

G

Gaál, Antal (Anthony) (Mohács, Hungary, 6 January 1905 - Lima, Peru, 9 November 1975) – Mining engineer. He received his diploma from the Academy of Mining, Metallurgy and Forestry Engineering of Sopron in 1937. After his first employment with the Egercsehi coal mine, he joined the Hungarian-American Oil Company, where he designed an oil loading station at Újudvar, a pumping station at Bázakerettye, and a liquid gas fraction separator plant at Lovászi for the company. Upon his proposal, the Transdanubian Oil Region Section of the Hungarian Mining and Metallurgy Association was formed in 1941. He emigrated to Peru in 1948, and became an employee of a large oil company at Talara. First, he worked as an editor; later, he became the leader of the Planning Division until his retirement. – B: 0883, 1339, T: 7662.

Gaál, Botond (Vámosatya, 27 March 1946 -) – Theologian of the Reformed Church. He attended the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of the University of Debrecen obtaining a bachelor degree in 1970; and from the Reformed Theological Academy of Debrecen, obtained a Degree in Theology in 1976. He studied at the New College of Edinburgh University (1976-1977). He earned his Theological Doctoral Degree from the Reformed Theological Academy of Debrecen (1985). He studied as Research Fellow at the Center of Theological Inquiry, Princeton, NJ, (1991-1992 and in 1999). He taught Mathematics and Physics at the Reformed College, Debrecen (1970), was Dean of the College (1977-1987); Dean (1987-1991), and Professor of Dogmatics at the Reformed Theological Academy of Debrecen in 1987; President of the College from 1987-1992; Dean of the Academy from 1988-1992 and 1994-1995; President of the University Association in Debrecen (1994-1995). He was Secretary-General of the Regional Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1993-1999). He is a regular member of the General Assembly of the Reformed Church in Hungary; a member of the Presidency of the World Council of Hungarian Professors (from 2000); a member (elected from outside) of the Doctoral Council of Debrecen University, belonging to the State (from 2004). He is a member of a number of learned societies. In 1993 he became founder and leader of a special institution for the study of Science and Theology called Steven Hatvani Theological Research Center. His field of research: the application of theology and the study of the relationship between the natural sciences and theology. He published a great number of essays and articles. His works include *Space, Time and the Word (Tér, idő és az Ige)* (1985) and *Teaching and Application of the Natural Sciences at the Debrecen Reformed College (A természettudományok oktatása és művelése a Debreceni Kollégiumban)*. – B: 0874, 1652, T: 7617, 7103.→ **Debrecen, Reformed College.**

Gaál Ferenc (Francis) (Debrecen, 1881 - Los Angeles, CA, USA, 1956) – Painter. He studied at the Budapest Art School. He was a student of Ede (Ed) Balló, Aladár Edvi Illés and István (Stephen) Bosznay. He spent a considerable time at the Artist Colony of Szolnok. He was a painter of naturalistic landscape and composition painter. He went on study trips to Germany and France and exhibited in Budapest (1923) and in Amsterdam (1925). His lifework includes *Self-Portrait (Önarckép)*; *In a Room (Szobában)*; *In the Park (A Parkban)* and *Contemplating (Merengés)*. He was awarded the Izidor Halmos Prize and the Casino Prize of Lipótváros, Budapest. – B: 0935, T: 7103.→ **Edvi Illés, Aladár.**

Gaál, Franciska (Frances) (Budapest, 1 February 1904 - New York, USA, 2 January 1973) – Actress. She graduated from the School of the National Union Actors in 1919. Her first stage appearance was in 1920 at the Theater of Eskü Square, Budapest. From 1921 and 1922 she was a member of Budapest's Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*) and the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Színház*). The latter venue saw her first memorable success in the play *Ibolya* by Ferenc Molnár, who wrote the leading female role for her. From 1923 on, she performed primarily at the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*), where she always captivated her audience with her charming performances of mischievous characters, often assuming a characteristic naïve or French accent. Her talent was also noticed abroad and she was successful in silent films. The arrival of the sound motion picture made her one of the first international film stars from Hungary. In the early 1930s, she filmed in Vienna, Berlin and Budapest. Between 1937 and 1940, she appeared with international celebrities in Hollywood films. During World War II, she lived in Hungary but returned to the USA in 1946, where she continued to accept film roles, while teaching at the School of Acting in New York. Her major theater roles include Mari in Mikszáth-Harsányi's *The Noszty Boy's Affair with Mari Tóth* (*A Noszty fiú esete Tóth Marival*); Ida in Gárdonyi-Emőd-Rezső's *Ida's Story* (*Ida regénye*); Anja in Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard* (*Cseresznyés kert*), and Elis in Shaw's *Pygmalion*. Her main feature film roles are *Csibi*, (1934); *Spring Parade* (*Tavaszi parádé*) (1935), and *Little Miss Pirate* (*Kalózkisasszony*) (1938). – B: 0883, 1427, T: 7667.

Gaál, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 8 March 1891 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 13 August 1954) – Hungarian writer and sociologist in Romania. He received his teacher's diploma in Budapest. During his student years, he joined the circle of philosopher, György (George) Lukács. He participated in World War I. After the "Aster Revolution" in 1918, he obtained a position at the Educational Committee. After the fall of the Communist Regime he moved to Vienna; later moved on to Berlin in 1922. There he worked as a dramaturgist for the film enterprise of Sándor (Alexander) Korda. In 1925, he returned to Hungary and was arrested; but escaped and returned to Vienna. In 1926 he moved to Kolozsvár, where he became Co-Editor of the newspaper *Our Age* (*Korunk*). In 1940, the paper was banned. During World War II, he served in the Hungarian army. After the War, he edited the periodical *Our Way* (*Útunk*), and took part in organizing a Hungarian literary life in Romania. He started publishing the works of Hungarian classical writers in a series called *Progressive Traditions* (*Haladó hagyományok*). He was an important representative of Hungarian Marxist literature in Romania. He lectured on Philosophy and History of Literature at the University of Kolozsvár. Some of his works are *Reality and Literature* (*Valóság és irodalom*) (1950); *Selected Writings* (*Válogatott írások*) (1964-1971) and *Letters* (*Levelek*) (1975). – B: 1257, T: 7663. → **Lukács, György**.

Gaál, Gaszton (Székesfehérvár, 30 November 1868 - Balatonboglár, 26 October 1932) – Landowner, politician. He won a mandate in 1906 with an independence platform, based on 1848 revolutionary sentiments. He remained a staunch protector of agricultural estateholder interests. After the Council (Soviet) Republic fell in 1919, he was Commissioner of the Counties of Somogy, Tolna and Baranya; then became Lord Lieutenant of Somogy. As a Smallholders' Party representative, he became a Member of Parliament

and was elected its President in 1921. In 1922, he was appointed Vice President of the new ruling *United Party (Egység Párt)*, but withdrew from his post in the same year on account of the Government's tax policy. In 1926, he founded the *Agrarian Party (Agrár Párt)*. In 1931 he was elected President of the newly re-established *Smallholders' Party (Kisgazda Párt)*. A Street in Balatonboglár and a Boy Scout Troop bear his name. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7667.

Gaál, György (George) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 21 April 1783 - Vienna, 6 November 1844) – Writer. He acquired his university education at Pest and Buda, and was employed by Prince Miklós (Nicholas) Esterházy at Kismarton (1804). The Prince took him to Vienna, where he worked at a German library. He translated works of Hungarian writers into German. Most of his works appeared in German. He initiated the collection of Hungarian folk tales and he published its first collection. His collection of Hungarian proverbs and adages were translated by him and published in German, Latin, Italian, French and English. He was the first to make known Hungarian literature abroad. He published a comparative collection of English, French, Italian, Latin and Hungarian proverbs. His works include *Märchen der Magyaren (Fairy-tales of the Magyars)* (1822); *Sagen und Novellen (Legends and short stories)* (1843), and *Ungarische Volksmärchen (Hungarian folk-tales)*. (1857). – B: 0883, 1078, 1257, T: 7103.→**Esterházy, Prince Miklós József; Paczolay, Gyula.**

Gaál, György Elemér (George Elmer) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 16 February 1948 -) – Literary and cultural historian in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He graduated in English and Hungarian Languages and Literature at the University of Kolozsvár (1971). He earned a Ph.D. in 1981. He was an English teacher at the Ady-Sincay Secondary School (1971-1975), and an assistant professor at the University of Kolozsvár. Between 1975 and 1982, he taught English at the No. 3 Secondary School. Since 1983, he has taught at the Sámuel Brassai Secondary School, and is an adjunct professor at the Protestant Theological Institute, Kolozsvár. His works include *Guide to the Old and New Kolozsvár (Kalauz a régi és az új Kolozsvárhoz)* (1992); *The Map of the Házsongárd Cemetery (A Házsongárdi temető térképe)* (1994), and *The Sreet of the Hungarians (Magyarok utcája)* (1995). He edited many books, among them *On the Land of the Móc (A mócok földjén)* by Viktor Aradi (1974); *Essays (Esszék)* by Ralph Waldo Emerson (1978), *Sonnets of William Shakespeare (William Shakespeare szonettjei)* (1991). He is a contributor to many magazines, such as *Our Age (Korunk)*; *Our Way (Utunk)*; *Helikon*, and *Christian Sower (Keresztény Magvető)*. He is one of the editors of the *Hungarian Literary Lexicon* in Romania. He is the author of more than 200 articles and essays. He is a member of several literary associations. – B: 1036, 1257, T: 7103.

Gaál, József (Joseph) (*dálnoki*) (Nagykároly, now Carei, Romania, 12 December 1811 - Pest, 28 February 1866) – Writer, poet. He studied Philosophy and Law at the University of Pest. Even before finishing his studies, he was employed by the Council of the Governor-General. His poems, his historical and satirical writings were published from 1830 on in the periodicals *Wreath (Koszorú)* and *Aurora*. He became popular after the presentation of his comedy, *The Notary of Peleske (A peleskei nótárius)*. In 1841, he became a member of the Kisfaludy Association and, in 1848, he was elected as County Recorder in the province of Szatmár; subsequently he became a ministerial secretary. For

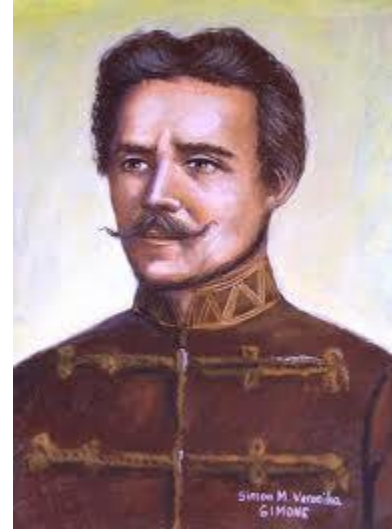
a period of time in 1849, he was the editor of the publication *March Fifteenth (Március Tizenötödike)*, followed by a stint as a soldier in János (John) Damjanich's unit. After the defeat of the 1848 War of Independence, he was interned for six years in Arad (now in Romania). Until the end of his life, he worked as a secretary and an educator. With his novels about the *Great Hungarian Plain (Alföld)*, he was one of the forerunners of the great lyric poet Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Damjanich, János; Petőfi, Sándor.**

Gaál, Sándor (Gál) (Alexander) (Csíkszentgyörgy, now Ciucsângeorgiu, Romania, 21 September 1817 - Nocera di Pagani, Italy 17 June 1871) – Officer of the National Defense Guard. A military career was his original choice. During his military schooling, he was appointed as instructor; but in 1842, he retired from the Army as a lieutenant. In 1848 he volunteered with the National Army to participate in the War of Independence, and as captain, became the Chief of Staff, first of the Szekler, then of the Háromszék Army Divisions. In December 1848, he was promoted to colonel; and in January of 1849, became the military District Commander of the Szeklerland (*Székegyföld*, Transylvania), where he enjoyed great popularity. In the fading days of the War, he was promoted to General and, even after the defeat, he held out with his loyal Szeklers. Under the overwhelming pressure of the Czarist army, he retreated to Moldavia, and from there emigrated to the Western Europe. He was active in politics, first in Hamburg, later in London. He was condemned to death in absentia in 1852. He participated in further insurgent activities and prepared a plan for a Szekler uprising. The Turkish government hindered his activities and, at the request of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, he returned to London. In 1860, he joined the Hungarian Legion of Garibaldi. Later, he clashed with the policy of Piedmont and became depressed. – B: 0883, 1428, T: 3233.→**Kossuth, Lajos.**

Gábor, Andor (Andrew) (Újnéppuszta - Magyarszerdahely, 20 January 1884 - Budapest, 21 January 1953) – Writer, poet, journalist, critic, translator of literary works. His first articles appeared during his university years. From 1910 on, he became successful as a writer of cabaret, comedy, satirical novels and poems. During World War I, he participated in the civil anti-war movement, and in the Democratic Republic as a member of the Cultural Council. His political views grew increasingly leftwing. In 1919, he participated in the proletarian revolution. After the fall of the Council (Soviet) Republic of Hungary in 1919, he moved to Vienna and became a representative of the Communist line at the *Viennese Hungarian News (Bécsi Magyar Újság)*. His writings of the Viennese period are considered classics of Hungarian literary journalism. After living in Austria and France, he settled in Berlin. In 1929, he became a member of the editorial board for the journal *Linkskurve*. On Hitler's rise to power in 1933, he relocated to Moscow. From 1938, he was Editor of *New Voice (Új Hang)*, the Hungarian exiles' literary periodical there. During World War II, his writings focused on inspirational themes of national consciousness and reflections on sentiments in exile. He returned to Hungary in 1945, and worked for the dailies *Free People (Szabad Nép)*; *New Word (Új Szó)* and *Clarity (Világosság)*. From 1950 to 1953, he was Editor-in-Chief of the satirical magazine *Ludas Matyi (Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd)*. His main works include the poems *Colorful Rhymes (Tarka rímek)* (1913); *Thirtythree (Harminchárom)* (1928), and *To My Homeland (Hazámhoz)* (1943); plays such as *Little Paul (Palika)* (1915) and *Dollar Daddy (Dollárpapa)* (1917); novels such as *Seven Butterflies (Hét pillangó)* (1918); *Faces of the Dead (Halottak arcai)* (1922), and *Bank Street (Bank utca)* (1922). He received the

Kossuth Prize (1953). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.→**Council (Soviet) Republic of Hungary.**

Gábor, Áron (1) (Aaron) (Bereck now Bretcu, Romania, 21 November 1814 - Uzon, now Ozun, Romania, 2 July 1849) – Army officer in the War of Independence of 1848- 1849; the sole founder and Commander of the independent Szekler Artillery. He began his education at the High School of Csíksomlyó (now Sumuleu Ciuc, Romania) where, at a young age, he was much interested in technology. He started his military service with the 2nd Szekler Regiment. In 1840, he served in the 5th Pest Artillery. His request to serve in the bombardier corps was denied and he left the Army. However, in 1842, instead of his younger brother, he volunteered again with the Artillery. His request for further technical study was again denied and he left the Army permanently. He went to Vienna for a few months to study canon-casting technology at the Genie-Corps, as an amateur student, and acquired a few books about the subject. Until 1848, he lived in Moldavia, but he returned to Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) upon receiving news about the beginning of the Hungarian War of Independence. On 28 November 1848, he was commissioned by the Szekler National Assembly at Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfintu Gheorge, Romania), to start manufacturing gunpowder and military equipment. He established three plants at Hermány (now Cașoț, Romania), Kézdivásárhely (now Târgu Secuiesc, Romania) and Szentkeresztbánya (now Vlăhita, Romania). All of them also produced firearms. In the battle at Hidvég (now Hăghig, Romania) on 29 November 1848, the two of his six-pounder guns were significant factors in the victory over the Austrian Imperial Army. In three months, his plants produced 70 guns, mostly three pounders. His gunpowder and firearms production started to assume great significance. Promoted to major, Lajos (Louis) Kossuth appointed him as Commander of the Szekler artillery. Soon, in the ensuing battle at Kőkös, he fell in an artillery barrage. His hastily prepared grave, near Eresztvény, was trampled over by Czarist cavalry and, for a long time, he rested in an unmarked grave, until the nation's gratitude erected a monument over it. His legendary deeds were preserved in folk songs. – B: 1230, 1297, T: 3233.→**Kossuth, Lajos.**



Gábor, Áron (2) (Aaron) (Kaposvár, 20 April 1911 - Saarbrücken, Germany, 28 December 1982) – Journalist, writer, lawyer. He received a Law Degree from the University of Budapest in 1933. Subsequently, he joined the staff of an anti-fascist, anti-communist journal, *Budapest*. During World War II, he reported from the Russian front. A collection of his war correspondence was published in *Beyond the Stalin Line* (*Túl a Sztalin Vonalon*) (1941). In 1944, he crossed the front line and joined the new Hungarian Government, established in the Russian-occupied Debrecen. As Secretary General of the Hungarian Red Cross, he recorded the names of a quarter million of Hungarian soldiers and civilians deported to Soviet slave labor camps. The Soviet military authorities arrested and condemned him to death because of his war reports. The sentence was commuted to five years of slave labor and banishment for life in Siberia. After 15 years, he was allowed to return to Hungary; but because of hostile official attitudes, he escaped

to the West in 1965. In exile, he wrote his famous trilogy *East of Man*, (*Az Embertől Keletre*) (1976); *Distorted Freedom*, (*Szögletes Szabadság*) (1968) and *Men of Many Centuries* (*Évszázados Emberek*) (1971). In his books he described his arrest and his struggles during banishment. – B&T: 7662.

Gábor, Dénes (Dennis) (Budapest, 5 June 1900 - London, 9 February 1979) – Physicist, inventor. He was born into a Jewish family; at a very early age, he was attracted to physics. After a brief stint as a soldier in 1918, he enrolled in the Budapest Polytechnic. In 1921, he entered the *Technische Hochschule* in Berlin and acquired a Degree in 1924, his Doctorate in Electrical Engineering in 1927, and subsequently joined *Siemens & Halske AG*. With the rise of Hitler in 1933, he left Germany and, after a short period in Hungary, he went to England, where he found employment in research at the Thomson-Houston Co. in Rugby, where he stayed for 14 years. He dealt with electron-optical problems and information theory. In an attempt to improve the electron microscope, he developed holography in 1948, making him famous worldwide. For this discovery, he received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1971 “for his investigation and development of holography”. His other work is the *Theory of Communication*, known as “structural” theory. In 1949, he joined the Imperial College of Science & Technology in London, and became Professor of Applied Electron Physics until his retirement in 1967. Together with his assistants, he dealt with numerous problems, among them the elucidation of the “Langmuir Paradox”. They constructed a holographic microscope; a new electron-velocity spectroscope; a flat, thin color television tube, and a new type of thermionic converter. His theoretical work included communication theory, plasma theory, magnetron theory, and a scheme of fusion. He was granted more than 100 patents. He received many honors including Fellow of the Royal Society (1956), Honorary Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1964), D.Sc. University of London (1964), Hon. D.Sc. Univ. of Southampton (1970) and Commander of the Order of the British Empire (1970). Awards and schools bear his name. – B: 1193, 1031, T: 7103.→**Holography**.

Gábor, Dzsingisz Jenő (Dzingis Eugene Gabor) (Győr, Hungary, 14 March 1940 -) – Dutch politician of Hungarian extraction. After World War II, his religious, intellectual family was treated as a political enemy in the Communist era under Rákosi. Forced to leave Hungary after involvement in the 1956 uprising, he settled down in the Netherlands, became the adopted “grandson” of the grandmother of the UN’s Dutch Refugee Commissioner’s, Berman. She sent him to the Jesuit school to complete his secondary education, and then he studied Economy and International Law at the Catholic University of Tilburg. He became a Dutch citizen in 1968, and was employed by the European Agency of the Dutch Ministry of Economy, where he was Under-Secretary in the Shipbuilding Division, at age 28. Finally, he became Head of the Administration at The Hague. A few years later, he was overseer of the City’s largest investment project, working with builders, architects and tourism officials. In 1983, the Queen of the Netherlands appointed him Mayor of the village Haaksbergen. In 1990, he became Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Agriculture. In the 1990s, he visited Hungary several times as a political party representative. Following his 1994 election defeat in Holland, he represented the opposition in the Dutch Parliament for four years. In 1998, he was appointed as advisor to the Central and Eastern European Agricultural and Environmental Protection Program and was delegated to Hungary as agricultural attaché of the Dutch Embassy, thereby facilitating Hungary’s entry into the EU. In 2006, the

Balassi Kiadó of Budapest published his diary, *Half Way to Europe. A Diplomat's Notes between 1999 and 2005. (Európába – félúton. Egy diplomata feljegyzései 1999-2005)*. – B: 1031, 1554, T: 3240

Gábor, Miklós (Nicholas) (Zalaegerszeg, 7 April 1919 - Budapest, 2 July 1998) – Actor. He graduated from the Academy of Dramatic Art in 1940. In 1941, he accepted a contract from the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest. After 1945 until 1954, he played at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest, mainly in classic roles (*School for Wives*; *Tartuffe*; *Much Ado About Nothing*; *Midsummer-Night's Dream*). His dramatic strength first revealed itself in the lead role in Cocteau's play *Indiscretions (Les Parents Terribles, Rettenetes szülők)*. Among his outstanding comic roles were in Gogol's *The Inspector-General (A revizor)*; in Shaw's *Widowers' Houses (Szerelmi házasság)*; in Schiller's *Love and Intrigue (Ármány és szerelem)*; in Shakespeare's *As You Like It (Ahogy tetszik)*, and *Othello*. In the Madách Theater he continued the great performances in E. Scribe's *The Glass of Water (Egy pohár víz)*, and in V. Hugo's *Ruy Blas (A Királyasszony lovagja)*. Other outstanding interpretations were Jack the Knife (*Bicska Maxi*) in Brecht-Weill's *Three-Penny Opera (Koldusopera)*, in Shaw's *Joan of Arc (Szent Johanna)*, and in Beaumarchais' *The Marriage of Figaro*. He frequently acted in film, radio and television productions. From 1970 on, he also acted as stage manager. He was an actor with intellectual strength and performed his roles with rich emotion. He discussed the problems of theater interpretation in numerous articles and also in his books, which include *With Pen (Tollal)* diary (1963), *A Cute Genius (Egy csinos zseni)*, and *Limping Freedom (Sánta szabadság)* (1987). He was a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1953), the Milán Füst Prize (1997), and held the title of Artist of Merit and Outstanding Artist (1962, 1967). – B: 0870, 1178, 1257, 1445, T: 7684.

