collection, he took part in the Brussels World Fair, in 1957. He received decorations and prizes from the Hungarian Government for his unique creations; that made it possible for him to continue his archeological work. After 1954, he made a study of prehistoric wagon-models, and successfully clarified the development of the different prehistoric wagon types in the Carpathian Basin. As a last endeavor, he collected religious magic incantations, still present in Hungarian folk belief. He traveled through the River Rába region of Hungary, from Meszlen to Kondorfa, and finally, he had 114 ancient prayers in his collection. He published more than 100 essays and monographs. His main works are: *Avar Age Decorative Art in Hungary (Az Avarkori műipar Magyarországon)* (1926);

Bronzeguss und Nomadenkunst (Bronze casting and nomadic art) (1929), and *Hungarian Styles in Applied Art*, vols. i,ii,iii (*Magyar stílusok az iparművészetben, I,II,III*) (1943-1947). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Finno-Ugric Society, Helsinki. He was recipient of the Cavalier Cross of the Finnish Lion Order of Knights (1969).— B: 1404, 0883, T: 7617, 7103.→**László, Gyula**.

Fiala, Ferenc (Francis) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 19 December 1904 - Saarbrücken, Germany, 14 September 1988) – Politician, journalist, swordsman. After obtaining a degree in Architecture from the Budapest Polytechnic, he went to Munich and Paris for further studies. From 1932-1934, he was a writer of political articles, and Associate Editor of the daily, *Hungarians (Magyarság)*; from 1934, the Associate Editor of *New Hungarians (Új Magyarság)*. He was the originator of the National Socialist Movement in Hungary; also Head of the press-service of the right-wing Arrow Cross Party. In 1944, he became Head of the Press Department of the Arrow Cross Party, Editor of the paper, *Solidarity (Összetartás)*, and political a principal contributor and writer of leading articles of the papers *Pest News (Pesti Újság)* and *Hungarians (Magyarság)*. When Hungary came under Soviet military occupation and Communist rule in 1946, the People's Tribunal sentenced him to death; then later it was commuted to life imprisonment. In the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight he was freed in October and emigrated to (then) West Germany, where he worked as the Editor of the papers *Hungarian Unity (Magyar Egység)*, *Collaboration (Összefogás)*, *Bridge-head (Hídfő)* and *New Bridge-Head (Új Hídfő)*. Fiala was also a successful fencer. From 1927 to 1944, he was a swordsman of the Hungarian Athletic Club (*Magyar Atlétikai Club – MAC*). In 1930, as a member of the Saber Team, he became College World Champion in individual competition gaining 2nd place. In 1932 and 1933, he was member of the Hungarian Champion Saber Team. His works include *Ungarn in Ketten* (1957), *Berkes and the Monk (Berkes és a szerzetes)* (1979). Remained in manuscript forms: *Biography of Ferenc Szálasi*, and *History of the Hungarian National Socialist Movement*. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Szálasi, Ferenc**.

Fiala, János (John) (Temesvár, now Timișoara, Romania, 26 January 1822 - San Francisco, 8 December 1911) – Engineer. He served as colonel in the Hungarian War of Independence of 1848-1849. In America, he fought on the Union side in the Civil War as a military engineer. His military training started in Graz, Austria and he served on the staff of General Antal (Anthony) Vetter. In the Hungarian War of Independence (1848-1849), he took part in the defense of Fehértemplom, and fought in many other military engagements. After the armistice of Világos he accompanied Governor Lajos (Louis) Kossuth to Turkey, where he continued serving as *aide-de-camp* to General Bem until Bem's death. Then he emigrated to France with many of his comrades to offer his services to the French Republic. Soon after the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III, he went to the United States. He worked there as a railroad engineer and the first accurate map of the state of Missouri was his achievement. He took part in the Civil War under the Union flag. He also prepared the fortification plan for St Louis. After the Civil War he wrote several articles in various American newspapers about the Hungarian War of Independence and about the last days of General Bem. In San Francisco, he established the Hungarian Society of Mutual Assistance. – B: 1078, 1153, T: 3233.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Bem, József**.

Fiáth, János (John) (1653 - 1724) – Hajdú (insurgent) major, deputy-lieutenant, one of the many heroes of the re-conquest of Buda from the Turks. On 2 September 1686, at the final attack on the fort of Buda, he headed 600 *Hajdús* of Győr, who broke into the fort and he became the first man to plant the Hungarian flag on the northwest tower of Buda. Later, he was appointed to serve as a county chief administrator, deputy-lieutenant and court advisor to the Chancellery of Transylvania (Erdély, now in Romania). – B: 0942, 0883, T: 3233.→**Hajdú; Bercsényi, Miklós, Bottyán, János; Budavár, Recapturing of.**

Fiddlers – Descendants of singing storytellers and minstrels of the royal courts of the 12-13th centuries. Later, King Béla IV (1235-1270) dissolved several minstrel colonies because of the miserable conditions of the country following the Mongol-Tartar invasion (1241-1242). The descendants of these songwriters, the fiddlers and lute players, pursued the telling of song chronicles (*chanson de geste*) as a profession (were called *regős*, i.e. story tellers by their 15th century contemporaries) They differed only on the basis of what instrument they used for accompaniment: lute or rolling lyre that changed into the fiddle, played with a bow. The performance of those lute-players appearing in lordly manor houses was more authentic and cultured than that of lute-players in taverns, who were mainly after the effect. The subject of the songs was always the ideal woman, the pomp of the courts, and heroic acts of the knights. Strict preachers and schoolmasters, book printing and the fast spreading of reading dealt a blow to the fiddlers and they never recovered. – B: 1138, 1141, T: 7684.→**Béla IV, King; Mongol-Tartar Invasion.**

Fidesz→**Alliance of Young Democrats, Hungarian Citizen's Alliance; Political Parties in Hungary.**

Field Kitchen – Army field equipment on wheels for cooking meals for the fighting soldiers, originally with two, later with three cauldrons. Its inventor is Károly (Charles) Kőszegi Mártony (1783-1848), Field Administrator and Chief Sergeant (now equivalent to major in rank), whose invention was introduced into the army of most countries. Originally it consisted of two horse-drawn carts with two wheels each. The front one, drawn by the horses, transported the kitchen vessels, utensils and appliances necessary for cooking, followed by the second unit, carrying the cauldrons and the hearth that could be operated while the units were in motion. Further developed, motor-driven versions were used in World War II. – B: 1126, T: 7456.

Figuration – An exclusive musical form of Hungarian Gypsy music. It may be used in the middle of a slow song or at the end of livelier one, only as the last bars. They are not dragged out, but finished quickly. In case of slow songs, it can take on many different versions and expand into all kinds of variations. János (John) Bihari and Károly (Charles) Bóka (1808-1860) were its great masters. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7684.→**Bihari, János.**

Figyelmessy, Fülöp (Figyelmessy Merkl, Fülöp, Philip) (Pest, 1 January 1822 - Philadelphia, PA, USA, 27 July 1907) – Officer in the Hungarian War of Independence of 1848-1849, later Colonel in the US Army. He was a graduate of the Military Academy of Wiener-Neustadt, Austria, and officer of the Austrian Imperial Army. In the War of Independence he served first as captain, later as major in the Bocskay Hussar Regiment. He fought during the war and, even after the armistice he took part in the defense of Komárom Fortress. He received his letter of pardon and used it to travel widely around the country. He engineered the escape of some prisoners and, after that, he had to flee the

country. He escaped to Turkey and remained a confidant of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth. During the years of Austrian despotism, he illegally visited Hungary three times and participated in the underground conspiracy of József (Joseph) Makk. The Austrian Government organized a manhunt for his capture and a 20-thousand florin reward was set on his head. By mistake, Captain Thury was executed in his place. In Great Britain, he was a member of Kossuth's inner circle. In 1859 he fought in Italy as a volunteer in the Hungarian Legion and as Commander of a Hussar Regiment in Garibaldi's campaign at Palermo, and also in the battle of Volturmo, to capture Naples. Even after the disbanding of the Garibaldi Legion, the Hungarian contingent remained and was called *Legione Ausiliaria Ungherese*. He was the commander of the cavalry. Garibaldi called him "hero of all heroes". In the army of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, he received the rank of colonel. Later, he chose to emigrate to the United States to participate in the Civil War on the Union side. President Lincoln appointed him Inspector-General and Assistant to General C. Fremont. For a while, he served together with Károly (Charles) Zágoni and later with General Gyula (Julius) Stahel-Számwald. On one occasion, with 15 Hussars, he forced the Confederate cavalry, under the famous general Ashby, to retreat. He served as Envoy of the United States in British Guayana between 1865 and 1878. After retirement, he settled in Philadelphia and actively participated in Hungarian immigrant organizations. In 1891 he moved with his family to Switzerland and, in 1892, on Governor Kossuth's 90th birthday, he went to see him in Turin. When Kossuth died, he was at his side. After that, he returned to the United States. – B: 0883, 1020, 1031, T: 3233.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Stahel-Számald, Gyula; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Makk, József; Makk-Gál Conspiracy.**

Filiczky, János (John, de Ikefalva) (Farkasfalva, County Szepes, ca. 1580 - Sárospatak, 1622) – Poet, teacher. He came from an impoverished Slovak noble family. Count Imre Thököly sponsored his secondary studies. In 1602 he went on a study trip to western universities, including Prague, Marburg, Heidelberg, Basel and Altdorf. He mainly studied poetics. In 1617 he became a professor at the Reformed College, Sárospatak. His Latin and Greek works include *Primitiae Poetica* and *Poema variata* (1614). He has two existing poems in Hungarian. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Reformed College, Sárospatak; Thököly, Count Imre.**

Filmatyp – The trade name of a machine to print subtitles on foreign language films. Oliver Turchányi (ca. 1900-1956) invented it and patented it in 23 countries. A Soviet film agency bought the Filmatyp System and two machines in New York, for they did not trust the "politically correct" subtitles of the Americans. The subtitles were printed electrically, frame by frame. – B: 7654, 1020, T: 7103.→**Turchányi, Olivér.**

Finánczy, Ernő (Earnest) (Buda, 10 May 1860 - Budapest, 26 February 1935) – Educator, literary historian. He earned a Teacher's Degree in Classical Philology and a Ph.D. as well. He taught in Budapest and Pancsova, Hungary (now Pancevo, Serbia). Thereafter he worked at the Ministry of Education, Budapest (1885-1901). From 1901 to 1930, he was a professor at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Budapest. He was Acting President for fifteen years of the National Education Council, and President of the Hungarian Educational Society. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1900). Initially, he was involved in classical philology but, from the 1890s, education was his main field of research, particularly the history of education. His works

include *History of Hungarian Education in the Age of Maria Theresa*, vols. i, ii. (*A magyarországi közoktatás története Mária Terézia korában I–II*) (1899-1902); *History of Education in the New Age* (*Az újkori nevelés története*) (1927), and *History of Education in the Middle Ages* (*A középkori nevelés története*) (2nd. ed. 1926). He received the Grand Prix of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1919). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

Finkey, József (Joseph) (Sárospatak, 27 November 1889 - Sopron, 7 April 1941) – Mining engineer, inventor. He graduated from the Mining, Forestry and Metallurgy Academy of Selmechánya, (now Banská Stiavnica, Slovakia) (1907-1911). The Academy of Selmechánya moved to Sopron, Hungary, when Selmechánya became part of Czechoslovakia in 1920. In 1923, he became professor of the Academy in Sopron. His works include *Die wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen der nassen Erzaufbereitung* (*The scientific foundations of wet ore-preparation*) (1924), its American translation *The Scientific Fundamentals of Gravity Concentration* (1930). It was also translated into Russian. His most significant inventions were the “Finkey’s ore flotation method”, introduced at Recsk, Hungary, which increased 40-fold the recovery of gold, then the “Finkey’s brown coal improver”. He also developed an adhesive from Hungarian raw material for coal briquette production. He invented a mechanism for improving the quality of Hungarian brown coals. The inventor patented the procedure in 1931. He received worldwide recognition for his contribution to the development of the theories concerning ore and coal preparations. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1934, 1940). – B: 0883, 1405, T: 7662, 7103. → **Trianon Peace Treaty**.

Finland, Hungarians in – Finland never was a major target of Hungarian emigration, despite the Finno-Ugrian linguistic relationship, mainly due to the strong Soviet influence on Finland until the mid 1990s. Apart from a small number of refugees in the 1980s, there were some musical artists in the previous decades, followed by job seekers, researchers, family members, as well as Hungarians from former Hungarian territories in the 1990s. In more recent years only a few Hungarian families settled in and around Helsinki. At the turn of the millennium some 600 Hungarians lived in Finland, mostly in Helsinki and the southern part of the country. In 1993, the *Association of Hungarians in Finland-FME* (*Suomen unkarilaisten yhdistys ry - Finnországi Magyarok Szövetsége*) was established. Its main task, apart from holding together the Hungarian community, is the cultivation of the Hungarian language, culture and heritage, the support of newcomers and the commemoration of national holidays. There is a *Hungarian Congregation in Finland* and, a *Hungarian Catholic Community*, as well as a Hungarian-language nursery and a school. They have a periodical, *Hungarian Street* (*Magyar utca*). Protestant religious services are in Hungarian; Catholic Masses are held in Helsinki and Tampere. A *Bible Circle* is active in Otanienmi. The Hungarian Association established contacts with similar organizations, chiefly in the Baltic States. – B: 1364, 1382, T: 7103.

Finnish-Hungarian Language Relationships – The present Finnish and Hungarian languages still share some basic characteristics, being agglutinative, i.e. non-Indo-European and non-Semitic languages. Both belong to the Finno-Ugric language group. Closest to Finnish is Estonian. The present relationship between Finnish and Hungarian has been studied extensively. What can be stated safely, based on language research, is that there is a basic vocabulary of some 170 shared words between the two languages, but genetically no relationship can be detected between them. Here are some of the shared

words: (Finnish words are in italics): nyel: *niele* (swallow); tud: *tune* (know); ad: *anta* (give); lö: *lyö* (shoot); név: *nimi* (name); nyíl: *nuoli* (arrow); víz: *vesi* (water); szarv: *sarvi* (horn); vaj: *vajkala* (butter); tél: *talvi* (winter); kéz: *käsi* (hand); vér: *veri* (blood). The Finno-Ugric language research started with János (John) Sajnovics (1735-1785), a Jesuit monk and an astronomer during an astronomic observation in Vardö Island (Northern Norway), who recognized seemingly common features in the Lapp and the Hungarian languages. – B: 1361, T: 7103.→**Sajnovics, János; Finno-Ugrian Language Group; Uralic Languages; Altaic Languages; Hungarian Language; Etruscan-Hungarian Linguistic Relation; Sumerian-Hungarian Linguistic Relation; Dialects, Hungarian.**

Finno-Ugric Language Group – A linguistic term for the family of languages comprising (1) the Ugric or Ugrian languages, such as the Magyar (Hungarian) and (2) the Finn-Permian languages, among them the Finnish and Estonian. The two groups, together with the Samoyed, constitute the Uralic family of languages, called Finno-Ugric languages. – B: 1068, 1553, 1582, 1789, 1871, 1816 (eds. 1907 & 1973), 7456, T: 7456.→**Uralitic Languages; Altaic Languages; Ural-Altaic Languages; Hungarian Language.**

Finta, Sándor (Alexander) (Túrkeve, 12 June 1880 - Los Angeles, CA, USA, 3 August 1958) – Sculptor, numismatical artist, writer, poet. Otto Herman discovered the talented 12-year-old boy at Ecseg, working as a horse-herdsman apprentice for his uncle. Otto Herman obtained a high school scholarship for him. Later, in Paris, Finta worked in Rodin's studio. He took part in World War I, and was wounded 17 times. His first work was the heroes' monument at Nyitra (now Nitra, Slovakia) followed by 16 other memorials, including the World War I memorial in Hatvan, County Heves. In 1920, he emigrated to Brazil, where he composed his most famous work: *Strength (Erő)*, symbolizing Brazil's original force of nature. This is a monumental creation, made of granite, standing on the main square of Rio de Janeiro. He made statues of Hungarian heroes, *Lehel* and *Botond*, in the same city and the *triptych* of the Rio Cathedral. For health reasons, he moved to New York in 1922. He opened an art school there, and his years in the US were the most productive ones. He participated in carving the faces of four great American presidents on the side of Mount Rushmore, called the *Presidents' Monument*. One of his unique works is a *Family Chest* with reliefs on all sides showing family and Biblical scenes. Another notable one is the *Emblem of the American Presbyterian Society* with an angel bearing good news. His *Kossuth Statue* is in a Los Angeles park. A number of his books were published in English, including *Herdboy of Hungary: The True Story of Mocskos (A kisbojtár: igaz történet Mocskosról)*, novel, translated by S. Daróczy (1990), short stories and approximately 1000 poems and essays on philosophical theories of the arts. His statues and numismatic works are in the New York Metropolitan Museum and also at the Finta Museum in Túrkeve, Hungary. – B: 0883, 1178, T: 7675, 7103.

Fireing Control Equipment (Juhász-Gamma anti-aircraft fire control equipment) – An analogue or digital calculator used for the production of the ballistic elements. A typical sphere of applicability is the control of the anti-aircraft firearms. The task of the anti-aircraft fire control equipment was to transform the continually changing coordinates of the airborne target into ballistic elements to determine the point, to which at a given time the barrel of the firearm or the rocket should be directed, to ensure explosive contact

between missile and target. It takes into consideration the dislocation of the firearms, the meteorological conditions and also the type of detonator in the shell. – B: 1138, T: 7456.

Fischer, Ádám (Budapest, September 9, 1949 -) – Conductor. Elder brother of the conductor Ivan Fischer. The two belonged to the children's choir of Budapest National Opera house. He studied piano and composition at the Bartók Conservatory in Budapest, and conducting with Hans Swarowsky in Vienna. He won first prize in the Milan Guido Cantelli Competition. His career began with opera conducting in Munich, Freiburg, and other German cities. In 1982 he made his Paris Opéra debut, leading Richard Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier*, and in 1986 he made his debut at La Scala, Milan. Between 1987 and 1992 he was the general music director in Kassel, Germany.

Currently he is the general music director of the Austro-Hungarian Haydn Orchestra, which he established in 1987, and with which he has recorded the complete Haydn symphonies for the Nimbus label, the first digital recording of the cycle. He is also Music Director of the Hungarian Radio Symphony Orchestra, and Chief Conductor of the Danish Radio Sinfonietta. He has led symphonic concerts since the mid-1970s with such orchestras as the Helsinki Philharmonic, the Vienna Philharmonic, Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Orchestre de Paris, the London Philharmonic, the Philharmonia, the Royal Philharmonic, the Dresden Philharmonic, the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra, the Tonhalle Orchestra of Zurich, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. He has appeared with the New York Mostly Mozart festival four times.

In 1987, Adam Fischer started the Haydn Festival in the Austrian Eisenstadt. In July 1989, Fischer started the first Gustav Mahler Festivals in Kassel, Germany. In 1998 Fischer was appointed chief conductor of the Danish National Chamber Orchestra. Adam Fischer has recorded for Nimbus, CBS, EMI, Hungaroton and Delta. In 1982 he won the Grand Prix du Disque.

At the end of 2010, Fischer resigned as Music Director of the Hungarian State Opera in protest against the allegedly repressive media laws introduced by new Hungarian Government. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7617.→**Fischer, Iván.**

Fischer, Annie (Budapest, 5 July 1914 - Budapest, 10 April 1995) – Piano virtuoso. She first appeared before the public with a Beethoven piano concerto in Budapest in 1922, and had her first success abroad at the age of 12. She became a student of Arnold Székely and Ernő (Ernst von) Dohnányi, and became winner of the 1933 Liszt Competition. World War II broke her career; during the War she lived in Sweden. In 1946, she returned to Hungary and settled in Budapest. She was on concert tours in Canada, England, Holland, France and Switzerland. She was acknowledged all over the world as a recognized interpreter of the works of Mozart, Beethoven and Schumann. Her name became widely known through her deep involvement in her playing. She made only a few recordings. In the 1950s and 1960s, she was called Hungary's "traveling music-ambassador". She was a threefold recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1949, 1955 and 1965). – B: 1122, 1031, T: 7684.→**Dohnányi, Ernő; Székely, Arnold.**

Fischer, Gyula (Julius) (Budapest, 11 July 1873 - Budapest, 6 October 1954) – Mechanical engineer and inventor. Following his graduation from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1895, he worked in the electrical section of the Ganz factory. He directed the electrification of several railroads in Hungary and abroad. Later, he became chief engineer at the Local Railroad Company of Budapest (*Budapesti Helyiérdekű Vasutak-*

BHÉV) and supervised the electrification of the company's railroads. He developed and applied a chain suspension for the overhead contact system. His other significant invention is the internationally adopted *Fischer-Laminar Collector Bow* (*Fischer-lemezes áramszedő*). He was also a prolific technical writer. – B: 1160, 0883, 1020, T: 7662.

Fischer, Iván (Budapest, 20 January 1951 -) – Conductor, brother of Ádám Fischer. He studied piano and violin, then violoncello and composition at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest; in Vienna, he graduated from Hans Swarowsky's famous conducting class and he also studied at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Austria. He won a conducting competition in Florence, Italy in 1974, and in London in 1976. From 1975, he worked all over the world: as Music director of the Northern Sinfonia of England, Newcastle (1979-1982); Music director of the Opera of Kent, from 1984; guest conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, Cincinnati, USA (1990-1995). From 1980, he conducted the London Symphony Orchestra, the Concertgebouw of Amsterdam, and the Berlin Philharmonic. In 1983, Fischer and pianist, Zoltán Kocsis developed the Budapest Festival Orchestra with Fischer as its first concertmaster. He received a label contract with Philips Classics in 1995. In 2000-2001 he was Music Director of the Lyon National Opera, France. In 2002-2003, he worked with the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony and the Montreal Symphony orchestras. He is founder of the Mahler Society and patron of the British Kodály Academy. He was presented with the Rupert Foundation Prize (1976), the Meritorious Artist title (1984), the Kristály Prize (1998), the Gramophone Prize (1998), the Golden Commemorative Medal of the President of the Republic of Hungary, and the Kossuth Prize (2006). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.→**Fischer, Ádám; Kocsis, Zoltán.**

Fischer, Mór (Maurice) (ca 1800 - Tata, 1880) – Ceramist, founder of the Herend Porcelain Factory. He was a descendant of a craftsman family, manufacturing faience at Tata. The Herend Porcelain Factory became famous with the reproduction of old Chinese, the Sevres and Meissen porcelains. Hungary bestowed nobility on him after the Paris World Fair in 1867. A Porcelain Workers Training School bears his name at the Herend Plant near Veszprém. – B: 1160, 0883, T: 7662.→**Herend.**

Fischer, Tibor (Stockport, England, 15 November 1959 -) – British novelist of Hungarian parents, both professional basketball players, who left Hungary after the crushed Revolution and Freedom Fight in 1956. He wrote his parents' story in his first novel entitled *Under the Frog* (*A béka feneke alatt*) (1992). The book won a Betty Trask Prize for literature, and was shortlisted for the prestigious Booker Prize for Fiction. His subsequent novels, which have often featured dysfunctional characters who eventually achieve some kind of redemption, include *The Collector Collector* (*A gyűjtő gyűjtése*) (1997) is about a weekend in South London, narrated by a 5000-year old Sumerian pot. *The Voyage to the End of the Room* (*Utazás a szoba végéhez*) (2003) is concerned an agoraphobic ex-dancer. *The Good to be God* (*Jó Istennek lenni*) (2008) is about a bankrupt individual's dream that the best way to make a fortune would be to become a deity. In 1993 he was selected by the literary magazine Granta as one of the 20 best young British writers. In 2009 Fischer became the Royal Literary Fund writing fellow at City and Guilds of London Art School. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Fitz, József (Joseph) (Oravicabánya, now Oravita, Romania, 31 March, 1888 - Budapest, 12 September 1964) – Historian of typography. His higher studies were in

Budapest, München, Paris and Lausanne (1906-1911). Thereafter, he studied journalism at the *École du Journalism*, Paris and obtained a Ph.D. at the Law School of Budapest (1913). From 1914, he worked at the University Library, Budapest. In the 1920s, he compiled the incunabula of Hungarian libraries. He was Head of the University Library, Pécs and, from 1941, he also taught there. From 1930 to 1934, he was Chief Librarian of the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. After his retirement, he became a librarian at the Balkan Institute, Budapest. He reorganized the National Bibliographical Collection. His major works include *History of the Book (A könyv története)* (1930); *András Hess, the First Printer of Buda (Hess András, a budai ősnymondász)* (1931); *The Fate of Books in Transylvania (A könyv sorsa Erdélyben)* (1941), and *The History of Hungarian Book Until 1711 (A magyar könyv története 1711-ig)* (1959-1967). – B: 1160, T: 7103.→**Hess, András.**

Fiume (now Rijeka, Croatia) – This port-settlement was founded more than 3000 years ago, at the time when the Phoenicians were laying the foundation for the traffic between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean Seas. The Pelasgians, Greeks and Etruscans came later. During Roman times (in 28 BC), the Adriatic Sea and its region was called *Liburnia*. It was developed as divided small autonomous territories and kept in that state by the Romans, later to be left to the Civitates. One of these was named Civitas Flanates, later Tersatica, wasted by Charlemagne in 799. The city of Fiume was built on its ruins. Later, the Byzantine emperors ruled it. When Croatia became independent in 840, Fiume remained under Frank rule. Then, as a result of feudal fragmentation, the Bishop of Pola acquired power over it. In 1183, following the Peace of Constance, it had an autonomous government and began to flourish, only to burn down in 1409. In 1466 it became a Habsburg possession. In 1515 Emperor Maximilian granted the city the title of '*fidelissima*' (most faithful). In 1717 it became a free port; but Empress Maria Theresa annexed it temporarily to Croatia. Then, in 1779, it came under the direct authority of the Hungarian Crown, as a free royal city. In 1807 it was annexed to Hungary as a municipality and administrative district. From 1809-1813 Fiume was temporarily under French sovereignty; then, between 1822 and 1849, it belonged again to Hungary. After the end of the Hungarian War of Independence of 1848-1849, Croats occupied it until 1868, when it became again Hungarian, as a separate territory, which included the city, the port and the surrounding area. After this, the city saw a rapid development. In 1870, the Fiume Provizorium was enacted. From 1920 on, there was a bitter struggle between Italy and Yugoslavia for the possession of the city. The Treaty of Rome gave the city to Italy in 1924. After World War II it became part of Yugoslavia. Since 1991, it has belonged to independent Croatia. Today, part of Hungary's commerce passes through Fiume/Rijeka. It is the starting point of the Adria Oil Pipeline, delivering Middle Eastern oil to Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. – B: 0942, 1078, 1138, T: 7680.

Five-Year Plans – Soviet style planned economy, introduced by Stalin in 1928. Its aim was to augment agricultural and industrial output by designated quotas for a period of five years. All the Soviet bloc members, among them Hungary, had to adopt it. After a Three-Year Plan (1947-1950), the first five-year plan was introduced in 1950. This involved radical changes in the development of the Hungarian economy. As the Soviets claimed a rapid increase in the potential of the Hungarian Army and war costs, the plans had to be changed, especially in the field of heavy industry, and agriculture had to bear the costs. The plan's overall consequence was that the standard of living decreased by 20

percent between 1951 and 1953. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990) the planners called for net material product to grow by 15 to 17 percent over the 1985 level. The plan also called for industrial production to rise by 14 to 16 percent over the 1981-1985 plan period; agricultural output to rise 7 to 10 percent; domestic consumption 13 to 16 percent; real per capita income 9 to 11 percent; and both imports and exports, 16 to 18 percent. In 1986, Hungary's national income grew by only 0.5 percent, far short of the planned 2.3 to 2.7 percent. Industrial production rose by 1.8 percent and agricultural production increased 1 percent, far short of planned levels. In the meantime, Hungary's foreign debt grew to some 20 billion US\$. The disastrous events finally led to a political turn in Hungary in 1989-1990, resulting in the abandonment of the socialist-type planned economy and the introduction of western market style economy. – B: 1397, 1020, T: 7103.→**Economy of Hungary.**

Flamethrower – invented by Gábor (Gabriel) Szakáts. It is a weapon equipped with ignitable incendiary fuel. The incendiary mixture, housed in a cylinder with compressed air, is shot at the target through a projector tube, where it bursts into flame. Those carried on the back could throw the flame (the ignited fuel) 20-30 m, whereas from a tank as far as 150-200 m. – B: 1053, 1126, T: 7456.→**Szakáts, Gábor.**

Fleischmann, Károly (Charles) (Budapest, 3 November 1834 - Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, 10 December 1897) – Inventor, politician, philanthropist. He was educated in Vienna and Prague, and emigrated to the US in 1866. He, his brother and a partner established the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868, to produce and sell compressed yeast and other products such as vinegar, malt, syrup, gin and whiskey. By World War I, the company's yeast production was the greatest in the world, and its vinegar production the second largest. Active dry yeast was widely used in World War II, and afterwards, it was known as "*Fleischmann's*." He also had a number of inventions to his credit, such as an enhanced distilling apparatus, a new process for aging liquors, an improved cotton gin, and a process for extracting oil from cotton seed, as well as improvements to the sewing machine, machine cranks and motors. Among other business interests, he was one of the organizers of the Market National Bank of Cincinnati in 1887. In his later years, he entered public service and became an Ohio state senator. – B: 1279, T: 1279, 7103.