Gábor, Zoltán (Lendva, now Lendava, Slovenia, 31 March 1922 -) – Essayist, painter, graphic artist. His secondary education was at his place of birth and at the High School for Applied Arts, Zágráb (now Zagreb, Croatia) (1939-1941), then continued at a school of the same type in Budapest (1941-1944). His higher studies were at the Academy of Applied Arts of Zágráb (now Zagreb, Croatia) (1945-1949), where he acquired a diploma. He was in Paris in 1951 and 1952. He taught at the Teacher Training College, Zágráb (1951-1952); then was a high-school teacher in Zágráb (1954-1956). In the fall of 1956 he was in Vienna. In 1961 and 1962, he was a free-lance artist in Zágráb. From 1969, until his retirement in 1989, he worked as an applied artist at the Zágráb Mental Hospital. He illustrated more than 60 books and made 600 book-covers. His pictures include the *Four Seasons (A négy évszak)*, a large tableau, and nine series of the history of Lendva. He had many individual and group exhibitions in Slovenia, Croatia and Hungary. His works are held in a number of European countries and in the USA, Canada, Australia and Lebanon. He is a member of the Alliance of Croatian Applied Artists and corporate member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Among his writings are *Carrier Pigeon (Postagalamb)* essays (1982); *On the Track of Apis (Ápiss nyomán)* (1991); *I will Tell it (Elmondom)* sketches (1995); *Tragom Apisa*, (in Croatian) (1991), *Posledi Apisa* (in Slovenian) (1993). – B: 1169, 1654, T: 7103.

Gábor, Zsa Zsa (Suzanna) (Sári/Sara Gábor) (Budapest, 6 February 1917 - Los Angeles, 30 March 2011?) – Actress; started her acting career in Vienna in 1932. She studied acting in 1933. In 1936 she became Miss Hungary. Her family moved to the US because

of the approaching war; in 1941 she joined her sister, Éva, in the US. Unlike her sister, Zsazsa did not devote her life only to acting; she ran the Zsazsa Cosmetic Ltd. Her credits include *Moulin Rouge* (1952); *Touch of Evil* (*Egy kis gonoszság*) (1959); *Most Wanted Man* (*A legközzöttebb férfi*) (1962); *The Fear of High Places* (*Félelem a magas helyektől*) (1968); *The Movie Maker* (*A filmgyártó*) (1986); *The Naked Truth* (*A csupasz igazság*) (1992), and *A Very Brady Sequel* (*Pontosan Brady folytatása*) (1996). As a celebrity she is considered to be one of the best-known Hungarians in the world. – B: 1037, T: 7103.

Gáborjáni Szabó, Kálmán (Coloman) (Debrecen, 18 September 1897 - Budapest, 19 June 1955) – Painter, graphic artist. He finished his studies in Budapest at the Academy of Fine Arts under János (John) Vaszary and Imre (Emeric) Révész. Between 1922 and 1945, he was an art teacher at the Reformed College, Debrecen. In 1923, he started wood engraving and went on a study trip to Rome in 1931 and in 1938. His Italian experiences were put in the *Visioni d'Italia* woodcarving album. His bookplate was published in 1934. In 1937-1938, he painted a series of frescos of Hungarian historical events for the College of Debrecen. In 1945 he was involved in the reorganization of the College in Debrecen. In 1951 he published an album on the theme of peace. He was the first artist to organize a children's drawing exhibition. He became a Professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Budapest (1945). In 1966, an exhibition of his works was held at the National Gallery (*Nemzeti Galéria*) in Budapest. His paintings include *Fragrant Lilacs* (*Illatozó orgonák*) (1930) and *Calla with Lemons* (*Kála citromokkal*) (1932). Aba Novák influenced his art that became well known. – B: 0934, 1409, T: 7653.→ **Debrecen, Reformed College; Aba Novák, Vilmos; Vaszary, János.**

Gabriel, Asztrik L. (Pécs, 10 December 1907 - 16 May 2005, Budapest) – Catholic priest, medieval historian. He graduated from high school in 1926. After entering the Premonstran Order he studied Theology at Jászóvár near Jasov, 20 km west of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). In 1929, he enrolled in the University of Budapest, where he read Linguistics, French Civilization and Medieval History, receiving a Ph.D. in 1936. He studied for four years at the *Sorbonne*, the *École Nationale des Chartes* and the *Collège de France* in Paris. He became the founding director of the French College at Gödöllő, Hungary, where he also served between 1938 and 1947 as Resident Fellow; later became a professor at the University of Budapest. He fled Hungary in 1947, and found refuge as a guest professor at the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto, Canada. A year later he moved to the US and became a professor of Old French Literature and History of Medieval Education and he became Director of the Medieval Institute of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., where he worked until his retirement in 1973. However, he remained active as a visiting and exchange professor at several universities and colleges, including that of Luxembourg, Munich and Paris. He participated in many international congresses, conventions and conferences. He was elected a member of the *Société de l'Histoire de France*, and was made a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; the *Académie de Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, Paris; the Medieval Academy of America; and the *Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Munich. He authored 167 articles, essays and books, some with special Hungarian relevance: *Alexandre de Hongrie, maître régent à la Sorbonne médiévale* (*Magyarországi Sándor Mester, a középkori Sobonne tanára*) (1941); *Hungarian Opinion at a Medieval Disputation in Paris* (*Magyar vélemény egy középkori párisi*

dispután, (1943); *Le recueil de sermons d'un Hongrois étudiant à l'université de Paris, au XIIIe siècle* (Egy XIII. századi magyar klerikus párisi egyetemi szentbeszéd-gyűjteménye) (1943); *Ungarische Bildergalerie: Die Heilige Elizabeth 1207-1230* (Magyar képcsarnok: Szent Erzsébet, 1207-1231); *Pester Lloyd* (1943); *Robert Sorbonne at the University of Paris* (1956); *The University of Paris and its Hungarian Students and Masters during the Reign of Louis XII and François Ier* (1986); *Marcus Marc de Kémes: Hungarian Masters at the University of Paris, ca. 1521-1523*, and *Hungarian Students and Masters who attended both the Universities of Vienna and Paris* (1989). See also, *Students and Masters from Hungary at the Universities in Vienna and Paris in the 14th and 15th centuries*. Some of the many titles and awards he has received are: Titular Provost of the Church of Saint Michael the Archangel on the Island of St Margit, Budapest; honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; officer of the *l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques*, Officer of the *Légion d'Honneur*, *Commendatore nell'Ordine al Merito*, the Gold Medal *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice*, and Honorary Doctor of the *Bibliotheca Ambrosiana in Milan*. – B: 1001, T: 7103.

Gách, Marianne (Budapest, 8 June 1916 - Budapest, 25 December 1989) – Journalist. She began her career in 1936, writing for the weekly magazine, *Theater Life* (*Színházi Élet*), while completing her studies at the Music Academy. Her articles, writings and commentaries dealt primarily with music and theater. The interview was her favorite genre. From 1940, she worked for the magazine, *Film, Theater, Literature* (*Film, Színház, Irodalom*), then from 1945, for the *Progress* (*Haladás*); and finally, until her retirement, for *Film, Theater, Music* (*Film, Színház, Muzsika*). Instead of relying solely on a “question and answer” formula, she managed to bring forth in her interviews an impression of the most important aspects of the life, art and activities of the subject. She also interviewed musicians, singers, actors, directors and authors from abroad, always emphasizing human values along with artistic accomplishments. She was a recipient of the Rózsa Ferenc Prize, (1985). – B: 0883, 1160, 1257, T: 7667.

Gádor, Béla (Nyíregyháza, 22 May 1906 - Budapest, 23 January 1961) – Author, journalist. Prior to 1945, he was a bank official; from 1947 until his death, he wrote for *Ludas Matyi* (*Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd*), a satirical weekly where, from 1948 to 1953, he was Editor, and from 1953 to 1956 Editor-in-Chief. His satire followed Andor Gábor's style. The humor behind the satire of everyday life he artfully cultivated was based on keen psychological observations and insight. His main works are *Stories of a Few First Loves* (*Néhány első szerelem története*) (1958); *It's Hard to Write Satire* (*Nehéz szatírárt írni*) (1955); *I Wrote in my Anger* (*Irtam mérgemben*) (1961); *Lords, Poets, Murderers* (*Urak, költők, gyilkosok*) (1960), and *Gods in Love* (*Szerelmes istenek*) (1955). He was a recipient of the Attila József Prize (1953). – B: 0883, 1091, 1257, T: 7667.→**Szűr-Szabó, József**.

Gádor, István (Stephen) (Kóka, 11 November 1891- Budapest, 22 July 1984) – Ceramic artist. In 1911, he graduated from the School of Applied Arts, where he studied sculpture. On the inspiration of a Viennese exhibition he turned to ceramic arts, became a member of the *Wiener Werkstätte*, and continued to work in Vienna. He was successful at many international exhibitions and competitions: won a silver medal at the Milanese National Triennial in 1933, then gold medals at the 1935 World Exposition in Brussels and at the Milanese Triennial of 1936. He received similar recognition in Paris, New York and, in

1931, in Hungary. Exhibitions of his life's work were held in 1955, at the National Salon; in 1961 and 1966, in the Ernst Museum, and in 1971 at the Art Gallery of Budapest. A permanent exhibit of his works was opened in 1977, at the Castle of Siklós. His memoirs were published in 1979. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize (1955, 1975), the titles of Merited Artist (1962) and Outstanding Artist (1967). – B: 0883, 1409, T: 7667.

Gajdusek, Dániel Carleton (Yonkers, NY, USA, 9 September 1923 - Tromsø, Norway, 12 December 2008) – Physician, virologist, pediatrician. His mother, Ottilia Döbröczki was a Hungarian from Debrecen and his father was of Slovakian extraction; they met as emigrants. He started his studies in Rochester and obtained his Medical Degree at Harvard University. After his graduation he was a scientific researcher at the California Institute of Technology. For two years, he worked in Australia, where he first heard about “*kuru*”, a fatal brain disease that devastated mainly the primitive tribes of New Guinea. For years, he treated the people of the local *Fore* tribe and discovered the pathogen of the disease. The importance of his discovery is that it opened a new era in the research of the degenerative diseases of the nervous system. He won the Nobel Prize (shared) for his work on identifying and describing slow virus infections in humans (1976). Further works by his team included the study of the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, also caused by slow pathogens. Since then, such mechanism has been proposed for many illnesses, including AIDS and Multiple Sclerosis. From 1958, he worked at the National Institute of Neurology and Communicative Disorders and Stroke in Bethesda, Maryland. He was inducted into the National Academy of Sciences in 1947. – B: 1410, 1031, T: 7660.

Gál, András (Andrew) (Budapest, 24 June 1968 -) – Painter. During 1982-1986 he studied at the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest, later at its Painter Department during 1987-1991. Afterwards he conducted postgradual studies from 1991 to 1994. His teachers were Lajos (Louis) Sváby, Károly (Charles) Klimó, and Zoltán Tölg-Molnár. From 1995 to 1996 he was demonstrator in the painter department of the above Academy. During these years of studies he obtained a number of scholarships, among them the scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Rome (1997-1999), the Derkovits scholarship (1997), the scholarship of the city of Vienna (1997, 2001), and the Eötvös scholarship (2007). Gál paints his pictures in oil on a large scale, conveying the pictorial movement instead of colors by *impasto* painting-technique, as in *Moving-about (Mozgás)* (1996). Sometimes he joins several panel paintings as in *Standing on something (Valamin állás)* (1995), or employing the method of picture within picture, or using the margin of the picture for the composition as in *Lack (Hiány)* (1996). Gál took part in many one-man and collective exhibitions in Hungary as well as abroad. His works are housed in a number of public collections: Ludwig Museum, Budapest, Karl Ernst Osthaus-Museum, Hagen (Germany), Neue Galerie am Landesmuseum, Joanneum, Graz (Austria), Public Endowment for Modern Art, Dunaújváros, King St. Stephen Museum, Székesfehérvár, Vass Collection, Veszprém and Municipal Art Museum, Győr. He was awarded the Barcsay Prize in 1996. – B: 1654, T: 7456.

Gál, József (Joseph) (Székesfehérvár, 10 August 1955 -) – Sport sailor. His higher studies were at the Budapest Polytechnic, where he obtained a Mechanical Engineering diploma. Together with Nándor (Ferdinand) Fa, he sailed around the world in two years with a homemade ship, named Szt. Jupát, between 26 September 1985 and 12 September 1987. In 1991, he set off on another around-the-world expedition along the Equator with

his family. He was honored with the highest sport medal of Hungary. – B: 1298, T: 7675.→**Fa, Nándor.**

Gál, László (Ladislav) (Alsókabol, Hungary, now Kovilj, Serbia, 19 December 1902 - Újvidék, now Novi Sad, former Yugoslavia, now Serbia, 13 July 1975) – Poet, writer, journalist, translator of literary works. He studied in Budapest and Rome. He started his career as a journalist in these cities; later he went to the Vajdaság (now Vojvodina, Serbia). In the early 1930s, he moved to Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia), and joined the Yugoslav-Hungarian Literary Circle. He published a satirical weekly, *Grimace* (*Grimasz*). He was a contributor to the periodicals, *Kalangya* and *Bridge* (*Híd*). After World War II, he became a founding member of the newspaper, *Free Voivodina* (*Szabad Vajdaság*), and edited it until his retirement. In 1944, he founded and edited the journal, *Hungarian Word* (*Magyar Szó*). His poetry forms an important part of Yugoslav-Hungarian literature. His poems were published in many volumes between 1939 and 1972 at Újvidék, including *Song About the Poor Fisherman* (*Dal a szegény halászárol*) (1959); *Butterfly World* (*Lepkevilág*) (1965) and *Rock Years* (*Sziklaévek*) (1969), (1975). He was honored with the Híd Prize. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663.

Gál, Sándor (Alexander) (Búcs, now Búc, Slovakia, 29 November 1937 -) – Writer. He completed his secondary studies at the Agricultural High School, Komárom (1954-1959); and a journalist course in Budapest (1966-1969). Thereafter he worked at the journal *Free Land* (*Szabad Föld*), Budapest (1959-1969). In 1969, he was a reporter at the journal, *New Word* (*Új Szó*), Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). Between 1969 and 1971 he was dramaturgist at the Thalia Theater, Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). Since 1971, he has been a reporter for the weekly, *The Week* (*A Hét*). He is also involved in the CSEMADOK (Czechoslovakian Hungarian Social and Cultural Alliance); was its Deputy President as well as that of the Mother-Tongue Conference (*Anyanyelvi Konferencia*). He is author of poems, short novels, critiques, book-reviews and books. His writings appeared in *New Youth* (*Új Ifjúság*); *Working Woman* (*Dolgozó Nő*); *New Word* (*Új Szó*); *Campfire* (*Tábortűz*), and *From Csallóköz to Bodroghöz*. His books include *Statues without Faces* (*Arcnélküli szobrok*) poems (1964); *Equinox* (*Napéggyenlőség*) poems (1966); *Mummy in the Grass* (*Múmia a fűben*) short novels (1970); *First-class Loneliness* (*Elsőosztályu magány*) short novels (1974); *Gravel-mountains* (*Kavicshegyek*) short novels (1979); *Between Eden and Golgotha* (*Éden és Golgota között*) poems (1984); *The One and Only Time* (*Egyetlen idő*) poems (1988); *Written Speech* (*Írott beszéd*) writings (1993); *Between Two Oceans* (*Két óceán között*) travelogue (1997), *New Infinite* (*Új végtelen*), poems (2005), and *History of the Eastern Diary* (*A Keleti Napló története*), monologue (2007). He was awarded the Imre Madách Prize (1970, 2005), the Attila József Prize (1994), the Berzsenyi Prize (1995), the Gold Memorial Prize of the President of the Republic of Hungary (1997), the Silver Plaque of the Slovak Government (2002), the Zoltán Szabó Prize (2002), the Posonium Life-Prize (2002), and the Pulitzer Life-Prize (2009). – B: 1083, 1257, 1890, T: 7103.

Gala Dress, Hungarian (*díszmagyar*) – It is a traditionally Hungarian gala costume worn on special festive occasions. It is composed of pieces developed over centuries. The man's costume consists of a *dolmány* (dolman) or *atilla* (military style gala-coat), a pantaloons with fancy braiding decoration, *mente* (short, fur-lined coat), black, red or yellow boots, a fur head dress, and a sword. The ladies' dress consists of a Hungarian-cut

bodice, long skirt, pelisse and a *párta* (head dress), and red or yellow boots. Heavy embroidery and precious stone decorations are characteristics of the *diszmagyar* costume. It was customary to wear it on festive occasions until 1944. – B: 0942, 1138, T: 3233.

Galamb, József (Joseph) (Makó, 3 February 1881 - Detroit, MI, USA, 4 December



1955) – Mechanical engineer, chief designer at the Ford automobile factory. He studied at an Industrial School in Szeged, and completed his education at the Budapest Polytechnic. He became familiar with automobile manufacturing in his first job at the Magyar Automobile Rt. in Arad. He visited the engine manufacturing factories in Dresden, Hamburg and Bremen, and the Adler factory in Frankfurt employed him. He sailed to the US in 1904 to see the International Automobile Show at the World's Fair in St. Louis, where the Westinghouse Co. employed him as a toolmaker. In December 1905, he traveled to Detroit and became acquainted with Henry Ford. Galamb became his draftsman; but he was soon transferred to the research division. The Ford factory employed only 300

workers at the time and produced only the B, K and N models. In 1907, Galamb designed the model T. Subsequently, 15.5 million model T's were manufactured without any modification on the design. As components of the model T, he invented the planetary gearbox and the electric ignition plug. These inventions mark important progress in automobile technology. Later, he designed a new type of light tractor, the Fordson (1918-1920) that became a model for tractor manufacturing in the USA. During World War I, he designed ambulance vans and light tanks for the military. He established the manufacturing of the Liberty airplane engine and about four thousand were produced to the end of the war. Galamb designed racing cars, trucks, and cooperated in prototype experiments and in designs of manufacturing plants. In 1927, he designed the more attractive model A to replace the obsolete model T and several other models. In 1927, Galamb was promoted to the position of chief engineer and retired in April 1944. – B: 0883, 1020, T: 7662.→**Assembly Line Automobile Production; Planetary Gearshift.**

Galambos, Erzsi (Bessy) (Budapest, 5 December 1931 -) – Actress. She received her first lessons in acting at the Children's Theater of "Uncle" Lakner. Thereafter, she attended the Actors' Training School of the Actors' Society, Budapest. She was a dancer at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Miskolc (1955-1958) and worked at the József Katona Theater (*Katona József Színház*), Kecskemét (1958-1962), the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi Színház*), Budapest (1962-1964), the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*) (1964-1983); the Attila József Theater (*József Attila Színház*), (Budapest (1983-)). She acted with great success in many roles, including Puck in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* (*Szenivánéji álom*); Eliza in Shaw-Lerner-Loewe's *My Fair Lady*; Jenny in Brecht-Weill's *The Threepenny Opera* (*Koldusopera*); Madame Foyer in Nagy-Pozsgai-Bradányi's *The Kid* (*A kölyök*); Mrs. Marosi in Molnár's *The Physician* (*A doktor úr*). Her feature films and TV roles include *Widowed Brides* (*Özvegy menyasszonyok*) (1964); *Csalódások* (*Disappointments*) (1972); *Maya* (TV) (1978); *Lola Brau* (TV) (1984), and

Affair of the Cards in Ladies' Circles (Kártyaaffér hölgykörökben (TV) (1990). She is a recipient of the Mari Jászai Prize (1968), Life-Member of the Society of Immortals (1998), the Déryné Prize (1990), the Merited and Outstanding Actor titles (1973, 1981), and the Kossuth Prize (2002). – B: 0874, 1445, T: 7103.

Galambos, Lajos (Louis) (Kótaj, 14 October 1929 - Budapest, 14 September 1986) – Writer. After his high school graduation in Nyíregyháza he enrolled in the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. However, he left the school and started to work at the newspaper, *Fresh News (Friss Újság)*. Thereafter, he joined the humorous weekly paper, *Ludas Matyi (Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd)*. He also did radio reporting. The periodical, *New Writing (Új Írás)* published some of his articles. He wrote short stories for the periodical *Contemporary (Kortárs)*. Some of his stories were made into films. His drama, *Armistice (Fegyverletétel)*, was produced at the Comedy Theater (*Víg Színház*), Budapest. He moved to Nyíregyháza in 1970, and published his writings in the literary review, *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*, as well as other newspapers. His drama, the *Amorous Planets (Szerelmes égitestek)*, was produced at the József Attila Theater, Nyíregyháza in 1985. He also wrote film-scripts. Some were made into feature films, such as *The Bells Went to Rome (A harangok Rómába mentek)*, and *Before God and Man (Isten és ember előtt)*. The collection of his writings is now at the József Attila Museum at Nyíregyháza. He received the József Attila Prize in 1962. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663.

Galántha, Judit (Judith) (Mrs N. Hermann), her pen-names include Judith G. Hermann, Galantha H. Judit) Tompa north of Szabadka, 12 September 1944 -) – Broadcast journalist, writer. Educated in Hungary where she became a broadcaster in 1964. She emigrated to Canada in 1968 and obtained a BSc degree at the Université de Montreal. For 15 years, Radio Canada International employed her as an announcer-producer, then as a supervising producer until 1991. She was a correspondent for Radio Free Europe's Hungarian service until its closure. She was also a contributor to, later translator for the new *Encyclopaedia Hungarica*, Calgary, Alberta, and chief translation contributor to the *Hungarian World Encyclopedia*. She is the first woman to actively follow the footsteps of Alexander Csoma de Kőrös from Transylvania through India, Kinnawar, Ladakh and Sikkim. These field trips lasted over four years and she delivered several Alexander Csoma de Kőrös memorial plaques, including one to the Mentsi Kang's prestigious medical museum at Lhasa, Tibet, China in 1993. The native Tibetan medical system inspired her to study it with renowned Tibetan professors at the Tara College of Tibetan Medicine, Scotland. She is the first Hungarian with such a unique qualification. She has published academic research papers in English on a yearly basis since 1992, at the Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities, through the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada. She has been engaged with the Alexander Csoma de Kőrös and Tibet-related independent research work since 1984. The University of Toronto, Canada, the Library of Congress, USA, the British Library, UK, the Széchényi National Library and the Museum of Geography, Hungary, are repositories of her research work. Her book, *Fehér Hegyek, Kék Pipacsok (White Mountains, Blue Poppies)*, was published in 1992, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of Alexander Csoma de Kőrös. During this commemorative year, she was guest speaker at many venues all over the world. She is widely traveled, especially in East and Southeast Asia, Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand, North Africa, the Caribbean region, North America and most countries in Europe. She is the first female recipient of two distinguished awards: the

Alexander Csoma de Kőrös commemorative medal of the KCsSKME of Covasna, Transylvania (now in Romania) and the Sámuel Teleki medal of the prestigious Hungarian Geographic Society. She is past president of the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada (2003-2005). – B&T: 3240.→**Hungarian Studies Association of Canada, Hungarian Voice of Canada; Kőrösi Csoma, Sándor; Balázs, Dénes.**

Galánthay Glock, Tivadar (Theodore) (Vágvecse now Veca, Slovakia, 30 October 1872 - Budapest, 15 December 1956) – Military officer, stenography expert. As an 11-year-old, he already showed interest in Egyptian hieroglyphic writings. He attended the Officer Cadet School in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and served as a warrant officer in the 68th Infantry Regiment. During his military career he was posted to many garrisons, including Bosnia. As he had a gift for languages, he learned several and he occupied himself with studying ancient writings, including the Hungarian runic script. He proved that the ancient Hungarian writing belongs to the so-called Asia Minor writings that originated under Egyptian and Phoenician cultural influence. He stated that the ancient Hungarian writing demonstrates the closest affinity with the Egyptian writing symbols. As a shorthand writer, he put forward his independent stenography system in 1909. He discovered certain writing elements in the ancient Hungarian runic writing showing substantial simplifying effort found in today's Hungarian stenography. On the occasion of the Countrywide Stenography Exhibiton of 1913 in the Arts and Crafts Museum, he presented the stenography of the Ural-Altaic and related peoples. He applied the Gabelsberger stenography system to the Chinese language. Over the years, he perfected his system; then he devised his own system based on the Japanese, Siamese, Albanian and Korean stenographies. During World War I, the Russians took him prisoner on the Galician front in 1916. After his return, he was appointed commandant of the military highschool in Hajmáskér, and later he served at the Ludovica Royal Military Academy, as Head of Foreign Language Studies, and as teacher of several languages. He retired in 1925, and occupied himself mainly with painting and stenography. In 1935, he was elected Member of Parliament. In 1937, at the International Stenography Congress in London, he demonstrated the Chinese stenography system with great success. He was then offered a professorship in Peking (Beijing) but he did not accept it. In the same year he traveled to Tirana at the invitation of Zogu, King of Albania.. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7669.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Hungarian Runic Script.**

Gáldi László (Ladislás) (Göbl) (Miskolc, 23 May 1910 - Budapest, 5 February 1974) – Linguist, literary historian, lexicographer. He obtained his Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of Budapest in 1954. At first, he worked as a librarian at the University Library, Budapest. Between 1932 and 1935, he was a contributor to the Hungarian Study Center in Paris. In 1938, he became a visiting lecturer at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Budapest. In 1942, he moved to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and taught at the University there. In 1945, he moved back to Budapest after Hungary lost Northern Transylvania again. His literary career started with writing poetry and translating Romanian works into Hungarian. He published his works in the periodical, *Apolló*. He wrote a monograph about Mihai Eminescu. He participated in the Slavic Conference in Sophia, Bulgaria, and presented a paper about the structure of Lermontov's poetry. His doctoral thesis was on compilation of dictionaries. It was an important work, as he analyzed dictionaries from the point of view of the development of the Hungarian language. He compiled a Russian-Hungarian, Hungarian-Russian Dictionary. He edited

the Spanish-Hungarian Dictionary and revised the Great Hungarian Dictionary. He wrote stylistic studies on poetry in French, Italian and Romanian. His works include *La mètre et la rythme* (*Meter and Rhythm – Időmérték és ritmus*) (1937); *La culture hongroise en Transsylvanie* (*Hungarian Culture in Transylvania – Magyar kultúra Erdélyben*) (1944), and *Précis de stylistique française* (*Summary of the French Style – Összefoglaló a francia stílusról*) (1967). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences between 1942 and 1949, and restored in 1989. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663.

Gálffy, Mózes (Nagyszeben, now Sibiu, Romania, 13 July 1915 - Budapest, 23 July 1988) – Linguist. He was educated in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania.). Between 1940 and 1941, he was Professor of Hungarian Language and Literature at the Unitarian College, Kolozsvár. Later, he joined the Transylvanian Institute. In 1946, he became an associate professor at the Faculty of Linguistics of the University at Kolozsvár, and kept the position until his retirement in 1980. His main linguistic research was the field of dialect. He studied dialects of different geographical regions. He conducted research at Kalotaszeg, in the Valley of the River Fekete Körös, and in the Moldavian Csángó region. Gálffy, in partnership with Attila T. Szabó and Gyula (Julius) Márton composed a linguistic atlas and a dialect dictionary (of some 13 volumes). He published articles about Hungarian dialects in Transylvania in relevant periodicals. He wrote a Hungarian Grammar Book and a Hungarian Orthographical Dictionary. He was co-editor of many philology books about Hungarian idioms. He regularly published articles on linguistics between 1948 and 1975. Among his works are *The Handbook of the Present Hungarian Language* (*A mai magyar nyelv kézikönyve*) with D. Balogh and M. J. Nagy (1971); *Glossary of Torja* (*Torjai szójegyzék*) with Z. Nemes and Gy. Márton (1974), and *Szekler Geographic-Lingusitic Dictionary* (*Székely nyelv-földrajzi szótár*), with Gy. Márton (1987). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663. → **Szabó, Attila T.**

Galgamente – The banks and surroundings of the Galga Creek, a 65-km-long tributary of the Zagyva River. Its source is in the Cserhát Hills, between the Börzsöny and Mátra Mountains, part of the Northeastern Hungarian Central Mountains. There are a number of old settlements on its banks, like Galgagyörk, Galgaguta and Galgamácsa, indicating that the area must have been occupied and settled by one of the Hungarian tribes soon after the Carpathian conquest by Khagan Árpád's Magyars. – B: 1068, 7456; T: 7456.

Galgóczi, Erzsébet (Elizabeth) (Ménfőcsanak, 27 August 1931 - Ménfőcsanak, 20 May 1989) – Writer. She was born into a farmer's family. She graduated from the State High School of Győr in 1949. She worked in the Rolling Stock and Machine Factory in Győr. In 1950, she won the first prize in literature at a competition. Then she registered at the Academy of Dramatic Arts, Budapest. She studied script writing and dramaturgy (1950-1955). Her first book of short stories appeared in 1953. She worked as journalist and wrote reports and sociographies. Her play, *The Wife of the Attorney General* (*A főügyész felesége*), was performed on stage in 1970. A film was made from her novel, *On the Halfway* (*Félúton,*) in 1972. Her other play, *Whose Law* (*Kinek a törvénye*) had its première at the Theater of Győr in 1977. Her books include *Cogito*, short stories (1981); *Outside and Within the Law* (*Törvényen kívül és belül*) novel (1978); *Drifting Ice-flows* (*Úszó jégtáblák*) novel (1987), and *Twin Holiday* (*Kettős ünnep*) short stories (1989). Her primary interest was the present and the contemporary men facing taboos. After 1980, she was involved in politics and was an MP until 1986. Her documentary novel, *Otter*

Trap (Vidravas) appeared in 1984, which caused a scandal, for it featured the development of the Communist rule from 1945 to the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. Her writings were translated into some 30 languages and many of them were made into feature films. She was a recipient of the Attila József Prize (1952, 1969, 1976), and the Kossuth Prize (1978). – B: 1122, 1257 T: 7103.

Galicia – A region lying northeast of the arc of the Carpathian Mountain Chain. From the 9th century, it belonged to the Principality of Kijev (Novgorod). During the 12th century, it became a bone of contention between the kingdoms of Poland and Hungary. The latter's King Béla III (1172-1196) assumed first the title of King of Galicia. However, it became incorporated into Poland by 1386. The Habsburgs acquired the eastern part in 1772, and finally all of Galicia in 1795, during the dismemberment of Poland. Poland managed to reacquire it for a while (1919-1939). After World War II, the Soviet Union annexed its eastern part as Western Ukraine. Galicia was an important source of Jewish migration to Hungary. – B: 1153, 1020, T: 7661. → **Béla III, King.**

Gáll, István (Stephen) (Budapest, 28 December 1931 - Budapest, 21 October 1982). – Writer. In 1950 he was expelled from high school before graduation for criticizing Marxist ideology. Thereafter, he enrolled in the Budapest Polytechnic; after graduation he worked in the construction industry. Later, he served in the army. After his discharge from the military he moved to Pécs and began to write. He wrote poetry, using folktales as themes. At the same time, he attended the University of Budapest and studied in the Faculty of History. He worked as dramaturgist for the Hungarian Radio. He wrote his first novel, *The Trap (Csapda)* in 1966. He was a regular contributor to the weekly, *New Writing (Új Irás)*, until his death. He wrote dramas, novels and short stories. Some of his stories were made into feature films and radio plays. Among his writings are *The Sun Worshipper (A napimadó)* (1970); *The Old Man (Az öreg)* (1975); *Iron Age (Vaskor)* (1980), and *Calendar (Kalendárium)* (1982). He was awarded the Attila József Prize in 1967, 1976 and the Kossuth Prize in 1978. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663.

Galley Slave Hungarian Preachers – Protestant teachings spread quickly in Hungary during the 16th century, not so much for religious reasons but rather as a form of protest against Catholic Habsburg rule that even the Catholic nobles had had enough of. After the leaders of the resistance movement led by Count Wesselényi were executed in 1670, the Protestant nobles fled to Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). The Protestant preachers in Hungary could not flee, for they were summoned before an extraordinary tribunal of the Vienna Government. On 4 April 1674, the extraordinary tribunal of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) sentenced first the preachers, then on the 7th, the teachers (almost 400) to loss of life, and confiscated all their goods and chattels, on grounds of high treason. Most of them were released after they had renounced in writing all further active participation in the Protestant Church, emigrated or, in some cases, converted to Catholicism. However, eighty-nine rejected all the above and were sent to various prisons. In March 1675, the 41 preachers who refused to sign the document of conversion, instead of being executed, had to be escorted to Naples (Buccari) and, as a gesture of clemency, the still living 30 were sold as galley slaves on a Spanish ship for 50 gold (florins) each. Fourteen of them died, either on the road or on the galley. As a result of the outcry of indignation this created throughout Europe in general and in the Protestant states in particular (England, Sweden and the Netherlands), Leopold I of

Austria gave in to pressure and ordered the Spanish captain to release the galley slaves. On 11 February 1676, Dutch admiral Michiel de Ruyter secured the release of the remaining 26 Hungarian preachers. In the fall of 1676, a book, authored by two former galley slaves, was published in Halle, under the title: *Unerhörter Gefängniss-Process*, describing the calvary of the Hungarian galley-slave preachers. Their martyrdom, as well as the general international protest, resulted in the 1681 Edict of Tolerance of Sopron. In it, the Habsburg Emperor allowed the free practice of religion in Hungary, a right that was already law in Transylvania (*Erdély*) since 1557. The General Convent of the Reformed Church in Hungary placed a commemorative marble plaque, in 1936, on the Church's Head Office, at 21 Abonyi Street in Budapest. A memorial in Debrecen that stands between the Great Church (*Nagytemplom*) and the Reformed College (*Református Kollégium*) proclaims their martyrdom, and where Pope John Paul II paid tribute to their memory in 1991. – B: 1231, 1274, T: 7617.→**Kollonich, Lipót; Harsányi, István; "Decade of Mourning"; Ruyter, Michiel de; Reformed Church in Hungary; Payr, Sándor; Kocsi Csörgő, Bálint; Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hungary.**

Gallus, Sándor (Alexander) (Sopron, 16 November 1907 - Melbourne, Australia, 1996) – Archeologist specializing in prehistory. He obtained his Degree at the University of Szeged, and his Ph.D. at the University of Budapest. He was an adjunct professor at the History Department of the University of Szeged until 1944. World War II brought him to the West and he emigrated to Australia in 1949. He was the co-founding President of the Hungarian Institute, Melbourne. He worked as a teacher until his retirement in 1967. Beside his teaching work, he was involved in archeology. In 1956, he organized a group of young people to dig for the remains of native settlements at Keilor, near Melbourne. Their ten-year long archeological work opened up the *Koonalda Caves*, located at the calcareous lowland of the *Nullarbor Plain*. According to their findings, the cave was in use some 30,000 years ago. They found primitive drawings on the cave walls. In 1967, an expedition, led by Richard Wright, proved Gallus' findings, that the first indigenous people lived in Australia 40,000 years ago and not 8-9 thousand years as was believed earlier. Some 60 papers and books are among his literary output; their subjects are partly Hungarian, partly Australian. His works include *The Figure-Urns of Sopron's Burgstall* (1934); *The Horse-Riding Nomads in Human Development* (1953) in annals; *The Possibility of an Affinity between the Hungarian and Sumerian Languages*, in Hungarian (1977); *Results of the Exploration of Koonalda Cave 1956–1968* (1971); *The Middle and Upper Pleistocene Stone Industries at the Dry Creek Archeological Sites near Keilor* (1976); *Concept of "People"* (1981); *Magyar ethnogenesis* (1981), and *The Position of the Carpathian Basin in Europe* (1991). He was a member of archeological societies and foundation President of the Hungarian Historical Society Sydney. – B: 1105, 1285, T: 7456, 7675.→**Roheim, Géza; Vászolyi, Erik.**

Galsai, Pongrácz (Pancras) (Pécs, 31 October 1927 - Budapest, 22 April 1988) – Writer, journalist. He graduated from the High School at his hometown, and graduated from the Arts Faculty of the University of Budapest. His first writings were published in the weekly, *Pest Newspaper* (*Pesti Hírlap*), and in the periodical *Our Fate* (*Sorsunk*). His first job was teaching at his hometown between 1949 and 1954; thereafter he became co-editor of the literary periodical *Transdanubia* (*Dunántúl*). Later, he worked as a dramaturgist at the Comedy Theatre (*Vidám Színpad*), Budapest. Between 1958 and 1983, he was Co-Editor for the weekly magazine, *Ladies' Journal* (*Nők Lapja*), and was

responsible for its literary section. He wrote short stories for the magazine, *Contemporary (Kortárs)*, and wrote film and theater reviews for the literary review, *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*. There is a series of satirical articles for the monthly periodical, *Grimace (Grimasz)*. His writings include *Roles of Gizi Bajor (Bajor Gizi játéka)* (1971); *Irregular Portraits (Szabálytalan arcképek)* (1978), and *Paternoszter* (1983). He was awarded the Attila József Prize (1983) and the Andor Gábor Prize (1982). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663.→**Bajor, Gizi.**

Gálszécsi, István (Estván) (Stephen) (Gálszécs? - ca. 1543) – Lutheran teacher, preacher and songwriter. He came from an ancient noble family. He studied at the Universities of Vienna, Krakow and Wittenberg. He worked as a teacher in Gálszécs and Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia) and was a preacher in Gyula and Abaújszántó. He was one of the early writers of the Reformation Movement. Two of his surviving works were published in Hungarian in Krakow, Poland. Both publications are pioneer works in the literature of Hungarian Protestantism. One of them is part of the oldest songbooks, *A Short Booklet on Pious Songs and on Christian Faith (Kegyes ínekekről és keresztyén hűtről rövid könyvecske)*. It contains three hymns of Martin Luther. It is the first book with music notes in Hungary (1536); the other is the oldest Hungarian Protestant catechism: *A Short Booklet on Christian Science (A keresztyén Tudományról való rövid Könyvecske)* (1538). – B: 0931, 1136, 1257, T: 7617.→**Gálszécsi's Songbook.**

Gálszécsi's Songbook – It was published in Krakow in 1536. Only few fragmentary pages are known; they contain three Hungarian songs. The third fragment most probably originates from a later edition. – B: 1197, T: 3240.→**Gálszécsy, István.**

Galyatető – A 965 m high peak in the western part of the Mátra Mountain of volcanic origin, in the Northeast Hungarian Central Mountains. It is composed mainly of Miocene andesites. The area of the mountain is situated on the border of the Counties Heves and Nógrád, northwest of the town of Gyöngyös. Near the peak there is a tourist hostel and on its slope there is a ski-jump. – B: 1068, 7456, T: 7456.

Gáncs, Péter (Budapest, 24 May 1951 -) – Lutheran Bishop. He came from an ancient pastoral family. He was educated in Nyíregyháza; 1969 he started Theological studies at the Lutheran Theological Academy, Budapest, graduating in 1974. After ordination, he served as Assistant Pastor at the Bécsi Kapu (Viennese Gate) Square Congregation of Budapest. In 1976, he worked at the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian Churches, Budapest. From 1977 he was Assistant Pastor at the Rákosc-saba-Pécel-Isaszeg congregation. In 1980 he was on scholarship at the Wuppertal Seminary of the Rhein-Lutheran Church, Germany, where he studied the question of confirmation. Returning to Hungary, he received a call from the Nagytarcsa Congregation, where he spent 16 years. Between 1981 and 1984, he worked as a youth counselor at the World Service Department of the Lutheran World Federation, Geneva, Switzerland. In Hungary he was Pastor-Director of the Home of the Pastors' Widows in Kistarcsa. In 1992 he started the Rainbow Kindergarten in Nagytarcsa, and became the editor of the Lutheran Radio Mission Program. Soon, he organized and directed the Lutheran Radio Mission Center in Cinkota. In 1997 he was appointed leader of the National Mission Center. His main task was to organize mission events in local congregations. He was also the President of the National Mission Committee. In 2003, he was elected Bishop of the Lutheran Church's South District. He authored the *Life Sign (Életjel)* textbook for confirmation classes in

1985 and, since 1996 he has edited the *Mission Magazine*. – B: 1050, T: 7103.