Flesh, Károly (Carl, Charles) (Moson, 9 October 1873 - Lucerne, Switzerland, 14 November 1944) – Violin virtuoso, music teacher. He played the violin from the age of 6, later studied in Vienna and Paris. Between 1897 and 1902, he was a professor of violin at the Conservatory of Music in Bucharest, Romania. From 1909 to 1934, he lived in Berlin, teaching in the Music Academy from 1921. His Trio Ensemble became renowned worldwide. He conducted violin courses in Philadelphia, USA (1924-1928), Baden and Berlin (1928-1929). He left Berlin in 1934, and moved to London. After living in Amsterdam he finally settled down in Lucerne, Switzerland (1943-1944). In 1943, he visited Leo Weiner in Budapest and they prepared a new edition of J. S. Bach's two Violin Concertos. He authored *Die Kunst des Violinspiels, vols. i-ii (The Art of Violin Playing, I, II)* (1923-1928), regarded as the basic work of modern violin teaching. He was one of the most cultured and skilled violinists of the 20th century. The Cultural Center of Mosonmagyaróvár and a street bear his name in Hungary. There is a Flesh International Violin Competition in London. – B: 0903, 0883, T: 7103.→**Weiner, Leó.**

Flórián, Tibor (Selmechánya, now Banská Stiavnica, Slovakia, 12 April 1908 - Punta Gorda, FL, USA, 6 March 1986) – Poet, writer, lawyer. His higher studies were at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) where he read Law. He began to write in 1928 and became a highly regarded member of the third generation after Áron Tamási. He belonged to the Literary Circle of Kolozsvár, an offshoot of the periodical *Shepherd's Fire* (*Pásztortűz*) of Sándor (Alexander) Reményik. He was a contributing editor to several Transylvanian, Upper-Hungarian (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia) and Hungarian periodicals. As a commander of a hospital train, he settled in Germany in 1945 and, in Munich, he became President of the Hungarian Cultural Association. He moved to the United States in 1949, and was President, and member of the presidium of several Hungarian immigrant associations. He was a contributor to the American editorial group of Radio Free Europe (1950-1973). For years, he was President of the Kossuth Publishing Co. Between 1978 and 1986 he was President of the Árpád Academy. He was also the Secretary of the PEN Center for Refugee Writers. In most of his writings he fought for the survival of the Hungarian identity in exile. His works include *Above the Clouds, under the Clouds* (*Felhők fölött, felhők alatt*) poems (1935); *Above the Abyss* (*Mélység fölött*) poems (1945); *Bitter Roots* (*Keserű gyökerek*), poems (1975), and *Venezuelan Sketches* (*Venezuelai tollrajzok*) poems (1984). His poems were published in 14 anthologies. Many separate volumes of his poetry and prose were also published. Some of them were translated into Romanian, German, French, Dutch and English. – B: 0878, 1037, 1257, 1267, T: 7103.→**Tamási, Áron; Reményik, Sándor.**

Florin (Hungarian *Forint*) – A currency used since the 13th century. Its name derived from the gold coin minted for the first time by the city of Florence, Italy; it displayed a coat of arms with flowers. The coin spread all over Europe and its value was relatively steady. In Hungary kings from the House of Anjou started minting gold florins that became the currency in Europe and kept most its value. From the middle of the 17th century this was replaced by gold currencies minted in various European countries; but from this time on mostly silver florins were minted. Starting in 1892, in Austria-Hungary gold florins took the place of silver florins. Since 1946, the currency in Hungary is again the *Forint*. – B: 1138, T: 7680.

Flower Songs – The Age of Chivalry produced an art song form, the love song, sung by the *troubadours* of France, the *trovatori* of Italy and the *Minnesänger* of Germany. In Hungary it produced a specifically Hungarian idiom, the flower song (*virágének*), where the lover compared his beloved to a flower. Only a fragment of the oldest recorded flower song, the Sopron Flower Song (*Soproni virágének*) survived. It was written by an anonymous composer around 1490: “*Vyragh thudyad, theuled el kell mennem, És the yerthed kel gyazba ewelteznem*”; in modern Hungarian: „*Virág tudjad, tőled el kell mennem, és te érted kell gyászba öltöznöm*” (*Flower, I have to part from thee - And have to do mourning for thee*). It was written down by Jakab (Jacob) Gugelweit, the town clerk of Sopron, around 1490. The fragment was discovered by Jenő (Eugene) Házi in 1929 in an old manuscript book, where the rest of the song was deleted by some chemical substance. The moral code of the 16th century strongly condemned these songs; both the Catholic and Protestant clergy vigorously hunted them down. Consequently, even Bálint (Valentine) Balassi, the century's greatest poet was unable to publish his love poems. From the 17th century on, numerous flower songs survived in the Vásárhelyi Songbook. – B: 1078, 1134, 1136, T: 7617.→**Balassi, Bálint; Vásárhelyi Songbook.**

Flute (*Cákány*) – (1) A musical instrument of the woodwind family. A wooden flute or recorder, a version of the Western European flute, the *Blockflöte*. The first document of the *cákány* as a musical instrument comes from an advertisement of 13 August 1807. According to this, there was a musical instrument maker named Eberle, who invented it. According to Hombostel-Sachs the instrument produces high pitch notes through six openings with one or more stops. In Hungary, János (John) Keresztély Hunyady transcribed dance music for it. Count István (Stephen) Széchenyi in the Döbling Asylum, Austria, still played this instrument. (2) A musical instrument of simple construction similar to a shepherd's flute, used mainly in Hungary among the shepherds of the Great Hungarian Plain (*Nagyalföld*) as well as those of the mountains. The shepherd usually carved it out of a willow, elder or maple tree. Its length is 30-60 cm. It is usually fitted out with six or, on rarer occasions, eight holes; by leaving these open or covering them up, one can create an almost two eighths of a diatonic or chromatic scale. Its lower end is open. The upper end is cut horizontally to ensure that the air blown in would have a free passage. There are many variations of it. There is a long, 93 cm variety that has only 5 holes close to the bottom and one can only play it by raising one's head. This is still used in Transdanubian (*Dunántúl*) areas, though are slowly disappearing. The smaller one is also called piccolo, the smallest and simplest version is the so-called willow or elder pipe. In the spring, children can make this by peeling off the tender skin of the willow branch. Its sound is not refined but soft in quality. – B: 1197, 0942, 1134, T: 3233, 7684.→**Széchenyi, Count István.**

'Flying Cloud' – Name of a 75-ton schooner (sailing ship with two-masts) built in England. Prince Ödön (Edmund) Batthyány-Strattmann and crew won a sailing race with it, organized by the Royal Thames Yacht Club in Plymouth, on 23 June 1862, and later at Torquay, on 22 August of the same year. – B: 0883, 1339, T: 7675.→**Batthyány Strattman, Count Ödön.**

Fock, Jenő (Eugene) (Budapest-Kispest, 17 May 1916 - Budapest, 22 May 2001) – Politician. He came from a working class family. From 1930, he worked in the Marx-Merey, then at the Ganz-Wagon Industry, Budapest. He joined the Communist Party in 1932. In 1937, he was a member of the Party's National Youth Committee. In 1939, he was conscripted into the army. In 1940, he was sentenced to three years in a penitentiary. He was sent to the eastern front, but a year later he deserted. In January 1945, he became Party Secretary of the 10th municipal district of Budapest and, gradually, he filled important posts in the Communist Party and state administration, including Deputy Minister of the Foundry and Machine Ministry. In the meantime, he graduated from the Academy of Economics and Technics. In 1954, he was appointed Commercial Counselor of the Hungarian Embassy in the German Democratic Republic (East-Germany). He was a moderate Communist, who tried to institute economic reforms, while serving as Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister (1961-1967) and Prime Minister (1967-1975). His efforts were blocked by the Soviet Union. After he was pushed out of office, he continued to criticize General Secretary János (John) Kádár's hard line. – B: 1066, T: 7103.→**Kádár, János.**

Fodi, John (Nagyteval, 22 March 1944 - Toronto, 2 November 2009) – Composer. His family emigrated to Canada in 1951. He studied theory in Hamilton in 1964 with Lorne Betts, and composition at the University of Toronto with John Beckwith and John

Weinzweig, electronic music with Gustav Ciamagna (1966-1970), and composition at McGill University with István (Stephen) Anhalt (1970-1971). He was a founder and director in 1967-1970 of the Contemporary Music Group at the University of Toronto, and a founder of ARRAYMUSIC in 1971, under whose auspices many of his works have been performed. At McGill University he was co-founder with Mickey Cohen of the New Music Society. Fodi's compositions include works for orchestra, chamber ensemble, keyboard and voice. His major compositions are *Symphony* (1964-1966, 1975); *Symparanekromenoi* (1969-1971); *Concerto for Viola and Two Wind Ensembles* (1971-1972); *Dragon Days* (1976); *Concerto a Quattro for String Quartet* (1973); *Trio*, Op. 49 (1977), and *Variations III*, Op. 52, (1978). – B: 0893, 1403, T: 4342.→**Anhalt, István.**

Fodó, Sándor (Alexander) (Visk, now Vhiskove, Carpatho-Ukraine, Ukraine, 26 February 1940 - Ungvár, now Uzhhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine, Ukraine, 12 May 2005) – Politician. After he completed his primary and secondary education at his place of birth, he studied at the State University of Tartu, Estonia, Soviet Union (1962-1970). He read Finno-Ugric and Russian Literature. He was conscripted into the Soviet Navy (1959-1963). From 1962-1967 he was an assistant professor at the Hungarian Department of the University of Ungvár. However, he was dismissed because of his activities for the Hungarians in Sub-Carpathia (*Kárpátalja*). He was text-editor of the daily, *Carpathian True Word* (*Kárpáti Igaz Szó*) (1972-1976); later he worked as a boilerman. In 1976 he lectured again at the University of Ungvár. From 1989-1996, he was President of the Hungarian Cultural Society of Sub-Carpathia (*Kárpátaljai Magyar Kulturális Szövetség – KMSZK*), from 1996 he was its Honorary President. He was Chief Curator of the Hungarian Reformed Church of Sub-Carpathia (*Kárpátaljai Református Egyház*) (1992-1997). He was member of the presidium of the World Federation of Hungarians (*Magyarok Világszövetsége – MVSZ*) (1989-1998), and from 2000, he was Vice-President of the Protective Body (*Védnöki Testület*) of the World Federation of Hungarians. He was one of the outstanding leaders of the Hungarian ethnic minority in Carpatho Ukraine. – B: 0874, 1488, T: 7103.→**Carpatho-Ukraine; Reformed Church in Carpatho-Ukraine; World Federation of Hungarians.**

Fodor, András (Andrew) (until 1947 Andor Fodor) (Kaposmérő, west of Kaposvár, 27 February 1929 - Fonyód on Lake Balaton, 27 June 1997) – Poet, writer, translator of literary works. He was a descendant of a family of railway employees. In 1947, he completed his high school studies in Kaposvár; thereafter he studied at the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest, and in 1951, obtained a degree in Librarianship and in Russian Language. From 1951, he worked as a teacher in the central school of the Adult Education Department. From 1954, he was a contributor to the journal, *Star* (*Csillag*). From 1957 he freelanced. From 1959 he was a correspondent for the National Széchényi Library, and founding editor of the serial *New Books* (*Új Könyvek*). From 1973, he served as a columnist for the paper, *Somogy* of Kaposvár and, from 1983, Editor of the journal, *Our Age* (*Kortárs*). From 1981 to 1986, he was Vice-President of the Writers' Association. From 1946-1949, his poems appeared in the journals, *Our Fate* (*Sorsunk*), in *Transdanubia* (*Dunnántúl*), and *Response* (*Válasz*). After his silencing, he again came out with new poems in 1953. In the meantime, he also translated from Russian and English, and later from other languages as well, amounting to 13 volumes. His favorite masters were Attila József, Gyula (Julius) Takata, and Gyula (Julius) Illyés, while his fellow lecturer, Lajos (Louis) Fülep exerted strong influence on him. He caused

a sensation with his poem entitled *Bartók*, in 1949. His first volume, *Homewards (Hazafelé)* (1955) shows multi-directional ability: laying down everyday facts by simple means. His volume, *Sober morning (Józan reggel)* (1958), met with hostile reviews, motivated by political considerations; for years he was again forced out from literary life. He began writing again in the 1960s. He was the poet of community life. His works amount to 32 volumes, among them *The Calling of Silence (A csend szólítása)* (1969); *Confessions about Bartók (Vallomások Bartókról)* essays, poems (1978); *Thousand Evenings with Lajos Fülep (Ezer este Fülep Lajossal)* diary (1986), and *The Nineteen-seventies, 1-2 Diary 1970-1972, 1973-1974 (A hetvenes évek, 1-2 Napló 1970-1972, 1973-1974)* (1995). A selection of his literary translations was published in the *Sunflower (Napraforgó)* (1967), and in *Boundaries (Mesgyék)* (1980). – B: 0878, 1031, 1257, T: 7456.→**József, Attila; Illyés, Gyula; Fülep, Lajos.**

Fodor, István (Stephen) (Zenta, now Senta, Serbia, 9 September 1943 -) – Archeologist, museologist. In 1967 he obtained an Arts Degree at the University of Moscow, majoring in History and Archeology. He became a contributor to the National Museum, Budapest; from 1976, its secretary; from 1978, Head of the Medieval Section, and from 1986, its Director. Concurrently, from 1974, he gave lectures in Archeology at the University of Szeged and, from 1978, he was reader there. He edited the journal, *Archeological Bulletin (Archeológiai Értesítő)*. He obtained his Masters Degree in History in 1982. His main research interests are: Hungarian and Finno-Ugric ancient history, and the archeology of the Carpathian settlement era and the Middle Ages. His works include *Outlines from the Archeology of the Finno-Ugrian Ancient History (Vázlatok a finnugor őstörténet régészetéből)* (1973); *Altungarn, Bulgarotürken und Ostslawen in Südrussland (Old Hungarians, Bulgaro-Turks and Old-Slavs in South-Russia)* (1977); *In Search of a New Homeland* (1982); *Die grose Wanderung der Ungarn vom Ural nach Pannonien* (1982); *The Birth of the Hungarians (A magyarság születése)* (1992), and *In the Footsteps of our Ancestors (Őseink nyomában)* (1996). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Fodor, J. George (György) (Ungvár now Uzhhorod, Ukraine, 28 October 1927 -) – Physician, medical scientist. His higher studies were at the Medical School of the Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia. He was trained in Cardiology at the Institute of Cardiovascular Research, Prague. He obtained his Ph.D. (CSc) from the Czech Academy of Sciences. In 1968, he left Czechoslovakia after the crushing of the “Prague Spring” (also known as the “Velvet Revolution”) by the Warsaw Pact armies. He spent three years at the University Clinic of Gothenburg in Sweden. In 1971, he was invited to join the newly established Medical School at the Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada, as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Epidemiology. He became Chairman of the Division of Community Medicine and, for 10 years, he was the Associate Dean of the Medical School. Since 1994, he has been Professor of Medicine and Head of Research at the Prevention and Rehabilitation Center at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute. His areas of research are epidemiology of ischemic attacks, arterial hypertension, lipid metabolism and arteriosclerosis, and primary and secondary prevention of coronary heart disease. Fodor is the founding President of the Canadian Hypertension Society, and of the Canadian Coalition for High Blood Pressure Prevention and Control. He holds many appointments, including the World Health Organization, Geneva. He is an honorary member of the Slovak Cardiology Society and the Czech Hypertension Society. He speaks five languages and has 179 published works. He is a recipient of Canada’s

National Health Scientist Award, the Distinguished Scientist Award of the Canadian Hypertension Society, and the Segal Award. A George Fodor Award was established in Canada. – B: 1529, T: 7103.

Fodor, József (Joseph) (Lakócsa, 16 July 1843 - Budapest, 20 March 1901) – Hygienist. His medical studies were in Budapest and Vienna and he received his Medical Degree in 1865. From 1862, he was Assistant Professor at the Medical School, University of Budapest, and he was an anatomist from 1862. After a foreign study trip in 1872, he taught at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He was the first teacher of public health in Hungary and one of its founders abroad. His research in bacteriology, as well as in the contamination of soil, air and water has great importance. With Lajos (Louis) Markusovszky, he established the National Public Health Society. He was the first who raised the idea of, and became the founder of a National Public Health and Epidemic Institute. A number of his studies appeared in medical journals. His books include *Public Health in England... (Közegészségügy Angolországban...)* (1873), *On Healthy House and Apartment (Egészséges házról és lakásról)* (1877). There is a József Fodor Memorial Medal, re-established in 1960. The National Public Health Center, Budapest and schools bear his name. – B: 0883, 1419, T: 7103.

Fodor, Katalin (Kathleen) (Losonc, now Lučenec, Slovakia, 28 March 1959 -) – Graphic artist. She was educated at schools with Hungarian as the language of instruction, at her place of birth. After completing her high school studies at Fülek (now Filakovo, Slovakia) (1974-1978), she entered the School of Arts in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), where she studied under the direction of Orest Dubay (1978-1984). She was on a Fuller scholarship (1987-1989). She worked at the Slovak Television; became a self-employed graphic artist in 1984. Her favorite techniques are engraving, drypoint, mezzotinto; she also does drawings, aquarelles and illustrations. She went on study trips to Tallinn, Estonia; Riga, Latvia; and Leningrad, then the USSR in 1981; Berlin, Germany in 1986; and Salgótarján, Hungary in 1987, and Szczecin, Poland in 1989. She exhibited at the Nógrád Gallery, Losonc in 1987. She had an independent exhibition at the Jókai Theater, Komárom (now Komárno, Slovakia) in 1990. – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Fodor, Pál (Paul) (Aszófő, 5 February 1955 -) – Turkologist, historian. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest (1974-1979). From 1990 he worked as the administrative official on the Orientalistic team of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and later as its co-worker on a scholarship; from 1992 he became a scientific co-worker at the Historical Institute of the Academy, and also tackling a number of other important tasks there and elsewhere; additionally, he was Secretary of the Csoma de Körös Society. In 2000, he became a professor with a Széchenyi scholarship. In 2006, he obtained a Ph.D. from the Academy of Sciences. Concurrently, he was editor of several journals, among them that of the *Turkologischer Anzeiger* of Vienna from 1980, and a member of the editorial board of the journal, *Acta Orientalia*. His field of research entails the history of the Ottoman Empire, especially its rise, social and military organization, political mentality, the Turkish conquest of Hungary, and its organization of the administration of the occupied area. He is the author of more than fifty publications. His books include *Hungary and the Turkish Conquest (Magyarország és a török hódítás)* (1991); *Hungarian-Ottoman Military and Diplomatic Relations in the Age of Süleyman the*

Magnificent, edited by Géza Dávid and Pál Fodor (1994), and *In Quest of the Golden Apple* (2000). He was presented the Ferenc Deák Prize in 2001. – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7456.→**Fekete, Lajos (2); Németh, Gyula.**

Fodor, Sándor (Alexander) (Csíksomlyó, now Sumuleu Ciuc, Romania, 7 December 1927 -) – Writer in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He studied Romanian and German Languages and Literature at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), graduating in 1950. He was a teacher at the Junior High School of Nagyszentmiklós (now Sinnicoleu Mare) in 1950. He was an editor of the Literary Publishers (1951-1956) and the same in the *Sunray* (*Napsugár*) children's magazine, from 1956 until his retirement in 1988. He was Editor of *Christian Word* (*Keresztyén Szó*) (1990-1991). His works include short stories: *White Pine Tree* (*Fehér fenyő*) (1954); *Music Band of the Fire Brigade* (*Tűzoltó zenekar*) (1983); *The First Snow* (*Az első hó*) (1991); novels: *The Promised Land* (*Az ígért földje*) (1984), and *One Day, One Life* (*Egy nap - egy élet*), memoirs (1976). His novel series, *Csipike*, was translated into Romanian, Russian, German, Bulgarian and Lithuanian. He translated Romanian works into Hungarian. He is a member of the Hungarian and Romanian Writers' Associations, the International Pen Club, and President of the Hungarian PEN Center in Romania. He was a recipient of the Writers' Association Prize (1966), the Romanian Academy Prize (1983), prizes from England (1969), from the USA (1979), and was awarded the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1998). – B: 1036, 1257, 0878, T: 7103.

Fogaras, Runic Inscription in Church – Péter Bod, Minister of the Reformed Church, made rhyming inscriptions on the wall of the Reformed Church in Fogaras (now Fagaras, Romania), which recorded the memory of Countess Kata (Kate) Bethlen. Under this inscription written in runic signs stands: "*Bod Péter készítette Igenben*" (Peter Bod made it in Igen). Péter Bod became Parish Minister in Magyar-Igen in 1759, where he drew this inscription. – B: 1174, 1020, T: 7669.→ **Hungarian Runic Script; Bod, Péter; Bethlen, Countess Kata Árva.**

Fogarasi, János (John) (Felsőkésmárk, now Kežmarok, Slovakia, 17 April 1801 - Budapest, 10 June 1878) – Linguist, lexicographer, lawyer. He studied at the Reformed College of Sárospatak during the years of 1814-1823, and obtained his Law Degree in 1829. He began his legal career at the Court of Bills of Exchange. In 1848 he worked at the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, where he was responsible for codifying several important Bills. Later he worked as a judge; however he did not follow the government to Debrecen. In 1869 he became High Judge of the Royal Court of Justice. His writings dealt with a variety of current problems; but he also published poems and short stories. His most important work by far was in the field of linguistics, where he produced some studies showing an altogether original approach. In 1838 it was Fogarasi, who first formulated the most important rule of the Hungarian word-order: *that the emphasized part of a sentence is always put in front of the verbal predicate*; this is referred to as the "Fogarasi-law". From the point of view of the development of metrics, his early conclusions concerning the role choriambus (a foot consisting of four syllables) in Hungarian rhythm proved pioneering. He tended to follow the idea that Hungarian and Mongolian languages are related – now known to be erroneous. His lasting achievement is the editing with Gergely (Gregory) Czuczor from

1845, and after Czuczor's death in 1866 by himself, the famous *Dictionary of the Hungarian Language* (*A magyar nyelv szótára, vols. i-vi*) (1862-1874), briefly referred to as the "Czuczor-Fogarasi"; this work is still valuable regarding the explanation of words. He also did pioneering work as a folklorist. He was the author the *Popular Hungarian Grammar* (*Népszerű magyar nyelvtan*) (1843), to which he appended a music supplement containing 3 songs and 2 dance pieces. In 1847 he was commissioned by the Kisfaludy Society to publish with János (John) Travnyik two booklets of folk songs. Some of his other works regarding linguistic philosophy and history of language and words were already outdated in his lifetime. He also composed music, e.g. some songs and choral works. He was Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1838, ordinary 1841). His other works include *The Mentality of the Hungarian Language* (*A magyar nyelv szelleme*) (1843); *On the Tenses of Hungarian Verbs* (*A magyar igeidőkről*) (1858), and *Word Emphasis in the Hungarian Language* (*Hangsúly a magyar nyelvben*) (1860-1861). – B: 0883, 1257, 1068; T: 7456.→**Czuczor-Fogarasi Dictionary.**

Fogarassy, László (Ladislav) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 1 January 1920 - Pozsony, 3 September, 1994) – Historian, librarian. In 1939 he graduated from the Hungarian Commercial Academy of Pozsony, and in 1949 he obtained a Law Degree from the Law Faculty of the University of Slovakia. He earned a Ph.D. in 1950. In 1990, he obtained a Degree in Historical Studies from the University of Budapest. Between 1939 and 1945, and between 1948 and 1951, he was a postal clerk and, from 1952 until his retirement in 1984, he worked as a librarian at the Gumon Works in Pozsony. In 1990, he became a member of the World Federation of Hungarian Historians, and was awarded the commemorative medal, *Pro urbe Sopron*. His research fields are: military and diplomatic events in the years after World War I; Czechoslovakian- Hungarian youth movement and the history of Pozsony. His body of publications has about 200 works, including *Campfire* (*Tábortűz*) (1934, 1937); *Fountain* (*Forrás*), (1938); *Aster Revolution in Pozsony* (*Őszirózsás forradalom Pozsonyban*) (1968); *The Unknown Szekler Division* (*Az ismeretlen székely hadosztály*) (1971); *The Plebiscite of Sopron* (*A soproni népszavazás*) (1974); *Die Volksabstimmung in Ödenburg (Sopron)* (*The Plebiscite in Sopron*) (1976); *The Eastern Campaign of the Hungarian Red Army: War and Society in East-Central Europe* (New York, 1988), and *Who Led the Hungarian Red Army of 1919?* (*Kik vezették az 1919-es magyar vörös hadsereget?*) in: *A Hungarian Army Officer* (*Magyar katonatiszt*) (1989). – B: 1083, T: 7456.

Foky, Ottó (Sárhida, 15 June 1927 -) – Animated film producer, graphic artist. His higher studies were at the Teacher's Training College, Budapest, where he graduated in 1949, then completed his studies at the Theater and Film Department of the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest in 1956. From 1956 until his retirement in 1987, he was the animated film producer at the Pannonia Film Studio. He organized its puppet studio on Gyarmat Street, Budapest, and here he created a new genre called "subject animation". He made more than 100 TV tales and children's films, including the famous "TV-Maci". His most important films include *Clown School* (*Bohóciskola*) (1964); *My Vitamin was Stolen* (*Ellopták a vitaminomat*) (1966); *I, the Mouse* (*Én, az egér*) (1969); *Mirr-murr*, TV series (1973-1975); *Adventures of Miki the Squirrel* (*Miki mókus kalandjai*), TV series (1980, 1983); *La Desodora* (1982), and *Süsüke, the Dragon Kid* (*Süsüke, a sárkánygyerek*), TV series (2000). He still works on a juvenile film series. He has

exhibited in Budapest, Belgrade, Prague and Stockholm. He has received a number of prizes and medals, among them the Mihály Munkácsi Prize (1964), the Béla Balázs Prize (1970), the Festival Prizes in Vienna, Acapulco, Teheran, Lyon, Bilbao, Lausanne and Hollywood, etc. He also received the titles of Merited Artist (1977) and Outstanding Artist (1982). – B: 0874, 1489, T: 7103.