Gander Airport, Hungarian Mementos, Newfoundland, Canada – A Museum was established to commemorate pioneers of long-distance flights in the lobby of the local civilian airport. The Hungarian part includes a souvenir-tablet of the flight of György (George) Endresz and Sándor (Alexander) Magyar on 16 June 1931, with the airplane named “*Justice for Hungary*”. They flew from Newfoundland to Bicske, Hungary. With this historic flight, they wanted to call international attention to the gross injustice Hungary suffered with the Versailles-Trianon Dictated Peace Treaty on 4 June 1920. – B: 1299, 1020, T: 7665.→**Justice for Hungary; Justice for Hungary Ocean Flight; Endresz, György; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Ganz, Ábrahám (Unter-Embrach, Switzerland, 6 November 1814 - Pest, Hungary, 15 December 1867) – Pioneer of Hungarian heavy industry. He settled in Hungary in 1842, and worked in the Joseph Mill (*József Műmalom*) as a teemer. In 1844, he opened a shop in Buda and manufactured cast iron implements for household use. During the 1848-1849 Hungarian War of Independence, he delivered cannons and cannon shells for the Hungarian army. When the Freedom Fight failed, he was convicted for supplying the army; but his sentence was suspended. In 1854 he experimented with the chill casting of railway car wheels. In 1855 he patented his method and began the large scale manufacturing of chilled-cast railway wheels. This product was exported to several central European countries and helped the expansion of his factory. Together with his excellent co-workers, he expanded the factory with new products, eventually known all over Europe and the world. The Ganz Factory manufactured the underframes of the old streetcars of Toronto, and the turbines of the Niagara Falls’ Power Plant. This factory enabled the development and manufacturing of many significant Hungarian inventions. In 1863, he became an honorary citizen of Pest. Over-exertion damaged his nervous system and he committed suicide. Out of his modest shop developed the large Ganz manufacturing companies of his days. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7662.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Ganz-Jendrassik Engine – György (George) Jendrassik made several innovations with respect to the high-revolution Diesel engine in the late 1920s. Finally, he registered a worldwide patent of the pre-combustion chambered Ganz-Jendrassik-Diesel engine. There was wide interest in this engine and it spread quickly. – B: 1126, 1020, T: 7662.→**Jendrassik, György.**

Gara, László (Ladislás) (Budapest, 17 July 1904 - Paris, France, 9 May 1966) – Writer, journalist, literary translator. After graduating from high school, he studied stage management with Arthur Bárdos at the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*). In 1924, he went to Paris as a sports reporter for the Summer Olympic Games. After the Games, he stayed in Paris and enrolled at Sorbonne’s Faculty of Education. He worked for the weekly, *Lu and Vu*. He started to translate Hungarian poems into French. He was a contributor to the *L’Anthologie Pogany-Geo Charles* (1927). He edited a French language anthology of modern Hungarian prose. He left Paris after the German occupation and moved to the countryside, where he wrote his only novel, *Les Juifs de Saint-Boniface*. It is about life in a Jewish internment camp. In 1948 he became a correspondent for the *Hungarian News Agency* (*Magyar Távirati Iroda – MTI*) in Paris. In 1952, he returned to Budapest and worked for Hungarian News Agency (*Magyar*

Távirati Iroda – MTI). In 1956, he was again in Paris and translated Hungarian literary works into French. For this purpose, he established a group of French co-workers. They translated the avant-garde Hungarian poetry of Attila József, Gyula (Julius) Illyés and Lajos (Louis) Kassák. He published a treatise on Endre (Andrew) Ady's poetry. His chief work is the *Anthologie de la poesie hongroise de XII. siecle a nos jours* (*An Anthology of Hungarian Poetry from the 12th Century to the Present*) (1962). With these works, he did a valuable service in propagating modern Hungarian literature in the French language. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663.→**Bárdos, Artur; József, Attila; Illyés, Gyula; Kassák, Lajos; Ady, Endre.**

Garabonciás – A figure in Hungarian folk beliefs and folklore, belonging amongst persons of supernatural powers: a magician and storm maker. Its other Hungarian appellations are: *Garboncsás, Gorboncses, Barboncás* and *Verboncás*. The origin of the word *garabonciás* is uncertain, probably of Greek origin, which came through Latin and Italian mediation into Hungarian, where it is the continuation of the original meaning “prophesying, necromancy” (Latin: *necromantia*). According to Professor Dezső (Desider) Pais, the origin of the word is from the Italian word *gramanzi* (oracle, seer). Its medieval meanings are “vicious”, “cruel”, and “evil”. Connected to it are such figures as Vagabond Sorcerer and Wandering Wizard Student. The beliefs attached to it include the belief that, similarly to the shaman (*táltos*), he is born with one tooth, or with several teeth. Wearing a ragged gown, holding a book, he knocks on people's doors: asks for milk or an egg; he does not need much, but it must not be given by measure. If it is denied to him, as a punishment he causes a rainstorm or hailstorm or, from his gown, he “reads out, conjures up” a dragon and on it he rides above the village. The long tail of the dragon sweeps down the roofs of houses and tears up the trees by the roots. The best defense against the wandering wizard student is to toll the church bells. He completes 13 school programs and acquires a magic book; with its help he can raise himself into the air. Our idea of a wandering wizard student (*garabonciás*) is composed of three layers: a universal heathen European, a medieval Christian, and a heathen Hungarian concept. The first may be connected with the Germanic *Wilder Jäger* (*Storm demon*), the second with the medieval wandering student (*vagana, goliard*), while the last one appears as a magician having a pact with the devil. Some features of these foreign ideas tend to merge with the Hungarian shaman belief. There is a Garabonciás Ensemble and Foundation in Budapest. There is a small village Garabonc, with some 800 inhabitants, at the Little Balaton Lake. B: 1122, 1134, T: 7456.→**Táltos; Shaman; Witch; Pais, Dezső.**

Garai, Gábor (Gabriel) (Ruprecht) (Budapest, 27 January 1929 - Budapest, 8 September 1987) – Writer, critic, literary translator. At the beginning he was interested in painting and novel writing, but later turned to poetry, under the influence of the great lyric poet Endre Ady. His first poem, the *Transient* (*Átutazó*), was published in the weekly magazine the *New Times* (*Új Idők*). In the same year, he graduated from high school. His first volume of poetry, the *Confession at Dawn* (*Hajnali vallomás*), was published in 1953. He spent some time at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Budapest. Between 1950 and 1958, he was a financial clerk at the Hungarian National Railways. After serving two years in the Army, he enrolled at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Budapest. After a tragedy hit his family, he wrote a collection of essays about their difficulties. From 1958 until 1960, he was English-German Editor for the Europa Publishing Co. He worked for the literary review, *Life and Literature* (*Élet és Irodalom*)

then, as secretary for the Writers Union, later as editor of the magazine, *Horizon* (*Látóhatár*). His volumes of poetry appeared in *Crowded Days* (*Zsúfolt napok*) (1956), followed by *A Song for Healing* (*Ének a gyógyulásért*) (1958). Later, he used surrealistic elements, a period well demonstrated in the *Fire Dance* (*Tűztánc*) cycle. In 1961, he traveled in Italy and a new chapter began in his writings. He synthesized his philosophy and his outlook on life in his poetry. His translations were published in a volume of *Free Harbor* (*Szabad kikötő*) (1961). Some of his volumes are: *Motherland* (*Anyaföld*) (1968); *Season of Elegies* (*Elégiák évada*) (1974); *Indian Summer* (*Vénasszonyok nyara*) (1981) and *The Knight of the Lady* (*A lady lovagja*) (1986). He was a recipient of the Attila József Prize (1959, 1963, 1979) and the Kossuth Prize in 1965. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663. →**Ady, Endre.**

Garam-Szent-Benedek Abbey - Benedictine Abbey in former Upper Hungary, *Felvidék* (now Hornsky Benadik, Slovakia). King Géza I of Hungary founded it in 1075, confirmed by subsequent kings, and sanctioned by Pope John XXII in 1328. The people of Körmöc, Zólyom and Újbánya destroyed the Abbey in a revolt; but in 1405 it was rebuilt. The Hussites occupied it and burnt it down on 29 July 1436. In 1451, János Hunyadi returned it to the original owners. After 1526, it fell under Turkish authority. After János (John) Turi recaptured it, King Miksa (Maximilian) II donated the Abbey with all the rights to the Archbishopric of Esztergom in 1565. In 1599, the Turks razed it again. It was rebuilt; but fire destroyed it in 1881. Cardinal János (John) Simor, Archbishop of Eszterom, rebuilt and extended it, hence its present form. The Church was built in the style of the *Nagyboldogasszony* Church of the Buda Castle. The Abbey was a *Locus authenticus* (*hiteles hely*), a place of authorization for centuries. Tamás (Thomas) Kolozsvári painted the Abbey's famous double altar in 1427. In the middle of the painting is the scene of Christ on the cross, but without the two thieves. In front of Mary is the donor and to the right of the cross is the Hungarian King Zsigmond (Sigismund), leading the soldiers. On the sides of the altar there are scenes from the Passion and, on the outside panels, St Benedek (Benedict), St Miklós (Nicholas) and St Egyed (Giles) are painted. There is a famous silver chalice named after its place of origin. It is covered with gold, made around 1580 by a Hungarian goldsmith. It is kept in the treasury of the Esztergom Cathedral. Now the Abbey is a social service home. – B: 0942, 1078, T: 7669. →**Hunyadi, János; Kolozsvári, Tamás; Simor, János.**

Garami, Arthur (Derecske, Hungary, 20 Nov 1921 - Montreal, 12 Jan 1979) – Violinist, teacher. He graduated from the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest in 1942; studied violin (1935-1942) with Géza de Kresz, chamber music (1937-1942) with Imre (Emeric) Waldbauer and Leo Weiner, and Hungarian folk music (1940-1941) with Zoltán Kodály. In 1940 he won second prize at the Hubay National Competition. He taught at the National Conservatory of Music in Budapest, and was an assistant concertmaster of the Hungarian Radio Orchestra (1945-1946). Between 1946 and 1949 he lived in Paris, frequently played in recital or as soloist on French radio, and gave the Paris premiere of William Walton's Violin Concerto. He was a 2nd Prize winner in the 1946 Jacques Thibaud Competition, and at the 1947 Geneva International Competition for Musical Performers; also appeared in concert in London and on the BBC. He emigrated to Canada at the invitation of the Hamilton Conservatory of Music. Garami

directed the Conservatory's string department (1949-1954). He broadcast frequently for the CBC on radio and on TV, and made his Canadian concert debut 7 March 1951 with the Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra in Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto. He appeared with the major Canadian orchestras and made numerous tours (1951-1954) in the USA. Garami moved in 1954 to Montreal, where he was a soloist and member (1954-1965) of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Little Symphonies' Orchestra; concertmaster (1956-1959) of the McGill Chamber Orchestra, and an assistant concertmaster (1960-1965) of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. He taught at McGill University in Montreal (1955-1964), at the École Vincent-d'Indy, (1962-1979). In May 1964, with his regular accompanist Charles Reiner, he presented Beethoven's 10 sonatas for violin and piano at Carnegie Recital Hall, New York. Garami was a founding member and first violin of the Classical Quartet of Montreal (1968-1976). In Paris in 1947, Garami made several recordings for the Pacific label, playing Bartók's *Rumanian Dances*, Dinicu-Heifetz' *Hora staccato*, Dohnányi's *Ruralia Hungarica*, and several other virtuoso pieces. Garami owned a Guarnerius violin made in Mantua in 1714, which formerly belonged to violinist Géza de Kresz. He committed suicide. The whereabouts of this famous violin is unknown. His collection of scores and books is held at the CMM. – B&T: 7617.→**Kresz, de Géza; Kodály, Zoltán; Weiner Leó.**

Garas, Dezső (Desider) (Grósz) (Budapest, 9 December 1943 - Budapest, 30 December 2011) – Actor. His higher studies were at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest (1953-1957). From 1957, he worked at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. From 1967, he was with the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*). He joined the 25th Theater (25. *Színház*) in 1956 and, from 1977 to 1980, he worked at the Mafilm Studio; then for 10 years he was a member of the Folk Theater (*Népszínház*), Budapest. From 1990-1993, he was at the Szigligeti Theater (*Szigligeti Színház*), Szolnok, and for two years he was with the Artist Theater (*Művész Színház*). From 1973, he was a freelance actor. Between 1999 and 2002, he was with the József Katona Theater (*Katona József Színház*), Budapest, and in 2003, he worked at the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*). Since 2004 he is a member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. His major stage roles include Cardinal Barbieri in B. Brecht's *Life of Galileo* (*Leben des Galilei – Galilei élete*); Peachum in Brecht-Weill's *Threepenny Opera* (*Háromgarasos opera*); Dauphin in Shaw's *Saint Joan* (*Szent Johanna*); Marmeladov in Dostojevskij's *Crime and Punishment* (*Bűn és bűnhődés*); Shylock in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* (*A velencei kalmár*), and Lucifer in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*). His feature films and TV productions include *The Naked Diplomat* (*A meztelen diplomata*); *Jaguár*; *A Crazy Night* (*Egy őrült éjszaka*); *Abigél*; *Lucky Daniel* (*Szerencsés Dániel*); *Miss Arizona*, and *Neighbors* (*Szomszédok*). His stage manager works include Kálmán's *The Gypsy Princess* (*Csárdáskirálynő*), and Schwajda's *Wonder* (*Csoda*). He is a popular and one of the best Hungarian character actors. He is a recipient of the Mari Jászai Prize (1963, 1965), the Merited Artist and Outstanding Artist titles (1978, 1983), the Kossuth Prize (1988), and he was the Actor of the Nation (2000). – B: 0874, 1445, 1031, T: 7103.

Garay, János (John) (Szekszárd, 10 October 1812 - Pest, 5 November 1853) – Epic poet, lyricist. At first, he was a medical student in Pest; later he turned to philosophy. He became vice-editor of the *Honművész* in 1833. He published his heroic and nationalistic poems and prose articles from 1834. He was one of the founders of the Dramatic Society

of Pest. In 1838, he was Editor of the *Messenger (Hirnök)*, Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia); then moved to Pest, where he continued his newspaper work. In his poem, the *Veteran (Obsitos)*, published in 1843, the swashbuckler veteran inspired Zoltán Kodály to compose an opera about the legendary *János Hány*. Garay was one of the most beloved lyrical poets of the 19th century. For a time, he was Editor of Kossuth's *Newsletter (Hírlap)*. Through his poetry he supported the events of the War of Independence (1848-1849) and, except for Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi, he was its most important lyricist. In spite of his failing health, he even became a member of the National Guard, but was unable to actively participate in the fighting. Because of his poetry he was court-martialed, following the surrender of the Hungarian Army at Világos, but was set free, although he lost his teaching position. In spite of his blindness and poverty, he worked until his death with the help of his wife. Ferenc (Franz) Liszt, Ferenc (Francis) Erkel and Zoltán Kodály, among others, wrote musical scores for his words. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Erélyi, János; Petőfi, Sándor; Liszt, Ferenc; Erkel, Ferenc; Kodály Zoltán.**

Garázda Clan – The town of Garázda (now Gorazde, Bosnia), on the banks of the River Drina, the ancient seat of the family of Bosnian descent, still exists. From this family descended the families Szilágyi de Horogszeg and the Counts Teleki. In the 15th century, two of its members rose to prominence: Miklós (Nicholas) Garázda and László (Ladislav) Szilágyi distinguished themselves in the wars against the Turks with their heroism. Later, they valiantly defended the Bosnian castle of Zrebernik for four years. King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg) (1387-1437) rewarded their services with substantial grants of land. Two sons of László Szilágyi gave their lives in the Turkish wars. Their sister was Erzsébet (Elizabeth) Szilágyi, wife of János Hunyadi and mother of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus) (1443-1490). The family produced three renowned poets; one of them was Csinge, or János (John) Csezmicei, Bishop of Pécs, who, under the pseudonym of Janus Pannonius, became a famous poet and humanist. After the 16th century, the various branches began to call themselves after their respective estates, dropping the name Garázda. One of these families rose to prominence under the name Teleki. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7617.→**Teleki Family; Zsigmond, King; Hunyadi, János; Szilágyi, Erzsébet; Mátyás I, King (Mathias Corvinus); Janus Pannonius.**

Gárdonyi, Géza (Agárdpuszta 3 August 1863 - Eger 30 October 1922) – Writer, poet. He attended school in Sárospatak and Pest then, in 1882, he obtained his teacher's qualification in Eger. He was a teacher in Karád, Devecser, Sárovar and Dabrony. In 1885, he was a correspondent to several newspapers in Győr. Papers in Budapest published his poems and novels. After 1892, he also wrote music-related articles and an operetta libretto. His writings about the peasants, the *Letters of Gabriel Göre (Göre Gábor levelei)*, made him well known. From 1897, he went into seclusion in Eger. His stage play, *The Wine (A bor)*, was a huge success in 1901. Some of his main works are: *My Village (Az én falum)* (1898); *Eclipse of the Crescent Moon (Egri csillagok)*, youth novel (1901) (in other English translation *Eclipse of the Half Crescent*) is about the heroic defense of the Fort of Eger against the Turks, which was published the same year and made him immortal. His other works include a novel about Attila, *The Invisible Man (A láthatatlan ember)* is about Attila (1902); *Abel and Esther (Ábel és Eszter)* (1907), and *God's Captives (Isten rabjai)* about the monastic life in medieval Hungary. He was put to rest in the Fort of Eger, and his house in Eger is a Museum. – B: 0883, 1153, 1257, T: 3240.

Gárdonyi, Zoltán (Budapest 25 April 1906 - Herford, Germany, 27 June 1986) – Composer, music educator, music historian. Following his studies with Zoltán Kodály in Budapest, and with Paul Hindemith in Berlin, he taught at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, where he chaired the Department of Protestant Church Music until it was terminated in 1949. He was Professor of Music and Hymnology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest, from 1949 to 1953. He moved to Germany in 1972. His legacy of nearly 400 compositions includes works for organ, symphony and chamber ensembles. Some of his compositions for chamber ensemble are three *String Quartets*; *Fantasy for Violin and Organ*; *Three Images of Holy Week* for Organ and Strings; *Sonatas for Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, Flute and Tuba*. For organ: *Three Sonatas*; *Psalm Fantasy*; *Partita Veni Creator*; *Christmas Cradle Song*; *Chorale Preludes*, and *Bi-partita for Two Organs*. Numerous *choral works*, a cappella (e.g. *Psalm 23*, *Psalm 46*, *Psalm 96*) and with instruments (e.g. *Psalm 45*, *Psalm 84* and *Psalm 90*); songs: *Five Songs for Soprano and Piano* (text by R. M. Rilke). He is renowned for significant research on J. S. Bach and Ferenc (Franz) Liszt, and is regarded as one of the outstanding figures of 20th century Protestant Church music in Europe. – B: 0905, T: 0905, 7103.→**Kodály, Zoltán; Liszt, Ferenc, Gárdonyi, Zsolt.**

Gárdonyi, Zsolt (Budapest, 21 March 1946 -) – Composer, concert organist, music theorist. He is the son of the distinguished Zoltán Gárdonyi. Subsequent to his musical education in Budapest, as well as in various music centers of Europe, he has been living in Germany since 1968. After winning the Award for Young Composers in 1979, he gained widespread recognition as a composer and concert organist. He has been Professor of Music Theory at the State Conservatory of Würzburg, Bavaria, since 1980. A selection of his compositions for organ include: *Preludio con Fuga*; *Mozart Changes*; *Ten Chorale Improvisations*; *Five Chorale Preludes* based on the Geneva Psalte; *Grand Choeur*; *Hommage a Marcel Dupré*. Chamber Music: *Divertimento for Woodwind Quintet Suite for Clarinet and Piano*; *Rhapsody for Trombone and Organ*; *Variations for Violoncello and Organ*; *Sonata da chiesa for Trumpet, Trombone and Organ*; *Duplum for Oboe and Organ*. Vocal Music: *Magnificat for Mezzosoprano and Organ* (or Strings); *Hymn of Thanksgiving* for Choir and Organ, and *Psalm 8 for Choir and Organ*. He is known internationally as a result of his numerous recordings, frequent guest lectures, concert tours and publications on music theory. He received an Honorary Doctorate from the Reformed Theological Academy, Debrecen. – B: 0905, T: 0905, 7103.→**Gárdonyi, Zoltán.**

Gárdos Effect – The process of transporting ions of red blood cells via the “Gardos Channel” named after Professor György (George) Gárdos. All red cells contain Gardos Channel proteins in their membranes. – B: 1300, 1020, T: 7660.

Garibaldi Guard – Original name of the 39th volunteer infantry regiment of New York in the Civil War. It was recruited mainly from Hungarian nationals. The chief organizer was Antal (Anthony) Wékely, a Hungarian officer of the National Guards in the War of Independence (1848-1849). He was the first commander of the regiment. The regiment's first engagement was on 23 May 1861, and their fighting record was excellent. The most distinguished Hungarian officers were Major Hugo Hellebrandt, Viktor Sándory, Ferenc (Francis) Takács, Lajos (Louis) Tenner, Antal (Anthony) Utassy and Ede (Edward)

Zerdahelyi, captains. Commander Wékely was killed in action in the battle of Winchester, 19 September 1864. Frigyes György (Frederic George) Utassy became the next commander of the regiment and was also killed in the battle of Bull Run. – B: 1143, 1020, T: 3233.

Gas and Petrol Hammer – The introduction of the gas or petrol hammers replaced the steam hammers in small industrial plants with significant energy savings. The operation of the early hammers required the constant input of human labor. Donát Bánki and János (John) Csonka designed a new system, where the expanding gases in the cylinder of a continuously operating internal combustion engine provided the power for the operation of the hammer. This system could operate other machinery besides the hammer at the same time. Only the striking power of the hammer required manual control. – B: 1126, 1020, T: 7662.→**Bánki, Donát; Csonka, János.**

Gas Insulated Glass Ignition Plug – A new ignition plug, invented by István (Stephen) Szilágyi around 1938, was a novel solution. Instead of the conventional ceramic insulation that was relatively expensive and difficult to manufacture, he surrounded the central metal electrode with a heat resistant glass tube. The compressed gas and air mixture, penetrating between the electrode and the glass tube, provided better insulation than any other material. This new plug gave stronger sparks, more efficient combustion and improved performance. This opened the way for further development of the Otto engine. – B: 1230, 1020, T: 7662.

Gas Lighting – Public gas lighting was installed for the first time in the world in Tata, County Komárom, Hungary, on 24 July 1897. Acetylene gas was used for the lighting of streets and squares. – B: 1230, 1020, T: 7662.

Gas Mask – A device used in the military by firefighters and by some industries to prevent the inhalation of poisonous gases. A Hungarian guard leader invented the predecessor of the gas mask in 1830. He called it the “self-saving device”. It was made of a goatskin mask and a container of compressed air strapped to the soldier’s back and a flexible tube connecting the air supply to the mask. The air flew through a whistle indicating the rate of the use of the air. – B: 1138, 1126, T: 7662.

Gas Turbine – A complex machinery for the use of the kinetic and thermal energies of hot, combustion gases. It is composed of a continuous output compressor, a combustion chamber and a turbine mechanism with stationary and rotating plates. It is fueled with natural gas or atomized heating, or diesel oil. Combined with an electric starter motor, it is an operational engine. Aladár Zsélyi (1883-1914) was a pioneering researcher of the gas turbine theory. György (George) Jendrassik was the leading specialist of the gas turbine technology. His 100 horsepower gas turbine was patented in 1930 and begun operation on 2 October 1938, after further development. It created a great sensation throughout the world. Subsequently Jendrassik filed several other worldwide patents. – B: 1230, 1126, 1153, T: 7662.→**Jendrassik, György; Zsélyi, Aladár.**

Gas Turbine Jet Propulsion Engine – A reaction engine achieving propulsion by a high velocity gas jet, produced by a gas turbine. It is used mainly for the propulsion of aircrafts. The energy used by the engine gives the high acceleration to the gases leaving the turbine. The thrust of the engine is equal to the kinetic energy of the backward streaming gases. The engine may have one or two compressors in a row. Where two

compressors are used, the air compressed by the first compressor is further compressed in the second compressor, before entering the combustion chamber. The higher gas density proportionally increases the thrust of the engine. The advantage of this is the great thrust in relation to its weight. Albert Fonó worked out the fundamentals of this engine and patented it in Germany in 1928. – B: 1138, 1126, 1153, T: 7662.→**Fonó, Albert.**

Gasoline Engine – János (John) Csonka (1852 - 1939), the founder of the Hungarian auto industry, conducted experiments for constructing a gasoline engine. This drew the attention of the then university student, Donát Bánki (1859-1922), who joined Csonka as an associate. They constructed the first Hungarian internal combustion engine, a gas-motor, in 1882. With the experiments of their engines, they were staking out new directions, totally independent from foreign designers, who were still struggling with concepts borrowed from the steam engine. In his essay of 1892, *The Theory of Gas Motors*, Donát Bánki established some of the basic laws of the theory of internal combustion engines. The contemporary technology of this area was not yet clearly established. Soon thereafter, he constructed the high-compression engine named after him, the “Bánki motor”, prior to the Diesel engine. In the same technical field, István (Stephen) Zachariás (1884-1943) invented an internal combustion gasoline engine, without compression space. Its other advantage was its production that was compatible with valve-operated motors. Repairs were simpler, construction was easier and the engine had a longer life. – B: 1226, 7662.→**Bánki, Donát; Csonka, János.**

Gáspár, Béla (Oraviczabánya, now Oravița, Romania, 1898 - Beverly Hills, CA, USA, 7 January 1973) – Chemist. He studied Medicine and Pharmacology in Budapest; but color photography was his real interest. He lived in Germany and in Belgium from 1930 to 1939, then emigrated to the United States. In the early 1930s, he received a US Patent for his dye-bleach color-printing system. In 1934, he patented a silver dye-bleach motion picture process. The azochrome silver dye-bleach material was also called the “Gáspár color”. Ciba AG in Switzerland perfected this process in cooperation with Ilford Ltd. in 1962, and it was marketed as Ilford Cibachrome. In 1970-1971, he developed the widely adopted Color Proofing Material (CPM). – B: 1123, 1020, T: 7662.

Gáspár, Endre (Andrew) (Debrecen, 22 January 1879 - Budapest, 15 April 1955) – Writer, journalist, literary translator. He studied at the Faculty of Law and at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Debrecen. After graduation, he started to work at a daily *Newspaper (Hírlap)* in Debrecen. After World War I, during the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic, he edited the *People's Will (Népakarat)* daily. In 1919, he moved to Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). From there, he emigrated to Austria and settled in Vienna, where, he became a translator at the *Theater an der Wien*. After the *Anschluss* in 1938, he was arrested but later released, and he moved to Budapest. In 1944, he was deported to a concentration camp. When the War ended, he resumed his journalistic work. He translated more than 500 Hungarian novels into German, Spanish, English and other languages. He translated the works of Marx, Engels, Whitman, Ovid, Heine, Joyce, Thomas Mann, Pushkin, Lope de Vega, Calderon, Schiller and Shakespeare into Hungarian. His work *Selected Translations (Válogatott műfordítások)* was published in 1956. He received the Attila József Prize in 1953. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663.

Gáspár, Ferenc (Francis) (Szilágysomlyó, now Șimleu Silvaniei, Romania, 9 June 1861 - Budapest, 12 July 1923) – Physician, travel book writer. At first, he studied at the

Unitarian College, Kolozsvár, (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), and later, continued his education in Vienna, where he obtained his Medical Degree. In 1885, he joined the naval force and was at sea for six years. In 1885-1886, during the long journeys on board of the “Frundsberg” steam corvette, he visited East Africa, India and East Asia, where he studied the tropical diseases. In 1895 he retired from the Navy, and continued his journeys on ocean liners. In 1907, he settled down in Budapest and became a civil servant at the Ministry of Commerce. He was later the Commissioner of the Franz Joseph Commerce Hospital. Dr. Gáspár was also the author of numerous geographic and ethnographic articles and travel books. – B: 0883, 1306, T: 7660.

Gáthy, István (Stephen) (Huszt, now Khust, Ukraine, June 1780 - Tata, 24 September 1859) – Engineer of hydraulics, writer on technical and musical subjects. He studied at Máramarossziget and Debrecen, later, between 1800 and 1803, at Ó-Szőny, completed courses in Law; then he went to Pest University to complete courses in Engineering and Law. At that time, his work, *The Piano School (Zongoraiskola)*, was the first of its kind in Hungarian. He became the engineer of the Esterházy estates at Pápa, and was engaged at the drainage of the local swamps. He also created plans for the controlling of the Rába, Rábca and Marcal Rivers. He became Chief Forester, later Chief Engineer of the Tata estates. He constructed the very precise angular deviation mirror, displacing the universally used surveying table instrument. He wrote many articles for hydraulics, forestry and agricultural publications. – B: 0942, 0883, T: 7675.

Gáti, Béla (Ács, 16 September 1873 - USA?) – Mechanical engineer, technical writer. He was Head of the Post Office Research Station between 1903 and 1918. He was an internationally recognized expert of electro-technique, especially in the field of weak current research. The introduction of the barretter bolometer, of his own design, for high frequency measurement, brought him international fame. He introduced the precise measurement of cable insulation resistance with working current. He made pioneering contributions with the development of methods for rapid telegraphing, with the use of telephone frequencies with the use of strong-current microphones, telephone relay, long distance telephoning and with the photographing of the sound frequencies of the ABC. He contributed to numerous international technical journals. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7662.

Gáti István (Stephen) (Mánd, 8 April 1749 - Szatmárnémeti, now Satu Mare, Romania, 17 February 1843) – Minister of the Reformed Church, teacher, linguist. He attended universities in foreign countries. His first position as pastor was in Dabolc (now Dobolt, Romania) in 1778. Then he served the community in Huszt (now Khust, Ukraine) (1779). Later, he served in Máramarossziget (now Sighetul Marmatiei, Romania) (1787). He last served in Szatmár, where he had a teaching job as well, until his retirement in 1831. He worked hard to propagate the Hungarian literary language. He wrote a book about natural sciences and held modern views on many topics. He worked out the first Hungarian shorthand system. His chief writings are: *The History of Nature (Természet története)* (1792); *The First Book of Stenography (A stenographia első könyve)* (1820), and *Meditation over Hungarian Dialect, Lexicon and Spelling (Elmélkedés a magyar dialectusról, lexiconról és helyesírásról)* (1821). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7663.

Gáti, Károly (Charles Gati) (Budapest, 14 September 1934 -) – Political scientist. Between 1953 and 1955, he was a junior reporter for the daily, *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet)*; since 1956, he has lived in the United States; between 1963 and 1995,

he was with the Schenectady Union College; from 1972, he was a lecturer at Columbia University and co-researcher of its Research Institute. Between 1993 and 1994, he was Chief Advisor to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of the USA. Since 1994, he has been first Vice-President of Interinvest, an international investment company. He is Professor of European Studies and Fellow of Foreign Policy Research Institute of the Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C. His area of research is the history and politics of East-Central Europe. His major works include: *The Populist Current in Hungarian Politics 1935-1944* (1965); *Containment and the Cold War* (ed.) (1974); *The International Politics of Eastern Europe* (1976); *Eastern Europe* (co-editor) (1978); *Blue Collar Workers in Eastern Europe* (co-editor) (1981); *Hungary and the Soviet Bloc* (1986); *Hungary in the Shadow of the Kremlin* (*Magyarország a Kreml árnyékában*) (1990), the *Bloc Went up in Smoke* (*Füstbe ment tömb*) (1991), and the *Vesztett illúziók... (Lost Illusions...)*, about the 1956 Revolution, in a number of translations) (2006). He received the Marshall Shulman Prize (1987), the Middle Cross of Honor of the Republic of Hungary (2005) and a Memorial Plaque (2006). – B: 0874, T: 7684.

Gaudi-Nagy, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 1971 -) – Attorney, specializing in International Law, politician. He is a descendant of a Szekler-Magyar *Csángó* family from the village-group of Hétfalu (*Seven Villages*), who, after the dictated Peace Treaty of Trianon (1920) had to leave County Brassó, which was annexed to Romania, to settle in Truncated Hungary, what remained of the Historic Kingdom of Hungary, in 1920. His grandfather was a judge. Gaudi-Nagy started his legal studies in 1990, in the Department of Jurisprudence and Political Science of the University of Szeged, and he obtained his Doctorate in Law from the University of Budapest in 1995. From 1998, he worked as an attorney and, from 2001, as a specialist in European Law. He initiated the National Legal Aid Foundation and Service, and, since 2005, he has been its Executive Director. His name became widely known with his courageous and successful legal defense of the mishandled, wounded and detained victims of police attacks. He is a founding member and Honorary President (1998-2007: President) of the Hungarian Wonderous Stag (*Csodaszarvas*) Society, which helps young people living anywhere within the Carpathian Basin. He was also member of the Presidium of the World Federation of Hungarians between 2002 and 2006. His name is linked to the fact that to this day Hungarians living in the former southern territory of the Hungarian Kingdom, now annexed to Serbia, still retained their Hungarian citizenship, since the Serbian authorities neglected to revoke it. In the 2010 national elections, Gaudi-Nagy was in fifth place of the national list, representing the Movement for a Better Hungary, known as the *Jobbik* Party, and as a non-party member, he became a candidate for parliamentary membership and was nominated for the position of Minister of Justice. As a Member of the Parliament, he plays an eminent role in the Parliament of 2010. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Morvai, Krisztina; Vona, Gábor, Political Parties in Hungary.**

Gaynor, Mitzi (von Gerber) (Chicago, Ill., 9 April 1931 -) – Actress, singer, dancer, a descendant of a Hungarian family. She made her debut as a child, and by age 12, she had joined the dancing chorus of the Los Angeles Civic Light Opera. 20th Century Fox signed her up in 1950. Feature films to her credit include *Golden Girl* (1951); *Bloodhounds of Broadway* (1952), and *There is no Business like Show Business* (1954). After she left Fox, she married talent agent Jack Bean, who put her on the live stage,

where she co-starred with Bing Crosby and Donald O'Connor in *Anything Goes* (1956); with George Gobel and David Niven in *The Birds and the Bees* (1956), and with Frank Sinatra in *The Joker is Wild* (1957). She did her best work while on loan to Metro-Goldwin-Mayer for George Cukor's *Les Girls* (1957). In it, she shared star billing with Gene Kelly, Kay Kendall and Taina Elg. In 1957, she played a role in the film version of Rodgers and Hammerstein's *South Pacific* (1958). There are more than 30 feature films to her credit. She had a successful series of TV special: "Mitzi..." She continued her acting career through the 1980s and, for several years she headlined a top-rated annual TV special. – B: 1279, 1031, T: 1279, 7103.

Gazda, István (Stephen) (Budapest, 2 December 1948 -) – Science historian. His higher studies were at the Science and Philosophy Departments of the University of Budapest (1967-1973). From 1973 to 1983, he was an adjunct professor at the Budapest Polytechnic. Simultaneously, he was a column editor until 1985 at the daily, *Hungarian Nation* (*Magyar Nemzet*). Between 1985 and 1988, he was a column editor for the periodical, *Science* (*Tudomány*). From 1991, he was the chief contributor of the Budapest Polytechnic. Since 1994, he has been Director at the Institute of Hungarian History of Science. He was a series editor of the *Hungarian Science Magazine* (*Magyar Tudománytár*). His field of research is contemporary Hungarian history of science. He is a recipient of the Géza Zempléni Prize. – B: 1257, T: 7103.

Gazda, József (Joseph) (Kézdivásárhely, now Tirgu Secuiesc, Romania, 8 April 1936 -) – Teacher, writer, art critic in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He studied at the Székely Mikó College, Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfintu Gheorghe, Romania) (1942-1953); read Philology at the University, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), between 1953 and 1958, obtaining his Degree in 1958. He taught Hungarian Literature and other Hungarian-related subjects at Székelykocsárd (now Lunca Muresului, Romania) (1958-1961), at the prestigious Bethlen College of Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania) (1961-1964), then at the Körösi Csoma Sándor High School, Kovászna (now Covasna, Romania) (1964-1998) until his retirement. He directed more than 500 stage productions and toured with his student acting troupe throughout the entire Carpathian Basin. He is a prolific writer. His articles and art critiques have been published by Transylvanian and Hungarian newspapers, literary and art periodicals, among them the *Our Age* (*Korunk*); *Our Way* (*Utunk*); *Helikon*; *Credit* (*Hitel*), and *Contemporary* (*Kortárs*). Since 1980, he has been very much interested in sociography and has written political articles since 1990. He published art monographs, art travelogues, sociographies and a textbook. Among his 19 books, some are *Eugene Gyárfás* (*Gyárfás Jenő*) (1969); *Gateways to the East* (*Kelet kapui*), (1985); *So I know, so I say* (*Így tudom, így mondom*) (1980); *Masters of Everything – the Book of Rural Knowledge* (*Mindennek mestere - a falusi tudás könyve*) (1994), and *The Fire in October - 1956 in Hungarian Lives* (*A tűz októbertől - 1956 magyar sorsokban*) (2006). He is member of civic and artistic societies. His political activities include the local presidency of the RMDSZ (*Hungarian Democratic Alliance in Romania – Romániai Magyar Demokrata Szövetség*) in Kovászna; he was a former member of the set-up committee of the *Hungarian National Council of Transylvania* (2003-2004), and since 2004, he has been Vice-President of the *Szekler National Council of Transylvania* (*Székely Nemzeti Tanács – SZNT*). Their aim is to achieve territorial autonomy for Szeklerland (*Székelyföld*). He is the founder of the *Sándor Körösi Csoma Cultural Society of Kovászna*. He was a recipient of the Bethlen

Prize (1993) and the Gyula Wlassics Prize (2001). – B: 1036, 1257, T: 7103, 3240.

Gecse, Endre (Andrew) (Gálócs, now Haloch, Carpatho-Ukraine, 7 June 1907 - Ungvár, now Uzhhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine, 7 June 1959) – The martyred Minister of the Reformed Church in Carpatho-Ukraine. His secondary education was at the Reformed College, Sárospatak, where he later studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy. He was Parish Minister in Gálócs and Huszt (now Khust, Carpatho-Ukraine). On the second anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution, a flyer appeared in Gálócs, written by some schoolchildren. Nonetheless, Rev. Gecse was accused, although he did not know about the action, for he was in Huszt at the time. The Soviet authorities planned a show trial. However, Rev. Gecse died of the tortures he suffered at the KGB prison. He was the only victim in Carpatho-Ukraine (*Kárpátalja*) following the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight. He was reburied in Gálócs and a plaque was unveiled on the church-wall on 25 October 1992. In 1993, he was posthumously awarded the 1956 Memorial Medal. – B: 1128, T: 7103.

Géczi, János (John) (Monostorpályi 4 May 1954 -) – Poet, writer. His higher studies in Biology were at the University of Szeged (1973-1978). From 1979 to 2000, he worked as editor at various newspapers, including *Educational Technology*, *School Culture*, and *Echo* (*Visszhang*). Since 1996, he has been a professor at the University of Szeged, and has published poems, novels, stories, dramas and critiques. His main works include *Wild Oranges IV* (*Vadnarancsok IV*) poems (1982); *Confession* (*Gyónás*) poems (1988); *The Tower* (*A torony*) short novel (1992); *Essays* (*Esszék*) (1995), and *Exhibition* (*Tárlat*), essay in applied art (2001). He was awarded the Gizella Prize (1992) and the Salvatore Quasimodo Prize (1993). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

Gegesi Kiss, Pál (Paul) (Nagyszőlős, now Vinohragyiv, Carpatho-Ukraine, 2 November 1900 - Budapest, 3 April 1993) – Pediatrician, child psychiatrist. Between 1946 and 1971, he was professor at the University of Budapest. In the last years of his life, he was a scientific consultant to a Children's Clinic. His main field of specialization was infant therapy and clinical child psychology. He carried out research into the effects of diabetes, circulatory disorders and infections causing atrophy in infancy. He also dealt with childhood heart diseases caused by diphtheria and scarlet fever, electrocardiography and brain tumors in children. He was life President of the Hungarian Red Cross. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1953. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (correspondent 1949, regular 1954). Gegesi Kiss was a significant representative of the Hungarian pediatrics. – B: 0879, 1031, T: 7456.

Gelei, József (Joseph) (Árkos, now Arcus, Romania, 20 August 1885 - Budapest, 20 May 1952) – Zoologist. He completed his university studies at Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and was an assistant professor in Hungary from 1909. He was conducting zoological experiments between 1912 and 1913, at the Universities of Munich and Würzburg, Germany. He was a university professor at Kolozsvár between 1914 and 1924, later at Szeged and Budapest and, after 1945, again at Szeged. He was also Director of the Biological Institute there and, on two occasions, Rector of the University. He was a recognized international authority in the area of cytology and microtechnics of invertebrates. His publications include *Data on the Biology of the Cell* (*Adatok a sejt biológiájához*); *Feinstrukturen einzelliger Organismen* (*Fine-structure of Single-celled Organism*); *Ottó Hermann the Researcher* (*Hermann Ottó az életbúvár*), and *Biology for*

Medical Students (Biológia orvostanhallgatóknak). Several newly discovered species were named after him. – B: 0883, 1483, T: 7675.

Geleji Canons – Canons commissioned by the National Synod of Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania) and put together by István (Stephen) Geleji Katona (1589-1649). These Canons were accepted in Eastern Hungary, Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), and the regions along the Danube, until the Synod of Debrecen. Some parts of it were later integrated into subsequent church laws. – B: 0942, T: 3240.→**Geleji Katona, István; Debrecen, Synod of.**

Geleji Katona, István (Stephen) (Gelej, 1589 - Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Romania, 12 December 1649) – Bishop of the Reformed Church, spiritual writer. At age of seven, the Turks abducted him. After a long search his mother found him and paid a ransom for his release. He studied at Sárospatak and, with the help of Reigning Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen (1613-1629), he studied at the University of Heildelberg, Germany between 1615 and 1617. On his return, he became at first a teacher in Gyulafehérvár. Soon after he was named Pastor to the Court and, in 1633, he was elected 13th Bishop of the Reformed Church in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). After the death of Gábor Bethlen, he was also in the confidence of Reigning Prince György (George) Rákóczi I (1630-1648), and with his unique determination, widely popularized and organized the Reformed faith in Transylvania. He was a knowledgeable and willful individual with a domineering personality, who stubbornly and consistently defended and protected the religious faith of his Church against other Christian believers. He consistently fought the Unitarians and the puritanist influence in his own church. In his polemic and dogmatic essays he was against any trends criticizing the orthodox Reformist Church. He published several voluminous collections of sermons in Latin and Hungarian. In 1636, he finished the song collection of the previous Bishop, János (John) Keserű Dajka, the *Old Gradual (Öreg Gradual)* and published it at Gyulafehérvár. He put together and gave his name to the *Canons of Gelej (Geleji Kánonok)*. He was very much interested in the Hungarian language and published a *Hungarian Grammar (Magyar grammatikátska)* in 1645. With his definition of spelling and etymological theories, he was the beginner of Hungarian etymology. As a music expert, he was involved in the correction of choral scores; but was against the use of organ or other instruments, also vocal polyphony in the Church. He negatively influenced the progress of the ecclesiastical music of the Reformed Church for a long time. – B: 1150, 1078, 1153, 1257, T: 3240.→**Geleji Canons; Reformed Church in Hungary; Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Rákóczi I, Prince György; Language reform.**

Gelence, Church Frescos (now Ghelinta, Transylvania [*Erdély*], in Romania) – The legend of St László (St Ladislav) is on the north sidewall of the church of Gelence, built in 1245. A series of frescos illustrate the King riding a white horse that represents the power and good nature of mankind, while the Cumanian (*Kun*) leader, representing evil, is riding a black horse. Both riders have a family tree with three major branches and are part of the action. In the end, the Cumanian leader dies and the three branches turn into a bird of death. The belt worn by the King is exactly the same as those worn by the early Magyars. After the restoration of the church dome in 1628, two two-headed birds were found inside on the ceiling, but neither of them was an eagle. – B: 1301, 1020, T: 7653.→**László I, King.**

Gelencsér, Péter (Tolnataházi, 8 March 1936 -) – Sculptor. He became interested in art in high school under the influence of the artist, Sándor (Alexander) Tóth. After the 1956 Revolution, he left the country and moved to the Netherlands, where he took up art studies at the Academy of Fine-Art in The Hague, on a Dutch Government scholarship. After two years, Gelencsér won a scholarship to study for 6 months in Paris, and was assigned to the Hungarian-born French modernist sculptor, Pierre Székely. Székely introduced him to abstraction that stimulated new ways of working after his traditional classical education. During 1962, he attended the Academy for Creative Art in The Hague. In 1963 he took up an opportunity to study in Carrara, Italy, where he wanted to further develop his techniques in marble. During his time in Carrara, he won a competition for the commission of a bust of John F. Kennedy in 1964, for Altoona, Pennsylvania. This Kennedy bust established his reputation in the field of memorial sculptures and would lead to further significant commissions of political figures in the 1980s and 1990s. In 1965, he and his wife settled in Cottesloe, Australia, where they still live. Beside his sculptures, he was involved in teaching as well. In 1973 he took an appointment for four years in Malaysia, as a lecturer in Fine Art at the University of Sains, where he established the sculpture department and completed two major public sculptures. After his return to Australia, he took on further public commissions. He participated in exhibitions with his works in wood, marble, concrete, bronze and stainless steel, as well as mosaic works. His creations are in France, the Netherlands, the US and Malaysia. – B: 1302, 1020, T: 7675.→**Tóth, Sándor (3); Székely, Pierre.**

Geller, Uri (Tel Aviv, Israel, 20 December 1946 -) - Paranormal actor and writer. He was born to Austro-Hungarian parents. Between the age 11 and 17, he lived in Cyprus. He claims to have served as a paratrooper in the Israeli army and was wounded in action during the 1967 Six-Day War. From 1969, he performed as a nightclub entertainer and is well known in Israel. In the early 1970s, he settled in the US and captured the attention of scientists (he supposedly had paranormal abilities) and the media. At the peak of his career in the 1970s, he performed full-time for television audiences worldwide. He retired from public life in the 1980s. In recent years, his paranormal demonstrations, such as spoon bending have been less and less frequent. He is the author of 16 fiction and non-fiction books. He now lives in Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire, England. He is a vegetarian and speaks 4 languages: English, Hebrew, Hungarian and German. He maintains many ties with celebrities (with spoons to bend), such as John Lennon, the Spice Girls. Bending Winston Churchill's and John F. Kennedy's own spoons; he contributed artwork to Michael Jackson's CD, *Invincible*, but split with Jackson because of his anti-Semitic statements. He owns a 1976 Cadillac covered with pieces of bent tableware. – B: 1081, T: 7456.