Földényi, F. László (Ladislav) (Debrecen, 19 April 1952 -) – Esthete, critic, literary historian, literary translator. He earned a Degree in Hungarian and English Literature from the University of Budapest in 1975. Between 1975 and 1987, he was a contributor at the Hungarian Theater Institute (*Magyar Színházi Intézet*) (1975-1985). He became a freelance writer in 1987. On invitation by the *DAAD Berliner Künstlerprogramm*, he worked in West Berlin (1988-1989, 1990-1991). Since 1991 he has been a professor at the Department of Comparative and World Literature of the University of Budapest. His works include *Melancholy (Melankólia)* essay (1984), in German (1988); *Abgrund der Seele... (Abyss of the Soul...)* (1985); *On the Other Shore (A túlsó parton)* essays (1990), and *In the Net of Words (A szavak hálójában)* (1999). He translated English and German dramatic works into Hungarian. He was honored with the Kelemen Mikes Medal (1985), the Attila József and Kosztolányi Prizes (1996) and the Pro-Literatura Prize (1998). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Földes László (Ladislav) (nickname: Hobo) (Budapest 13 February 1945 -) – Blues-singer, composer and actor. His father was a leftist politician. He graduated from the Chemistry Technical School in Veszprém in 1963, and started to work at the United Incandescent Factory (*Egyesült Ízzó*) in Újpest. He was conscripted into the army in 1964. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where he read Hungarian Literature and History in 1964. In 1965, film director Félix Máriássy offered him an admission to the Academy of Dramatic Art and Cinematography; but Földes turned it down. In 1968 he wrote a lyric, *Butler-song (Lakájdal)*, which resulted in a procedure against him, for he left the University, and appeared in three feature and TV films, and also wrote lyrics for the Olympia Ensemble. In 1971, he founded the *Rum pum pumm* clown group. In 1972, his first short story, entitled *The Road (Az Út)*, appeared in the literary review *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*. He also translated the lyrics of the Sirius Ensemble (Australia) *The Devil's Masked Ball (Az ördög álarcosbálja)*. He appeared with the Sirius Ensemble in Budapest. In 1978 the *Hobo Blues Band* was founded, with Hobo as the vocalist, at a pub in Lajos Street, Budapest. Originally, it was a hobby group but, after the addition of Egon Póka, it became a professional one. They shot a film, entitled: *Bald Dog (Kopasz kutya)*, but its record was soon banned. In the meantime, Hobo received a leading role at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Miskolc, where his first production was performed with works of the silenced writer István (Stephen) Eörsi. There was a concert in 1987 with Allen Ginsberg, an American poet. A concert with international artists was performed in Budapest, for Human Rights in 1988. The first Attila József evening was performed at the József Katona Theater, Budapest in 1991. Hobo's American experiences were portrayed in a performance in 1995. He had a contract with the New Theater (*Új Színház*) and staged a François Villon evening, as well as a György (George) Faludy event (2003 and 2004). At the 100th anniversary of Attila József's birth, a staged a new program under the direction of Attila Vidnyánszky. This program reached 147 performances in 7 countries with audiences of 30,000. From 2006, Hobo was a member of the Csokonai Theater (*Csokonai Színház*) in

Debrecen. The Hobo Blues Band made many CD records and albums, including *Esztrád; Hobo Blues of Middle Europe (Középeurópai Hobo Blues); Hunting (Vadászat); Üvöltés I-II (Howling i.ii); Wanderer on the the Road (Vándor az Úton); Book of Vagabonds (Csavargók könyve); Forbidden Fruit (Tiltott gyümölcs); Emigration (Kivándorlás) with Márta Sebestyén; Beside the Campfire (Tábortűz mellett); Pub-opera (Kocsmaopera); Hungary is Faraway (Magyarország messzire van); I Love you Budapest; Bold Dog (Kopaszkutya); American Prayer; Gamepark (Vadaskert); War of the Sexes (Nemek háborúja); Prayers and Mantras (Imák és mantrák); Pearl in the Mud (Gyöngy a sárban); Blues Jim Morrison I-II, and Alien Feathers (Idegen tollak), No-man's Village (Senkifala), and Circus Hungaricus. Hobo also wrote books, such as *Hobo sapiens* (1989) and *Vagabonds' Ten Commandments (Csavargók Tízparancsolata)* (1999), and appeared in feature films as well. The Band was dissolved in 2008, and gave a farewell concert in 2011. Földes is the recipient of a number of distinctions, including the János Déri Prize (1996), the For Budapest Prize (2000), the Life Achievement Prize (2010), and the Kossuth Prize (2011). The Hobo Blues Band is a milestone in the modern music of Hungary. – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Eörsi, István; József, Attila; Faludy, György; Sebestyén, Márta; Vidnyánszky, Attila.***

Földi, Imre (Kecskemét, 8 May, 1938 -) – Weight-lifter, coach. He learned mining, and became a locksmith at the Coal Mines Co. of Tatabánya (1955-1956). He obtained a diploma in coaching from the School of Physical Training, Budapest (1976). Between 1955 and 1978, he was a competitor in the Tatabánya-Miners' Sports Club (*Tatabányai Bányász S. E.*). From 1959 to 1977, he was a member of the National Team. He achieved 20 world records and 50 national records; he participated in five Olympic Games, and was among the medalists; in 1972 was Olympic Champion. In 1965, he was World Champion. In 1977 he withdrew from competition and worked as a coach for the Tatabánya-Miners' Sports Club. For 18 years, he was foremost in the world as a weight-lifter. He was one of the most successful Hungarian representatives of weight-lifting. He received the Hungarian Heritage Prize (1999) and was elected the Sportsman of the Nation in January 2007. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

Földi, Zoltán (Budapest, 3 May 1885 - Budapest, 5 March 1987) – Chemical engineer. His higher studies were at the Budapest Polytechnic, where he acquired a Degree in 1917. Soon he became an assistant professor there. From 1918 to 1945, he worked in leading positions at the Chinoin Pharmaceutical Chemical Industry, and was its General Manager between 1941 and 1945. From 1946 to 1978, he was Manager of the research laboratory at Chinoin. Later, he worked there as a technical-economic counselor. From 1948, he taught at the Polytechnic and wrote the textbook, *Basic Operations in Organic Chemistry (Szerves kémiai alapműveletek)* (1949). His name is connected to pharmaceutical products, such as *Papaverin synthesis* (1930), *Perparin* (1928-1930), *Novourit*, with Béla Issekutz (1930), *Insulin* manufacturing in Hungary (1924-1928), *Ultraseptyl*, *Deseptyl* and *B1-vitamin synthesis* (1937-1938). After World War II, he had an important role in starting *Penicillin* manufacturing in Hungary. With his co-workers, he registered some 80 patents. He was a member of a number of scientific societies abroad and at home, as well as a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1956, 1970). He was a recipient of the Vince Wartha Memorial Medal (1960) and the Kossuth Prize (1952). – B: 0883, 0878, 1406, T: 7103.→**Issekutz, Béla.**

Földvár (now Feldioara, Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania) – A settlement built on the banks of the River Olt. It is one of the most ancient settlements of the Barcaság region. According to some historians, the Avars had built earthworks there, and the name of the settlement was derived from this “earth fortification – *“föld-vár”*”. King András II (Endre, Andrew) (1205-1235), at first gave permission to the Teutonic Knights to build a wooden fortress; then, in 1222, to construct a stone fortress that was named *Castrum Sanctae Mariae*. King Béla IV (1235-1270), in a Charter dated 1240, gave the fortress with a number of villages in the Barcaság to the Cistercian Order. The Tartars ravaged the town and fortress in 1345. In 1427 King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg) held a National Assembly within the walls of the fortress. In 1604, during the Basta reign of terror, the people of the town found refuge in the fortress. They were released for a ransom of 7000 florins. It was here, in 1690, that Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly called upon the country to join him against the Habsburgs, in a freedom fight for Hungary. The church of Földvár was probably built in the early Gothic period, and it still shows a strong Romanesque influence. Notably, there is a round, carved block of stone taken from the earlier church and walled up over the door of the northern aisle. In the middle of the stone block there are 7 six-pointed stars and a crescent moon. The new moon is the ancient heraldic emblem of the Szeklers and, in its semi-circle the seven stars symbolize the original seven fortresses of Transylvania. Later, seven bastions in the coat of arms of Transylvania replaced them. The circular writing on the stone reads: “*Anno Mini Millesimo Quadringen-Tesimo Septuagesimo Primo*” according to Antal (Anthony) Kurz. In the steeple of the church, there is an interesting church bell 110 cm in diameter with the bottom rim of 120 cm. On the bell’s upper rim there are two lines written in small letters in the following verse form: “*Hac cristi tuba pellatur grandinis turma - Turbinis conflictus, strengatur fulminis ictus*”. Although the year is not marked on the bell, one may ascertain from the inscription that it was cast at the end of the 15th century, thus rendering it as old as the church. Földvár’s church was for a long period the Cathedral of Barcaság, but was transferred to Brassó (now Brasov, Romania) in 1379. – B: 1336, 1020, T: 7680.→**András II (Endre, Andrew), King; Béla IV, King; Zsigmond King; Thököly, Count Imre; Basta, Giorgio; Szeklers.**

Földvály, Gábor Zoltán (Gabriel Zoltan) (Budapest, 7 February 1931 -) – Geologist, paleontologist, writer. He completed his secondary education in Hungary and Germany; studied Geology and Biology major at the University of New South Wales (1957-1966 part-time), obtained a B.Sc. and a M.Sc. in 1969 (thesis title: *Stratigraphy and Palaeontology of the Bogan Gate – Trundle district of NSW*). He married Beryl Searle in 1956 and had four children family. He was Curator of the fossil collections of the Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Sydney (1966-1991); since 1991, he has been a research associate at the School of Geosciences there. From 1989 he has also been curating in the fossil collection of the Australian Museum. His published works include (1) papers on invertebrate fossils, e.g. a new species of trilobite *Cheirurus (Crotalocephalus) regius* (1970); *Siluro-Devonian Invertebrates from Central New South Wales*, 2000); *Pseudoplasmopora in the Siluro-Devonian of Eastern Australia* (2006); (2) a book *Geology of the Carpathian Region (A Kárpáti Terület Földtana)* (World Scientific, Singapore, 1988), a comprehensive summary and synthesis; (3) a chapter on geology for the book *Quest for a New Central Europe*, ed. J. Varsányi, Australian Carpathian Federation Inc. Adelaide-Sydney (1976); (4) papers published in the *Geology*

Yearbook of the University of Sydney, e.g. *Generic and specific naming of fossils* (1971); *The Fossil Collection and Curating* (1973); *Man's ancestors in the Pliocene* (1974); *The Banat Mountains* (1976); *Loess in the Light of Recent Advances* (1977); *Geology of the Bihar Mountain Complex in Transylvania* (1978); *The Hungarian Opal* (1980); (5) "Catalogue of palaeontological type specimens in the Department of Geology and Geophysics" in: *Bureau of Mineral Resources, Report 224* (1981); (6) "On nature conservation in Australia" (in Hungarian) in: *Búvár (Naturalist)* (1977); (7) Papers on historical topics, e.g.: "Era of 'adventures' or deterrent campaigns?" in *Magyar Múlt (Hungarian Past)* (1974); "History – A brief survey of its characteristics", *ibidem* (1980); "The Serbian theater of war in World War I" (in Hung.) *ibidem* (1992); (8) papers on cultural themes, e.g.: "Thoughts on Islam" (*Gondolatok az iszlámról*) in: *Hunnia* (1996); "Reflections on the historic development of the race concept in anthropology" in *Magyar Múlt* (1994), and "Settlement of Magyar and related ethnic groups in Transylvania", *ibidem* (1989). He is winner of the second prize in a world wide competition held by the Rákóczi Foundation, Toronto, Canada (1982), entitled "Magyar Consciousness Abroad", published in *Lármafa* (1984). He has been President of the Hungarian Historical Society, Sydney since 1982, also Editor of its journal, *Hungarian Past (Magyar Múlt)*, for vols. xi-xxvi, and Géza Németh's interview held in the National Museum, Budapest, appeared in: *Természet Világa (World of Nature)* (1997). He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Árpád Academy, USA in 1988, the Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary, and presented with the Knightly Order of Vitéz, N.S.W. From 1982 to 1997 he was concert secretary for the Sydney Mozart Society for 10 years. Gábor Földvály is Editor and Chief Contributor of the *Hungarian World Encyclopedia (I, II, III)* – B: 0978, T: 7456.→**Földvály, Miksa.**

Földvály, Károly (Charles) (Gyergyószentmiklós, now Gheorgheni, Erdély, Romania, 26 November 1809 - Cegléd, 14 December 1883) – Colonel of the Hungarian National Defense Forces. He chose a military career but resigned from his rank in 1835. When the National Defense Force was established during the Hungarian War of Independence (1848-1849), he enlisted as a Captain in the famous 3rd battalion. He excelled in the fight against the Rác (Serb irregular) forces at Versec, where he was promoted to Major. He took part in the battles of Tapióbicske, Isaszeg, Nagysalló, Vác and Debrecen. At Tapióbicske, the battle started badly but his action succeeded in turning around the misfortune and, after the victory, he was promoted on the battlefield to Lieutenant-Colonel. During the Battle at Vác, within five minutes, two of his horses were shot from under him, and 75 bullets pierced his uniform, as well as the tricolor he carried, without wounding him. So grew his reputation that "no bullet can harm him". Again he was promoted to Colonel on the battlefield. He capitulated only after the Világos armistice and, at first, was sentenced to death by the Austrians; but the sentence was commuted to 18 years of incarceration. In 1850 he was pardoned; but in 1852 he was suspected of conspiracy in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) and was imprisoned for another two years in Szeben (now Sibiu, Romania). He was released under the condition that he settle in Salzburg, Austria. Instead he went to Italy in 1862, and was commander of the Hungarian Legion until its disbanding. After the Compromise of 1867, (*Kiegyezés*) between Hungary and Austria, he returned to Hungary. – B: 0883, 0942, T: 3233.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Földvály, Miksa (Maximilian) (Siklós, 24 July 1877 - Balatonfenyves, 6 January 1945)

– Forestry engineer, naturalist. He was Gábor Földvály's grandfather. He completed his studies at the Mining and Forestry Academy of Selmechánya (now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia) and received his qualifications there. He started his profession in the Civil Service in 1901, and became a teacher in a special school for forest rangers, forest overseers and forest wardens. In 1925 he was appointed Head of the Forest Directorate of Debrecen. As Secretary of State he headed the Forest Directorate of Kaposvár. In 1938 he became Executive Vice-President of the Nature Conservation Council. He is regarded as one of the pioneers of nature conservation in Hungary. He was the author of numerous articles on the subject, especially in the journal, *Bulletin of Natural Science (Természettudományi Közlöny)*. His publications include *The Natural Memorials of the Bakony Mountains and its Foothills (A Bakonyhegység és a Bakonyalja természeti emlékei)* (1934); *The National Nature Conservation in our Days (A hazai természetvédelem napjainkban)* (1934); *Northern Transdanubian Nature Memorials (Felsődunántúli természeti emlékek)* (1935), and *The White Lake of Szeged as a Protected Bird Sanctuary (A szegedi Fehértó, mint védett madármenedékhely)* (1940) - B: 0883, 1587, T: 7456.→**National Parks; Natural Protection Area; Földvály, Gábor Zoltán.**

Folk Architecture – Folk architecture flourished in rural areas and included permanent and semi-permanent buildings for the use of people or animals. The character of the buildings shows a continuous development from mud houses to the brick buildings fitted with firewalls. Houses built for habitation also reflect the changes in family structures. Researchers primarily classified dwellings according to their cooking and heating facilities; but they also studied the subdivisions within the house, like kitchen, living room, bedroom, cellar etc. The types of doors, windows, gates and fences were also subjects of the studies. There were stables, coach-houses and wells on the properties. As the architecture of the buildings developed, the exterior and interior decorations on the houses became more artistic. Studies of these decorations developed into the fields of folk art and folk-decorating art. New technology and new demands after World War II changed the rural architectural style and almost completely destroyed the traditional buildings in the Hungarian villages. Therefore, the restoration and protection of the remaining examples of traditional folk architecture became an urgent and important task. Some of the rural churches, bell towers and belfries are masterpieces of folk architecture. Old mills, also serving as dwellings, were classified according to their product or the type of energy used for their operation, i.e. wind or water mills. – B: 1134, 1020, T: 7663.

Folk Art – In wider sense the collective name for folk poetry, folk dance, folk costume, folk music and folk decorative art. In a narrower sense it is a collective name for the potter's art, woodcarving, weaving, embroidery, etc. Folk art incorporates a remarkable system of symbols. Much of it is an ancient inheritance and its origins can be traced back to the first awakening of humanity. Often identical and similar symbols expand over the world. Pictorial records are decorative elements of unspoiled folk art; they are suitable for expressing thought, similar to writing. All the peoples of the world made revelations by artistic expressions. The art of the Hungarians reaches back to the time before the settlement era; their folk art was already developed when they arrived in the Carpathian Basin. However, because of the fragility of utility objects decorated by carving or embroidery, are not time-resistant, these relics in archeological findings are not considered significant. Cosmetic powder horns of the 9th century, discovered around

Sopronkőhida and Tatabánya, are among the more significant finds. According to traditional demands and local taste, master potters, carpenters, furriers, blacksmiths, goldsmiths and tailors immortalized motives taken from ancient times and later centuries. Such are the tree of life, birds, flowers, the rosette motives and pottery shapes. Carvers also used ancient symbols, such as the sun, as well as flower motives to decorate doors and wooden grave-posts on tombs. Decorative elements of different origin appear in a harmonious unity in folk art of one or another area. Folk costumes, similarly to folk dances, folk music, and other branches of folk art, were richest in the second half of the 19th century. As differences between villages and cities were fading, folk art became increasingly impoverished. – B: 1078, 1153, T: 7684.→**Hungarian Folk Art; Folk Ensemble, Hungarian State.**

Folk Ballads – Originally, folk ballads were stories based on pagan ritualistic beliefs and heroic sagas. After the Hungarians converted to Christianity, the original pagan content was disguised and later termed as “balladic obscurity”. The folk ballad is a short, compact, lyric narrative poem, the action often unfolding in dialogue form. It tells of socio-psychological problems; but romantic motives also play a significant role. It was preserved by folk tradition and fashioned into a masterpiece by oral tradition. The dramatically tense, gay or sad stories are usually sung. Among European folk ballads the Transylvanian (*Erdély*, now in Romania) Hungarian folk ballads occupy a prominent place. Among the Hungarian Folk Ballads are *László Fehér*, *Sári*, *Mrs Biró*, *Madár Cinöge*, *Bandi Angyal*, while the Szekler ballads include *Mrs. Kelemen Kőmíves*, *Kata Kádár* and *Ilona Budai*. – B: 1150, T: 7617.

Folk Belief – The ancestral belief of Hungarian peasantry. Based on the knowledge of nature, it is closely connected with folk religion. It contains thematically traditional fantasies concerning the universe (the changing of moon, sun, legends of stars, world tree), human life (birth, love, magic, marriage, death), magical practices concerning the soul, the world of the hereafter and activities of every day life, housework, farming. Traditional occasions, important dates, beliefs, special days are still practiced in the form of festivities. These forms of beliefs often preserve some ethnic characteristics as remnants of certain ancient religion. Such are the characters of the Hungarian *Blessed Lady*, *the Shaman* and the *Garabonciás*. The earliest written documents concerning the religious faith of Hungarians are in the decrees of King István I (St Stephen, 997-1038) and King László I (St Ladislav, 1077-1095), the references of chroniclers starting in the 15-16th centuries, sermons, references in religious disputes, actions by the church, laws and anti superstition declarations. – B: 1134, 1020, T: 7682.→**István I, King; László I, King; Garabonciás.**

Folk Carving, Art – Product of the creative work of a peasant: a carver, a carpenter, a joiner, a cooper, all pursuing this form of art either for others or for his own pleasure. The oldest of these relics are found in an area spared from the destruction of the Turkish wars (1526-1686). A few master beams, a pillar holding up the master beam, doors or doorposts preserved the oldest carved relics. The oldest decorative element of these is the rosette, a carved geometrical decoration. The most beautiful examples of doorposts decorated with rosettes are known from Kalotaszeg and Szeklerland (*Székelyföld*, Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania). It was also the Szeklerland that preserved the most impressive relic, the *Szekler Gate* (*Székely kapu*), the entrance gate to a homestead.

The oldest known so far, with its clearly geometrical decorations, was prepared in 1673, to embellish the front of the Franciscan cloister at Mikeház (now Mica, Transylvania, Romania). From the second half of the 18th century, there were more decorated objects, originating in 1797 that preserved the old style woodcarving. Besides the geometrical decorations of the two ancient Sun-wheels, flower ornaments began to appear. The increase in the number of decorated objects and flower ornaments characterizes the continuing existence of folk carvings in the 19th century. Among the peasants, the demand for attractive objects grew, and also for special carvings created by a number of carvers. Often flowers took over those surfaces decorated earlier by the rosette, star, saw-tooth and the wavy line. – B: 1362, 1020, T: 7648.

Folk Costume – Specific style of costumes developed according to different regional needs. Areas of typical Hungarian dress are Galgamente, Lóc, (now in Slovakia), Csángó, Gyimes, Kalotaszeg, Torockó, Moldavia, Székelyföld (in Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania), Hollókő, Hosszúhetény, Kalocsa and surrounding areas; Kozár, Matyóföld, Ormánság, Püspökbogád, Sárköz. National folk costumes were still used after the middle of the 20th century by the Palóc (inhabitants of north-eastern Hungary), in Transylvania, and around Kalocsa. The baggy pants and Szekler stockings were all made from material produced at home until the end of the 19th century. Old Hungarian pieces of clothing are the *suba* (wide sheepskin coat) made of leather; pelisse and the *ködmön* (sheepskin waistcoat), the *szűr* (long, embroidered felt mantle of the Hungarian shepherd) and the *guba* (Hungarian peasants' long, sleeveless frieze cape). The shepherd's *cifraszűr* of the Nagyalföld (Great Plain) was the most elaborately decorated. Mainly factory-produced materials are used to make more recent national costumes; the local taste prevails only in the cut and decoration. Now they are worn only on festive occasions. –B: 1138, 1020, T: 7684. →**Szűr Mantle**.

Folk Decorative Art – A branch of folk art appeared on decorations of cultic and utility objects and on small sculptures. In the initial stages of development, the decorative art appeared on wooden sculptures and on peasant dishes, later, on clothing and carvings. It was extended to religious sculptures, on figurines of magical powers regarding crops, crockery, bark, bone, wood, horn and clay objects, textile, body painting and tattooing. The elements of decoration are quite varied; geometrical patterns and natural phenomena in a simplified rendition were widespread everywhere. Some motives were indigenous to certain areas, peoples, or seasons of the year. – B: 1138, 1020, T: 7684.

Folk Ensemble, Hungarian State (*Magyar Állami Népi Együttes*) – A professional performing folk ensemble, founded in 1951 to promote and interpret Hungarian folk music and dance-folklore. The first (founding) artistic leaders were László (Ladislav) Gulyás (orchestra), Imre (Emeric) Csenki (choir) and Miklós (Nicholas) Rábai (dance group). In the first programs, the string orchestra, accompanied by the dance group, featured the transcriptions of peasant music and recruiting literature, while the mixed chorus performed choral works by Béla Bartók, Zoltán Kodály, Lajos (Louis) Bárdos, and works of the more recent generation of composers. The dance group performed some suites and genre pictures based on folk customs. Most of them were composed by Miklós Rábai; in addition, László (Ladislav) Náfrádi, later Tibor Vadasi and Dezső (Desider) Létai, prepared some dance pieces. In the 1970s, the aspects of the Ensemble were characterized by concert-like programs, the three performing component groups playing

in parity, though these groups often undertook independent, separate appearances as well. From the mid-1980s, the structure of the Ensemble underwent a change. The chorus withdrew from the Ensemble and the accompaniment of the dances was handled by a separate small orchestra, modeled on peasant orchestras. With the direction of the new artistic leader, Sándor Timár, since the 1980s, the Ensemble has powerfully conveyed the results of the latest dance-folklore studies, in the form of chamber-dances or large-scale suites. During its existence, the Ensemble has been making guest appearances in North and South America and in numerous Asian countries, as well as in the European Union. – B: 1445, T: 7456.→**Folk Art; Folk Dance; Rábai, Miklós; Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán; Bárdos, Lajos; Csenki, Imre; Timár, Sándor.**

Folk Fiddling – Aside from Gypsy musicians, there is a strong tradition of purely Hungarian folk fiddling. It is particularly important in the mountainous region of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), famed for its music as well as for its legends. This area has a large Hungarian ethnic minority and they have successfully maintained their culture and way of life due to the region's isolation. Transylvania has a special place in the hearts of Hungarians, since it is a vital link to their past. It was largely a feeling of solidarity with their ethnic cousins across the border that led bands such as *Muzsikás* to start the "Dance House" (*táncház*) movement in the 1970's, recreating in packed venues the old peasant songs, dances and tunes. Until then, folk music in towns had been little more than a tool of control by the state, a hollow token of cultural diversity. – B&T: 1323.→**Gypsy Band; Muzsikás; Dance House Movement.**

Folk Legend – an anecdotal form of poetry, striving for historical correctness, usually linked to historically accurate time periods and figures. Although its subject is imaginary and at times prodigious, the raconteur as well as the audience took it more seriously than folk tales and attributed historical validity to it most of the time. The main types of folk legends are local, historical, epic and ethnographic. Local legends provide an explanation for a geographic location, endowed with extraordinary powers, or for a natural phenomenon. The historical legend preserves the memory of a historical figure or an event. The epic legend is about the history of the clan, the tribal society; however, in most cases it is the story of the founding ancestor blended with real and mythical features. Ethnographic legends usually tell the origins of the world, the heavenly bodies, peoples, animals and plants. Most of our folk legends originated among the Hungarians. According to the latest research, the Hungarian-Hun legend cycle is no exception. – B: 1178, 1153, 1020, T: 7617.

Folk Music – Hungarian folk music is the result of the musical creativity of Hungarians, developed through traditions and over time. In its most ancient form, the repetitive motives are made up of one or two sounds. Its higher form is the pentatonic system without half notes, and the repetition of the melody a fifth interval lower. The archaic Hungarian pentatonic system, as shown by the structure and rhythm of the songs, bears a noticeable similarity to the music of some Turkish cultures. The legend of Bishop St Gellért reports the existence of a Hungarian song at the beginning of the 11th century. From the new ethnographic collections, we find proof that ancient verse styles of ritual songs, wake-songs, religious and historical songs also existed in Hungary, while medieval folk songs disappeared. Chronicles mentioned them along with the disapproval of the activities of bards, minstrels, jesters, lutenists and gleeman. Flower songs

disappeared, as their practitioners were persecuted and threatened with fire by austere preachers of the 16-17th centuries. Only from the 18th century on are Hungarian folk songs found in larger number, recorded in manuscript form in song books. The basic form of Hungarian folk song is the ancient two-beat octet from where the three- and four-beat lines developed. *The Hungarian Courier (A Magyar Hírmondó)*, published in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), encouraged the systematic collection of folk songs. The interest in Hungarian folk songs grew around 1900 because of the research work and collecting, based on the decision of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1833. However, it remained without significant results. In 1896, the phonograph recording of Béla Vikár indicated the beginning of a new period. In 1905, Zoltán Kodály, and in 1906, Béla Bartók started their collecting work. The publishing of their collection of approximately 10,000 tunes was undertaken by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The international importance of the work of folk music researchers, trained by Kodály to create a systematic, monographical, historical and comparative work, was officially noted by the International Folk Music Council at its 1964 meeting in Budapest. The number of folk music instruments indicates a much stronger use than found today. In Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) there are only traces of them, except for the zither, which is still in use. Village people used to play folksong tunes arranged for musical instruments. There are still some undiscovered ancient songs yet to be collected. – B: 1058, 1197, 1134, 1138, 1020, T: 7684. → **Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán; Vikár, Béla; Dance House Movement; Folk Ensemble, Hungarian State.**

Folk Music Instruments – The zithern (*citera*), Jew's harp, bagpipe, recorder, swineherd's pipe and the shepherd's horn were used widely in Hungary for a long period of time. The jughorn or jugpipe (*köcsögduda*) that sounds like the cow's moo, was used by the minstrels and it is still around; but the bagpipe was the instrument of choice for dance music. – B: 1138, 1020, T: 7684. → **"Köcsögduda"; Jugpipe.**

Folk Poetry – a product of folk traditions. It represents the poetic creativity of Hungarians. A one or two-line naturalistic image often introduces the message. The pastorals, as well as the romantic or military songs are characterized by a sentiment-free realism. Hungarian folk ballads represent a high esthetic standard with their beauty of form and richness of content. The historical or local ballads usually have a realistic core. The majority of Hungarian folk poetry expresses the desires and grievances of the people. Like a subterranean stream, folk poetry preserved the Hungarian literary language unscathed. – B: 1138, 1020, T: 7617.

Folk Relics – any building or object significant in the ethnologic, historic, artistic, economic or sociologic development of agricultural or other rural societies. Law protects folk relics as scientific and cultural treasures. Larger groups of buildings are preserved and protected as heritage sites. – B: 1134, 1020, T: 7663.

Folk Song – (1) As used by the people, it is simply a song opposite to a melody. In the West, until the 16th century, and in Hungary until quite recent times, they live on as varied folk songs. Music researchers generally agree that folk customs, accompanied by music, are closely tied to folk music. (2) Church songs, congregational songs. According to initial suggestions, they are rooted in the Ancient and Medieval *Kyrie Eleison*, the repeated reply of the people to the invocation of the litany, on its own or expanded by the vernacular. Its use as a refrain was also customary among the verses of the *Te Deum* and

anthems. – B: 0886, 1031, 1020, T: 7684.→**Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán; Folk Music; Dance House Movement.**

Folk Tale – Folk poetry in prose, often closely related to myth. More than half of the Hungarian folk tales are stories of fairies carrying one into the world of myth. After the conversion to Christianity, the pagan faith was forced to live under the guise of tales. Much of the rich, imaginary world of the ancient faith was preserved in these fairy tales and thus became timeless. Other types of folk tales are amusing, mendacious, animalistic as well as legendary. The folk poetry character connects folk tales by innumerable threads to the formative, contemporary society, its worldviews and primitive religious beliefs. – B: 1153, 1020, T: 7617.