Gelléri, Andor Endre (Andrew) (Budapest, 30 March 1906 - Wels, Austria, between 6 and 20 May 1945) – Novelist, short story writer. He earned certification in metallurgy from a vocational school and was employed in a variety of jobs. As a high-school student, he submitted short stories to the daily, *The Evening* (*Az Est*) thus the editor, Lajos (Louis) Mikes, discovered him in 1924. He wrote his only novel, *The Laundry* (*A nagymosoda*), in 1930. It was in short stories that he was at his best. His heroes were the downtrodden, the laborers, the unemployed and the homeless. He found poetry in everyday life. Four collections of his short stories were published in his lifetime. He was a recipient of the Baumgarten Prize in 1933 for the *Thirsty Drunkards* (*A szomjas*

ittasok). His insight into the tragedy in the lives of the working classes was sharper than that of his contemporaries. Although he may not have been a revolutionary, his social critique was stirring. From 1941, he was called in for civil service several times (Monor, Nagykáta, Aszó, Gyertyánliget, Jászberény) by the military. In 1944, the Germans captured him. First he was in a concentration camp in Mauthausen, then in Günstkirchen, Austria, where he survived the liberation in early 1945. His weakened body succumbed a few days later to an outbreak of spotted fever. His main works are *Moon Street (Hold utca)* (1934); *Lightning and Evening Fire (Villám és esti tűz)* (1940); *Winter Harbour (Téli kikötő)* (1946); *The Story of Self-Esteem: Autobiographical Novel and Confession (Egy önértzet története: regényes önéletrajz és vallomás)* (1957), and *Magician, Help! (Varázsló, segíts!)* (1959). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.

Gellért, Bishop (Saint) (Giorgio, Sagredo) (Venice, 993 - Buda, 24 September 1046) – Benedictine monk, abbot, bishop and martyr. His parents sent their sickly child to the Benedictine School of San Giorgio Maggiore, and made a vow that, if he survived, they would dedicate him to the service of God. Eventually, he entered the Order. In 1015, he set out to the Holy Land to study the writings of St. Jerome at the Monastery of Bethlehem. After embarking on a ship, a storm forced the ship ashore near Parenzo (Porec, Italy), where he met Archabbot Razina, who invited him to go with him to Hungary for missionary work. In the same year's feast day of the Blessed Virgin (15 August) in Hungary, he met King St. István I (St Stephen, 997-1038) and, at the request of the King, he became the teacher and spiritual guide of his son, Prince Imre (St. Emeric). Gellért fulfilled this task for seven years. In the meantime, he was also the Abbot of the Abbey at Pécsvárad. After his retirement, he became a hermit in the forest of the Bakony Mountains (north of Lake Balaton). In 1028, he was commissioned to establish a bishopric at Marosvár (now Csanád). After King István I's death, Gellért and other bishops set out to welcome the returning sons of the exiled Prince Vászoly; but some people of the old pagan faith captured and killed them. Gellért's body was buried at the Church of Our Lady in Pest, but was later reburied at his bishopric in Csanád. On 23 February 1384, his remains were sent to his birthplace, Venice. In 1083, Gellért was canonized together with King István I and Prince Imre. The original Kelen Hill of Buda was later renamed Gellért Hill and his statue, holding a cross in his hand and looking across the River Danube to Pest, was erected there in 1902. The Rock Church on the hill is also bears his name. – B: 1150, 0942, T: 7103.→**Gellért Legends; István I (St. Stephen), King.**

Gellért Legends – There are two legends of Bishop Gellért, who lived in the 11th century. One is about the *tamed wolf*, the other the *Conversion of Ajtony*. The legends most probably originated at the latest after his consecration to sainthood in 1083. There are two versions, a shorter and a longer one. The so-called short legend, created around 1109, is to satisfy the breviary format. The larger legend came to existence in the 13th century and it talks redundantly about the life of the Bishop. It was revised on several occasions; the latest revision was done at the beginning of the 14th century, after the launching of the Benedictine reforms in 1302. Although these improvements considerably lowered their historical value, they still contain much valuable information on Hungarian culture and lifestyle in the 11th century. The first mention of the work of the servant population in Hungary appears here. The style of the original version is rhymed, while the later additions reflect a measured prose. Probably Gellért connected

the idea of the Blessed Virgin with the ideas of the old “Great Lady of Heaven” of the Hungarians, by assuming that they are one and the same. It is likely that, on his advice, King István I (St Stephen) offered his country to the protection of the Blessed Lady, as a patron saint of Hungary, and called his Hungary the Realm of Saint Mary. – B: 1150, 0942, T: 3240.→**Gellért, Bishop.**

Gellért, Oszkár (Oscar) (Goldmann until 1899) (Budapest, 10 September 1882 - Budapest, 16 December 1957) – Poet. He studied Law, at the same time published poems in the periodicals *New Times (Új Idők)*, and in the *Budapest Daily (Budapesti Napló)*. Ernő (Ernest) Osvát, Editor of the *Hungarian Genius (Magyar Génius)*, was impressed by his talent and gave him the Associate Editor position in 1902. The *Hungarian Genius* published his first volume of poems in 1902. These poems reflected the spirit prevailing in Europe at the turn of the century. He published several thousand articles between 1904 and 1918, dealing mainly with problems related to public education. From 1908, he was a contributor to a newly established literary review, the *West (Nyugat)*, where he published his second volume of poems. His romantic lyric poetry attracted general interest but scandalized the conservative circles. He was a war commentator for the *Budapest Journal (Pesti Hírlap)* during World War I, but his poems became increasingly pacifist. He became one of the chief contributors of the literary review, *West (Nyugat)* in 1917, and a regular member of the Vörösmarty Academy in 1918. When he published his book on the victorious revolution (1918), the Prime Minister, Count Mihály (Michael) Károlyi, chose him as his press secretary. When the Communist Council (Soviet) Republic was overthrown in September 1919, he was arrested but released after one month of detention. From 1920, he was the editor of the *West (Nyugat)* until its termination in 1941. Gellért had an important role in the revival of Hungary’s literary life after 1945. His publications include *At the First Station (Az első stációnál)* (1903); *The Woman of Rubens (Rubens asszonya)* (1912); *The Three Mountain Peaks (A három hegycsúcs)*, poems (1950); *You Are not Alone (Nem vagy egyedül)* poems (1956), and *One Hundred Out of a Thousand (Száz az ezerből)* (1967, 1982). He was awarded the Baumgarten Award in 1933, 1934, and the Kossuth Prize in 1949. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.→**Osvát, Ernő; Council (Soviet) Republic of Hungary.**

Gellért, Sándor (Alexander) (Debrecen, 11 December 1916 - Szatmárnémeti, now Satu Mare, Romania, 14 November 1987) – Hungarian poet and translator in Romania. He matriculated at the Reformed High School of Szatmárnémeti and, after some years, continued his education at the University of Debrecen. The University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) granted him a high school teacher diploma in 1951. From 1945-1948, he taught at a high school in Szatmárnémeti and, from 1948 until his retirement in 1977, he taught Hungarian language at Mikola. He published poems, prose, travel journals and translations. His more important publications include *Girls Who Had to Dance to Death (Halálra táncoltatott lányok)* poems (1942); *The Well of Peter Bodor (Bodor Péter kútja)* poems (1955), and *Stars on the Sky of Suomi (Csillagok Suomi egén)*, translation of Finnish poems into Hungarian (1972). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.

Gellérthegy (Mount Gellért) – A 235 m high hill on the right bank of the Danube, situated in the middle of the city of Budapest, at the meeting point between Districts I and XI. It is largely composed of Triassic dolomite (*Hauptdolomit*); its southern slopes are overlain by the Buda Marl and the Kiscell Clay, while its northern slopes are also covered

by the Buda Marl. Prehistoric winds formed walls of yellow loess deposits on the western side of the hill and also the other Buda Hills. The Budapest thermal line extends at its foot, along which the thermal springs of Gellért, St. Emeric and Rudas break out to the surface. In the Middle Ages, it used to be called *Kelen Mount*; it now bears the name of the missionary and first Bishop of Csanád Diocese, St Gellért (Gerardo Sagredo, originally from Lombardy, Italy), who was tossed down over the cliff of this hill by the Hungarian pagans during the pagan uprising of 1046. There used to be a chapel in honor of St Gellért on top of the hill, prior to the Turkish occupation. Later, there was an observatory on top of the hill. After the 1848-1849 War of Independence from Habsburg Rule, the Austrian government built a fortress, called the *Citadel*, on Mount Gellért. Now the hill is surrounded by parklands and a garden suburb. There is a statue of St Gellért on the northern side of the hill, directly overlooking the Elizabeth Bridge of the city. On the southern side of the hill, there is a rock chapel of the Pauline Order, carved out from the cliff, creating an atmosphere of piety. It was closed off by a massive block of concrete by order of the hard-line Communist government of the Stalinistic era after World War II, and it was reopened after 1989. – B: 1068, 7456, T: 7456. → **Pauline Order; Gellért, Bishop.**

Gemenc Nature Reserve (Danube National Park) – A 5-10 km wide and 30 km long channelled flood plain of the Danube River, 120 km south of Budapest.



This area represents a unique portion of the River Danube and its flood plains, where the presence of a high water table and the old channels of the river created lush, deciduous forests, rich in a variety of abundant wildlife. There is an abundant bird population among the willows and poplars, and oak-ash-elm hardwood gallery forests with a famous wildlife. There are Bluebells, Convallaria, Berries, Siberian Iris, and it has the best ornithological,

zoological and botanical spots. There is a very strong population of European Red Deer (*Cervus elaps*), famous for their massive antlers, providing high quality trophies. There are also wild Boars, Sakers, Lesser Spotted Eagles, Herons, Black Stork, Egrets, Waterfowl and White-tailed Eagles. Other birds include the Night Heron, Squacco Heron, Spoonbill, Grey Heron, Great White Egret, Redshank, Purple Heron, Grebe and great numbers of Black-headed Gulls, a few Mediterranean Gulls, Grey Partridge, Godwits, Sandpipers and Lapwings. Botanical highlights in meadows are the Green-winged Early Spider, Soldier Orchid, *Orchis coriophora*, *O. laxiflora* subsp. *palustris*. The Hungarian Nature Protection Office has safeguarded this reserve since 1977. – B: 1160, 1303, T: 7656, 7103.

Gencsy, Béla (Botfalva, now Prikordonne, Carpatho-Ukraine, 21 December 1899 - Beregszász, now Berehove, Carpatho-Ukraine, 23 April 1982) – Bishop of the Reformed Church. He attended high school in Botfa, Tarnóc, Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Carpatho-

Ukraine) and Sárospatak (1909-1917). He served in the army during World War I (1917-1918). He studied Theology and Philosophy at the University of Debrecen and was Assistant Minister in Palló, Gálócs, Bátfa and Mokcsakérés between 1921 and 1923; Parish Minister in Szürte from 1923 to 1979; Deputy Dean, then Dean of the Ung Reformed Church Deanery (1946). From 1948, he was acting Bishop, ordained Bishop from 1956, serving until his retirement in 1979. He successfully protected his Church against the militant atheism of the Soviet Union. – B: 0910, T: 7103.→**Reformed Church in Carpatho-Ukraine.**

Gencsy Sári (Sally) (Debrecen, 16 August 1929 - Budapest, 6 May 2008) – Opera singer (coloratura soprano). She studied voice and piano in Debrecen. She studied under the direction of Mihály (Michael) Makay at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. Aladár Tóth contracted her in the Opera House, Budapest, in 1948. She made her debut in the role of Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto*, where she sung the coloratura and subrette roles. The *bel canto* figures of Mozart and Verdi were her forte. She retired from the Opera House in 1975 and, in the same year, was appointed Adjunct Professor at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. Her major roles included Zerlina in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*; Blonde in Mozart's *Il Seraglio* (*Szöktetés a szerájból*); Violetta in Verdi's *Traviata*; Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto*; Lucia in Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*; title role in Delibes's *Lakmé*, and Iluska in Pongrácz Kacsóh's *John the Brave* (*János vitéz*). She was a recipient of the Merited Artist title (1974). – B: 1445, 1936, T: 7103.→**Tóth, Aladár.**

Gendarmerie, Royal Hungarian (*Magyar Királyi Csendőrség*)– After the Compromise of 1867, it became clear that the universally hated Austrian Gendarmerie needed to be withdrawn from the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary and it was immediately replaced by a native institution to look after public safety, as the '*pandúr*' (gendarme) system of the Hungarian counties was not quite appropriate.

After the transference of the more likeable Transylvanian Gendarmerie in 1881 to Hungary, the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie began to be formed around this organization: it was an institution organized along military lines, watching over public safety as well as internal security. The public safety service included the protection of the political system of the State, its public order, its legal system, as well as the provision of a special police force. The internal security service included Gendarmerie training and military discipline. The Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie had jurisdiction over the entire kingdom, embracing the Carpathian Basin, except in the capital, Budapest, and in some municipal boroughs. It was subordinate to the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior. Its staff (both the officers and the crew) could not be members of any political party. Despite this rule, the institution of the Gendarmerie survived the short period of Communist revolution (the Hungarian Soviet Republic) in 1919. In the inter-war period, the Gendarmerie was considerably overburdened by underground activities: clearing up various movements (far right and far left) that threatened law and order in communities, and in the overall state. In times of war, a military operational arm of the Gendarmerie served as military police. During World War II, the full force complement reached 19,000 men, and the Royal Gendarmerie attended to four different activities: (1) It served as military police in operational and occupied areas to maintain public order, regulating traffic and directing people; (2) Partisan war: to suppress and root out secret partisan nests and concentrations, to prevent them from disrupting rail and road transport

and from killing army and Gendarmerie personnel. This service was especially necessary in the newly returned Bácska area of Hungary, where they had to fight infiltrating partisan units from the neighboring Bánát region, at that time part of Yugoslavia under German occupation. In Zsablya alone (now Zabalj, 20 km northeast of Újvidék – now Novi Sad, Serbia) 40 Gendarmes were killed. Gendarmes were fighting partisans also in the Mura Interfluvium in the southwest and around Huszt in the northeast, in Ruthenia (now Khust, Ukraine); (3) Deportation of Jews: it carried out instructions and directives from the authorities and later on from the German occupying forces; however, weapons were never used, not even when the gendarmes escorted deported Jews on foot to the German border. It was the Gendarmerie that successfully prevented a planned massacre of Jews in December 1944 in Budapest (in district XIII near the banks of the Danube on the Pest side, on Pozsony Street); (4). In the defensive war against the advancing Soviet army on Hungarian territory: some units of the Gendarmerie were fighting, even as they were retreating and several such units were annihilated in the process. Romania drew the Gendarmerie battalion of Kolozsvár (now Cluj Napoca in Romania) into fighting, after a last-minute change of sides in the War. All other large Gendarmerie units also became involved in military activity. In the Verecke Pass of the northeastern Carpathians a Gendarmerie battalion was the last to leave and retreat with 50% loss of life. The five best-equipped five Gendarmerie battalions were wiped out in the defense of Budapest; 160 Gendarme officers and 3,000 Gendarmes are buried in the mass graves of Castle Hill in Buda. The Provisional National Government (in Debrecen, in the Soviet-occupied eastern part of Hungary turned Communist under duress), declared the dissolution of the institution of the gendarmerie on 22 December 1944. A collective condemnation of the Gendarmerie followed: their members were not certified for identification, they were pilloried, interned, imprisoned, sent to Siberia, tortured and hanged. As part of this unparalleled brutality, the relatives, families, widows and orphans were also denied any legitimate claim or assistance. The Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie was an exclusively Hungarian organization in character and mentality. The Hungarian Gendarme always championed the national interests. The Gendarme and his family set a good example for the community. The surviving members became scattered all over the world but honorably held their own in all aspects of life. After the withdrawal of the Soviet occupying forces from Hungary in 1991 and the collapse of the Soviet Union, when the political situation in Hungary started to improve (though still fluctuating between communism and capitalism), the Hungarian Gendarme Fraternal Society, operating in the West, repeatedly petitioned the Hungarian Government to revoke the discriminating condemnation of the Gendarmerie, to rescind the outlaw status of its members and to compensate them as a body, morally and legally. The Government of the one-party socialist state of 1987 already decided to set aside the deeply unjust law, while the Government of the newly independent Hungarian state of 1991 recognized their length of time in service by decree, including it as further contribution to their pension allowance. Furthermore, the Constitutional Court's No. 44/1991 decision deemed the 1960/1945 ME decree unconstitutional, even at the time of its passing, because it breached a number of general legal principles. – B: 1020, 1304, 1020, T: 7668.

Genealogy – The most comprehensive Hungarian genealogy is the diligent work of Iván Nagy (1824-1898). Its title is *The Noble Families of Hungary: Their Coats of Arms and Genealogy Tables (Magyarország családai czímerekkel és nemzedékrendi táblákkal)*.

This painstaking work was written from 1857 to 1868 and appeared in 13 volumes on 6,500 pages. It contains 3,500 family trees, 550 coats of arms and 10 thousand family histories. This is regarded as a basic work of Hungarian genealogy and heraldry. János (John) Karácsonyi (1858-1929), priest and genealogist, published a work entitled *Hungarian Clans until the Middle of the 14th Century (A magyar nemzetségek a XIV század közepéig)* (1900-1909). Béla Kempelen (1874-1952) dealt extensively with the genealogy and published a number of books on this subject, among them the *Families of Hungarian Nobility, vols. i-xi (Magyar nemes családok I-XI)* (1911-1931). – B: 0883, 1429, T: 7103. → **Karácsonyi, János; Kempelen, Béla; Nagy, Iván.**

Geneva Reformation Memorial – Behind the University building there is a high wall, the Reformation Memorial. In its center stand the larger-than-life statues of the greats of the Reformation: Calvin, Farel, Bèze and Knox. On both sides of the wall are plaques as well as bronze statues of the defenders of Protestantism: the monarchs of England, France Germany and the Netherlands. Among them is the statue of István (Stephen) Bocskai, Reigning Prince of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Next to it is a relief also of Bocskai showing him as he proclaims, following the Diet of Transylvania, the freedom of religion already granted at the Diet of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), on the 15th of December 1606. Engraved by the relief is the text of the document, as adopted by the Diet, in Latin and partly in French. Bocskai is not represented here as ruler of Transylvania but as the Reigning Prince of Hungary. – B: 1305, 1020, T: 7617. → **Bocskai, Prince István.**

Genocide – The United Nations General Assembly defined ethnic cleansing in 1948 as an act of atrocity against humanity. The decree spells out the definition of genocide as executed by a nation or a group of people that annihilates partially or entirely, all members of a national, popular or religious group, forces them into a situation resulting in death, hinders the birth of their children or forcibly takes their children away. Hungary adhered to the United Nations convention with Act No. XVI 1955. – B: 1153, 1020, T: 3240. → **Atrocities against Hungarians.**

Geobitzas – The name appearing on one of the pictures of the Hungarian Holy Crown, sent by Michael Ducas, Emperor of Byzantium, in 1074. The name most probably refers to King Géza I (1074-1077) of Hungary. – B: 1078, T: 7662. → **Holy Crown, Hungarian.**

Geőcze, István (*szendrői*) (Stephen) (Bacska, County Zemplén, 25 July 1836 - ? , 1896) – Military writer, founder of Hungarian military literature. He studied Law in Pest; later, he fought with Garibaldi for the liberation of Sicily and Naples. He was a lieutenant in Garibaldi's guard, then Squadron Commander of the first Suave (infantry) battalion. He distinguished himself in the Battle of Capua. From 1863, he taught for a year at the Military Academy of Cuerno, then he left the military and on 13 January 1864, he sailed from Genoa to Brazil. Like many others before him, he too established a coffee plantation. When he heard of the Compromise of 1867 between Hungary and Austria, he sold his plantation and returned to Hungary. His book, entitled *Travel to Brazil vols. i,ii (Utazás Braziliába, I, II)*, was published in 1869, and because of its flowery language, it became a great success. He entered the Hungarian Royal Military in 1870, and taught at the Royal Military Ludovika Academy from 1872. Between 1872 and 1879, he edited the Gazette of the Royal Military Ludovika Academy, a scientific military paper. He retired

in 1884. He wrote many military books of rules in the Hungarian language. – B: 1091, 1078, T: 3240.→**Compromise of 1867; Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy.**

Geőcze, Zoárd (Budapest, 23 August 1873 - Budapest, 26 November 1916) – Mathematician. He completed his higher studies at the University of Budapest. At first he taught in the Junior High school of Podolin, and later in the High School of Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine). He spent two years in Paris on a scholarship, obtaining his doctorate at the Sorbonne (University of Paris); later he resumed teaching but this time in Budapest. His scientific work belongs to the field of the theory of real functions; other of his studies are connected with surface mathematics, where he clarified many problems. With some other problems, he opened up a new chapter in modern analysis research. For the full elaboration of these areas he did not have time before the outbreak of the World War I. However, his published papers indicated what still had to be done in these areas, of mathematics. He died of an illness contracted in the Serbian campaign of World War I. – B: 0883, 1306, T: 7456.

Geography of Hungary – The present-day truncated Hungary is situated in the middle of the Carpathian Basin, between northern latitude 45°45'-48°35' and eastern longitude 16°5'-22°55', on both sides of the River Danube and its largest tributary, the River Tisza. Over 80% of its surface is flatland that does not rise more than 200 m above sea level. Its mountains are of modest height, around 400m above sea level, making up only 20% of the total area of the land; the highest elevation in present Hungary is the Kékestető at 1014 meters, in the Mátra Mountains northeast of Budapest. The geographical features of the Carpathian Basin evolved during the Miocene Period 24 to 5 million years ago, when the widening of the Danube, Europe's second largest river took place; hence it is also called the Middle Danube Basin. In the North: the Northern Carpathians together with the Northern Interior Central Mountains constitute what used to be the Northern part of Historic Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, in the Kingdom of Hungary, now Slovakia). The highest peak of the Carpathian Mountain chain is in this area, the Gerlachfalva Peak at 2,655 meters (now Gerlachovsky Stit, Slovakia) in the High Tatra Range (Vysoke Tatry). Further east, where the Carpathians become narrowest in the whole mountain system, the area is referred to as the Northeastern Carpathians, now part of Ruthenia or Carpatho-Ukraine (*Kárpátalja* in Ukraine). The Hungarians entered the Carpathian Basin (ca 896-900 AD) through the Verecke Pass of this part of the Carpathians. The northernmost parts of the Great Hungarian Plain reach into the area of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia). Of the other interior mountains of the Carpathian Basin, the Transylvanian Central Mountains (Transylvania, *Erdély* has been part of Romania since 1920) attain the highest altitudes, with the highest peak being the Nagy Bihar (Great Bihar) at 1849 meters. The Transylvanian Basin is situated between this mountainous terrain and the wide Eastern Carpathians on a number of intermontane, undulating and moderately high plateaus. These hilly plateaus are bounded in the south by the Southern Carpathians, where one of the peaks, the Negoj in the Fogaras Alps reaches a height of 2544 meters. Beyond the present southern border of Hungary, the Great Hungarian Plain continues in the Bácság area down to the River Száva and the Lower Danube, where some mountain groups are to be found, as well as at the Dráva-Száva confluence (e.g. the Fruskagora). The eastern slopes of the Austrian Alps extend into the Carpathian Basin e.g., into the so-called Őrség district, next to Austria's easternmost strip, the Burgenland province, formerly the

westernmost part of the Kingdom of Hungary. The environs of the city of Sopron are the closest to the Alps foothills. – B: 1078, 7456, T: 7456.

Geophysics – As an independent discipline, geophysics began during the 18th century but its fast development occurred in the 20th century. Applied geophysics really started in the 1900s from the torsion balance of Baron Loránd (Roland) Eötvös, used for raw material exploration. – B: 1138, 1020, T: 7456.→**Eötvös, Baron Loránd.**

George, Árpád (Árpád, György) (Szalonna, 1910 - Ligonier, USA, 2 July 1988) – Minister of the Reformed Church in America. He arrived to the United States with his parents in 1913, and settled in Trenton, New Jersey. In 1920, he and his family returned to Hungary's Tokaj area. In 1931, after completing his education in Sáropatak, he returned to the United States and enrolled at Bloomfield College and Seminary in New Jersey. Following his ordainment in 1935, he served as Pastor of the Elizabeth Hungarian Reformed Church for six years. He was called to the pastorate of the Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church of Chicago, South Side in 1946, where he was instrumental in building the new church complex. It was dedicated on 20 March 1966. He served three Hungarian congregations during the thirty-three years of his ministry. From 1951 to 1963, he served the Hungarian community as an Officer of the Calvin Synod and as President from 1963 to 1967. He was called to serve as member of the Board of Directors of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America in 1960, was elected Secretary in 1968, and President in 1976. He retired after 20 years of service with the Federation at the end of 1980. – B: 0906, T: 7103.→**Reformed Churches in America.**

Georgikon, Keszthely – The Agricultural College founded by Count George Festetics in 1797, on the initiative of János (John) Nagyváthy. It was the first institute of higher agricultural learning in Europe. Its original purpose was to train highly qualified managers for the various Festetics estates. At the outset, agriculture, forestry, stud-farm management, legal and economic instructions were offered, not only on superior but also on basic and middle levels. The estate, serving educational purposes, was at first 500 acres, and from 1814, 985 acres. The school was functional between 1707 and 1848, when instruction was stopped because of the War of Independence (1848-1849). The school had 97 professors on staff and 1444 students. Professors and students marched under the Hungarian flag into the War of Independence. From 1817, the public examinations under the name of Helikon of Keszthely became celebrations. Students, teachers and writers participated in these literary celebrations. Because of its patriotic spirit, the Austrian Government at first prohibited the functioning of the school but, following the Compromise of 1867, it allowed it again. From this time on it functioned as a higher institute of agriculture and forestry. Between 1874 and 1906, the school had a three-year curriculum. The 100th anniversary was celebrated on 12 October 1897. On this occasion the statue of the founder, George Festetics, was erected. From 1906, the school functioned as an Agricultural Academy and had a four-year curriculum from 1943. It became the Keszthely division of the Agricultural University in 1945. In 1949, the Communist Government closed it, because the majority of its students were considered "class aliens". It was reopened as an Agricultural Academy in 1954, and it became an institute of university rank in 1962. In the 1970s, it was amalgamated with other agricultural institutes. After the reorganization in 1989, it was renamed Pannonian Agricultural University's Georgikon Faculty of Agricultural Sciences. – B: 0942, 1150,

1153, T: 7680.→**Nagyváthy, János; Festetics, Count György; Universities.**

Georgius de Hungaria (*Magyarországi György Mester*) (? , 1422 - Rome, Italy, 1502) – Monk, mathematician. Probably he was a student of the School of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). As a student he fell into Turkish hands and was taken to Turkey, where he spent thirty years in captivity. Following his release he returned to Hungary and entered the Dominican Order. He moved to the Netherlands and settled near Utrecht, where he taught mathematics. He wrote in Latin a textbook on mathematics *Arithmetice summa tripartita Magistri Georgij de hungaria (Magyarországi György mester aritmetikájának foglalata három részben)*. The book contained 20 pages and was published in Utrecht in 1499. This is the first book of mathematics from a Hungarian author. It was republished in the Netherlands in 1965. – B: 1306, 0883, T: 7103.

Gera, Zoltán (Pécs, 22 April 1979 -) – Soccer-player. He started his career at the Pécs Mecsek FC in 1997, where he played in the NB II. From 1 July 2000, he became a player in the Ferencváros TC. Gera played 115 league games and scored 32 goals. He won the league title and the Hungarian Cup twice and made his way onto the Hungarian national team. Gera joined West Bromwich Albion with a three-year contract on 30 July 2004. He usually plays as an attacking midfielder, though he has also played on both the right and left wings throughout his career. On 9 June 2008, Gera turned down a new contract at West Brom and joined Fulham. Gera was named Fulham F.C. Player of the Season. He was named Hungarian Player of the Year in 2002, 2004 and 2005. For his efforts in the 2009–2010 season and his goals in the UEFA Europa League, Gera was voted the fans' player of the season for the 2009-2010 season. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Gerbeaud, Emil→**Kugler, Henrik.**

Geréb, Mátyás (Matthias) (? - 1493) – Palatine of Croatia around 1486. He had many military and other merits. At the siege of fort Jajca, witnessed by King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1443-1490), he killed in a personal duel he killed a Turkish chieftain called “Mustafa the Provoker”, and put the Turk's severed head at the feet of the king. On another occasion, he captured a marauding Turkish army of 7,000 at Dubica, took their loot and freed many of their Christian prisoners. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 3233.→**Mátyás I, King (Mathias Corvinus).**

Gerecse Range – Situated in the Danube bend, north of Budapest, it is composed of north-south oriented ridges of Mesozoic limestone and dolomite beds of the Triassic Age (230 to 190 million years ago) in the south, and Cretaceous in the north. These ridges are arranged in three series: the first contains the peaks of Nagysomlyó (415 m), Bartaszvég (537 m) and Hajagos (448 m), the Szelim Cave on its western slope; the second ridge contains Gerecse (633 m) and the Pisznice (549 m); the third ridge series contains Öregkő (324 m), Somberek (409 m) and Nagysomlyóvár (449 m). The *Gerecse Marble* of the early Jurassic Age (a dense, red limestone) is mined at Piszke, Almás, Bajót and near Nyergesújfalu. The range is covered by dense forests. – B: 1068, 7456, T: 7456.

Gérecz, Attila (Dunakeszi, 20 November 1929 - Budapest, 7 November 1956) – Poet. He was sentenced to a 15-year prison term in 1950 for high treason, escaped, and was detained again. Freed on 31 October 1956, during the Revolution, he fought against the invading Soviet troops and destroyed two of their tanks; but the third killed him. His collected poems were published under the title: *Little Blind Alley (Kis zsákutca)* in 1991. – B: 0878, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.

Geregye Clan – It flourished in Zala and Vas counties, with the family seat in the town of Geregye, County Vas. In the second half of the 13th century the family's first traces were in County Bihar. They settled in Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*) after the Mongol invasion of 1241 - 1242. From this clan descends the Egerváry family. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7617.

Gerevich, Aladár (Miskolc, 16 March 1910 - Budapest 14 May 1991) – Sportsman, fencer. His father was a fencing trainer. He learnt the mastery of fencing from Italo Santelli, a coach working in Hungary at the time. Gerevich collected seven Olympic gold medals in saber fencing in six consecutive Summer Olympic Games and he also won one silver and two bronze medals. He was the individual World Champion once and achieved the other victories as a team member. He became a gold medalist at the Rome Olympic Games in 1960, at the age of fifty. He was a member of the Hungarian saber team that won gold medals at Los Angeles, Berlin, London, Helsinki, Melbourne and Rome. When told in 1960 that he was too old to compete for a place in the Hungarian team, he challenged the entire team and defeated them all. He was seven times Olympic Champion in saber fencing. He won ten medals over the course of six Olympics; World-Champion nine times, and European Champion five times. He was one of the most decorated athletes in Olympic history and the most successful Hungarian fencer and athlete. – B: 0881, 1081, T: 7675, 7103.

Gergely, Ágnes (Endrőd, 5 October 1933 -) – Poetess, writer, literary translator. She studied Hungarian and English Literature at the University of Budapest (1953-1957). Between 1950 and 1952, she was an industrial apprentice and, from 1957 to 1963, she worked as a teacher. Between 1963 and 1972, she was a reporter for the Hungarian Radio. Thereafter, she was a columnist at the literary review, *Life and Literature* (*Élet és Irodalom*) (1971-1974). Since 1988, she has been a free-lance writer and, since 1992, a university lecturer and an honorary member of the University of Iowa, USA (1974). She is also a member of the Széchenyi Academy of Literature and Art (1998). Her works include poems: *Aztec Moment* (*Azték pillanat*) (1970); *Shipwreck* (*Hajóroncs*) (1981); *Land of Kings* (*Királyok földje*) (1994); *Necropolis* (1997); and novels: *The Interpreter* (*A tolmács*) (1973) and *The Unguarded* (*Őrizetlenek*) (2000), also studies and translations into Hungarian from the works of Joyce, Edgar Lee Masters, Christopher Okigbo and others. She was awarded a number of prizes, among them the Attila József Prize (1977), the Salvatore Quasimodo Prize (1995), and the Kossuth Prize (2000). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

Gergely, András (Andrew) (Sopron, 23 May 1946 -) – Historian and diplomat. He completed his higher studies at the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest in History and Philosophy (1964-1969). From 1969 to 1976, he worked at the History Science Institution of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1976 to 1998, he taught in various positions at the University of Budapest, then, from 1998, as a professor. In 1986-1987 he was on a Humboldt scholarship in the German Federal Republic. His field of research is 19th century Hungarian history. From 1988, he was involved in politics as a member of the *Hungarian Democratic Forum* (*Magyar Demokrata Fórum* – MDF), later, the *Hungarian Democratic People's Party* (*Magyar Demokrata Néppárt* – MDNP). He has been a member of the History Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian-Austrian Joint Commission on History. Since 1990, he has been

working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was Ambassador to the South African Republic, with accreditation to Mozambique and Swaziland. From 1999, he was Ambassador to the Netherlands. He is also one of the founders and President of the Hungarian Civic Cooperative Society. His main works include *Development of Széchenyi's Ideology (Széchenyi eszmerendszerének kialakulása)* (1971); *An Economic Policy Alternative in the Reform Age (Egy gazdaságpolitikai alternativa a reformkorban)* (1981); *How was it in 1848? (1848-ban hogy is volt?, essays)* (2001), and *History of Hungary 1790-1918 (Magyarország története 1790-1918)*. He is a recipient of the György Ránky Prize (1990), and the Golden Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2001). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Gergely, Ferenc (Francis) (Budapest, 10 September 1914 - Budapest, 18 March 1998) – Concert and church organist. He completed his higher studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, under the direction of Aladár Zalánfy, Albert Siklós and Jenő (Eugene) Ádám. He was a friar of the Franciscan Order and the organist of the Franciscan Church of Pest from 1931, for 67 years. He was also an organist at the Dohány Street Main Synagogue from 1947. He taught organ, first at the National Music School (*Nemzeti Zenede*), Budapest, from 1943 to 1969, then at the Béla Bartók Music School. He was a professor at the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music from 1948 until his retirement in 1976. He performed organ concerts in Hungary and all over Europe. He also made a number of recordings. His repertoire included organ pieces of classical, romantic, modern and Hungarian composers. He educated many young organists, published organ works, and was regarded as the grand old man of the organ. He was honored with the Liszt Prize (1992) and the Kossuth Prize (1994), and he was made a Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (1989). A memorial concert series bears his name at the Franciscan Church, Pest. – B: 0877, 1487, T: 7103.→**Zalánfy, Aladár; Siklós, Albert, Ádám, Jenő.**

Gergely, István (1) (Stephen) (Kozmás, now Cosma, Romania, 14 August 1939 -) – Sculptor in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He graduated from the Andreescu Academy of Applied Arts, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1964. Since then, he has been an art teacher at a high school in Kolozsvár. Some of his works are: *Busts of Péter Bod and Antal Végh (Bod Péter és Végh Antal mellszobra)* in Alsócernát (now Cernat) (1973), and *Bust of Áron Gábor (Gábor Áron mellszobra)*, *Sepsiszentgyörgy* (now Sfintu Georgheni) (1973). He held exhibitions in Kolozsvár (1976). Since 1972, he has made plaquettes of great figures of Hungarian history, e.g. János (John) Apáczai Csere, Miklós (Nicholas) Tótfalusi Kis, Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen, János (John) Károni, János Arany, and Endre Ady. – B: 1036, T: 7103.→**Bod, Péter; Apáczai Csere, János; Tótfalusi Kis, Miklós; Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Károni, János; Arany, János; Ady, Endre.**

Gergely, István (2) (Stephen) (Vice, now Vita, Romania, 29 April 1955 -) – Priest in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He studied Theology at the Roman Catholic Theological Academy, Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia). He was Chaplain in Gyergyószentmiklós (now Gheorgheni) (1981-1983), in Brassó (now Brasov) (1983-1984), and in Kiskapus (now Kapusu Mic/Copsa Mica) (1984-1987), then Parish Priest in Csiksomlyó (now Sumuleu Ciuc) from 1987, now all in Romania. He founded the *Csibész Foundation (Csibész Alapítvány)* in 1992, to support youth raised in orphanages

in finding their place in society. In 1996 he created the *Lázár Foundation (Lázár Alapítvány)* and assisted in organizing the *Organization of the Prematurely Born (Korábban Születettek Szervezete)*. He established the *Altar-Stage (Oltár Színpad)* on the triple mounds of Csíksomlyó for religious and cultural events. He was one of the organizers of the *Youth Meetings of Csíksomlyó (Csíksomlyói Ifjúsági Találkozók)* and assisted in settling *Csángó* families in Transylvania. He also supported setting up memorials. He was honored with the Pro Urbi Medal and the Medal of the Knightly Order of Hospitalers. – B: 1036, T: 7103.→**Csíksomlyó Pilgrimage; Csángó.**

Gergely járás→Gregory Walk.

Gergely, Márta (Lustig) (Barcs, 28 March 1913 - Budapest, 22 May 1973) – Writer. She studied at a high school in Pécs but was expelled because of her promotion of the great lyric poet, Endre Ady. She moved to Budapest in 1931, and worked at a textile factory for two years. In 1934, she received the Pantheon publisher's Mikszáth award for her novel, *The Cinder Washer (Salakmosó)*, describing the life of factory workers in Pécs. From 1935, she published several novels, mostly dealing with the life of women of different social strata. After 1945, she promoted the literature of the younger generation. She was the Editor of the children's journal, *Mate (Pajtás)*, from 1949 to 1956, and of the *Little Drummer (Kisdobos)* from 1956. Her popular series about the life of a teenage girl, *Blondy (Szöszi)*, was translated into several languages. Some of her other publications were: *I, Elisabeth Máthé (Én, Máthé Erzsébet)* (1935); *It is Better to Serve (Szolgálni jobb)* (1936), and *Father's Daughter (Apja lánya)*, (1946). She was twice honored with the Attila József Prize (1951, 1958) – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.→**Ady, Endre.**

Gergely, Mihály (Michael) (until 1946, Sándor Gergely) (Varbó, 9 November 1921 - Varbó 28 July 2007) – Writer, journalist. He was an industrial apprentice at the Diósgyőr Ironworks (1936). From 1940, he worked as a turner. After completion of high school he studied at the University of Economics, Budapest (1963-1966). He was Editor at various newspapers in Miskolc and Diósgyőr, as well as at the Hungarian Radio from 1950. From 1950, he worked at the Writers' Association and became its President in 1956. From 1957, he was a freelance writer and editor. He retired in 1977. In his writings, he described the changes and challenges of the workers' life. They include *Fight in the Glass-Factory (Harc az üvegygyárban)* novel (1950); *Black Peacock (Fekete páva)* (1964); *Poet and King (Költő és király)* novel (1979), and *The 15th Law of the Cosmos (A kozmosz 15. törvénye)*, story (1984). He received the Attila József Prize (1953), the Literary Prize of Miskolc (1972), the Literary Prize of Borsod (1981) and the Knight Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2002). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

Gergely, Péter (Budapest, 1936 - Ithaca, New York, USA, 1995) – Architect, structural engineer. He completed his studies in Hungary, Canada and the United States and received his Ph.D. in 1963. He fought as a University National Guard in the Hungarian Freedom Fight of 1956, escaped to the West and settled in the US. For 32 years he was a professor at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. From 1983-1988, he was Chair of the Department of Structural Engineering, and from 1985-1988, Director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering. His research and discoveries led to significant advancements in understanding the mechanics of reinforced and pre-stressed concrete and its application to building codes. He also made pioneering contributions in structural dynamics and earthquake engineering. His discoveries provided answers to many

previous problems that occurred in the area of moderate seismisms. His improved building codes for structures, especially nuclear plants in earthquake zones are used on a national level. Many of his discoveries were realized through the National Center for Earthquake Engineering, which he helped to establish. He authored 100 scientific papers. He also volunteered in many scientific associations and received six international awards; received an Honorary Doctorate from the Budapest Polytechnic (1992). – B: 1279, T: 1279, 7103.

Gergely, Song of (Gregory) – Song of lamentation dated prior to 1490. It is the earliest secular lyric chant in Hungarian. It relates the tale of Demeter Jaksics' official visit to Istanbul, the Ottoman Empire, and of his death. Its author probably was a traveling professional minstrel. Only the first seven of its verses survived; they are in three fourteen-line paragraphs. – B: 1150, 0883, T: 3240.