Fonó, Albert (Budapest, 2 July 1881 - Budapest, 22 November 1972) – Mechanical engineer, inventor. He graduated from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1903, and continued his education in foreign universities on scholarships. In 1909 he received a Ph.D. in technical sciences. Between 1909 and 1950, he worked as an independent consultant and design engineer. He designed the power engineering for several Hungarian companies in this capacity. In 1915 he offered a design of an aerial torpedo, working with jet propulsion, to the Austro-Hungarian military. The military leaders could not comprehend the significance of this invention and refused the offer. In 1923 he invented a steam boiler working on new principles; and in 1928 he patented an air-pressure equipment for mines. He was the first to suggest the use of jet propulsion for high-speed flying machines. It was patented in Germany in 1932, long before the practical use of the idea. He had several publications in the fields of power engineering, transportation technology, metallurgy and electro-techniques. He was advisor to the design offices of the Hungarian Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Manufacturing from 1950 until his death. During the last decades of his life, he was working on problems related to the power engineering of industrial parks, metallurgical works and mines. He was a corresponding member of the International Academy of Astronautics; chaired the Hungarian National Committee at the Global Energy Conferences until 1970, and was corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1954). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize (1956). – B: 0883, 1408, 1020, T: 7662, 7677.



Fonyó, István Jr. (Steve) (Montreal, PQ, Canada, 29 June 1965 -) – Sportsman. He is a Canadian of Hungarian origin, who lost a leg to cancer at the age of 12, embarked on a cross-Canada marathon to raise funds for cancer research. In doing so, he followed in the footsteps of Terry Fox but, unlike Fox, who had to abandon his marathon when his cancer returned, Fonyó completed the coast-to-coast marathon. He began his quest on 31 March 1984 at age 18, and completed it on 29 May 1985, covering 7924 km and raising \$13 million Canadian dollars. The early part of his run was overshadowed by the memory of Fox, and some Canadians criticized him as a copycat. Despite this, he persevered and, as he progressed beyond Fox's stopping point he eventually won recognition in his own right for his efforts. This achievement was marred by grief in the same year when his father died of lung cancer. In later years, he suffered from depression and faced legal

difficulties, but eventually recovered. He later studied aircraft maintenance and, as of 2004, was working as head mechanic of a limousine company. There is a “Steve Fonyo Drive” (a road) in Kingston, Ontario, named after him, and also a “Steve Fonyo Beach” in Victoria, British Columbia, where he ended his run. He was awarded the Order of Canada in 1987. However, owing to a slew of criminal convictions – cocaine addiction, fraud, theft and impaired driving – among others – the 44-year-old was stripped of the award on December 10, 2009. – B&T: 1031.

Fonyó, István Róbert (Stephen Robert) (Óbuda, 11 May 1942 - Tihany, 18 March 1997) – Poet. He attended high school in Budapest. In 1967 he moved to Austria, and later he settled in Sweden and in 1990 he returned Hungary. He traveled in many parts of the world, mainly in Asia and the Far East and gathered a valuable collection of artifacts. He returned to Hungary in 1990 and settled in Tihany with the plan to open a museum for his collection. He produced eight volumes of poetry, among them *The Black Bird* (*A fekete madár*) (1984); *We Keep Watch by Night* (*Virrasztunk az éjszakában*) (1986); *I was Left Alone* (*Egyedül maradtam*) (1986), and *The Bell Tolls, poems 1990-1995* (*Kondul a harang, versek, 1990-1995*). He left behind some unpublished manuscripts. – B: 0878, 0932, T: 7103.

Foothills Insurrection – This was a *Kuruc* uprising against Habsburg rule. In September 1695, a former serf, Tamás (Thomas) Esze of Tarpa and the former Kuruc lieutenant, Albert Kis, led the uprising from the mountains of Nagybánya, when the peasants swore allegiance to Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly. In the following year, they continued to organize from County Bereg. On 1 July 1697, led by a judge in Végerdő, György (George) Szalontai, the insurgents surprised and slaughtered the German guards and took the forts of Tokaj and Sárospatak. The War Council of the Imperial Court dispatched three cavalry and one infantry regiments and 5000 cuirassiers to subdue the insurgents, then called the nobility to arms. In the two battles fought at Harangod in early July, the Kuruc were beaten and rewards were posted for capturing their leaders. The Imperial Army, marching against Tokaj, plundered the city of Tarcal. On 17 July, the insurgents abandoned Tokaj to the superior forces and withdrew into the Bereg woods. In 1699, the War Council disbanded certain Hungarian military units and the soldiery of the border fortresses. The disbanded soldiers joined the covert Kuruc forces, increasing their numbers. In mid January 1702, György Szalontai, one of the leaders of the failed uprising, went to Poland to visit the recently freed prisoner of the Bécsujhely (Wiener Neustadt, Austria) prison, Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II and begged him to lead the insurrection. – B: 1230, 1153, 1020, T: 7677. → **Esze, Tamás (1); Kis, Albert; Thököly, Count Imre; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Kuruc; Kuruc Age.**

Forbát, Alfréd (Pécs, 31 March 1897 - Vällingby, Sweden, 23 May 1972) – Architect and painter. He began his studies at the Budapest Polytechnic and continued in Munich, where he received an Engineering Degree in 1920. Between 1920 and 1922, he worked as a project engineer at constructions, for the office of W. Gropius in Weimar, Germany. In 1922, he became an independent architect in Weimar and supplemented his income with placard designing and other graphic advertisements. Later, he worked in Saloniki, Greece, then in Berlin, mainly designing residential developments. Next, he designed residential buildings in Athens, Greece and in Pécs, Hungary (1933-1938). He settled in Sweden in 1938. There he designed residential buildings and was a guest lecturer at the

Stockholm Technical University. He designed improvements for several cities in Sweden. His early paintings reflected the influence of *Bauhaus*, such as the *Abstract Composition* (1921), and his later pictures that of *Neue Sachlichkeit*. Some of his works are in the collection of the Hungarian National Gallery and at the Janus Pannonius Museum, Pécs. – B: 0883, 0934, 1409, T: 7663.

Forbáth, Imre (Emeric) (Fuchs) (Böhönye, 17 November 1898 - Teplice, Czechoslovakia, 16 May 1967) – Poet, journalist, physician. He started his medical studies in Budapest and completed them in Prague. He participated in the cultural life of the Hungarian Soviet (Council) Republic in 1919. After its fall in 1919, he settled in Prague. His first volume of poems appeared in Vienna and his poems were published by the journals *Way (Út)*, *Our Age (Korunk)*, and others. He edited the first Petőfi volume in the Czech language. He was physician of the miners at Ostrava, and contributed to the weekly *Hungarian Day (Magyar Nap)*. In 1939 he escaped from Czechoslovakia to London and joined the Anti-Fascist movement. After 1945 he served for a while in the Czechoslovak Foreign Service. Later, he retired to Teplice and continued his literary work. He was one of the prominent Hungarian literary figures in Czechoslovakia. His works include *Poems (Versek)* (1922); *Lumbermen (Favágók)* (1930); *Complaint and Hope (Panasz és Remény)* (1942); *Waiting for a Miracle (Csodaváró)* (1967), and *Collected Writings, vol. i* (1989). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, 1890, T: 7103.

Forced Labor Service – In the autumn of 1950, the Ministry of Defense, on Soviet advice (rather “recommendation”), did not call up for regular military service those youths of military age, who had been declared unreliable for political reasons. With the consent of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Workers’ Party (Communist), by departmental instruction, ordered the directorate of the military supply service to organize battalions of forced labor and independent companies, and to summon those eligible for military service, but declared politically unreliable by the Class Background Commission. Forced labor service was the fate of the kulaks and other politically unreliable people, declared to be “class enemies” or “alien elements”. A list was compiled in 1953 that included *capitalists, businessmen, high-ranking state officials, army officers, priests, members of the Volksbund, the Arrow Cross Party and Jehovah Witnesses*. Their relatives were all registered as alien elements. The first call-up occurred on 28 July 1951, the last one on 16 November 1954. In the period 1951-1954, 15,300 persons were called for a service of 26 to 29 months’ duration. They were sent to forced labor in military building constructions, quarries; and from January 1954, in coalmines. Their national commander was Pál (Paul) Maléter (then a colonel). The forced labor service was dissolved on 23 October 1956, during the Revolution, later tacitly sanctioned by the government on 18 December 1956. – B: 1363, 1020, T: 7456.→**Maléter, Pál; Deportations.**

Fordson Tractor – Designed by József Galamb for the Ford motor vehicle factory in Detroit. Manufacturing of the device began between 1918 and 1920. Galamb’s design served as a model for tractor manufacturing in the US. – B: 1078, T: 7662.→**Galamb, József.**

Forest Economy in Hungary – By the terms of the Peace Treaty of Versailles-Trianon, on 4 June 1920, Hungary had to renounce 70% of its former land and, with it, lost 84% of its forests. Soon afterwards work began on reforestation and a more effective protection

of existing forests. After 1945, logging intensified and, by 1960, the exploitation of timber was conducted on such a large scale that, against the annual timber growth of 2,850,000 cubic meters, 3-3.5 million cubic meters were harvested annually, a disproportion that could only be overcome with the maturation of new forest plantations. In 1993, forests covered 17% of the country; 45 % is oak. At higher altitudes, and on the northern slopes, beech forests are dominant and, together with hornbeam they amount to 20% of all the forests. Pine forests make up only 6% of the total. In the more recently planted forests, poplars predominate because of their high cellulose-content that is in great demand. – B: 1051, 1020, T: 7456.→**Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Forest Veneration – The veneration of forests was carried on occasionally in select places, not only in prehistoric times among pagan nations, but also in the modern age. Such select places were mostly near waterfalls deep in the forests, around huge trees where, according to pagan beliefs, a god was dwelling. The sound given by waterfalls and trees was regarded as a message from the god; the interpretation was the duty of the priests, as well as carrying out the context of the message. In the days when architecture was still in a primitive stage, the forest was a more dignified place for a god than a primitive edifice built by humans. In Greece, people gathered in sacred forests to honor the goddess Cybele. There were 32 sacred sites in Rome, where the felling of trees was forbidden. The ancestors of the Hungarians occasionally chose sacred forests for the purpose of worship. While settling down in their present land, forests became permanent sites of sacred sacrifice, such as Tarcál, Sátorhalma and Pannonhalma. Every clan had its sacred forest. These forests were documented after the introduction of Christianity as '*foresta sanctorum regnum*'. The kings of the Árpád Dynasty (1000-1301), in order to stop lingering heathen religious practices, took over these places and built churches and convents on sites where sacrifices were held formerly. (Bél-Háromkút, Bakonybél, etc.) The cloisters established in sacred forests became the heirs to the gifts formerly given to the chieftain and the heathen priest and also the special tax offered on certain occasions to the god. – B: 0942, 1020, T: 7682.→**Árpád, House of.**

Forgách, Count Béla (Keszthely, Hungary, ca 1840 - ?) – Composer, inventor. In 1884, he invented a sheet music writing machine coupled with a piano. He published many Hungarian songs and dance music around 1894. These compositions are kept in the Hungarian National Music Library. – B: 1197, 1020, T: 7662.

Forgó, László (Ladislav) (Budapest, 5 May 1907 - Budapest, 24 June 1985) – Mechanical engineer, inventor. His higher studies were at the University in Zürich, Switzerland, where he received a Degree in Mechanical Engineering (1929). He was a developing engineer at the Radiator Works, Budapest (1930-1948). From 1951, he worked in various leading positions at the Thermal-Technical Research Institute (*Hőtechnikai Kutatóintézet*), Budapest. His inventions include the *Invert-Grid*, the *Sterilizer*, and the famous *Heller-Forgó* air condenser-cooler, applied in cooling towers, invented with László Heller in 1958. Among his works is *Erfahrungen mit einer luftgekühlten Kraftwerks-Kondensationsanlage* (*Experience with an air-cooled condensing unit power plant*) with others, (1958). He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1985) and a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1952). – B: 1138, 1153, 1160, T: 7103.→**Heller-Forgó; Heller, László.**

Forgon, Pál (Paul) (Szernye, now Rivne, Carpatho-Ukraine, 7 January 1913 -

Nyíregyháza, 31 May 2004) – Reformed Bishop in Carpatho-Ukraine, writer. He attended high school at Beregszász (now Berehovo, Ukraine) (1923-1931); studied Theology at Losonc (now Lucenec, Slovakia) (1931-1935). He was Assistant Minister in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), a soldier in Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine) (1936-1937); Assistant Minister in Beregszász (now Berehove, Ukraine) (1939-1943), in Tiszakeresztúr (1943-1951). He was Parish Minister in Visk (now Vishkove, Ukraine), where Soviet police arrested him in 1952, and was sentenced to 25 years in educational labor camp because of a false accusation against him of organizing armed resistance. He was released by an amnesty in 1956, and later rehabilitated. While he was Minister in Muzsaly, he simultaneously served the surrounding diaspora (1956-1964). He became Dean of the Reformed Diocese of Bereg in 1972, and Bishop of the Reformed Church of Carpatho-Ukraine (*Kárpátaljai Magyar Református Egyház*) (1978-1994). He retired and moved to Hungary. His memoir is: *I was there where the most Beautiful Flowers are Blooming* (*Ott voltam ahol a legszebb virágok nyílnak*) (1992). His other book is *From Abel to Antipas...* (*Ábeltől Antipásig...*) (1994). He received an Honorary Doctorate from the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest. There is his memorial tablet in Beregszász. – B: 0910, 0878, T: 7103.→**Reformed Church in Carpatho-Ukraine.**

Forrai, Sándor (Alexander) (Munkács, now Mukacheve, Ukraine, 18 March 1913 - Budapest, 25 May 2007) – Historian of the Hungarian runic script (*rovásírás*). At home in his youth, he already became acquainted with Hungarian history, runic writing and patriotism. His family had to escape from Munkács due to the annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine to the newly created Czechoslovakia by the dictated Peace Treaty of Trianon in 1920. After studying at the Lutheran High School in Nyíregyháza, and graduating from the High School in Újpest, he served in the army. In 1935 he was employed as clerk by the Hungarian Royal Police Force. Here he learned shorthand writing and typewriting. From 1974 on, he published articles on ancient Hungarian runic writing. He organized a traveling exhibition of runic writing, consisting of 125 pictures and explanations. It was first exhibited at the Reformed Congregation of Frangepán Street, Budapest in 1935. In his book, *From Christmas to New Year's Eve* (*Küskarácsonról Sülvester estig*) (1985), he offers a review on the history of Hungarian runic writing and its related subjects. In his view, Hungarians were not the receivers but transmitters of runic writing, which was most suitable for recording the Hungarian language. His next book was *The Cradle of Writing and the Hungarian Runic Writing* (*Az írás bölcsője és a magyar rovásírás*) (1988). In 1994, a further book appeared, entitled: *The Ancient Hungarian Runic Writing from Ancient Times to the Present* (*Az ősi magyar rovásírás az ókortól napjainkig*) (1994). In it he summarized the results of his research and his theories. His last book was a textbook, published in 1996, entitled: *Learning Hungarian Runic Writing* (*A magyar rovásírás elsajátítása*). In it, he sided with the view that the Magyar occupation of the Carpathian Basin in 896 did not occur because of a sudden Petcheneg attack, but actually it must have been a resettlement, since the Magyar presence there was much earlier, and it is proved by documentary findings and runic fragments found in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He also wrote the *Ten Commandments of Hungarian National Consciousness* (*A Magyar Nemzettudat Tízparancsolata*). His writing and his teaching, his lifetime work gave an impetus to research and study of the ancient Hungarian writing system. – B: 1818, T: 7103.→**Hungarian Runic Script; Runic Writing Research; Forrai, Sándor; Sebestyén, Gyula (2); Linear Writing; New Trends in the Research**

of Hungarian Ancient History.

Forró Barnóthy, Madeleine (Zsámbok, 1904 - Chicago, Illinois, USA, 1993) – Astrophysicist. Her higher studies were in Budapest and Göttingen, Germany. In 1928, she obtained her Ph.D. in Physics, the first woman in Hungary to achieve it. From 1928 to 1948, she was a physics professor at Budapest University. In 1948 she settled in the USA with Jenő (Eugene) Barnóthy, her husband and fellow scientist. First, she taught Physics at the Barat College in Lake Forest, Illinois. In 1955, both Barnóthys were asked to lead a Company, manufacturing radiological research instruments. From 1953 to 1959, she taught Physics at the University of Illinois. Barnóthy specialized in cosmic radiation, astro and nuclear physics and biomagnetism. She was the author of over 150 scientific papers, and editor of the two-volume book *Biological Effects of Magnetic Fields* (1964). Already in 1964, she predicted that the magnetic field would in due course develop into a powerful new analytic and therapeutic tool of medicine. Her last scientific article *What is Time?*, about astronomy, co-written with her husband, was published in 1991. She was a member of numerous American and international scientific associations. She was a pioneer in the research of the cosmic radiation phenomena, a prerequisite for conquering the universe, bio-magnetism and magnetic therapy. – B&T: 1081.

Forró, Sándor (Alexander) (Budapest, 23 August 1932 -) – Bishop of the Reformed Church in the USA. He attended high school in Budapest; studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest, (1950-1955), and was Assistant Minister in Salgótarján for one year. After the Revolution of 1956, he left for Vienna, where he read Theology at the Lutheran Theological Academy for one year, then emigrated to the USA in 1959, and served the Hungarian Reformed Congregation in Nanville, NJ, as an assistant minister. Upon receiving a one-year scholarship, he studied Theology at Andover Newton Congregationalist Seminary. Since 1960, he has been the Minister of three Hungarian congregations: Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Roseton. He became Dean of the New York Diocese, and was Bishop of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America from 1994; he resigned in 2002. – B: 0915, T: 7103.→**Reformed Churches in America.**

Fortress Churches – From ancient times, suitable church buildings were fortified to



protect people in the event of war. The churches either stood in the center of the village or were built on hills, which made them easy to reach and protect. After the Mongol-Tartar invasion of Hungary (1241-1242), churches were reinforced almost everywhere. Later, massive towers were built with a sentry road and a precinct wall with a moat, an entrance tower and protected battlements with access paths. The first fortified churches were actually constructed in the pattern of medieval strongholds. In the age of the Anjou

kings, church fortresses were built with entrenched storages, flying buttresses between abutments; and they usually had catapults and battlements. The separately built bell tower was included in the precinct wall. The *Siebenbürger* (Saxon-German) towns in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), e.g. Nagyszeben (now Sibiu), Segesvár (now

Sighisoara). Medgyes (now Medias), and Brasso (now Brasov) constructed large churches. After the Turkish invasion in 1491, construction of stronghold buildings, especially fortress churches, started in earnest. The walls were raised, often a second or third precinct was built and the gate was reinforced. Within the fortress there were storehouses divided into numerous compartments. There are many fortress churches on the territory of historic Hungary, e.g. Asszonyfalva, Csíkmenaság, Magyarvalkó, Marosvásárhely, Nagyajta, Vörösberény etc. Most of the fortress churches are on the UNESCO world heritage list. – B: 1358, T: 7103.→**Mongol-Tartar invasion.**

Four Religions, Land of – This is a Decree of the Diet of Torda (in *Erdély*, Transylvania, now Romania). On 9 June 1557, it declared that: *“Every one might hold the faith of his choice, together with the new rites or the former ones, without offence to any . . . and that the adherents of the new religion should do nothing to injure those of the old”*. This was the world’s first declaration of religious freedom. The Diet of Torda on 13 January 1568, renewed the decree of toleration, passed in 1557, declaring that *“in every place the preachers shall preach and explain the Gospel, each according to his understanding of it and, if the congregation likes it, it is well; if not, no one shall compel them, but they shall keep the preachers whose doctrine they approve. Therefore, none of the superintendents or others shall annoy or abuse the preachers on account of their religion according to the previous constitutions, or allow any to be imprisoned or be punished by removal from his post on account of this teaching, for faith is the gift of God; this comes from hearing the word of God”*. In Transylvania, religious freedom prevailed and Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed and Unitarian Churches lived in peace, while religious wars ravaged Europe in the 16-17th centuries. – B: 0954, 1364, T: 7103.→**Transylvania.**

Fox, William (Vilmos Friedmann) (Tolcsva, 1 January, 1879 - New York, NY, USA, 8 May 1952) – Film industrialist. He was an infant when his parents emigrated to the USA. He started work as a laundry-help, then tried the garment industry. He bought a nickelodeon and developed it into a chain of movie theaters. He then moved on to dominate the movie industry of the 1920s. He began a production company, and owned various movie theaters abroad as well. By 1915, Fox had a monopoly over silent film production; it was the beginning of his empire. He made the films and they were viewed in Fox-owned theaters. He was a visionary, seeing a place for sound in the movies when other producers and production companies did not. From 1925 to 1928, the Fox Film Corporation pioneered technology for recording and playing back sound on film. He installed sound equipment in over a thousand theaters. He invented and introduced the concept of the “movie star”. His domination of the movie industry attracted jealousy and a desire to make Fox and Fox Pictures tumble. Fox Pictures suffered an anti-trust litigation; and when the bankrupt William Fox tried bribing a judge, he was sentenced to six months in jail and lived an uneventful life thereafter. He continued to help Hungarian filmmakers in the U.S.A. – B: 1037, T: 7103.

Fraknó Castle (formerly Western Hungary, now Forchtenstein, Austria) – In its core, it dates back to the 14th century. Its original name was *Castrum Faruhno* in 1346. The Counts of Nagymarton (Mattersburg), for the protection of the country’s western border, built a new castle. It changed ownership several times. In 1440, it was in Habsburg hands; but in 1466, it became the possession of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus) (1458-1490). Finally, the Princely House of Esterházy owned it. It played a role as an

unconquerable bulwark for the Habsburg Empire against the Turks. Miklós (Nicholas) and Pál (Paul) Esterházy remodeled it into a two-storey castle palace (1635-1660). The castle chapel was consecrated in 1642. As a family treasury for the Hungarian magnate line, the fortress contains not only the royal archives, but also the armory of the Esterházy troops, with valuable spoils from the Turkish Wars, historic hunting implements and trophies, as well as the picture gallery with monumental battle paintings and ancestral portraits. Europe's largest collection of standard flags is stored here. The castle is rich in Hungarian memorabilia. The Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty ceded Castle Frakno, together with Burgenland to Austria in 1920. – B: 1031, 1365, T: 7103.→**Mátyás I, King; Esterházy Family; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Fraknói, Vilmos (Frank until 1847) (Ürmény, 27 February 1843 - Budapest, 20 November 1924) – Historian, titular bishop. After studying Theology and Philosophy at Pest, he taught from 1864 at the highschool of Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia). From 1865, he taught at the Catholic Seminary, Esztergom, where he was ordained. From 1870, he lived in Pest. He was Canon at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania, 1878); titular Bishop of Arbei (1892), and established a Hungarian History Institute for Hungarian research in Roman sources (1892), as well as a Hungarian Arts House in Rome. He supervised museums and libraries. His works, in connection with the search for Hungarian 'incunabula', the earliest specimens of printed documents, are of lasting value. His works include *A Sketch of the Cultural State of the Hungarian Nation in the Times of the first Reigning Princes...* (*A magyar nemzet műveltségi állásának vázlata az első fejedelmek korában...*) (1861); *King Lajos II (Louis) and his Court (II Lajos király és udvara)* (1878), and *Life of King Mátyás Hunyadi (Matthias Corvinus) (Hunyadi Mátyás király élete)* (1890). He was a member, later Director of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1870, 1873). In the Lateran Basilica, he sponsored a white marble relief that shows the bestowing of the Hungarian crown on King István I (St. Stephen). In Hungary, prizes bear his name. – B: 1150, 0883, T: 7675, 7103.→**Lajos II, King; Mátyás I, King (Mathias Corvinus); István I, King (St. Stephen).**

France, Hungarians in – In the Middle Ages, many Hungarian students went to France for higher studies at the Sorbonne (University of Paris), and other universities. Hungarian political emigration to France began after the defeat of the Freedom Fight of Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II in 1711, when mainly Hungarian Hussars migrated to France and were instrumental in organizing the French Hussars. Hungarian emigration to France continued after subsequent defeats of Hungarian fights for freedom in 1848-1849, 1956, and particularly after World War I and World War II, as well as during the Communist regimes in Hungary, up to and even after the political changes of 1990-1991. The various waves of Hungarian emigrants bore their leftist or rightist stands, still causing disunity among them. A Hungarian newspaper estimated the number of Hungarians in France in 1961 at 47,244. In 1969, the Hungarian Statistical Bureau's assessment put their number at 50,000. Gyula (Julius) Borbándi, writer and expert on Hungarian diaspora, considered the assessment accurate. French cities with a larger Hungarian population are Paris, Lyon, Strasbourg, Metz, Lille, Montpellier, Sens, Turcoing and Grenoble. Church institutions play an important role in holding the Hungarian communities together. The Hungarian Roman Catholics have Hungarian Catholic Missions in Paris, Lyon, Strasbourg, Metz and Lille. The Hungarian Protestants in France have two congregations, one in Paris and another in Sens. Hungarian organizations include the *Hungarian*

Institute of Paris (Párizsi Magyar Intézet); the Hungarian Veterans' Association (Magyar Harcosok Bajtársi Szövetsége-MHBK); the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Organization (Magyar Szabadságharcos Szövetség); the Friendly Circle of Hungarian Language and Culture in France (A Magyar Nyelv és Kultúra Franciaországi Baráti Köre); the Hungarian League of Human Rights (Emberi Jogok Magyar Ligája); the Hungarian Mutual Benefit Society in Paris (A Párizsi Kölcsönösen Segélyező Magyar Egylet); the Democrat Club (Demokrata Club); the Corvin Club; the Hungarian Women's Club; The National Council of Hungarian Organizations in France (A Franciaországi Magyar Szövetségek Országos Tanácsa). There are Hungarian-French Cultural organizations in Lotharingia (Lorraine), and the *Order of Knights of Malta*, as well as the *Order of Vitéz (Vitézi Rend)*, are also present in France. As for the Hungarian Press: until the early 1990s, there were newspapers and periodicals, such as the *Literary News (Irodalmi Újság)* and the *Hungarian Workshop (Magyar Műhely)*. Today, only the *Kuti Outlook (Kuti Kilátó)* appears regularly. Significant are the works of Hungarian writers, artists, researchers and economic experts in France. – B: 1069, 1364, T: 3240.→**Hussars; Hussars, Corps of; Borbándi, Gyula.**

Francé, Rezső (Ralph/Raul) (Vienna, Austria, 20 May 1874 - Budapest, 3 October 1943) – Biologist, botanist. He studied at the Budapest Polytechnic. He was already researching the field of algology and microbiology in 1892. His first paper on this subject was published when he was only 19 years old. The Magyaróvár Academy of Agriculture employed him as an assistant professor, where he also researched plant diseases. He lived abroad from 1902, but always considered himself Hungarian and retained his Hungarian citizenship. In 1906, he organized his own biology research laboratory in Munich, where he worked on general biological problems, studying plankton and soil life forms. He coined the term “edaphon” (*edafon*). His books popularized his name worldwide. He authored many books including his eight-volume work, the *Life of the Plants (Leben der Pflanzen)*, the botanical equivalent of Brehm's. He wrote, among others, *Organism of Craspedomonadines (A Craspedomonadinák szervezete)* (1897); *Das Edaphon* (1922); *Comparative Biology (Összehasonlító biológia)* (1926); *Life of Plants (A növények élete)* (1924, 1945), and *The Secret of Life (Az élet titka)* (1942). Many of his books also appeared in Hungarian. – B: 0883, T: 7675, 7103.

Francesco Di, Amedeo→**Di Francesco.**

Francis, Saint, Legend – After the *Funeral Oration and Prayer (Halotti beszéd és könyörgés, ca. 1192-1195)* and the 14th century “Fragment of Königsberg and its Ribbons” (*Königsbergi töredék és szalagjai*), the St. Francis Legend (*Szent Ferenc Legendája*) is the oldest, continuous Hungarian language relic dating from the middle of the 14th century. Dr Ehrenfeld of Vienna found it during his college years in Nyitra, (now Nitra, Slovakia) hence it is known today as the *Ehrenfeld-Codex*. It is about St Francis and his companions, as the legend says “*certain writings of blessed Saint Francis and his companions' miraculous deeds*” (*Némi írások Bódog Ferencről és társairól; ő nekik csodálatos mívelkedetekről*). The language of this legend, being older than expected, indicates that it is a copy of a much older manuscript but it has lots of traces of the original version. – B: 0942, T: 3240.→**Funeral Oration and Prayer.**

Franciscan Order (Hungarian: *Ferencesek*; Latin: *Ordo Fratrum Minorum* – *OFM*, or Order of Lesser Brothers; Minorites or Grey Friars) – founded by St Francis of Assisi in

1209. The Order comprises three separate branches: the *Friars Minor*, the *Friars Minor Conventuals* and the *Friars Minor Capuchins*, generally referred to as the First, Second and Third Orders of St Francis.

The First Order's existence, the *Ordo Fratrum Minorum* – *OFM*, dates from 1209, when St. Francis obtained from Pope Innocent III an unwritten approbation of the simple rules of guidance for his companions. This was rewritten by the Saint and confirmed by Pope Honorius III in 1223. This Rule of Saint Francis is professed throughout the whole First Order of St. Francis.

The Second Order's foundation, the *Friars Minor Conventuals (OTF Conv)*, or *Poor Ladies* was probably laid down in 1212 when, at the request of St. Clare, St. Francis drew up a formal rule for her and several pious maidens. After several revisions, Pope Innocent IV approved the Rules in 1253.

The Third Order's date of origin, the *Friars Minor Conventuals (OFM Conv)*, or *Tertiaries*, or *Capuchins*, was 1221. This order was devised by St. Francis as a sort of middle state, between the cloisters and the world, for those who, wishing to follow in the Saint's footsteps, were debarred by marriage or other ties from entering either the First or Second Order.

They developed into these three distinct branches by process of addition, not by process of division. The members of the Franciscan Order follow the simple way of life of the early Franciscans, noted for their missionary work, wearing a pointed hood (French *capuche*). They are well known for their preaching and for their ministrations among the poor.

In Hungary, they appeared very early. In 1232, they already had a separate province and they proved successful in converting the Tartars. Great Franciscans in Hungarian history include St John Capistrano, Pelbárt Temesvári, Osvát Laskai and Pál Tomori. They played an important role in the codex literature; the oldest Codex in Hungary is a Franciscan work: the *Jókai Codex*, containing the legend of St. Francis of Assisi. Before World War II, there were two provinces in Hungary: the *Marianus* province, with 16 monasteries and 276 members; and the *Capistrano* province with 21 monasteries and 250 members, engaged in pastoral work, teaching and missionary activity. In Esztergom, they run a high school connected with a boarding school. There are famous Franciscan places of pilgrimage at Andocs (22 km south of Balatonföldvár), Csíksomlyó (in Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania) and Máriagyűd (northwest of Siklós at the southern foot of the Villány Range). The Tertiaries were strong in Hungary. They were active everywhere around Franciscan parishes. In 1942, there were 245 groups, with 26,000 members. In 1949, their members were 25, 000. In 1950, the Communist state dissolved the Franciscan Order. It was reorganized on 3 February 1989.

There is a *Franciscan Missionary Sisters Congregation* (Hungarian: *Ferences Mária Misszinárius Nővérek Társasága*, Latin: *Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie, Institutum Franciscalium Missionarium a Maria, FMM*) – founded by Chappotin de Neuville in 1877, under the name *Missionnaires de Marie*. The Minorites accepted them into the Franciscan family. They received papal endorsement in 1890. Since then, they have served many countries around the world, accomodating to the local need. Their work started in Hungary in 1899. Their center is on Hermina Street, Budapest. Their work includes visiting, helping and educating the poor, needy and destitute. During World War II, they sheltered and rescued Jews. In 1961, there were 167 Hungarian nuns serving in

62 countries, including Hungary. In 1987, they were reorganized; in 1995, there were 23 nuns. – B: 0945, 1031, 1068, 1173, 1871, T: 7456.→**Kapisztrán, Saint János; Temesvári, Pelbárt; Tomori, Pál; Religious Orders, Roman Catholic; Catholic Church in Hungary**

Franciscan Order Bible – The oldest known Hungarian Bible translation. Its fragments were found in the Codex of Vienna, the Codex of Munich, and in the Apor-Codex. Franciscan monks translated it between 1416 and 1441. – B: 1078, T: 3240.→**Czeplédy, Sándor; Félegyházi, Tamás; Heltay, Gáspár; Jordánszky Codex; Károli Bible; Károly, Gáspár; Komjáthy, Benedek; Komáromi Csipkés, György; Masznyik, Endre; Ravasz, László; Sylvester, János.**

Franciscan Psalter of the Havasalföld (Wallachia, part of Romania) – According to a notation in the text referring to the year 1364, the Psalter (Book of Psalms) was already in use by the middle of the 14th century. However, it is highly probable that the work dates from the middle of the 13th century. It is a valuable Hungarian language relic. Baron Balázs (Blaise) Orbán discovered the Psalter in his parish church in Csikkarcfalva. He reported its existence in his book: *Description of the Szeklerland (Székelyföld leírása)*. The psalms were written on parchment-paper and the pages were later numbered. The first verse of the psalms starts with a tune on four lines in Gregorian chant notation, followed by verses. The letters of the text are Gothic minuscules in two sizes with the first letters frequently illuminated. It is the work of a Hungarian. This is supported by the fact that four Hungarian saints: St István (St Stephen), St László (St Ladislav), St Erzsébet (St. Elizabeth) and St Imre (St. Emeric) are mentioned in its calendar fragments. The Psalm Book is in the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. – B: 1134, 1020, T: 3240, 7103.→**Franciscan Order; István I, King (St. Stephen); László I, King; Erzsébet, Saint, of Hungary; Imre, Saint Prince; Orbán, Baron Balázs.**

Frangepán Family – an aristocratic family of Croatian origin. The first known Frangepán lived at the turn of the 12-13th centuries. The family took part in Croatia's, and simultaneously in Hungary's, historical events. Several of them were Croatian, Slavonian and Dalmatian *báns* (viceroys). They were also landowners in Croatia and Southern Hungary. Many of them fought against the Turks in the 16-17th centuries. During these battles, Kristóf (Christoph) and Ferenc (Francis) Frangepán particularly distinguished themselves. The wife of Count Miklós (Nicholas) Zrinyi, the famous poet and general also had family ties with the Frangepán family. – B: 1138, T: 7685.→**Zrinyi, Count Miklós; Frangepán, Count Kristóf.**

Frangepán, Count Kristóf (Christoph) (after 1470 - Varasd, 22 September 1527) – Talented military leader and hero of his time. In the war against the Republic of Venice, he provided invaluable services to Emperor Maximilian. He captured Fort Marano by cunning, and Monte Falkone by force of arms. On 5 June 1514, he was captured by the Venetians but, in 1518, managed to escape. In 1525, he broke the Turkish siege at fort Jajca by his commendable bravery and was appointed *bán* of Croatia. Before the Mohács disaster in 1526, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but arrived late for the battle. After the partition of Hungary, he became an unwavering follower of János (John) Szapolyai, right until his death at the siege of Varasd. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 3233.→**János I (John), King.**

Frank, Tibor (Miskolc, 1955 -) – Economist; studied Mathematics, Physics, Philosophy

and Music and received his Degree and Ph.D. from the University of Economics of Budapest. After spending a year in West Germany, he moved to Canada in 1986. He worked as Managing Director of a huge real estate company and became Vice-President of the Stamm Economic Research Institute in Toronto. He was the founder of the Office of International Programs of the Urbanistic Institute, and he is its International Program Director. He is a member of the Monetary Decentralization Committee of the World Bank. He is a recipient of the Gold Medal of the President of the Republic of Hungary (1999). – B: 0917, T: 7103.

Franz Joseph Land, Russia – An archipelago of some 85 uninhabited islands in the Barents Sea. An Austro-Hungarian Expedition, led by Karl Weyprecht, discovered it on 30 August 1873. In the course of the exploration, the following Hungarian names were given to geographic features: Cape Budapest, Deák Island, Cape Fiume, Simonyi Glacier and Zichy Land. Since the Monarchy did not persist in laying claim to the archipelago, Russia took possession of it in 1914; after 1928, it became the sovereign territory of the Soviet Union and its name changed to Lomonosov Land. Since 1992, it has belonged to Russia again. A number of polar expeditions used the archipelago as a base station. – B: 1078, 1153, T: 7456.→**Austrian-Hungarian North Pole Expedition**.

Franyó, Zoltán (pen-name Géza Lajta) (Kismargita, Hungary, now Margitica, Serbia, 30 July 1887 - Temesvár, now Timișoara, Romania, 29 December 1978) – Hungarian poet, writer, translator of literary works in Transylvania, Romania. He finished his higher studies at Arad (now Arad in Romania) and Temesvár (Timișoara, now in Romania), and at the Cadet School, Sopron; and finally at the Royal Hungarian Ludovika Military Academy, Budapest, where he graduated as a Lieutenant in 1907. In 1910, he left the army for the editorship of the newspaper *Independence (Függetlenség)* at Arad. His articles appeared, among others, in the literary review *West (Nyugat)*, the newspapers *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló)* and *Peoples' Voice (Népszava)*. He was a military reporter during World War I. His reports were published in the book *On the Battles in the Carpathians (A Kárpáti harcokról)* (1915). At the end of the war the Military Archives of Vienna employed him. In 1919 he became co-worker of the philosopher, György (George) Lukács. Then he emigrated to Austria and studied Eastern languages at the University in Vienna. His articles appeared in Vienna's Hungarian papers and his translations of Ady's poems into German were also published. He returned to Arad in 1923, and worked as an editor for the periodicals *Genius* and *New Genius (Genius, Új Genius)*, thereafter, he worked at the *5 O'clock Paper (5 Órai Újság)*. He translated quite a few literary works into Hungarian, including *Old Arabic Poets (Régi arab költők)* (1924); *Puskin's Selected Poems (Puskin válogatott versei)* (1949); *African Alarm (Afrikai riadó)* poems (1962); *Atlantic Wind (Atlanti szél)*, Western European poets (1978); *Chinesische Gedichte* (1940), and *Ady: Blut und Gold (Blood and Gold – Vér és Arany)* (1961). He was recipient of the Herder Prize (1969), the Order of Labor (1970) and the Order of the Banner with Laurels of the People's Republic of Hungary (1977). A Foundation and a Literary Circle bear his name at Temesvár (now Timisoara, Romania). – B: 0883, 0878, 1160, T: 7103.→**Lukács, György**.

Fráter, György→**Martrinuzzi, György**.

Fráter, Lóránd (Roland) (Érsemjén, now Simian, Romania, 1872 - Budapest, 13 March 1930) – Songwriter. After finishing the Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy, he

was made a Hussar second lieutenant. Already as an officer, he started his literary and music studies. In 1906 he retired from the military with the rank of captain. As a talented violin player and singer, he gave concerts all around the country; he performed his own songs, and transcripts of other songs with great success. He even wrote the lyrics for most of his songs. As a popular songwriter, he was called “Captain of Songs”. He published a 30-volume collection of his songs popular mainly among the middle classes. In 1910 he was elected to Parliament as a representative of an independent platform. Some of his better-known songs are: *Autumn Rose (Őszi rózsza)*; *One Hundred Candles (Száz szál gyertya)*; *The City is full of Acacia Flowers (Tele van a város akácfa virággal)*. They are still popular in Hungary. There is Fráter Lóránd Society, a Street in Budapest bears his name, and his statue is at Érsemlyén. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7684.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy.**



Free Christian Congregation – Formed in Debrecen in 1924 as a Bible study group. The two characteristic features of their doctrine is predestination and that salvation is offered to every person. This Protestant community's strong charismatic influence attracted many young people in the 1970s. They believe that rebirth is only possible through the Baptism by the Holy Spirit. They also believe in the imminent return of Jesus Christ, and in the realm of a thousand years of peace. The believers publicly give witness in front of the congregation and tell what kind of gifts they have received, such as healing, prophesying, or words of wisdom. Communion is given only to members. They do important charity work by helping those with limited physical ability. They have launched a mission among Gypsies. Their membership is about 2500. – B: 1042, T: 7390.

Freedom Day in Hungary – Toward the end of World War II, the Soviet Red Army “liberated”, that is, conquered Hungary. The hopeless defense of the country against the invading Soviet Army lasted from 23 September 1944 to 4 April 1945. The 4th of April became an official *Liberation Festival Day (Felszabadulási ünnepnap)*, observed yearly while the county was under Communist dictatorship. After the Paris Peace Treaty of 10 February 1947, the Soviet Army did not leave Hungary but remained there “temporarily” and managed to keep Hungary under occupation for 46 years. In their threatening presence, the Communist system was forced upon the Hungarian people. They also suppressed the Revolution and Freedom Fight in 1956. In the midst of the disintegration of the Soviet Bloc, finally an agreement was reached to end the Soviet occupation of Hungary, on 30 June 1991. For this historical occasion an ecumenical *Te Deum* and an impressive celebration were held at Gödöllő, accompanied by ringing of all the church bells. The celebrants were László (Ladislav) Tőkés, Reformed Bishop of Királyhágómellék, Partium now in Romania, and Gábor (Gabriel) Roszik, Lutheran Pastor. – B&T: 7103.→**Paris Peace Treaty; Liberation Day in Hungary; Tessedik, Sámuel, Tessedik Sámuel Foundation; Partium; Tőkés, László.**

Freedom Fight of Bocskay, Prince István (Uprising and Freedom Fight) 1604-1606 – *Background.* At the time, the large territory of Hungary occupying the entire Carpathian Basin was torn into three pieces: in the West and the North (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia), Habsburg kings ruled. The Turks occupied the large central part from 1526, while Hungarian princes ruled Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) in the East. On 10

September 1600, Count Giorgio Basta, General of the Austrian Imperial Army and Captain-General of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), entered Transylvania with a force of 6,000 men. The Transylvanians issued orders for his capture but released him three days later. At Boroszló, the troops, led by Zsigmond (Sigismund) Báthori, suffered defeat at the hands of the army, led jointly by Basta and Voivode Mihal; but, two weeks later, Basta gave orders to kill voivode Mihal. In Erdély, as Transylvania was then known, Austrian Emperor Rudolf I (1576-1608) gathered the Imperial troops and named Basta their Commander-in-Chief. In the fall of 1602, Basta set an enormous ransom on the cities of Transylvania. To put an end to the uncontrollable devastation the troops were causing in the countryside, the Parliament of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania) agreed to pay Basta the money and provide food as well. In December 1602, István (Stephen) Bocskay returned home from his captivity in Prague and retired to his estate in Bihar. As the result of a bad crop and the Imperial Army's looting, hunger and bubonic plague ravaged Transylvania. In the cities, they made bread from acorns and, in place of the confiscated or perished domestic animals, people harnessed themselves to carts and plows. The Imperial treasury owed an average of 50 months pay to the Military. In the spring of 1603, Mózes (Moses) Székely received a Sultan's *athnâme* for the principality of Transylvania. He broke into Erdély and forced Basta's troops northward. Voivode Radul from Wallachia (*Havasalföld*) sent help to Basta and then, with the Szeklers to assist him, he destroyed Mózes Székely's army at Brassó (now Brasov, Romania), an army made up mostly of noblemen. At the sitting of the Transylvanian Parliament in Déva (now Deva, Romania) on 5 September 1603, Basta announced that if the nobility wished to redeem their properties, a quarter of the value must be paid in cash. The properties of those who had died or who did not appear at the meeting would be confiscated for treason. The cities that took part in the uprising were denounced for treason and only the Roman Catholic Church was allowed to function. Huge reparation payments were imposed on the Transylvanians and their right to self-government was repealed. During that month, the Imperial commissioners of Transylvania ordered the execution of a long list of nobles and ordinary citizens alike. On 14 September 1603, General Basta suggested that the Habsburg King and Emperor Rudolf I should Germanize Transylvania with a large-scale settlement of Germans with special privileges. Basta left Transylvania on 7 April 1604. Bocskay received a letter from Count Belgiojoso, Captain-General of Kassa, on 28 September 1604, ordering him to report to the camp at Rakamaz. As Bocskay did not appear, Belgiojoso set out against him with his army on 14 October 1604. On 15 October 1604, Bocskay attacked the troops of Colonel Prezzen, Belgiojoso's second in command, as they were marching between Álmosd and Diószeg. The *Hajdú* contingent (*ragamufins*), which the Emperor previously paid to fight in his army, changed sides and Bocskay's victory was upsetting. Bocskay then entered Debrecen and, turning north, he enlisted the troops from the forts of Szendrő and Krasznahorka, and then he entered Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). His army continued to grow; their number swelled with the *Hajdú* troops and escaped serfs. People from the mining towns also joined his cause. Although General Basta gained small victories in the upper regions of Hungary, the uprising regained some territories from the imperialists. The Transylvanians sided with Bocskay. The parliament assembled in Marosszerda on 21 December 1605, and elected him their ruler. Basta's counter-attack began from the Danube, but collapsed. At the beginning of the following March the insurgent Hungarian

Council faced the people of Europe with a proclamation. In it, they portrayed the illegal and tyrannical rule of King and Emperor Rudolf I as forcing them into the armed uprising. At the National Assembly held by the Insurgent Council in Szerencs on 20 April 1605, Bocskay was elected Hungary's Reigning Prince. At the beginning of May, Bocskay's troops crossed into Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*) at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), and, by the end of the month, they had conquered the territory as far southwest as Muraköz. In May, Bocskay's Hajdús made incursions into southern Austria, Moravia and Silesia. Emperor Rudolf I, getting no help from Europe, was forced into a peace treaty. On 12 December, the Reigning Prince of Hungary ennobled some of his 9,254 heroic *Hajdús* and settled them in the southern part of County Szabolcs. On 23 June 1606, a Treaty was signed in Vienna between Prince István Bocskay, and Archduke Matthias. The Treaty granted all constitutional and religious rights and privileges to the Hungarians in both Transylvania and Royal Hungary, including Calvinists and Lutherans. The accord also recognized Bocskay as the Prince of Transylvania and guaranteed the right of Transylvanians to elect their own independent princes in the future. The Treaty became a fundamental document regarding Hungarian political liberty and would be referenced in the future conflicts of the seventeenth century. – B: 0883, 1230, 1031, T: 7668, 7103.→**Bocskay, Prince István; Basta, Giorgio; Basta Cart; Báthory, Prince Zsigmond; Hajdús.**

Freedom Fight of Thököly, Count Imre (Insurrection and Freedom Fight) 1672-1699. – *Background:* Problems started in Hungary, already torn into three sections, with the new Turkish offensive in 1663. Consequently, new Hungarian territories and castles fell under Turkish rule. Count Miklós (Nicholas) Zrinyi, in a lightning campaign, retook the lost territories together with some of the Turkish castles along the River Dráva. At Szentgotthárd, the Turkish army was defeated. However, the Peace Treaty of Vasvár of 1664 caused deep resentment in Hungary, for it left the liberated territories and castles in Turkish hands. The dissatisfied Hungarian nobles conspired against the Habsburg rule in Hungary. The so-called Wesselényi Conspiracy was uncovered and its participants executed. Thököly's father had been a member of the Wesselényi Conspiracy (1666-1670) and died while defending his castle against the Austrian Imperial forces. As a result, Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly had been forced to flee to Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Emperor Lipót I (Leopold I, 1654-1705) used the Wesselényi Conspiracy as a pretext to colonize and Germanize Hungary and make it a fully Catholic country by eliminating Protestantism. The persecution of Protestant pastors and teachers began in earnest by the Extraordinary Judiciary of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). The Protestants know the decade of 1671-1681 as the "decade of mourning". Simultaneously, the Austrian Imperial Army began the conquest and occupation of Hungary. The towns and castles were soon occupied by Austrian Imperial troops, whose regular looting led to the flight of the people, and a guerrilla-type resistance developed. The main center of these rebels was the *Partium*, the region west and northwest of the Transylvanian border and the marshes of the River Tisza. In the summer of 1678, Count Imre Thököly (1657-1705) became the leader of the rebels, called *Kuruc*. He led them against Northern Hungary, already under Austrian control, and the Kuruc War started. While the Imperial troops were advancing in the Szilágy region, Thököly captured the important mining towns behind them. Thököly became famous overnight. The young man of 22 proved himself a born leader and a skillful diplomat. His fast cavalry and his

foot soldiers called “*talpas*” were excellent fighters, though undisciplined on the whole. Since he was short of funds to pay them, he financed his campaigns through forced contributions raised in the conquered towns. During the war, his light cavalry reached as far as Moravia and Silesia. The Viennese military council was unable to muster an army against him. They tried to thwart the momentum of the insurrection by offering territorial concessions. Since Thököly wanted to rule Hungary, he refused to bargain and, in order to achieve his goal, he made the fateful decision to turn to the Turkish Empire for help. Following the Polish war, the ambitious, top Turkish military leader, Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha, wanted to crush the power of the House of Habsburg. Thököly and his cause seemed to be the means to fulfill his ambitions. Hence, his friendly open-arm reception of Thököly’s envoys in January 1682. Soon after, in the summer of 1682, with the help of Ibrahim, Pasha of Buda, Thököly captured the towns of Kassa, Eperjes, Lőcse (now Kosice, Presov, Levoca in Slovakia) and Tokaj. Despite the heroic defense by István (Stephen) Koháry, he also took Fülek (now Filakovo, Slovakia). After these conquests, Pasha Ibrahim presented him with a document. In it, he addressed Thököly as King of Upper Northern Hungary and, for the payment of an annual tax, he assured Thököly of Turkish aid and defense. It must be mentioned, however, that Thököly only called himself Ruling Prince of Upper Hungary (*Felvidék*). All this time, the Turkish troops were ravaging the conquered territories by burning many villages and taking their inhabitants into slavery. Following the departure of the Turks, Thököly signed an armistice with Vienna and took control of Upper Hungary as far as the Garam River.

By this time, only the Turks were Thököly’s allies. For some reason, the Prince of Transylvania, Mihály (Michael) Apafi I (1662-1690), felt offended and became his enemy. At the same time, the Hungarians of Western Hungary (*Dunántúl*) made an agreement with the King. Due to Austria’s unfavorable international circumstances and Thököly’s military successes, the King did not have a choice in 1681, but had to summon the Parliament to Sopron, where he restored the Constitution, re-installed the Hungarian public administration, and recalled the German garrisons from the border fortresses. Thus, the Thököly insurrection became part of general political events in Europe. It had a more significant effect on Hungary’s development than the military campaigns of Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen (1613-1629) or György (George) Rákóczi I (1630-1648), ruling Princes of Transylvania. Sadly, Poland was alarmed by Thököly’s successes. Jan Sobieski, the Polish king, was apprehensive that the Turks might attack his country through Upper Hungary controlled by Thököly. In vain did Thököly try to allay Sobieski’s fears, who at the end made an alliance with Vienna. Interestingly, it was exactly Thököly’s military achievements against the Habsburgs that encouraged the Turkish Sultan to attack Vienna. Before the impending attack, Thököly’s envoys, negotiating in Vienna, were given no concessions. It soon became evident to Thököly that the Viennese court only wanted to use him as a tool to thwart the Turkish attack. Count Pál (Paul) Esterházy, the Palatine of the country, was against the fulfillment of Thököly’s demands and was instrumental in continuously dragging out the negotiations. By 21 June 1683, Thököly lost his patience, declared an end to the armistice and fully committed himself to the Turkish alliance.

At this time, in Vienna, no one thought of the liberation of Hungary from Turkish rule. On the contrary, the Viennese court was ready to concede even more Hungarian territory to the Turks to save the Habsburg Empire from further attacks. Despite the determination of the Austrian ministers, a war ensued resulting in the liberation of Hungary. This was

solely due to Thököly and the Hungarians who sided with the Turks. They forced the Emperor into the Turkish war and, as the Venetian envoy remarked, they foiled Austria's "peace politics" that would have led to the eventual destruction of the country's Hungarian population. Though the Turkish Grand Vizier heavily counted on Thököly, he and his army did not appear at the siege of Vienna. Hence, the united Christian armies won a decisive victory over the Turks. When the Christian armies crossed the Hungarian border and moved toward Buda, the Grand Vizier ordered Thököly to come to the aid of the Turkish garrison. Thököly, however, did not obey the call and stayed out of the Battle of Párkány (now Sturovo, Slovakia) as well, that also ended with a serious Turkish defeat. The Grand Vizier fled from Buda to Belgrade. There, he received the traditional silk cord, assigned to disgraced Turkish officials of high rank in order to commit suicide. Soon after, many of Thököly's supporters deserted him and joined the King's army. The Turkish-Hungarian friendship ended when the Pasha of Várad imprisoned Thököly. Though it resulted in much misery, it did a great service to the idea of Hungarian independence. The result of the miscalculated action of the Pasha of Várad was that all Thököly's followers left the Turkish camp and the cities of Upper Hungary fell one after the other to the Imperial armies. Only the castle of Munkács (now Mukacheve, Ukraine), held by Thököly's wife, the heroic Ilona (Helena) Zrinyi, resisted for two more years. Though the Turkish leadership soon realized their political mistake and released Thököly, it was too late; his earlier supporters did not rejoin the Turkish alliance. About 20,000 Kuruc soldiers crossed over to the King's side. These excellent battle-hardened soldiers were eager to take revenge on the Turks and fought in the wars of liberation that were to come. – B: 1150, 1230, 1153, 0883, 7665, T: 7665.→**Thököly, Count Ime; Zrínyi, Count Miklós; Zrínyi, Countess Ilona; Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Rákóczi I, Prince György; Fugitives; Kuruc; Decade of Mourning.**

Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc (Insurrection and War of Liberation) 1703-1711 – *Background:* The expulsion of the Turks from Hungary and the defeat of the Thököly Freedom Fight encouraged Emperor Lipót I (Leopold, 1654-1705), to continue the colonization of Hungary. The Emperor and the Viennese Court regarded Hungary as a territory "conquered" by arms. Not only the areas that had been occupied by the Turks but also Upper Northern Hungary, Transylvania and Western Hungary, all of them the Habsburg Court considered as permanent provinces of their empire. This provoked again a growing bitterness in Hungary. Mostly because of the repossessed territories from the Turks were not returned to their original Hungarian owners. The Commission of New Acquisition gave most of them to Austrian nobles. The citizens of the towns felt the heavy tax burden of the Habsburg absolutistic rule. The peasants and serfs lived in misery and uncertainty. This triggered a new insurrection against Habsburg rule, which developed into one of the greatest struggles for freedom in Hungary's history. Its goals, besides the defense of the rights of the nobility and religious freedom, included the re-establishment of the national state, the acceleration of economic development, and the decrease of the serfs' financial burden. Consequently, a large number of serfs, together with the veterans of the garrisons of the border castles and the remnants of the *Kuruc* soldiers of the Thököly insurrection, openly turned against the Habsburgs. For this turn of events Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II (1676-1735), arrived in Hungary on 16 June 1703 from Poland through the Verecke Pass. He was welcomed at the border by Tamás (Thomas) Esze, leading only a few hundred poorly armed men. They were the remnants

of the *Kuruc* insurrectionists, defeated and scattered by Count Sándor (Alexander) Károlyi a few days earlier at Dolha. The first soldiers of the Prince came from the Bagossy Hajdu battalion, *en route* to participate in the Spanish War of Succession. Under the leadership of Tamás Esze and Albert Kis, they deserted and hid in the Forest of Bereg. Rákóczi's flags were first unfurled at Vári and Tarpa. The 800-strong outstandingly armed mercenary cavalry unit, provided by the Polish aristocracy and led by Miklós (Nicholas) Bercsényi, arrived a few days later to the camp at Zavadka. Another group of deserting Hungarian Hussars of 200 men joined them, under the leadership of László (Ladislás) Ocskay and Balázs (Blaise) Borbély. This motley collection of soldiers formed the basis of Rákóczi's army. At its height, it reached a considerable size and organization. The Prince was faced with a huge task, since the time of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490) there had been no independent standing army in Hungary. During the Turkish occupation the Turks took into slavery the majority of military-age men from this territory, and relatively few Hungarians served in the Emperor's army in the War of the Spanish Succession. As the insurrection gained strength, increasing numbers of imperial officers joined Rákóczi. They organized the newly formed battalions into disciplined units. At its height, in the fall of 1706, the *Kuruc* army consisted of 52 cavalry and 31 infantry battalions, totalling about 100,000 men. However, the country's resources were only sufficient to maintain an army of 10-15,000. It was due to the exceptional organizational talents, commanding authority and personality of Ferenc Rákóczi II that the widely differing components of his army held together. This unique army in military history was composed of two major sections. Namely, the trained regular troops and the field or auxiliary troops, whose training and equipment was not consistent. The majority of the army consisted of the latter, whose skill and courage rivaled those of the best regular units, though undoubtedly there were cavalry battalions among them (Ocskay, Béri Balogh, Ebeczk). However, the *Kuruc* army was never fully unified and this is why it lost six main battles. It could only be victorious when it employed surprise attacks, quick raids or when it could use the terrain to its advantage. The major problem at the end was the lack of properly trained non-commissioned officers. This explains why many *Kuruc* battalions often behaved in an undisciplined manner, both on and off the battlefield. Those non-commissioned officers, who deserted the Imperial army to join the *Kuruc* army, almost immediately were given regular commissions, for there was a lack of officers as well. Rákóczi was very much concerned with the training and development of his commissioned and non-commissioned officers. He was not very successful in his efforts because soldiers of high caliber were needed on the battlefield. His creation of the Noble Company in 1707 was to serve as a basis for a future military academy. Most of the weapons and equipment were manufactured in the northern towns of Hungary, though some of the military supplies came from Poland. Pick axes were the regular equipment for the *Hajdu* units. In the *Kuruc* army, swords of all types were regular weaponry. Later the spear was replaced by the introduction of the bayonet. Another major concern was to provide uniforms for the army. Though Rákóczi could not achieve total unity in this area, the guards, the regular army and a few battalions of the field army were fully equipped and clothed from halfway time through the duration of the insurrection. The clothes came from Poland and Turkey. The Prince paid the soldiers and the cost of equipment from the income of his huge estates (1,400,000 acres). As it was customary at the time, military uniforms were

designed for looks and not for practicability or camouflage. The officers' uniforms were especially ornate. Rákóczi's coat of arms with the motto '*Pro Libertate*' (For Freedom) was worn on the headgear of every soldier. Only the Prince and Count Miklós Bercsényi were allowed to wear tiger skin capes and to sport black heron plumes on their shakos. The generals and the colonels had leopard skin capes, while the lower ranked officers wore wolf skin capes. Insignias marking their ranks were placed on their headgear. The commanding general's special insignia was a golden mace. The largest contingent of foreign mercenaries came from France. With the permission of Louis XIV, 80-85 French officers and about 1000-1500 non-commissioned officers and soldiers served in Rákóczi's army. About 200 castles and fortresses participated in the insurrection. Although 26 remained under permanent Imperial control, the rest fell into Rákóczi's hands, at the cost of heavy fighting or surrender. Besides the regular castles, several earth ramparts, fortifications and bridgeheads were established along the Danube River. Among them, Érsekújvár (now Nové Zámky, Slovakia), was the most important. It was rebuilt by the French Colonel Rivière, following the system of Marshall Vauban, leading designer of fortifications in the period. During the insurrection, Rákóczi's soldiers only had one opponent the Imperial Army, but it was a formidable one. Commander Eugene of Savoy brought his troops to such a level of efficiency that Emperor and King Lipót I (Leopold) (1654-1705) and his successor, King József I (Joseph) (1705-1711), had the best army in Europe at the time. The generals and colonels, all professional soldiers with decades of experience, led their troops against Rákóczi's motley army, commanded mostly by self-taught officers, who fought in a disorganized manner. Still, under these conditions, Rákóczi's army fought on for 8 years. This was due partly to the fact that, in certain features, it was superior to the Imperial forces and partly due to the pre-occupation of the Viennese Court with the Spanish War of Succession that required a larger military commitment. In situations where quick decisions, a sharp eye, presence of mind, a strong arm and speed were more important than organized battle order, the *Kuruc* army was definitely superior to the slowly moving Imperial troops. Szomolány, Győrvar, Egervár, Szentgotthárd and Kölesd were the main battlegrounds. The *Kuruc* soldiers did not like big battles, fought in fixed military formations, though quite often victory was already in their hands in the first phase of the struggle. On 13 June 1707, the National Assembly at Ónod annulled the right of the House of Habsburg to the Hungarian throne. On the same day, the Assembly elected Ferenc Rákóczi II to be the Reigning Prince of Hungary, by entrusting the governance of the country to the Prince and a Senate. The number of *Kuruc* soldiers began to dwindle after the unfortunate Battle of Trencsény (now Trenčín, Slovakia) in 1708. General exhaustion and the loss of hope demoralized Rákóczi's army. The last straw was the bubonic plague of 1709 that killed approximately half a million people, one-fifth of Hungary's population. Ferenc Rákóczi II still hoped to turn the tide around. In 1711, he went to Warsaw, Poland, to get help from Peter the Great of Russia. In his absence, his Commander-in-Chief, Count Sándor Károlyi, began peace negotiations with Count János (John) Pálffy, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces. After the signing of the Peace Treaty of Szatmár – incidentally never recognized by Rákóczi – the formal surrender of the remaining troops took place on the plains of Nagymajtény on 1 May 1711. By this time, the total number of the *Kuruc* army, including those present and few garrisons in the castles and towns still under their control, shrank to about 18,000. Several thousand of the *Kuruc* soldiers ended up in the

Imperial Army. However, many of them sought service in other European countries, where they were welcomed due to their reputation. Among them, the Hussar officers were most valued and sought after. Even though Rákóczi's army was disbanded, it had a lasting effect on Hungarian military art. The training ground of the world famous Hungarian light cavalry, the Hussars, was the front line of the Rákóczi insurrection. Those Hussars, who gained fame for Hungarian soldiers in the wars of Charles III and Maria Theresa, were of the same tradition as Rákóczi's Hussars. The organizers of the French light cavalry were Rákóczi's émigré officers and their descendants. It is evident today that Rákóczi's freedom movement was a historical, national and social necessity. His policies regarding the national minorities, the liberation of serfs and religious tolerance represented progressive concepts and were ahead of his times. During the time of Rákóczi's insurrection, there was no conflict between the Hungarian and the non-Hungarian population of the country within the Carpathian Basin. They all fought together against a common enemy. Due to the machination of the Viennese Court, only the Serbs showed some resistance that they regretted later. The officers commanded the non-Hungarian troops in their own languages. The Prince's respect and trust toward the national minorities is clearly shown by his selection of two members of his diplomatic corps from the clergy. One was a Romanian Greek Orthodox priest and the other the Slovak Lutheran minister of Ócsa. How much Ferenc Rákóczi was loved and respected by both the Hungarians and the ethnic minorities was dramatically revealed in 1906, when his remains were returned to Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). From far and wide, thousands of Slovaks and Ruthenians attended his funeral. On the wall of the Cathedral of Kassa, a memorial plaque recalls the heroes of the insurrection. "*SISTE VIATOR! Stop pilgrim and pay respect to the glorious deeds of these great heroes and to their memory*". – B: 1130, 1138, 1348, T: 7665.→**Neoquistica Commissio; Foothills Insurrection; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Brezna Proclamation; Thököly, Count Imre; Károlyi, Count Sándor; Pálffy, Count János, Bercsényi, Count Miklós; Esze, Tamás; József I, King; Hajdús; Hussars; Kuruc.**

Freedom Fight of 1848-1849 (Revolution and War of Independence) – Background: Under the impact of the French Enlightenment and the French Revolution at the end of the 18th century, the progressive leaders of European societies, Hungary included, made efforts to gain better conditions for their respected countries. In Hungary, a series of "Reform Diets" in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) tried hard to achieve this goal. Seemingly, it was achieved in March 1848: Hungary regained its freedom and its constitutional rights in a bloodless revolution. However, it turned into a War of Independence because Austria soon launched a military campaign against Hungary, by inciting the ethnic minorities against Hungarians and also requested the military help of Russia against Hungary. Ultimately Hungary was defeated.

The sequence of events was as follows:

11 April 1848: the Emperor of Austria, also King of Hungary, signed certain concessions making them into laws. However, the Viennese court soon withdrew these laws and launched a campaign of incitement among the national minorities in Hungary. These actions *de facto* declared war on Hungary's legal government.

13 March: at their Karlóca, Hungary meeting (now Karlovic, Serbia), the Serbs living in Hungary declared their independence from Hungary. Ernő (Ernest) Kiss, Chief Commander of the Bánát region and Colonel János (John) Damjanich suppressed their

insurrection.

27 June: at their Lugos meeting the Romanians living in Hungary offered their armed assistance to the Revolution.

31 August: the Croatian troops of General Jellasich attacked and occupied Fiume (now Rijeka, Croatia). Count Ádám Teleki, Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian troops facing the Croats, refused to fight against the “Imperial troops” and, on 10 September, withdrew with his army to Keszthely. In the absence of an opposition, Jellasich crossed the Dráva River the next day with his army of 35,000, and began his march toward Pest. On 18 September, the people of Nagykanizsa rebelled against the marauding Croatian troops and wiped out the Croatian rear guard.

24 September: Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, leader of the Revolution, started his recruiting campaign in the central part of the Great Hungarian Plain. His main stops were Cegléd, Nagykőrös, Kecskemét and Szolnok.

26 September: Jellasich’s troops reached and occupied Székesfehérvár, about 60 km southwest of Pest.

29 September: the Honvéd (national) army stopped and forced the retreat of Jellasich’s army at Pákozd. Lajos Kossuth continued his recruiting tour in Szentes, Hódmezővásárhely and Szeged. On 1 October, Jellasich, violating the three-day armistice agreement, left his position and retreated toward Vienna. The following day, the Austrian cabinet ordered all Imperial commanders in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) and Hungary to support Jellasich against the Hungarians.

3 October: the Emperor appointed Jellasich Commander-in-Chief of all Austrian forces in Hungary, and officially declared that there was a state of war between Austria and Hungary. Under János (John) Moga, the Honvéd troops pursued and expelled Jellasich’s army from the country. The National Guard routed its rear guard in Székesfehérvár.

7 October: at Ozora in County Tolna, the troops of Karl Roth, a general of the Austrian army, surrendered to the Honvéd army.

16 October: the Transylvanian Szeklers, meeting at Agyagfalva, ordered a general mobilization of the National Guard to support the Hungarian Revolution.

17 October: the Imperial Army command, stationed at Nagyszeben (now Sibiu, Romania), called on the Transylvanian Romanians to rise against the Hungarian Revolution.

18 October: the troops of General Mór (Maurice) Perczel drove the Imperial Army out of the Mura region.

18 November: under the Polish Colonel Józef Wysocki, the Polish legion was organized.

29 November: the Szeklers of Háromszék rebuffed the attack of General Heydte’s Imperial troops at Hedvig. They were eventually overwhelmed by the simultaneous attacks of the Transylvanian Romanians and Saxons, and the Imperial control slowly took over Transylvania.

11 December: the Government of Piedmont recognized Hungary as an independent state and appointed Colonel Baron Alessandro Monti as its Ambassador to Hungary.

26 December: Prince Alfred Windisgrätz, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, invoked martial law meaning immediate execution on capture, if resisting, and demanded unconditional surrender.

8 January 1849: he occupied Pest and arrested Prime Minister Count Lajos (Louis) Battyány, a loyalist to the Imperial cabinet.

The night of 9 January: the Romanian insurrectionists destroyed the city of Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania). They massacred some of the inhabitants; others were driven out into a snowstorm. The sacking of Nagyenyed was one of the worst atrocities committed against Hungarians in the course of the war. Nevertheless, on 12 January János (John) Ham, Archbishop of Esztergom, ordered the priests of his district to support the attacking Imperial troops and to publicize the Imperial proclamations in their churches. The pastoral circular of 20 January, signed by the majority of the Hungarian bishops, contained similar directives.

24 January: Baron Pucher, the Lieutenant-General of the Imperial Army - on the basis of previous permission from the Viennese cabinet - sought military aid from the Russian Army stationed in Wallachia. In response, on

1 February: 20,000 Russian soldiers entered Transylvania, via the Vöröstorony Pass. Presumably, this was done partly to test the reaction of other European powers to foreign intervention. The gamble paid off since no international protest(s) followed.

9 February: General József (Joseph) Bem's victory at Piski began the liberation of central and southern Transylvania. In a series of victories, he expelled the Imperial troops from Transylvania. The remnants of the Imperial troops from Nagyszeben escaped on 15 March across the Vöröstorony Pass and Lieutenant-General Puchner's troops, together with their Russian allies, fled on 20 March via the Tömös Pass, to Wallachia.

Similar successes were achieved in central and northern Hungary. The Honvéd army was victorious on 6 March 1849 at Isaszeg and at Vác on 10 April. Following these battles the successful spring campaign liberated the northern part of the country from Imperial control.

14 April: the Hungarian National Assembly, held in the Great Reformed Church of Debrecen, abrogated the rights of the Habsburg-Lotharingian House to the Hungarian throne and elected Lajos Kossuth as Governing-President of the country.

20 April: the Austrian cabinet relieved Windisgrätz of his command and, in view of the mounting losses, ordered the immediate withdrawal of Imperial forces from Pest. That was followed by the gradual withdrawal of all Austrian troops from Hungary.

1 May: based on the terms of the Holy Alliance, Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I turned to Czar Nicholas I of Russia for assistance to defeat the Hungarian Revolution.

9 May: after the Romanians had killed their moderate leader, Iona Dragos, they went on a rampage in Abrudbánya (now Abrud, Romania), massacring the Hungarian population. The next day, General Heinrich Hentzi, Imperial Commander of the Castle of Buda, turned his artillery toward the houses of Pest across the River Danube. On 21 May, the Honvéd army captured the Royal Castle in a heavily contested siege.

15 May: the Hungarian Government initiated a trial for treason against József Ham, the Archbishop of Esztergom and, on 14 July, Franz Joseph I forced the Archbishop's resignation.

30 May: the Austrian cabinet removed General Ludwig Welden, Windisgrätz's replacement. In his place, General Baron Julius Von Haynau was appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial troops in Hungary.

15 June: the Russian invasion, as requested by the Austrian Emperor and Hungarian King, began on two fronts. Under Prince Feodorovich Paskievich, the main military

forces crossed into Hungary through the Dukla Pass, and another force, under General Alexander Nikolaevich Luders, invaded Transylvania through the Tömös Pass. The Russian force of 194,000, together with the Austrian and Croatian armies, totaled 370,000 with 1,192 guns versus the 152,000 strong Hungarian *Honvéd* army, equipped only with 450 artillery pieces and fighting in smaller units in different parts of the country. This huge disparity between the two antagonists foreshadowed the tragic end of the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence.

22 June: Haynau began setting up an Austrian-type gendarmerie for internal control.

14 July: Lajos Kossuth and Nicolae Balcescu signed the belated Hungarian-Romanian peace agreement.

31 July: one of Hungary's greatest poets, Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi, lost his life in the tragic battle at Segesvár. His remains were never found.

13 August: at Világos, General Arthur Görgey, together with the main Honvéd army of about 32,000 men and 150 guns, surrendered without conditions to General Rudiger of the Russian Imperial Army. The Honvéd army, organized only in a few months, decisively defeated and expelled the troops of the Habsburg Emperor from Hungary. The exhausted troops could not continue the war against the overwhelming Russian forces; therefore they chose to surrender, not to the Austrians but to the Russians, who defeated them.

27 August: the first wave of the Kossuth emigration arrived in the Bulgarian city of Vidin that was under Turkish rule at that time.

27 September: under General Klapka, the fortress of Komárom, while never captured during the war, surrendered on the condition of no reprisals against its defenders. The Viennese Court was incapable of defeating the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence on its own, in spite of all bribes and promises made to the national minorities. It was Austria's total political and military failure and only with the help of a foreign government's overwhelming force could Vienna regain control of Hungary.

6 October: by the judgment of the Imperial Court Martial, the ex-Prime minister Count Lajos Battyány was executed in Pest. At the same time, in the moat of the fortress of Arad (now in Romania), the "thirteen martyrs of Arad", 12 generals and one colonel of the Honvéd army, were executed either by gallows or by bullet.

The revenge of the Habsburg Emperor and his cabinet was fueled to a large extent by the loss of face and prestige they had suffered due to their inability to defeat the Revolution on their own. The execution of the military leaders was followed by the execution of the political leaders, numbering in the hundreds. Harassment and imprisonment of those who stayed went on for years. Thus, many escaped to foreign countries. More than half of Hungary's leading educated intellectuals were killed or were forced into exile. Of the captured rank and file soldiers, about 40 to 50 thousand were taken abroad to Italy and Bohemia as forced laborers. European public opinion was enraged at the inhumanity shown by Austria, and this is well illustrated by the words of the English statesman, Lord Palmerston: "*The Austrians are the most bestial of those members of the human race who have made claims to be civilized human beings*". The memory of the 1848-1849 Revolution and War of Independence is preserved not only in Hungarian history but also in the history, music and art works of the people of Europe and America. One example among many is German poet, Heinrich Heine's poem: "1848 October". – B: 1230, 1288, 1336, 1020, T: 7665.→**March 1848, 12 points; Kossuth,**

Lajos; Batthyány, Count Lajos; Bem, József; Ferenc József (Francis Joseph), Emperor and King; Görgey, Arthur; Klapka, György; Haynau, Baron Julius Freiherr von; Arad, Martyrs of.

Freedom Fight of 1956, (Revolution and Freedom Fight) 23 October - 4 November 1956 – *The background of revolution:* After World War II the countries between Austria



and the Soviet Union, Hungary included, were occupied by the Soviet Army. Relying on the support of the occupying forces, the Hungarian Communists seized power by force: by the falsification of election results, by the liquidation of potential and real opponents, by deportations, and by generally terrorizing the entire population. The much promised great economic developments did not materialize. The workers suffered as a result of the forced tempo of industrialization; and the peasants suffered

because the state collected most of their produce without compensation and eventually collectivized their land. The whole population was affected by a 179.6% increase in prices in 1951. In parallel with the steep decline in the standard of living, the State Security Authority (*Államvédelmi Hivatal – ÁVH*), using Soviet methods, terrorized the population. They were searching for non-existent internal enemies. No one was in a position to do anything against the totalitarian state. The period up to 1953, the year Stalin died, saw many show trials, based on false evidence.

There was widespread but not necessarily public discontent. As changes were occurring in the Soviet Communist Party, the ideas of reform, however faintly, began to take form. Similarly, there were now new groups of Communists, who wanted to promote Hungary's national interests and who opposed the old Stalinist Rákosi group. After Stalin's death in 1953, the national discontent came to the fore in a few workers' strikes. The Soviet leadership ordered Mátyás (Matthias) Rákosi, the Secretary-General of the Hungarian Workers' Party (*Magyar Dolgozók Pártja*, i.e. the Communist Party), to Moscow, where they removed him from power. This was the end of the infamous Rákosi Era and its absolute rule. Imre (Emeric) Nagy, the new Prime Minister became very popular, when he acknowledged in the Parliament the past mistakes of the Party and promised to correct them with new economic policies, favoring the average citizen. In 1954, the Petőfi Circle became the forum of the Reform Communists, where open criticism of the Stalinist policies was temporarily tolerated. By 1955, Mátyás Rákosi regained the upper hand in the Party and successfully removed Imre Nagy from his position. Later, he even expelled Nagy from the Party. The concessions made by Imre Nagy were withdrawn and the debates in the Petőfi Circle were stopped. After Khrushchev's secret speech to the Soviet Communist Party in 1956, denouncing Stalin, the reform movement gained strength again. The debates in the Petőfi Circle resumed and open demands were made to rehabilitate the victims of the show trials and to punish those responsible for the Nagy were withdrawn and the debates in the Petőfi Circle were stopped. After Khrushchev's secret speech to the Soviet Communist Party in 1956,

denouncing Stalin, the reform movement gained strength again. The debates in the Petőfi Circle resumed and open demands were made to rehabilitate the victims of the show trials and to punish those responsible for the legalized murders. Having lost Moscow's support and under pressure from within the party leadership, Rákosi resigned in July in favor of a longtime partner and another Stalinist, Ernő (Ernest) Gerő. On 10 October 1956, László (Ladislav) Rajk and his executed Communist associates were re-buried in a formal ceremony, while tens of thousands of people listened in cold silence to the contrite eulogies made by the Communist leaders responsible for their death.

While the Hungarian Communist Party leadership participated in an eight-day long conference with the Yugoslav Communists in Belgrade, the suppressed feelings and resentment of the oppressed masses came to the surface and unprecedented events and actions quickly followed each other in their absence. The university students made the first public demands for change formulated the feelings and the aspirations of the Hungarian people. On 16 October, the students of the University of Szeged created the first independent Student Association. By 22 October, student associations had been formed and meetings were held at all the Hungarian universities.

The events of the revolution:

On 23 October 1956, the university students of Budapest called for a demonstration at 3:00 pm. The students of Pest were to meet at the statue of Petőfi, those of Buda at the statue of General Bem. They were joined by tens of thousands of people, uniting in one vast mass of people. At 5 pm they arrived in front of the Parliament building, demanding the appearance of Imre Nagy. Following this, some of the unarmed demonstrators moved to the building of the Hungarian Radio, to have their demands for political change read over the air. When Ernő Gerő, just returned from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, was informed of the events, he made a provocative speech at 8 pm, calling the demonstrators counter revolutionaries and rabid nationalists. The speech only caused disappointment and anger. A large group went over to the gigantic bronze statue of Stalin, erected in 1951, and, by 9 pm, this symbol of tyranny was cut down with welding torches. Then a smaller group attempted to enter the Radio building to have their demands broadcast; but the AVH units guarding the building opened fire on the demonstrators. Some of the demonstrators managed to get hold of some guns and began firing at the building, turning the hitherto unarmed demonstration into an armed uprising.

On the night of 23/24 October 1956, the Central Committee of the Communist Party invoked the provisions of the Warsaw Alliance and called on the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary to provide aid in the "restoration of order". By this time, the Soviet Army units were already waiting in the outskirts of Budapest.

The Soviet tanks moved into Budapest, seized the main public buildings, the railway stations and the bridges in the early morning of October 24. The Presidential Council chose Imre Nagy as Prime Minister once again; he was not entirely clear about the nature of the uprising at this early stage. He invoked the War Measures Act that authorized the execution on the spot of anyone participating in the insurrection. He also introduced an

after-dark curfew and a total ban on any gathering of people in the streets. Nevertheless, the previous day's speech by Ernő Gerő had caused so much anger and resentment that demonstrations were held throughout the country. The gravity of the political situation was fully recognized by Moscow and a high level delegation was dispatched to Budapest and they agreed to a compromise solution proposed by the Hungarian Communist leadership.

Following the action of the AVH at the Radio building and in response to the intervention of Soviet forces, the unarmed demonstration turned into an armed insurrection and broadened into a full-fledged national revolution. At first, at the main crossroads in Budapest, then around the country, independent armed groups formed, spontaneously and successfully resisting the attacking Soviet tanks and the AVH units. Initially, most of the freedom fighters were workers and students; but recruits and officers of the Hungarian Army, bringing military expertise to the struggle, soon joined them. The insurgents acquired their arms from Party Centers, military barracks, armories and weaponry captured from the enemy.

The policemen either left their posts or joined the revolutionaries. The Soviet tanks were often lured into narrow streets, where they were attacked and destroyed with Molotov cocktails thrown from roofs and doorways. There were many 13-15 year old boys among them, who managed to escape parental supervision and joined the fight. For their heroic, if foolhardy, actions they received the endearing name "*Pesti srácok*" (Boys of Budapest). At times, and in some areas, the Soviet tanks directed indiscriminate machine gun fire at houses and lit windows. At the least sign of opposition they used their heavy guns to destroy whole apartment buildings. While the population viewed such despicable actions with contempt, they increased the morale and determination of the fighters who were fully supported by the people. Within a day the armed resistance spread across the country like wild fire. Under 10 years of AVH terror, involving torture, unlawful imprisonment and series of executions, the people came to loathe not only the oppression, but also the never ending lies of Communist propaganda.

The Communist leaders of Hungary desperately hung on to power. They attempted to portray the national revolution as insignificant armed disturbances, caused by hooligans and "elements of the old ruling classes". Initially, they did not acknowledge the presence of Soviet tanks and tried to break the momentum of the Revolution by initiating insincere negotiations and making pacifying, albeit false promises pending on the surrender of arms by the freedom fighters.

In the morning of 25 October 1956, a demonstration took place on the square in front of the Parliament. The demonstration was violently dispersed by machine gun fire from the roof of the Ministry of Agriculture facing the square. About 200 dead and 1000 wounded were left at the site. The firing only ended when, surprisingly, one of the Soviet tanks returned fire with its machine guns. Viewing these events with alarm, the Soviet delegation proposed to remove Ernő Gerő from his post of Secretary-General. In his place, the Hungarian Communist leadership appointed János (John) Kádár, who had been both imprisoned and tortured during Rákosi's reign of terror, as the new Secretary-General of the Party. With the expansion of the Revolution, the wounded began to fill up the hospitals. The AVH made itself even more loathed for ignoring the rules of the International Red Cross and firing mercilessly on ambulances and medical personnel. Only the AVH was willing to support or fight for the Hungarian Communist dictatorship

and it did it mercilessly. In spite of orders, the regular army units did not fire at the insurgents anywhere in the country. The young staff officers of the Ministry of Defense, with their actions or inactions substantially contributed to the successful unfolding of the Revolution. In the course of the struggle, it was proven that the leading Communist politicians were not really Hungarians but Soviet commissars and military officers with Soviet citizenship masquerading in Hungarian colors.

By 25 October, many of the Soviet tanks ordered to quash the Revolution, did not fire at the freedom fighters. Many Russian soldiers gave them their weapons and many others, including non-commissioned officers and regular officers, joined the freedom fighters and fought alongside them.

On 26 October 1956, Pope Pius XII devoted a special papal encyclical to the events in Hungary, expressing his support for the Revolution and praying for its success.

Throughout the country, the newly formed independent municipal and factory councils formed and presented their demands. Among them were the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops and the setting up of a truly national Hungarian government. In these demands, just like in the street fighting, the people: workers, peasants and white-collar professionals were united. While the AVH continued to attack the freedom fighters, more and more complete units of the army joined the revolutionaries.

Within the first three days of the Revolution, the Communist Party completely disintegrated in Hungary. The red stars were removed from public buildings, the Lenin statues were thrown out of the windows of party offices, and Party members threw away or burned their membership booklets. The new Secretary-General could only rely on the AVH and, in his radio speeches the word “order” was replaced with “request”.

Vandalism, theft and indiscriminate killing usually accompany revolutions. This was not the case in Hungary. Nobody took any food, jewelry or other items from the broken shop windows. When captured, the AVH agents were arrested and safely escorted to prison by the freedom fighters. Where mob justice was carried out, the public identified the AVH agents on the spot. Often the freedom fighters saved them from death. In many cases, the members of the AVH asked to be arrested, for they felt more secure under the guard of the revolutionaries. While lynching is never justified, the cause of such sporadic acts, during the initial phase of the Revolution, lies in the fact that those arrested and tortured by them could not forget the AVH’s ruthless acts of the hated Communist regime, coupled with unlimited tortures.

With the victory of the Revolution on 26 October, in Győr, most of western Hungary came under the control of the revolutionaries. At this time the commanders of the Russian forces stationed in western Hungary announced that they would not interfere in the internal affairs of Hungary.

Workers' councils were formed across the country and they were to be the single most important new public organization that shaped the course of events, both in the short term and even after the defeat of the Revolution. Colonel Pál (Paul) Maléter was sent with his armored unit against the freedom fighters of the Corvin-köz, but decided instead to support the Revolution, as did Sándor (Alexander) Kopácsy, the Police Chief of Budapest.

On 26 October 1956, the Russian forces repeatedly attacked the freedom fighters’ positions including the Corvin-köz (Corvin-alley), where a large movie theater was used as their headquarters. From there the freedom fighters had a good view and easy access

towards the main boulevards and other centers of resistance in the area. The Killian-barracks across the street were also a site of fierce fighting. Colonel Maléter, later Minister of Defense of the Revolutionary Government, was ordered to eliminate the insurgents; but after two days of vacillation he decided to join the Revolution instead. The advance waves of Soviet forces were broken up by the heroic and fearless defense of the revolutionaries and the Russians were forced to withdraw leaving behind many burned out tanks.

Under the leadership of Imre Nagy as Prime Minister, a new national government was formed. The combined effects of the workers' strike that began on October 24, and the self-sacrifice of the revolutionaries brought about the rapid demise of the Communist Party in Hungary.

The revolutionaries liberated the political prisoners held in the prison at Vác. In many cities in the country, armed conflict erupted between the revolutionaries and the defenders of the Communist regime who soon gave up resistance and went into hiding. The agricultural communities sent many truckloads of food supply for the freedom fighters. They had no organized system for obtaining provisions. The treatment of the wounded became a public concern. In the first three days, the number of dead was numerous with an even larger number of wounded insurgents.

On 28 October 1956, in the official paper of the Communist Party, the *"Szabad Nép"* (*Free People*), an editorial appeared with the title, "Being loyal to the truth". It stated that what had taken place in Hungary was not a counter-revolution but a national democratic movement. The struggle was not against the regime but for socialist democracy and national independence. In his evening speech, for the first time since the Revolution began, Imre Nagy publicly took the side of the Revolution, promising fulfillment of the freedom fighters' demands.

Soon it became obvious that the new Government was still under Communist influence. The Communist Party, in quasi alliance with it, used delaying tactics. Though they no longer controlled the workers or even the Army, the Communists obstructed the full official acceptance of the people's demands. The officers of the Zrinyi Military Academy and the cadets of Szentendre, sent against the freedom fighters, took up positions against the Soviet troops instead.

The Soviet occupation forces, stationed in Hungary, were not large enough to deal with the situation and were not suitable for the suppression of the Hungarian people's insurrection. Though, to a large extent kept in isolation from Hungarian society, they were aware of the real conditions in the country and could see that what they witnessed was not a counter-revolution of the upper classes and the imperialists, as the propaganda made it out to be. In the capital, the Russian troops simply could not prevail and in the countryside the commanders deemed it wiser to refrain from intervention. The Russians' most important route of re-supply, in District XX of Budapest, was cut by 3000 freedom fighters. They had 74 pieces of artillery with regular army personnel manning them and more than 3500 automatic weapons. From the Soviet troops, they bought (for money, food and liquor) the following military equipment: 2 rocket launchers ("Stalin organs"), 1 tank, 6 armor-piercing guns, 4 automatic heavy guns, 44 machine guns, 360 sub-machine guns, 600 various infantry weapons, 3 gasoline trucks and 15-20 trucks full of ammunition. When the Russians attempted to break the blockade, they lost 50-60 tanks and 20-25 armored personnel carriers in the encounter.

On October 28, 1956, numerous smaller Russian units led by their commanders joined the freedom fighters.

With the agreement of the Soviet delegation, Imre Nagy ordered a general cease-fire. On this day, conceding to the demands of the freedom fighters, the hated AVH was dissolved. According to foreign observers, the number of victims, dead and wounded freedom fighters and civilians, up to the time of the cease-fire was about 10,000.

At the request of the three western permanent members of the UN Security Council the Council, put the "Hungarian question" on its agenda. However, the Suez Crisis, occurring at the same time, diverted international attention from the Hungarian events.

On 29 October 1956, the National Guard was established from among the freedom fighters and members of the regular army. The freedom fighters wanted to follow Austria's example and to proclaim Hungary's complete neutrality. As yet, Prime Minister Imre Nagy resisted the general demands of the country and rejected the memorandum of the Writers' Union that outlined their demands.

In the question of the Hungarian problem, the Soviet Union welcomed the attitude of the United States. On the same day, the American Ambassador in Moscow presented the following telegram to the Soviet Government: "*The United States does not consider Hungary or any member of the Soviet Bloc as a potential ally*".

On 30 October 1956, the freedom fighters took control of the main public facilities of Budapest. They disarmed the still resisting AVH units. With this, the fighting ended and public order was restored. The political prisoners were freed from the internment camps, the cleaning of rubble from the streets began and peaceful life resumed in the capital. The shaping of a new life for the country became the central topic of both public and private discussions. Having witnessed the unity and the force of the people's will, Prime Minister Imre Nagy now fully identified himself with the aims of the Revolution and remained committed to them in the coming days. On this day the one party system also ceased to exist. A new cabinet was formed from the coalition parties of 1945 and negotiations were initiated about the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

However, the military leadership of the victorious revolution by the people was taken over by the Moscow-trained generals; therefore the revolution could not count on the total loyalty of the army. The activities of these generals and staff officers made it easier for the Soviet forces to recapture Budapest on November 4.

In its declaration about Eastern Europe and Hungary, the Soviet Union acknowledged that: "In the relationship between the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, the principle of equality was mistakenly ignored". The Hungarian Government then presented to the representatives of the Soviet Union their main demand. Namely, the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the territory of Hungary, the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Pact, and the re-arrangement of Hungary's relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of independence and neutrality. In his radio address, Imre Nagy announced these demands and recognized the legality of the spontaneously formed workers' councils, counting on their cooperation and support.

Thus, the Revolution achieved its political goals. All components of the new political stage, new parties, or associations as well as the remnants of old parties, such as the Hungarian Communist Party in a new, truly democratic political system, were tolerated due to the great power status of the Soviet Union.

On 31 October 1956, the Russian forces began their withdrawal from Hungary.

However, it soon became obvious that the seemingly cooperative negotiations by the Soviet delegation were part of a delaying tactic. Only the demoralized occupational troops, having suffered heavy losses, were withdrawn and replaced with fresh armored divisions entering Hungary at various border crossings. The Council of Ministers discussed these developments and concluded that this action of the Soviet Union was a violation of the Warsaw Pact because the entry of the new Soviet forces took place without consultation with the Hungarian Government and without its consent. By this time, public order was re-established in the capital. The Council of the Rabbis of Budapest declared that there were no acts of anti-Semitism in the country, despite the fact that almost all the Muscovite Communist leaders of Hungary were Jewish. It was the unanimous view of the western media that the Revolution was incredibly pure; i.e., free of crimes or reprisals and that its victory was not followed by mob rule.

By 1 November 1956, the new Soviet armored divisions totally occupied Hungary. They closed down the Austrian border, surrounded the airports and drew three armored rings around Budapest. On the same day, Andropov, the Soviet Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to Hungary, was told of the decision of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The Council's decision was to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact, as the Soviet Union had violated its terms and to declare Hungary's complete neutrality and her wish not to join any power bloc. After the radio speech of Imre Nagy, the new General-Secretary of the Communist Party, János Kádár went to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, and then departed in an armored carrier to an unknown destination.

On 2 November 1956, the previously silenced church leaders: Lutheran Bishop Lajos (Louis) Ordass, Reformed Bishop László (Ladislav) Ravasz, next day the Catholic ex-Archbishop of Hungary József (Joseph) Mindszenty, as well as the Association of Rabbis all took a stand on the side of the Revolution. All of them voiced their commitment to the objectives of the uprising, expressed their belief in its purity and emphasized the necessity to focus on a peaceful reconstruction in the months to come. In Budapest, a collection of donations was organized in unguarded open boxes to help the families of those who were killed in the fighting.

At the same time, Soviet leaders, Khrushchev and Malenkov were on the island of Bryony in Yugoslavia, discussing the Hungarian question with President Tito. On the same day, the US government sent the following telegram to Yugoslavia: *"The Government of the United States does not look with favor at those governments which have an unfriendly relationship with the Soviet Union"*.

The new Soviet armored divisions silently invaded Hungary from three directions: via Záhony from the Soviet Union and also from Romania and Czechoslovakia. The invading Soviet forces had thirteen armored divisions and three elite infantry divisions including approximately 200,000 men. According to the declaration of the Russian Commander-in-Chief the invading troops were coming with 'peaceful intentions' and had no plans to attack. The Hungarian military response was to hold back with rather vain hopes, and with the decision not to give any excuse to the Soviets to use their overwhelming force. The whole country was in a nerve-racking state of military readiness but took no action.

On 3 November 1956, the twelfth day of the Revolution, the newly formed Hungarian Government well reflected in its composition the prevailing public opinion. There were three Communists, three Smallholders, three Social Democrats, two Peasant Party ministers and one minister without party affiliation in the new Government. The two

basic demands of the people, neutrality in foreign policy and free elections based on a multiparty system, were seemingly achieved. The remnants of the AVH, still in hiding, came forward to the call of the Government, and appeared at the State Prosecutor's office in large numbers, asking for their own arrest until the investigation of their case was complete.

The United Nations put the "Hungarian question" on its agenda after a vote, with a proportion in favor of discussion ten to one. In his letter to Secretary-General Hamarskjöld, the Prime Minister of Hungary asked the UN to protect Hungary's newly proclaimed neutrality. The American delegate reminded the members that the Paris Peace Treaty of February 10, 1947 guaranteed Hungary's independence. However, the Security Council postponed its meeting about the "Hungarian question".

On 4 November 1956, the negotiations for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops that had begun the day before in Budapest were resumed at Soviet request at the Soviet headquarters located in the village of Tököl. However, the request was only intended as a trap for the Hungarian military leaders, led by the Minister of Defense, Pál Maléter. At two o'clock in the morning, General Serov, head of the Soviet Political Police "arrested" them – in other words captured them.

The 2000 Soviet tanks surrounding Budapest began their attack at 3 o'clock in the morning. The commander of the National Guard, Béla Király, asked Prime Minister Nagy for permission to order a defensive action; but his request was refused. Nagy informed Béla Király that Soviet ambassador Andropov - standing beside him - had just reassured him that there must have been some "mistake", because the Soviet Government had given no orders to attack Hungary. The Soviet Ambassador tried to deceive the Hungarian Prime Minister up to the last moments. News of the attack came at 5:15 am local time, on Radio Budapest in an urgent appeal by Nagy himself for help from the West. Despite an apparent withdrawal the previous week, Soviet troops, deployed outside Budapest swept back into the capital with Russian and Romanian reinforcements, between 4 am and 8 am local time. Soviet artillery units pounded Budapest from the surrounding hills, as Soviet planes bombarded the capital.

At the end of the broadcast, the Prime Minister of the legitimate Hungarian Government escaped to the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest and, together with a few associates, asked for political asylum.

The Soviet forces were merciless with their overwhelming superiority. The Soviet tanks indiscriminately shot at civilian houses in certain areas, especially when their action was reciprocated by gunfire. No Hungarian units fought with the Russians, while many Soviet officers and soldiers fought and died on the Hungarian side. If the Russians captured any of these soldiers alive, they executed them on the spot. There was no mercy but there were no illusions either. The freedom fighters knew that the fight was unequal and, if they ran out of ammunition, there would be no more supply. They fought as long as their ammunition lasted and no one tried to escape. The Soviet tanks destroyed everything in their way. They blasted Budapest, a city that had lived in the euphoria of a hard earned couple of days of freedom.

Although Hungary was not prepared for such an all out attack, the defensive struggle continued for several weeks. The Russian forces fired at unarmed bread lines of mostly women and children and at ambulances. Ignoring international laws, they were unable to crush the resistance in a few days as originally planned. Only the use of heavy artillery

and bombing raids could overcome the resisting workers of the industrial centers. The university students fought on until their last bullets; the students of the Zrinyi Military Academy fought on for weeks in the Mátra Mountains, from where they sent the message 'MUK' that meant "*Márciusban újra kezdjük*" (In March we will start it again").

At the time, the attention of the Western Powers was concentrated on the Suez Canal crisis and not the Hungarian freedom fighters' desperate situation. Fading cries for help over the airwaves fell on deaf ears. The Prime Minister of Canada, John Diefenbaker, was the only Western statesman demanding an international investigation of the crushing of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution; but his demand led to no UN resolution.

In the end, the 200-million strong Soviet Union's military might crushed the freedom of a nation of only 10 million. Through one of the greatest betrayals in history, the Soviet Union committed one of the greatest massacres in Hungarian history.

While the Revolution was suppressed, the Soviet leaders appointed a new satellite Government under János Kádár. However, neither the Kádár Government nor the Soviet military leaders foresaw the lengthy passive resistance of the workers, following the military defeat. With the renewed Soviet occupation, the Hungarian Revolution did not come to a sudden end. National strikes followed paralyzing the economy of the country. The Kádár Government tried to explain the presence of Soviet troops and persuade the people to return to work, with leaflets dropped from airplanes; but to no avail. Underground flyers continued to demand the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the freeing of arrested labor leaders. János Kádár declared that he did not wish to start criminal proceedings against "Imre Nagy and his group" for their previous activities. However, when they left their refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy, they were immediately captured and taken with Soviet assistance to Romania. Later on, when the Kádár Government's position grew stronger, all of them were brought back to Hungary and, together with Pál Maléter, they were tried and executed on 16 June 1958.

The revenge was merciless and widespread since the whole population was involved in the uprising, especially since the leaders of the struggle were the workers and their sons and daughters, who had grown up in the "Socialist" (Communist) system. Later, the Kádár-regime attempted to stain the purity of the Revolution by means of propaganda.

On 7 November 1956, the most important Soviet national day, was not celebrated with enthusiasm by anyone except the hardcore communists. In the eyes of the Hungarians, the Soviet army was an alien occupation force and everyone viewed János Kádár as a traitor. While the freight trains transported the captured Hungarian freedom fighters to the interior of the Soviet Union, in the universities of Kiev, Leningrad and Moscow, a student movement stirred in support of the Hungarian people. Student groups passed out leaflets and proclamations calling on the Russian people to help the Hungarians. In many cases, the trains, carrying the deported freedom fighters, were delayed by the local population and there were even calls for the overthrow of Soviet power. For a long time after the Revolution, many Soviet soldiers were still serving prison sentences for refusing the order to fire on Hungarians.

The UN General Assembly's XI session meeting, between 12 November 1956 and 9 March 1957, dealt with the "Hungarian question" and passed a resolution calling for the setting up of a five member investigative committee, whose task would be to inform the member states of the events in Hungary. The resolution also demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the entry of UN observers to Hungary and free elections held under the

supervision of the United Nations. The Kádár-Government refused these demands on the grounds that they represented a grave interference in the internal affairs of Hungary.

During this period the number of killed was between 15-20 thousand, including 2-3 thousand civil casualties; 1-3 thousand freedom fighters killed in action and in wounds; 3-4 thousand victims of revenge; 3-4 thousand victims of prosecution; uniformed persons killed 2-3 thousand; 848 mostly young persons were deported to the Soviet Union. The number of wounded was 20,000. In the retaliation that followed the 1956 Revolution, 21,600 were arrested and incarcerated, at least until 1963. Of this number 13,000 were sent to internment camps. In 1957, the Communist authorities sentenced about 200 teenagers (14-16 year old boys and girls) to death but kept some of them on death row until they reached the age of 18 when they were hanged. Some of them were executed earlier. Between 1956 and 1961, no less than 300 people (youngsters and workers) were executed in Hungary. Following the Revolution, many others were executed by "death brigades", made up of former AVH agents. Later, these agents were rewarded with high paying media-related positions, working for long years as broadcasters, journalists and editors.

As to the real number of death the calculation of Géza Juhász, writer, journalist and critic, revealed new figures. According to him there were 8-10 thousand civilian death, 3-4 thousand victims of revenge, 2-3 thousand death of the insurgent, and 2-3 thousand death of the Soviet and Hungarian armies. Altogether 15-20 thousand died in the armed conflict of 1956 in Hungary.

According to the Austrian Interior Ministry, 165,361 Hungarian citizens asked for political asylum in 1956 in Austria. At the beginning of 1957, more than ten thousand escaped to Yugoslavia and also ended up in western countries. The total number of refugees rose to 210,000. By general amnesty, 3480 imprisoned persons were freed in 1963, but kept under police surveillance and were discriminated against for decades. However, 600 freedom fighters still remained in prison until the 1970s.

According to foreign historians and writers, the 1956 Revolution marked an important turning point in human history. It could only be compared in magnitude to the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution of October 1917.

Severe retaliation against leading Hungarians in detached territories, especially in Transylvania, Romania, took place in the wake of the defeated Hungarian Revolution.

The Hungarian freedom fighters could not foresee that their Revolution would awaken national consciousness all over Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union, leading eventually to the collapse of the Soviet empire at the end of December 1991.

During the past decades, many books, monographs, articles and memoirs have appeared about the 1956 Revolution, both in Hungarian and in other languages. They unanimously conclude that the precondition or the main underlying cause of the 1956 Revolution was the ubiquitous oppression by internal and external forces that permeated everyday life in Hungary. Another unfortunate fact is that no single charismatic leader emerged after the spontaneous explosion of the people's frustration. In 1956, Hungarians did not want to have anything to do with Communism or Socialism, nor did they want the return of the pre-war social and economic order. Their desire was merely to live freely in an independent state and in a democratic system, imbued with a social conscience.

Following the collapse of the Communist regime in Hungary, some 200,000 people gathered on Budapest's Heroes Square on 16 June 1989, to say farewell symbolically and

to give final respect in the form of a state funeral to the heroes and martyrs of the Revolution most of whom were buried in unmarked graves. After the solemn tribute in the cemetery of Rákoskeresztúr, special areas were set aside in memory of those who were re-buried and of those whose graves were never found. A large memorial was also erected here, commemorating their heroic sacrifice. Before the fall of Communism, only Hungarians living in the West could demonstrate such expressions of respect and gratitude.

The Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956 ranks among the glorious Hungarian Freedom Fights of Prince István (Stephen) Bocskay, Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly, the Insurrection and War of Liberation of Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, and the Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-1849. – B: 1230, 1078, 1366, 7655, 1020, T: 7665.→**State Security Authority; Petőfi Circle; Rákosi, Mátyás; Nagy, Imre; Gerő, Ernő; Bem, József; Maléter, Pál; Ordass, Lajos, Ravasz, László; Mindszenty József; Király, Béla; Kádár János; Red Rules in Hungary.**

Freedom Fight of 1956 (Revolution and Freedom Fight), Anniversaries of – The Kádár regime called it a counter-revolution, after crushing the freedom fight. However, the great majority of people in Hungary silently and mostly secretly remembered it every year as a genuine Revolution and Freedom Fight against Communism and Soviet occupation.

At the *first anniversary* in 1957, Albert Camus (1913-1960), the renowned French existentialist philosopher and writer, remembered it thus: *“The trampled down, enfettered Hungary did more for freedom and justice than any other nation in the world during the last twenty years...we could only remain faithful to Hungary, if we never and nowhere would reveal why the Hungarian fighters gave their lives and never even indirectly would justify the murderers. It is not easy for us to be worthy of so much sacrifice. But we should attempt to do it, forgetting our disputes, revising our errors, with redoubled effort and increased solidarity in a unifying Europe at last.”*

On the *40th anniversary* of the Revolution and Freedom Fight in 1996, a grand memorial was erected in the old Tabán district of Budapest. It is 16.5 m high and is crowned by a 4 m high *Turul* bird, the totem bird of the ancient Hungarians. There is an inscription relating to 1956 on it. Below the inscription, over the depiction of the rising revolutionary masses, there is the symbol of the Revolution: the national flag with a hole in the center where the hammer and the sickle used to be. The memorial is the work of Károly (Charles) Ócsai.

The 50th anniversary of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight was held worldwide in 2006, recognizing its significance in world history, but the main event was in Budapest, after 16 years of changed political conditions in Hungary. The state celebration was attended by more than 50 high ranking representatives of other nations, including royalty and presidents, paying homage to the fallen fighters and to the Revolution and Freedom Fight which, in the long run, changed the political landscape of Europe. However, due to the political tension in the country, separately from the state ceremony, the political opposition and the veterans of the 1956 Revolution organized separate commemorations. Protesters and more than a 100 thousand participants of the opposition rallies, who assembled peacefully, waving flags and placards, were suddenly attacked by a strong police force with rubber bullets, tear-gas, water cannons and even mounted police, who

beat up, injured and arrested many. This abominable act not only marred the historical event and aborted the effort to demonstrate a national unity, but aggravated the political tension in Hungary, caused by the publication of a secret “Balatonőszöd speech” of Socialist Prime Minister, Ferenc (Francis) Gyurcsány, who openly admitted to lying and giving false promises to voters in order to win re-election in April 2006. – B: 1644, T: 7456.→**Gyurcsány, Ferenc.**

Freising, Otto (1114-1158) – Bishop of Freising, German chronicler and uncle of Frederick Barbarossa. He studied in Paris. Between 1147 and 1149 he took part in the Second Crusade to the Holy Land and went through Hungary. His *gesta* (saga) of Emperor Frederick I, written in Latin is about the king's life until 1156, while his *World Chronicle*, written in 1146, is an important historical resource for Hungary. – B: 1138, T: 3240.

Fricsay, Ferenc (Francis) (Budapest, 9 August 1914 - Basel, Switzerland, 20 February 1963) – Hungarian conductor, from 1960 an Austrian citizen. He became one of the most acclaimed conductors of his generation. Fricsay studied at the Budapest Academy of Music under both Zoltán Kodály and Béla Bartók, whose music he later championed. He started his career as conductor of a military band. Fricsay's first conducting appointment came in 1936, in Szeged, where he remained until 1944. His debut conducting the Budapest Opera was in 1939 and in 1945 he was appointed the company's music director, taking the parallel appointment with the Budapest Philharmonic. Between 1946-1948, he was conductor of the Hungarian State Opera. In 1947, he was guest conductor with the Vienna State Opera. From 1948-1952, he became Music Director of the West German Opera of Berlin, and of the Symphony Orchestra of the West German Radio (RIAS). From 1956-1959, he was Music director of the Munich State Opera. He toured all over Europe, North and South America, and was guest conductor at the Salzburg and Edinburgh Music Festivals. He was a noted interpreter of Verdi, Mozart and Bartók. He published a book *About Mozart and Bartók (Über Mozart und Bartók)* in 1962. – B: 0883, 1426, 1031, T: 7617.→**Fricsay, Richard Jr.; Fricsay, Richard Sr; Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán.**

Fricsay, Richard Jr. (Vienna, 5 February 1888 - Budapest, 11 February 1961) – Army musician, officer, teacher of music and classical singing. Son of Richard Fricsay Sr., and father of Ferenc (Francis) Fricsay. He followed the footsteps of his father and became a military musician. He was a music officer in Székesfehérvár (1908-1910), following it he was conductor at the Hungarian *Landwehr* army in Zagreb (now in Croatia) (1910-1920). From 1920 to 1922 he was Music and Voice Professor at the Royal Hungarian Ludovika Military Academy, Budapest. A year later he was employed at the Academy of Music, in the Department of the Armed Forces Cartographical Office as an adviser. From 1924 to 1945 he was bandleader of the Military Music of the Water Guard in Budapest. Then, followed a year as President of the Music Department in the Ministry of Defence. He retired in 1946 as conductor in the Armed Forces with the rank of Colonel. From 1947 to 1958 he was a music director and librarian at the Hungarian Radio, serving it with his rich musical experience. – B: 0883, T: 7103.→**Fricsay, Richard Sr.; Fricsay, Ferenc; Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy.**

Fricsay, Richard Sr. (Kremsier, Bohemia, 27 March 1867 - Budapest, 16 March 1945) –

Conductor. Father of Richard Fricsay Jr. He studied in Kremsier and Olmütz, thereafter became a high school teacher at the local school and also a representative of the Thonet factory. From 1897, he was the military conductor of the Austro-Hungarian Army. He obtained Hungarian citizenship in 1902. He organized the Philharmonic Orchestra of Székesfehérvár, and established a music school there. In 1912, he worked in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). Between 1913 and 1934, he was Director-Conductor of the orchestra of the First Honvéd Infantry Regiment. On several occasions, he performed with his Honvéd orchestra abroad (Bayreuth, Sofia, Istanbul). The organization of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy's military orchestra is linked to his name. A Military Music Heritage Society (*Katonazenei Hagyományőrző Egyesület*) bears his name in Budapest. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7684→**Fricsay, Richard Jr.; Fricsay, Ferenc.**

Friderikusz, Sándor (Alexander) (nickname Fridi) (Nyíregyháza, 2 November 1958 -) – Journalist, reporter, showman, businessman. He earned a Degree in Jurisprudence at the Law School of University of Budapest. He has been a reporter and journalist since age 14. His first TV program was, *My Movie*. His *Friderikusz Show* was launched in 1992. It was about famous people around the world. His guests included Cindy Crawford, Alain Delon, Jean Paul Belmondo, Linda Grey, and others. In 1994, he became a member of the International Association of The World's Most Popular Showmen. From 1998 to 1999, he had another show: *Funny and Amazing (Meglepő és mulatságos)*. Between 2000 and 2001, his new show was the *Child's Mouth (Gyerekszáj)*. In it he talked to young children about serious, grown-up questions. At the same time, his *My Movie Continues... (Az én mozim folytatódik...)* was released. In 2002, he had a show called *Fantastic Europe (Fantasztikus Európa)*, which was related to the European Union. He is one of the richest Hungarians. He wrote six books. One of them is entitled: *Would You Like To Be the President of the Republic? (Akar-e Ön köztársasági elnök lenni?)*. He was awarded among others the Pulitzer Memorial Prize (1997), the Tolerance Prize (1997) and the title of Private Person Who Donates the Most (1999), the Prima Primissima Prize (2005), and the Free Press Prize (2008). – B: 1040, 1031, T: 1040, 7103.

Friedman, Milton (Brooklyn, N.Y. 31 July 1912 - San Francisco, 16 November 2006) – Economist. His father was Jenő (Eugene) Saul Friedman, his mother Sarah Ethel Landau, both born in Hungary's Sub-Carpathia (*Kárpátalja*, now Ukraine), but emigrated to the US, where their son was born. Soon, the family moved to Rahway NJ in the environs of New York. In 1932, he graduated from Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, a famous Hungarian center at the time. He continued his studies at the University of Chicago, where he received an M.A. (1933) and he earned a PhD at Columbia University, New York (1946). He taught Statistics, later Economics at the University of Chicago (1946-1976). He led the "Monetarist" Chicago School against the Keynesian orthodoxy in the 1960s and early 1970s. He has been a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution since 1977. He was drawn to the field of public affairs. He was a member of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research (1937-1981). In the fall of 1950, he was in Paris as a consultant to the U.S. governmental agency administering the Marshall Plan. Later, his major assignment was to study the Schuman Plan, the precursor of the Common Market. He was economic adviser to Senator Goldwater; advisor to President Nixon (1971-1974) and to Augusto Pinochet, President of Chile (1973-1974). He helped to straighten out Chile's confused economy. He was a member of President Ronald Reagan's Economic Policy Advisory Board. His works include many

books and articles, most notably: *A Theory of the Consumption Function; The Optimum Quantity of Money and Other Essays*, and *A Monetary History of the United States; Monetary Statistics of the United States*, and *Monetary Trends in the United States and the United Kingdom*, with A.J. Schwartz. In 1976, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics “for his achievements in the fields of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory and for his demonstration of the complexity of stabilization policy”. He received many awards, among them the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1988) and the National Medal of Science (1988). He is regarded as the best-known economist and leader of the Chicago School of monetary economics. – B: 1037, 1196, 1410, T: 7103.→**Stigler, George Joseph.**

Friedmann, Endre (Andrew) (1913 - 1954) – Photo-reporter, photo artist, also known as “Robert Capa”. His Hungarian friends nicknamed him on account of his wide mouth “*cápa*” (shark). He became famous in the Spanish Civil War for his pictures taken as war correspondent of the Republicans. He reported to Time Magazine during World War II about the Allies’ operations in North Africa and Western Europe, and from the war in Indochina. He lost his life on a minefield in Vietnam. He was one of the most distinguished photo-reporters of the 20th century. – B: 1153, T: 7680.

Friedrich, István (Stephen) (Malacka, now Slovakia, 1 July 1883 - Vác, 25 November 1951) – Politician, industrialist. He acquired an engineering diploma at the Universities of Budapest and Charlottenburg, Germany, then read Law at Budapest. In 1928, he founded a mechanics shop and later a metal and hardware factory at Mátyásföld, near Budapest. In 1918, he was Undersecretary of Military Affairs in the Mihály (Michael) Károlyi Government. During the Council (Soviet) Republic, he was arrested for counter-revolutionary activities, but escaped. He participated in the downfall of the Gyula (Julius) Peidl Government on 6 August 1919. He was Prime Minister from 7 August until 25 November 1918, then Minister of National Defense until 15 March 1920. Together with the Andrassy Group, he formed the new party of *Allied Christian Opposition (Szövetkezet Keresztén Ellenzék)* in 1922. He set up the *Szittyá's Camp (Szittyák tábora)*, a right-wing organization. He was indicted in the Tisza-lawsuit, but was acquitted. He participated in the Western Hungarian fights of 1921 against the *Őrvidék* (now *Burgenland*) annexation to Austria. In 1951 he was arrested in connection with the Archbishop József (Joseph) Grósz, and was accused with conspiracy to overthrow the democratic order. He was sentenced to 15 years in Prison. He died in Vác's Prison. In 1990 his sentence was annulled and he was rehabilitated. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7103.→**Council (Soviet) Republic of Hungary; Ereky, Károly; Nagyatádi Szabó, István; Grósz, József; Grósz Trial; Hungary, History of.**

Friedrich, Károly (Charles) (Sopron, 4 August 1906 - Sopron, 30 January 1995) – Lawyer, tourist guide and cinematographer. After he earned a Degree in Law he became the operating engineer of the *City Cinema (Városi Mozi)* in Sopron. He shot many films of Sopron, recording city events, first in black and white, later in color. These films are kept in archives. He also edited a *Cinema Newspaper (Mozi Újság)* in Hungarian and German. He made a film, *Symphony of Sopron* in color that was shown all over the country. He won the competition of film operators sponsored by Metro Goldwyn Mayer for three years in a row. After World War II, when cinemas were nationalized in Hungary, he became a tourist guide in Sopron and won the title of *Outstanding Guide*. He

knew the history of Sopron better than anyone else. Between 1951 and 1989, he gave 2430 lectures in Hungarian and German about *Beautiful Sopron*, illustrated by his color slides. Altogether a million people attended his lectures. As a citizen of outstanding accomplishments, he was given the *Pro Urbe* award in 1970. In 1986, he became an honorary freeman of the city. In 1991, he was awarded the Golden Ring. There is a memorial plaque in his honor, in the city. – B: 1367, T: 7103.→**Sopron.**

Friedrich, Klára (Clara) (Mrs. G. Szakács) (Budapest, 11 May 1948 -) – Teacher of handicapped children, teacher of runic writing and researcher. In her childhood, she learned runic writing from her father. She wanted to further her studies at the University of Budapest in Hungarian, German literature and History of Art but she was rejected three times due to her family's religious affiliation. She obtained a teacher's diploma from the College of Training Teachers of the Handicapped, where she studied Linguistics as well. She educated herself in history, folklore, and archeology, helped by András (Andrew) Zakar, history scholar, priest, and private secretary of Cardinal Mindszenty. Her writings and books on Hungarian ancient history and runic writing have appeared since 1994, among others: *The Scattered Pearls of our History* (*Múltunk szétszóródott gyöngyszemei*); *Let us Learn and Teach Runic Writing* (*Tanuljuk és tanítsuk a rovásírást*); *The Crown of Roga* (*Roga koronája*); *Prince Roga* (*Roga herceg*); *Runic-writing Exercises not only for Children* (*Rovásírás gyakorlatok nem csak gyerekeknek*); *House on the Bridge* (*Ház a hidon*); *The Youth of Attila* (*Attila Ifjúsága*); *Textbook of Runic Writing and Ideas for Study-Circles* (*Rovásírás tankönyv és szakköri ötletár*); *Runic Writing Games not only for Children* (*Rovásírás játék nem csak gyerekeknek*); *Zsófia Torma – a Lady in Service of Hungarian Archeology* (*Torma Zsófia – egy asszony a magyar régészet szolgálatában*), and *Pastors and Teachers for the Survival of Runic Writing* (*Papok és tanítók a rovásírás fennmaradásáért*). Her books, co-authored with her husband Gábor Szakács, include *Runic-writing: The Title-Deed of our Carpathian Basin* (*Kárpát-medencei birtoklevelünk a rovásírás*) (2003); *Chiseled in Stone, Carved in Wood* (*Kőbe vésték, fába rótták*) (2005), and *From Tászok Peak to the Bosnian Pyramids* (*Tászok-tetőtől a bosnyák piramisokig*) (2007). – B: 1934, 1935, T: 7103.→**Szakács, Gábor; Zakar, András; Forrai, Sándor; Hungarian Runic Script.**

Frommer Pistol – The first recoil automated pistol. Rudolf Frommer patented this pistol with a 7.65 mm bore. Its 9-mm variant was manufactured in Budapest, Hungary. The magazine of this pistol, located in the handle, stored 7 cartridges. Several hundred thousand of them were used by the Austro-Hungarian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish armies during World War I. Later varieties were the Frommer-Baby pocket pistol and the Frommer-Stop, which was the most advanced military pistol of its age, weighing only 580 grams. – B: 1078, 1226, 1020, T: 7662.→**Frommer, Rudolf.**

Frommer Rudolf (Rodolphe) (Pest, 4 August 1868 - Budapest, 4 September 1936) – Mechanical engineer, inventor. He was employed as a bank clerk after his matriculation. In 1895, he produced the first German-Hungarian, Hungarian-German stock market dictionary. In 1896, he joined the Hungarian Arms and Machinery Factory and later became Chief Executive Officer of the company. Hungarian armaments manufacturing expanded greatly under his leadership. He patented more than 100 inventions in Hungary and abroad before 1930. The Frommer pistol was his best-known creation. He had great successes with it and with his rifle, machine gun and coil-spring shotgun in Hungary and

in foreign countries as well. He did not possess an engineering degree but was accepted as a professional engineer due to his great accomplishments. – B: 1078, 0883, 1226, T: 7662.→**Frommer Pistol.**

Front, Hungarian (*Magyar Front*) – Name of the first anti-government organization set up in 1945, just after the Soviet occupation of Hungary. In the autumn of 1945, the political police arrested 40 persons, among them Mihály (Michael) Kádár, a physician and Zoltán Bilkey Papp, a medical student. They were accused of organizing underground anti-state activities, including distribution of anti-Communist flyers, plotting for the liquidation of prominent Communist leaders and the Soviet members of the Allied Controlling Committee (*Szövetségi Ellenőrző Bizottság*). On 18 May 1946, the People's Court sentenced them to death. Although Bilkey Papp was pardoned by Zoltán Tildy, President of the Republic of Hungary; however, he was secretly executed in 1951, according to documents surfaced in 1956. – B: 1091, 1020, T: 7103.→**Conspiracy Trials; Tildy, Zoltán.**

Frosty Saints (*Fagyos Szentek*) – A swift downward trend in air temperature usually occurs during the second and third weeks of May in the Carpathian Basin often resulting in frost. It is caused by the cold, dry, northerly air masses. The calendar days of 11, 12, 13 and 25 of May coincide with days commemorating St Pancrace, St Servace, St Boniface and St Urban, hence the name Frosty Saints. – B: 1138, 1020, T: 7645.

Fugitives, 17th century (*Bujdosók*) – In the second half of the 17th century, after the fall of the Wesselényi movement against the Habsburgs (1666-1670), those, who escaped to the *Partium* (*Részek*, a region between Hungary and Transylvania, eastern edge of the Great Hungarian Plain) were called *bujdosók* (fugitives); they included the valiant, the homeless serfs and patriots, but mostly the Protestants, persecuted for their religion. Later on, they were called *Kuruc*. In the Letter Patent (*patens*) of Emperor Lipót I (Leopold), dated 22 December 1671, almost two thirds of the soldiers of the border castles (*Végyvárak*) were released from their service. In turn they harassed civilians. The *bujdosók* started armed attacks against the harassing foreign soldiers and the Habsburg oppression with Transylvanian, Turkish, then French assistance in 1672. At the end of August 1672, the 1000 *Bujdosó* hiding in the *Partium*, under the leadership of István (Stephen) Petróczy, broke into the territory of the kingdom, and their number increased within a few days to many thousands. They occupied the fortress of Kálló, then Ónod, Tokaj and Szendrő. On the 14th of September, they won an important victory over the Imperial army of Baron Paris Spankau. The other branch of the fugitives' army, led by Mihály (Michael) Teleki, suffered defeat; but Petróczy's men occupied Counties Sáros and Szepes. In 1678, Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly took command of the *Bujdosók* and started the War of Liberation from Austrian-Habsburg rule. Later, Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II continued the fight. – B: 1230, 1138, T: 7668.→**Partium; Thököly, Count Imre; Freedom Fight of Thököly, Count Imre; Kuruc; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc.**

Fulda, Annals of (Germany) – Fulda and its Benedictine Monastery in Hessen Province of Germany, founded in 744, were the center of German medieval book culture. In the 8-9th century, until 901, the Annals of Fulda were written in this monastery. The last entries are important Hungarian historical sources. These either call the Hungarians Avars, or simply as '*Avari qui et dicitur Ungari*' (*Avars who were called Hungarians*).

These records cover the Avar-Hungarian military campaigns preceding Árpád's settlement in the Carpathian Basin. – B: 1138, 1020, T: 3240.

Fülep, Lajos (Louis) (Budapest, 23 January 1885 - Budapest, 7 October 1970) – Art historian, Minister of the Reformed Church, philosopher, writer. He attended high school in Nagybecskerek (now Zrenjanin, Serbia) studied Literature, Philosophy and History of Arts at the University of Budapest. At the same time, he was a contributor to newspapers (1902-1906), including the *Peoples Voice* (*Népszava*). In 1904 and in 1906, in Paris, he became familiar with modern art; he was the first advocate of Cézanne. Then he moved to Florence, Italy. In 1911, he edited with György (George) Lukács a philosophical journal, the *Spirit* (*Szellem*). From 1912, he pursued postgraduate studies and completed theological studies at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest (1916-1918). He worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1918, and was Government Commissioner in Fiume (now Rijeka, Croatia), and Government Chargé d'Affaires in Italy. In 1919, he was appointed Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Budapest. After the fall of the Council (Soviet) Republic, he was Parish Minister in Dombóvár, Medina, Baja, and finally in Zengővárkony, where he served until 1947. In an article in 1927, he pointed out the danger of the trend of one child per family, particularly in the Transdanubian (*Dunántúl*) region of Hungary. In 1934, he was one of the editors of the journal, *Reply* (*Válasz*). In 1946, he taught at the Italian Institute, Budapest. From 1947, he taught at the Eötvös College, University of Budapest, and, from 1951 until his retirement in 1961, he was Professor in the Department of History of Art of the University of Budapest. He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1948). He is regarded as the most outstanding Hungarian art-philosopher beside György Lukács, the renowned Marxist philosopher. His bust is in the front of his former study, now a memorial. He authored books on the history of arts and philosophy, among them *Arts and Worldview* (*Művészet és világnézet*) (1923); *Miklós Izsó* (1953); *Rembrand and Our Age* (*Rembrandt és korunk*) (1956); *József Rippl-Rónay, Tivadar Csontváry, Gyula Derkovits* (1975). He was honored with the Baumgarten Prize (1930), and the Kossuth Prize (1957). A documentary film was made on his life in 1910. – B: 0883, 0878, 1122, T: 7103.→**Lukács, György; Izsó, Miklós; Rippl-Rónay, József; Csontváry, Tivadar; Derkovits, Gyula.**

Fülöp, Attila (Szombathely, 2 July, 1942 -) – Opera singer (tenor). He studied Electrical Engineering, and worked as a Sound Engineer at the Hungarian record company, Hungaroton (1968-1972). However, he turned to singing and completed his studies in voice privately under Dr. Jenő (Eugene) Sipos and Dagmar Lange Freiwald in Berlin (1965-1971). In 1971, he made his stage debut, singing Tamino in Mozart's *Magic Flute* at the Budapest Opera. Since 1972, he has been a private singer at the Opera House. He specialized primarily in lyric and character tenor roles (as Count Almaviva in Rossini's *Barber of Seville*). In October 1978, he participated there in the premiere of the opera, *Outside the Door* (*Az ajtón kívül*), by Sándor Balassa. Then, he took on numerous character roles, like Mime in Wagner's *Nibelungen Ring Cycle*, and Holy Fool in Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov*. He became one of the prominent singers of his generation in Hungary and regularly sings as a guest singer in oratorios and concerts in European musical centers. In the concert hall, he also appeared as the Evangelist in the *Passions* of J. S. Bach. His voice is recorded by Hungaroton in the complete recordings of Haydn's operas: *Der Apotheker*, *La fedeltà premiata* and *L'Infedeltà delusa*, also in the

contemporary opera *Outside the Door* (*Az ajtón kívül*), and in a variety of other works, such as *Mosè in Egitto* by Rossini, *Te Deum* by Marc Antoine Charpentier, *Il ritorno di Tobia* by Joseph Haydn, and Mozart's *Coronation Mass*. Between 1996 and 2003 he was General Secretary, and between 2003 and 2005, Acting Director of the Opera House, Budapest. In 1971 he won third prize in the Hungarian Radio song competition and also won a prize at the Geneva song competition in 1972. In 1975, he was awarded the Grand Prize of the French Academy and, in 2007 he received the Officer's Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. – B: 0883, 1445, 1735, T: 7456.

Fülöp, Gábor Dénes (Gabriel Denis) (Alsófalva, now Ocna de Jos, Romania, 14 May 1931 - Marosvásárhely, now Targu Mures, Romania, 15 January 2005) – Minister of the Reformed Church in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Completed his higher studies at the Protestant Theological Academy, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1958. He acquired his teacher's qualifications in 1952. He was an assistant minister in Magyarkálya (now Căianu, Romania) and at the Marosvásárhely-Gecse Church. In the meantime, he conducted a secret mission by helping to accommodate talented *Csángó* students at Hungarian Boarding Schools in Transylvania, since Romanian authorities closed down their Hungarian schools in 1959. He was arrested by the Romanian Communist Secret Police in 1959, was indicted and sentenced to 11 years forced labor, and all his property was confiscated. He was freed by amnesty in 1963. Thereafter he worked as a day laborer. In 1964, he resumed his pastoral work, and from 1984, he served at the Castle-Church (*Vártemplom*) congregation, Marosvásárhely. After the political changes in 1990, he established social and educational institutions, including the Church Organists Training School; the *Lazarenum Foundation* for supporting orphans, the poor and the elderly; the *Diakonia Home* for the care of the elderly; and the *Calepinus Foundation* offering foreign language courses. He was one of the founding members of the Hungarian Democratic Alliance in Romania (*Romániai Magyar Demokrata Szövetség* – *RMDSZ*). He was awarded with a number of prizes and medals, among them the For Country and Freedom Prize, and the Gábor Bethlen Prize. He was made an honorary citizen of Marosvásárhely. – B: 1263, T: 7103.

Fülöpp, József (Joseph) (Kondoros, 4 August 1903 - Calgary, Alberta, Canada, 14 February 1992) – Army officer. His secondary education started at the Premonstrian High School of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), and he graduated from the Cadet School of Sopron. His higher studies were at the Ludovika Military Academy, Budapest (1920). His military career included service in Szeged and Békéscsaba, then in Budapest, and finally in Paks, as colonel. After World War II, he was in refugee camps in Germany and Austria, where he was made Camp Commander. He and his family emigrated to Canada. They settled in Winnipeg, Manitoba, but moved to Calgary in 1951, where the City Office employed him. He was one of the organizers of the Hungarian Veterans' Association, and was its Canadian Chapter's leader. In 1979, he was made a life member of the Hungarian Veterans' World Association for his long, dedicated service. He was one of the founders of the Széchenyi Society and its President between 1968 and 1983. He helped to organize the Boy Scouts in Calgary, and served in the leadership of the Hungarian Boy Scout External Organization. After the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight, he was one of the main coordinators of the Hungarian refugees in Calgary. He was honored with a number Hungarian and foreign Medals of Merit. – 1166, T: 7103.

Funeral Dance – A variation of Hungarian folk dances, a dramatic, ritualistic dance performed both at weddings and funeral feasts. Holding burning candles, they dance around a man impersonating the deceased. The custom points to the death-dance cult of the Middle Ages. – B: 1078, 1138, 1020, T: 7617.

Funeral Feast – a feast given in conjunction with a funeral, mentioned in the chronicles dating from the Árpád-period. The Hungarian word *tor* (feast) is the old form of the word *tűz* (fire), most probably connected to the funeral pyre, hence the origin of the name. The “paying of last respect” is a memory fragment of an ancient and primitive religious custom among peoples of a more enlightened religious standing. In some places, the feast was held before or, more commonly, after the funeral. The same food was served at christenings and wedding feasts. Always a “paprikás” meat dish and mutton stew with gruel were served nation wide. At the table, the place of the deceased was left vacant but food was offered to him on a plate nevertheless. In the past, the feast was sometimes held in the cemetery. In many places, the poor and the beggars were invited to partake. The custom is now dying out. – B: 1078, 1138, 1020, T: 7617.

Funeral Oration and Prayer (*Halotti beszéd és könyörgés*) – The oldest Hungarian language text, represented by two manuscripts, the *Sermo sup sepulchrum* (Sermon above the grave) and a Prayer from about 1192-1195 AD. The sermon begins “*Latiatuc feleym zumtuchel mic vogmuc. yfa pur ef chomuv uogmuc.*” (In modern Hungarian: „*Látjátok feleim szemtekkkel mik vagyunk isa por és hamu vagyunk*” “*You see, my brethren, with your eyes what we are, well, we are dust and ashes...*”). This is the first known sermon and prayer in Hungarian, composed for a funeral service, and is a free translation of the Latin text. The whole sermon has two parts: the sermon's text (26 lines and 227 words) and the prayer (6 lines and 47 words). If one does not count repeated words, there are 190 individual terms in the script. The first part, the “Sermon”, conforming to the order of the Latin funeral service, is a freely constructed abstract of the subsequent Latin section. The second part, the “Prayer” is a true translation of the prescribed church text. The work gives a good indication of the vocalization, form and syntax of the Hungarian language of the period. According to some, it was written either in Zalavár or Pannonhalma or at the monastery of Boldva. It was found in the Pray Codex. An Augustinian monk, Xystus Schier, probably detected it in the Latin Church-book. János (John) Sajnovics, a Jesuit monk, published the full text in 1771. It is of inestimable value for not only is it the first extant Hungarian language relic, but also the first Hungarian text of literary value. It is in the collection of the National Széchényi Library (*Országos Széchényi Könyvtár*), Budapest – B: 1031, 1230, 1138, T: 7617.→**Pray Codex; Boldva, Reformed Church; God.**

Fur Jacket (*ködmön*) – A winter jacket with sleeves made of curly-haired Hungarian *racka* heepskin, less often goatskin, known already in pre-settlement times. Men as well as women wore it. Tightly cut or widening out at the sides toward the bottom, shaped somewhat like a bell; black or white edging is frequent; men's jackets have stand-up collars but the women's collars lie flat. Lengths can be different. They are decorated with appliques or embroidery. Their other names are *kozso* and *kozsu*. – B: 1078, 1134, 1322, 1020, T: 7684.→**Szűr Mantle.**

Fur Lined Short Coat (*mente*) – Hungarian-type clothing that already appeared in the Scythians' attire. It was worn by men as well as women, was made of felt and was open

at the front. Beside a wide, knee-length variety (Nyitra, now Nitra, Slovakia, Örség) and the old *mente* (Debrecen), the short, fitted at the waist styles (Mátraalja, Örség) or the short varieties (Debrecen) came generally into use. It was made of blue, black, in rarer cases, green or red felt. Its lining and edging are made of black or white sheepskin. Metal or corded buttoning was developed as decoration; in winter it was worn properly, in summer it was thrown over one's shoulder and was held together with the *mente-cord*. It was so important that it not only became part of a girl's dowry but it was customary for a widow to continue wearing her deceased husband's *mente*. In some areas, even in the 19th century, it appeared as part of a woman's clothing. Its current form can be traced back to the period of the Jazygians. In times of war, bronze scales were sewn on them to give protection against arrows, swords and spears. At later times, metal cording was attached with 5-7 rows of gold braiding, in order to protect against sword cuts. During the time of the *Kuruc* insurrection, at the turn of the 17th century, the *mente* and *dolmány* were braided in the same way. It was a complementary part of the Hussars' uniform; its use was extended from the Hungarian Hussars to cavalymen everywhere in Europe. – B: 1078, 1134, 1322, 1020, T: 7684. → **Szűr Mantle; Kuruc.**

Furkó, Zoltán (Biharkeresztes, 28 March 1940 -) – Writer, literary historian, critic. His higher studies were at the University of Debrecen, where he read Hungarian and French Literature. There, he organized a Literary Circle and began publishing in the paper *University Life* (*Egyetemi Élet*). In 1969, he joined the Hungarian Radio and was Editor of the World Literature program; later he edited the *Outlook* (*Kilátó*) program. Some of his radio programs were *Portraits of Modern Writers* (*Modern írók portréi*); *In the Workshop of Literary Translators* (*Modern műfordítók műhelyében*), and *Exchange of Ideas* (*Eszmecsere*). He was also involved in radio plays, such as Voltaire's *Candide*, Doctorow's *Ragtime* and M.V. Llosa's *Conversation at the Cathedral*. He also had an opportunity to work with leading actors and stage managers. In 1980, he worked for Hungarian Television. In the meantime, he continued writing and working for publishing houses, such as the Corvina and the Academic Publishing Houses. In 1993, he was one of the founders and Director of the Ajtósi Dürer Publishing Co. that focuses on publishing rare books. He was Professor of Mass Media Studies at the University of Budapest. He also lectured at the Gáspár Károli Reformed University, Budapest, and was Editor-in-Chief of the *Sunday Paper* (*Vasárnapi újság*) program of the Hungarian Radio. He is a member of the Hungarian Pen Club. His works include *Viola Berki* (*Berki Viola*) monograph (1972); *Hungarian Television 1957-1997* (*Magyar Televízió 1957-1997*) (1997), and *A Message of Sándor Márai* (*Márai Sándor üzenete*) interview (1990). – B: 0878, 1266, 1438, T: 7103.

Furmint – The most famous Hungarian grape, a variety of wine grape from the *Pontian Balcanica* branch of *Vitis vinifera*. The name Furmint is taken from the word "froment" for the wheat-gold color of the wine it produces. While it is possible that the grape is native to Hungary, it was likely brought to Hungary in the 13th century, during the reign of King Béla IV (1235-1270). It is a late variety, usually ripening in the second half of October. This grape provides the main characteristics of the Tokay vine. Furmint originates in the Tokaj hegyalja region, on the slopes of the Tokaj Range in northeastern Hungary. Later it was planted in other parts of Hungary, as well as in Croatia, Dalmatia, Austria, Germany, France and the former Soviet Union. It is a strong vine stock with large leathery leaves and large bunches of yellow, dotted fruits that are large and long,

thick skinned, cylinder shaped, and those exposed to the sun are rust colored with abundant juice contents. They ripen late, shrivel, then advance into a noble rot. The wine is white, heavy, aromatic and sweet. Furmint is the principal grape in the better-known Tokay dessert wines. It is also grown in the tiny Hungarian wine region of Somló. Furmint plays a similar role in the Slovakian wine region of Tokaj – B: 0942, 1031, T: 7680, 7103.

Für, Lajos (Louis) (Egyházasköte, 21 December 1930 -) – Historian, politician. He studied at the Reformed High School of Csurgó from 1941, matriculating in 1949. From 1950, he studied for a Teacher's Degree (Dip.Ed.) at the University of Debrecen and obtained his Dip.Ed in History in 1954. From 1954-1957, he was a demonstrator in the Historical Institute there, while he was also a reserve sub-lieutenant. He actively took part in the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight as Secretary of the Kossuth Circle of Debrecen, and Secretary of the Socialist Revolutionary Commission. He was arrested and interned on 4 November, during the Soviet military invasion, but he was freed by Christmas. First, he fled to France but returned to Hungary on 16 May 1957. He was unemployed for a while; later he found work in the library of the College of the Cistibiscan Reformed Diocese of Debrecen. From 1961, he was a dockworker but, 6 months later he was given a teacher's position at Dabas and a little later, at Pestújhely. In 1964, he was appointed scientific correspondent for the Hungarian Agricultural Museum. From 1978, he taught at the Teachers College of Nyíregyháza, and from 1981, at the Teachers College of Eger. He obtained a Ph.D. in 1983. A founding member of the *Hungarian Democratic Forum* (*Magyar Demokrata Fórum – MDF*) (1987), he was Vice-President in 1991, and Executive President from 1991-1993. He was a Member of Parliament (1990-1998), and Minister of Defense (1990 - 1994). From 1987 he was Assistant Professor, and from 1990, Professor of Medieval and Early Modern Hungarian History at the University of Budapest. His field of research is the history of agrarian production and society in the 18-20th century Hungary. From 1996, he was Director of the Ráday Collection. In 1997-1998, he was lay President of the Danubian Reformed Church District. After the death of Prime Minister József Antall, he became President of the MDF in 1993, and held the position until his retirement. He authored nearly 200 studies and 12 books. Among them are *Outlying Garden Farms on Quicksand* (*Kertes tanyák a futóhomokon*) (1983); *Where are the Soldiers?* (*Hol vannak a katonák?*) (1988); *Minority and Science* (*Kisebbség és tudomány*) (1989), and *Fate and History* (*Sors és történelem*) (1991). He was a recipient of the Legion of Honor, Officer's Grade on 16 January 1997. – B: 0874, 1031, 1643, T: 7456.→**Lakitelek, Consultation at.**

Füry, Lajos (Lajos Arnold; pen-names Lajos Havasi, Lajos Havasy, Kálmán Losonczy) (Budapest, 29 May 1913 - Sarasota, FL, USA, 25 November 1994) – Writer, journalist. He graduated from the Ferenc Deák High School, Budapest. He studied Law and Political Science at the University of Budapest, where he earned a doctoral degree. He read World Literature and Arts at Sorbonne, University of Paris, and International Law in Vienna. In Sofia, he studied Hungarian-Bulgarian historical connections. For a while, he was a lawyer's assistant, but soon worked for the leading dailies in Budapest, such as the *Budapest Newspaper* (*Pesti Hírlap*), *Pest Diary* (*Pesti Napló*), *New Hungarians* (*Új Magyarság*), and for weeklies such as the *West* (*Nyugat*); *Sunrise* (*Napkelet*) and *New Times* (*Új Idők*). In the Army, he participated in regaining parts of Upper Hungary (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia, 1938), Transylvania (*Erdély*, 1940) and Voivodina (*Délvidék*,

1941). He was a reporter with the Army on the Eastern front and fought in the defense of Székesfehérvár, Győr and the River Rába line. As a POW, he worked as an interpreter in the West. He emigrated to the USA with his family in 1949, settled in Washington, DC and, for 32 years, worked in the Library of Congress. He authored 51 books and more than 2000 articles, including plays. His books include *Between two Stations* (*Két állomás között*) (1953); *The End of the Road* (*Az út vége*) (1955); *The Gold Statue* (*Az aranyoszobor*) (1957); *The Feast of the Devil* (*Az ördög lakomája*) (1961); *Khagan Árpád* (*Árpád fejedelem*) (1964), and *Man and his Woman* (*Ember és asszonya*) (1989). He traveled extensively and visited Hungarian communities around the world. He spent his royalties on Hungarian causes. He was one of the founders and President of the Árpád Academy (1970-1973), Cleveland, Ohio. He was a recipient of the Árpád Medal, the Medal of the Transylvanian World Federation, Medal of the Pen Club, and Medal of the Library of Congress. – B: 0878, 1037, T: 7103.

Füst, Milán (Fürst, Milan Konstantin) (Budapest, 17 July 1888 - Budapest, 26 July 1967) – Writer, poet, translator of literary works. He earned a Ph.D. in Law at the University of Budapest in 1912. He taught at the High-School of Commerce in 1918. He retired in 1929, and was trained in the fur trade, but earned his living as a writer. He acquired a Degree in Esthetics at the University of Budapest. He belongs to the first generation of the literary review, West (*Nyugat*). He created something new in every genre. However, between 1950 and 1955, his writings could not be published and he was sent into retirement in 1960. His major works include *Advent* (1922); *Golden Plate* (*Aranytál*) (1921); *Hunting in the Fall* (*Őszi vadászat*) (1955); *Toward Parnassus* (*A parnasszus felé*) (1961); *My Wife's Novel* (*Feleségem regénye*) (1942) was translated into several languages. His dramas are: *Catullus* (1927) and *King Henry IV* (*IV Henrik király*) (1940). His poems include *You Cannot Change It* (*Változtatnod nem lehet*) (1914); *Selected Poems* (*Válogatott versek*) (1934) and *Collected Poems* (*Összes versek*) (1988, 1996). He translated from the works of Shakespeare, Tolstoi and Goethe. His collected essays in esthetics include *Vision and Impulse in Art* (*Látomás és indulat a művészetben*) (1948). He was honored with the Baumgarten Prize (1933, 1935, 1946) and the Kossuth Prize (1948). – B: 0878, 0877, 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

Fuszek, Rudolf (Rodolphe) (Budapest, 20 January 1882 - Monrovia, Liberia, 30 April 1941?) – Physician. He completed his higher studies at the University of Budapest. From 1903, he was an assistant at the Pathology Institute in Budapest. He later became an assistant professor at the same Institute. From 1908 and 1911, he studied tropical diseases at the *Tropisches Institut* in Hamburg, interrupting his studies meanwhile to work as a ship's doctor in the epidemic areas in South America. In 1911, he overcame an epidemic that erupted at the railroad construction in Cameroon, Africa. In 1912, he worked in South America again to put an end to the yellow fever. He became a well-known international expert in tropical diseases. From 1913, he worked in Monrovia, where he was later Director of Public Health Services. Besides his medical practice, he compiled a valuable ethnographic collection and, when he visited Hungary in 1932, he donated his collection to the Hungarian Ethnographic Museum. He died before the results of his work were published. – B: 0883, 1134, T: 7660.→**Teleki, Count Sámuel; Roheim, Géza; Tordai, Emil.**

Füzesi, Magda (Magdalene) (née Mester) (Nagybereg, now Berehi, Carpatho-Ukraine,

Ukraine, 3 May 1952 -) – Poetess. Her higher studies were completed at the State University of Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine) (1975-1981), where she read Hungarian Literature. Then she studied Ethnography at the University, Debrecen (1998). She was maker-up in a Press-shop, Beregszász (now Berhovo, Ukraine) (1969-1975). From 1975 to 1991, she was a contributor to the *Red Banner* (*Vörös Zászló*), then to the *Bereg Newspaper* (*Beregi Hírlap*) (1991-1995). She became its Editor-in-Chief in 1995, and finally Editor of its Hungarian version (1998). Her main works include *Lilies of the Valley* (*Gyöngyvirágok*), poems (1977); *A Man from the Crowd* (*Egy ember a tömegből*) poems (1983); *Reassuring* (*Bíztató*) poems (1992), *Pleading for a Smile* (*Mosolykérő*), poems for children (1996), and *Landscape with Chesnuts* (*Táj gesztenyékkel*) (1998). She translated from Russian and Ukrainian as well. She received the Toll-Prize (1996). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Carpatho Ukraine.**