Gerle, Robert (Abbazia, Italy, now Opatija, Croatia, April 24 1924 - Hyattsville, MD, USA, October 29 2005) – Concert violinist, conductor and teacher, a graduate of the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. In 1942 he won the Hubay Prize for violin performance. He spent much of World War II in a labour camp in Budapest; but toward the end of the war, with the Soviet advance, he escaped and hid in a crawlspace for weeks at a music professor's apartment. In January 1945, Soviet soldiers found him and 26 other Hungarian Jews in the apartment. They took them before a firing squad as suspected snipers. According to an account years later in the New York Times, as Mr. Gerle walked to his death with his instrument case, the Russian in charge ordered him to play a piece by Tchaikovsky. When he finished the selection, the officer was convinced that he was a musician and not a sniper and let all the men go. Gerle had concert engagements from New York to London in the late 1950s and early 1960s. After holding teaching assignments at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore and the Mannes College of Music in New York, Mr. Gerle accepted an offer in 1972 to start the orchestra program at the University of Maryland Baltimore County. He spent two decades at UMBC while also teaching at the Catholic University, conducting the Friday Morning Music Club Orchestra in Washington and serving as musical director of the Washington Symphony. He wrote two books on violin technique: *The Art of Practicing the Violin* (1983) and *The Art of Bowing Practice* (1991), as well as a memoir, *Playing it by Heart: Wonderful Things can Happen any Day* (2005). – B&T: 7617.

German Occupation of Hungary in 1944 – On the instruction of the Regent Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy, in 1942, the Miklós Kállay Government conducted secret negotiations with the Western Allied Powers to bring about Hungary's withdrawal from the War. The USA and Great Britain showed little interest in Hungary, especially after 1943, when Hungary came under the Soviet sphere of influence. Though the negotiations continued, they did not lead anywhere, and Hitler became aware of them. Thus, in March 1944, on the pretext that he wanted to discuss the withdrawal of Hungarian units from Russia, Hitler called Horthy to a conference. On 19 March 1944, while Regent Horthy and part of the Government were at Hitler's headquarters, the German troops occupied the major strategic points in Hungary. Hitler threatened Horthy with a full-scale military and political occupation of Hungary, if he did not fulfill Hitler's demands. Since there were no combat-ready troops in Hungary to resist the Germans, in order to avoid the total subjugation of the country, Horthy accepted Hitler's terms. He dismissed Prime Minister

Miklós Kállay and, at German request, appointed Döme (Dominic) Sztójay, the ex-ambassador to Berlin and friendly toward Germany, to head a new Government. The Gestapo would now supervise the management of Hungary's internal affairs. Many Hungarian politicians were arrested and taken to German concentration camps. Despite Hitler's promise to the contrary, the German troops remained in Hungary. With the new German-oriented government in control, the several million Polish and Jewish refugees, who had hitherto enjoyed the protection of the Hungarian Government, were now at the mercy of the Gestapo and the SS, who immediately began the collection and deportation of the Jews to German concentration camps. When Regent Horthy learned of this, he dismissed the Sztójay Government and called on General Lakatos to form a new Government with a mandate to explore the possibility of negotiating an armistice. – B: 1288, 1485, 1020, T: 7665.→**Horthy, Miklós; Kállay, Miklós; Hitler, Adolf; Sztójay, Döme; Koszorús, Ferenc; Jews in Hungary.**

German Settlers and their Repatriation – It was the long-term design of the House of Habsburg to diminish Hungary's independence and eventually integrate it into the Austrian Empire. The systematic "colonization" began in 1763, after the Hubertsburg Peace, when veterans of the war were encouraged to settle in Hungary with their families. The agents of Empress and Queen Maria Theresa (1740-1780) focused on the heavily populated Rhein region of her domain, inviting those people to settle in the Bácska region, in Southern Hungary. To start with, the settlers received only temporary titles to the land but, under the rule of József II (Joseph, 1780-1790), they were given permanent ownership in order to keep them there permanently. In his patent of 21 September 1782, Joseph II granted them full freedom of conscience and religion. He promised each settler free travel, provisions, a new fully furnished house, land, tools, beasts of burden, and tax-free status for 10 years. On 20 November 1945, the Allied Control Commission, (according to the decision of the Potsdam Conference), ordered the deportation or resettlement of the German minority population of Hungary back to Germany. In response, on 29 December 1945, the Hungarian Government published its Order-in-Council, No. 12 330/1945, to carry out the instruction of the Allied Control Commission. The resettlement process began on 15 February 1946 and, in the first stage, about 136,000 persons were transported to the American Zone of Occupation in Germany. On 9 January 1947, in the second stage, about 50,000 persons were transported to the Soviet Zone of Occupation. The total number of those repatriated was about 190,000. – B: 1230, 1020, T: 7665.

Germanization in Hungary – This meant German assimilation of Hungarians by force. The term was used in Hungary, when the totalitarian rule of the Habsburg Dynasty forced the use of the German language upon the Hungarians in the areas of administration and education. Empress and Queen Maria Theresa (1740-1780) considered it her main duty as ruler to increase the power of the monarch, to decrease the privileges of the Hungarian Estates, and to make her Empire a cohesive unit. Her sometimes open, sometimes hidden attempts at Germanization served this purpose. She achieved her greatest success in this respect by enticing the Hungarian aristocracy to live in Vienna and rewarding them with titles and royal decorations to ensure their loyalty. Her son, King József II (Joseph, 1780-1790), continued the Germanization quite vigorously by making German the language of instruction in all schools and in public administration. However, Hungarians continually resisted and that led to repeated freedom fights, such as the ones led by Bocskai,

Thököly, Rákóczi II, and finally Kossuth. These fights greatly weakened both countries. – B: 1138, 1020, T: 7665.→**Freedom Fight of Bocskai; Freedom Fight of Thököly; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II; Freedom Fight (War of Independence) of 1848-1849; Kossuth, Lajos**

Germanus, Gyula (Julius) (Budapest, 6 November 1884 - Budapest, 9 November 1979)



– Orientalist, Arabian and Turkish linguist, and writer on cultural history. He studied at the Universities of Budapest, Istanbul, Vienna and Leipzig. He participated in the “Young Turks” reform movement of the 1910s. Between 1912 and 1919, he was a professor at the Oriental Commerce Academy; between 1920 and 1947, at the Oriental Institute of the University of Economics, Budapest

and, from 1948, at the Arabic Department of the University. Meanwhile, he founded the Faculty of Islam at the Santiniketan Institute in Bolpur (West Bengal, India), on the invitation of Rabindranath Tagore. He was a professor there between 1929 and 1932. He took several excursions to the Middle East and the Far East. From 1920, he regularly lectured at Turkish, Egyptian and Hindu universities. He converted to Islam and was involved in the cultural history of the Islamic people. He was respected worldwide as one of the outstanding experts of Arabic literary science, and was offered membership in the Arabic, Syrian, Iraqi and Italian Academies. Many of his essays and books were published in Hungarian and foreign languages. Among his publications are: *Allah Akbar* (1936) and *In the Pale Light of the Crescent Moon (A félhold fakó fényében)* (1957) He was buried according to Islamic rites, in the presence of the Islamic countries’ diplomatic representatives. According to his wishes, his sepulchral monument is decorated with a turban. His statue was dedicated in a Budapest Park bearing his name. – B: 1150, 1138, 1153, 1257, T: 7675.

Germany, Hungarians in – From the Medieval period Hungarian students, young men and apprentices went to Germany to study and to acquire higher experience in various trades. After World War I, a growing number of Hungarian artists, professors, engineers, agricultural and industrial workers lived and worked there. Toward the end of World War II, significant numbers of Hungarian army units were sent to Germany in order to be refitted; but in the meantime, the War ended and they became POWs of the Western forces. When they were about to be transported back to Hungary, many, mostly officers, managed to remain in Germany, instead of falling into the hands of the Soviets and facing deportation to the Soviet POW camps. During this period, many civilians, mainly those of German origin fled to Germany in fear of Soviet occupation and Hungarian communist takeover – which actually happened. After 1945, some 30,000 Hungarians remained in Germany. Deportation of ethnic Germans from Hungary started in earnest following the decision of the Potsdam Conference in 1946. Until 1948, 185,655 ethnic Germans with Hungarian citizenship were deported from Hungary to various occupational zones in West Germany. Only from 1945 can one talk about a group of Hungarians settled and living in Germany. After the crushed Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, some 25,000 Hungarians found refugee status in Germany. After 1961, approximately 25,000

ethnic Hungarian workers from Yugoslavia came to Germany. After the “Prague Spring” in 1968, circa 5,000 Hungarians from Slovakia escaped to Germany. Between 1975 and 1989, some 45,000 Hungarians from Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) emigrated to Germany. Their numbers considerably increased in the 1990s. From the former East Germany some 15,000 Hungarians were incorporated into the united Germany. From 1990, about 30,000 Hungarian experts lived and worked temporarily in Germany. The bulk of Hungarians (75%) live in Southern Germany (Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg and Hessen), while 80% of Hungarians in Germany have German citizenship. At the turn of the millennium, some 120,000 Hungarians lived in Germany, although other estimates give a smaller figure. It should be noted that only 60% of them came from present-day Hungary, 40% are from former Hungarian territories ceded to neighboring states (Slovakia, Romania, Carpatho-Ukraine, Serbia, Slovenia) by the Versailles-Trianon Dictated Peace Treaty in 1920, and where 3.5 million ethnic Hungarians live separated from their mother country. Germany is a major center of Hungarians living in the West. Such important institutes as the *Radio Free Europe*, the *New Horizon* (*Új Látóhatár*) literary review, the *Guardian of the Nation* (*Nemzetőr*), the *Hungarian Institute of Munich* (*Müncheni Magyar Intézet*), the *Hungarian House in Berlin* (*Magyar Ház Berlinben*), and the *Hungarian Gymnasium* (*High School*) at *Burg-Kastl* (*Burg-Kastl-i Magyar Gimnázium*) operate here. The Hungarian Roman Catholic Church has one Chief Pastorate and eleven parishes in Germany: in Aachen, Augsburg, Bamberg-Nuremberg, Essen, Frankfurt, Hamburg-Berlin, Cologne, Mannheim-Freiburg, Munich, Stuttgart and Weingarten, and there are Catholic Pastoral Care Services in seven cities. There is a *Mindszenty House* in Cologne, and a *Hungarian Catholic Mission* and the *Döpfner House* in Munich. There are also the *Hungarian Catholic Intellectual Movement* (*KMÉM*), the *Hungarian Maltese Charity Service*, the *Hungarian Caritas Service*, the *Cultural and Literary Clubs*, the *Boy Scouts Troops*, as well as choirs and weekend schools. The number of these associations is between 50 and 60. The Hungarian Protestant Churches have five united congregations in Germany: in Cologne, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Ulm and Munich. In addition, there is a Hungarian Lutheran Pastoral Care Service and a Reformed Hungarian Pastoral Care Service in Germany. It is expected that the number of Hungarians in Germany will further increase in the future, as Hungary is now a member of the European Union. – B: 1265, 1364, 1382, T: 7103.

Gerő, Ernő (Ernest) (Singer) (Terbegec now Trebusovce, Slovakia, 8 July 1898 - Budapest, 12 March 1980) - Politician, economist, communist leader. He began medical training in Budapest, but did not finish it. His political career began in the Young Socialist movement and continued at the Young Communist Workers Association. In 1919, he fled to Vienna. He was active as Communist Party organizer and conducted Party services as part of the international Communist movement in several European countries. During World War II, as a representative of the Hungarian Communist Party, he was D.Z. Manuilski's advisor in the Komintern. After 1945, he was given key roles in the Government's economic affairs. In 1945-1956, he held ministerial posts of Commerce, Transport, Finance, State and National affairs, and was also Deputy Prime Minister. From 1949 to 1952, he was President of the People's Economic Council. Between 1949 and 1953, together with Mátyás (Matthew) Rákosi and Mihály (Michael) Farkas, he was a member of the top-secret dictatorial committee that exercised complete control over the country. Following Rákosi's dismissal, he was first secretary of the

Central Leadership. He viciously attacked the Revolution in a radio speech on 23 October 1956, and refused all concessions. He is responsible for calling in the Russian Army to defeat the Revolution. He was stripped of all his official posts on 25 October 1956, and fled to the Soviet Union. On his return, the *Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party* (*Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt – MSZMP*) held him accountable for illegal activities and political distortions committed between 1948 and 1956, and he was discharged from the Party. His retirement years were spent in complete withdrawal, doing translation work. His main works: *The Hungarian People's Economical Five-Year Plan* (*A magyar népgazdaság öt éves terve*) (1949), and *In Battle for a Socialist People's Economy* (*Harcban a szocialista népgazdaságért*) (1950). He received the Kossuth Prize in 1949. – B: 0883, 1090, T: 7667. → **Rákosi, Mátyás; Vas, Zoltán; Freedom Fight of 1956.**

Gerster, Antal (Anthony) (Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, 7 June 1825 - San Jose, CA, USA 1897) – Officer of the Hungarian National Defense Army. He attended the Polytechnic in Budapest. In the 1848-1849 War of Independence, he served as Captain of the Technical Corps. After its defeat, he migrated to Prussia, and in 1851, he landed on the North-American continent. He owned a prosperous construction firm in Brooklyn, and participated in the social life of the Hungarian immigrant colony. In the American Civil War, he served in the Fremont Division, first under General Alexander Sandor Asboth, later under General William S. Rosecrans, finally under General Ulysses S. Grant; he retired as Colonel of the Artillery. Many of his large-scale constructions are known in the USA. – B: 1143, 1020, T: 3233.

Gerster, Béla (Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, 20 October 1850 - Budapest, 3 August 1923) – Engineer. He studied at the Vienna Polytechnic. From 1874, he was a municipal engineer in Vienna. He was a colleague of István (Stephen) Türr, and member of the expedition that marked the path of the Panama Canal in 1876. He mapped the regions of upper Paya and Cue. In 1877 he was chief engineer of the Ferenc Canal consortium by Becéj (a.k.a. Duna-Tisza-Duna Canal, now Kanal Dunav-Tisa-Dunav in Serbia) and was the project manager at its construction. In the meantime, he took part in the development of István Türr's water management plan. He served as a lieutenant in the 1878 Bosnian war. Upon the request of István Türr, he acquired the construction permits in Athens, Greece for the Korinthos Canal. He became the executive chief engineer of the Corinth Canal Construction Co. and project manager of constructions. He designed the route map for the Athens-Larisa-Tempe Valley Railroad between 1881 and 1886. In 1886, he returned to Hungary and designed the railroad between Kassa and Torna in 1889, and the Szepes-Mecenzef railroad in 1893. In 1919, he was the construction director of the Danube-Tisza Canal. – B: 0942, 0883, 1020, T: 7662. → **Türr, István.**

Gertler, Endre (Andrew) (Budapest, 26 July 1907 - Brussels, Belgium, 23 July 1988) – Belgian violinist of Hungarian descent. Until 1925, he studied with violinist Jenő (Eugene) Hubay and Zoltán Kodály. From 1920, he was already giving recitals and taking part in concerts. In 1928 he settled in Belgium. From 1940, he was a teacher at the Brussels Conservatory of Music; then, from 1954 to 1959, taught at the Cologne Academy and, from 1964 to 1978, at the Hanover Academy in Germany. He was first violinist of the Gertler Quartet (1931-1951). He was a friend of Béla Bartók and his sonata-partner. In many music centers of Europe he premiered Bartók's sonata for solo violin in 1945. By recording all the violin compositions of Bartók, he won the Grand Prix

de Disque in Paris in 1967. His Quartet first presented A. Honegger's III, and Bartók's VI String Quartet. He taught at the Bartók Seminary of Budapest and Szombathely, and at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Brussels. – B: 1197, 1138, T: 7456, 7684.→**Hubay, Jenő; Zathureczky, Ede; Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán.**

Gertler, Victor (Budapest, 24 August 1901 - Budapest, 5 July 1969) – Producer. He started as a bank-clerk, then studied singing and acting at the school of Szidi Rákosi, and was on the stage of the National Theater in Pécs (*Pécsi Nemzeti Színház*). Between 1927 and 1933, he worked in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. He learned the film trade at the UFA Studio in Berlin. He returned home in 1933. During World War II, he was abroad, but returned in 1945 and started working in the film industry. He was the first manager of the nationalized Hunnia Film Industry. He taught at the Academy of Dramatic Art from 1948 to 1954. Some of his major films are: *Nurse Mary* (*Mária nővér*) (1933); *The Bartered Man* (*Az elcserélt ember*) (1938); *Running Over* (*Gázolás*) (1948); *State Department Store* (*Állami Áruház*) (1952); *Dollar-Dad* (*Dollárpapa*) (1956); *Golden Man* (*Aranyember*) (1962), *And Then the Chap* (*És akkor a pasas*) (1966). He was a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1957) and the Outstanding Artist title (1966). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7103.

Gerzson, Pál (Paul) (Hird, 25 January 1935 - Budapest, 28 May 2008) – Artist. He was educated in the schools of Nagyvárad (now Carei, Romania), Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine) and Kőszeg. He studied painting at the Academy of Fine Arts, Budapest, as a student of János Kmetty, Endre Domanovszky and Gyula Hincz, between 1949 and 1953. From 1960 until 1974, he taught acting at the Academy of Applied Arts, while from 1974, he taught at the Academy of Fine Arts, where, from 1986 until his retirement in 1990, was Head of the Art Department. He started painting in a representational spirit, later developing a world in which he formed motives into fantastic outlines, proclaiming the magnificence and beauty of life. His murals, panneaux, intarsias and stained-glass windows show that he was equally at home in monumental genres as he was in panel painting. His famous murals may be found in Budapest, Pécs, Győr, Baja, and even in Helsinki. He first appeared in public with his works in the Ernst Museum in 1967, later in the Art Gallery in 1982, and then in a one-man exhibition in the Vigadó Gallery of the Municipal Concert Hall of Budapest in 1993, all of them marking milestones in his creative oeuvre. His work was exhibited in numerous collective and individual exhibitions, right up to the one-man show at Gödöllő on the occasion of his 77th birthday. In the 1990s, he played an active role in a number of societies and institutions in the field of art, e.g. Fine Arts (*Szépművészeti*) Society, which he founded and became its president; in 1992, he was one of the 22 foundation members of the Hungarian Academy of Arts. He was an outstanding figure in his contemporary Hungarian art of painting, who taught generations. His work was recognized with the Mihály Munkácsy Prize in 1969 and again in 1971, and he received the title of Meritorious Artist in 1986. He was also presented with the Oeuvre Prize in 2006. – B: 0874, 1704, T: 7456.→**Kmetty, János; Domanovszky, Endre,**

Gesta – A genre, a lengthier version of the Medieval Latin chronicle, including several imaginary persons and characters. Usually it is a story of a historical personality (king, emperor), or the historical exploits of a nation. While the annals and chronicles strictly follow chronology, a *gesta* is much more concerned about causality and correlation. It

was very popular in Western Europe and in the Byzantine Empire between the 5-12th centuries. Medieval Hungarian historical chroniclers, Anonymus and Simon Kézai each created a *Gesta Hungarorum*, the *Story of the Magyars*. – B: 1150, 1138, 11231, T: 3240. →Anonymus; Kézai, Simon.

Gesta Hungarorum – There are two *gestas* of the same name. (1) The older one is from



The first page of Anonymus:
Gesta Hungarorum

the end of the 12th century, written in Latin. Its author is unknown, hence the name Anonymus, for he never revealed himself directly, only as *P magister dictus*. It is about Hungarian mythology and the history of the settlement of the country in the Carpaian Basin. Following the legends of origin, it presents Prince Álmos and the seven chieftains. It talks about the migration to the new country, the incorporation of the Khabars, joining forces with them, the gradual control of the Carpathian Basin, together with detailed placements of different clans and family groups in the new homeland. It describes the epoch of the military expeditions; but when it comes to the era of King István I (St Stephen, 997-1038), the story abruptly ends. In many ways, Anonymus projected his own world into his work and that makes it an important historical and linguistic relic of his era. The author did not use much of any written resources. He only used some of the works of Justinus, and

the 10th century works of Regino, the Abbott of Prüm; but he preserved a lot from ancient Hungarian poetry and this comes through in his description of the clans' traditions. Anonymus wrote only about the history of Árpád's people. Since 1746, this singular manuscript has been in the center of scientific attention. There are different theories as much about the proper timing of his work, as about his identity. The most probable date of this work is around 1196. (2) Master Simon Kézai, a cleric of King László IV (Ladislás) the "Cumanian" (*Kun*), wrote his *Gesta* between 1282 and 1285. He epitomized the Ancient Chronicle and added the story of Csaba and his Khabar people to it. Since the story of the Huns is already in the Annals of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) Kézai could not have authored it. He recorded the king's military triumphs of Morvamező and Hódtó, and added two appendices, treating the subject of the newcomer clans and the origin of the servants. – B: 1150, 1230, 1257, T: 3240. →Anonymus; Kézai, Simon; Kézai Chronicle; *Gesta Ungarorum*; Árpád.

Gesta Ladislai Regis – This *gesta* is from the time of King Kálmán (Coloman, 1095-1116). It was prepared ca 1100, and is the continuation or second part of the *gesta* from the 11th century. It describes events between 1060 and 1095 related to King Salamon (Solomon) and King László I (St Ladislás). – B: 1091, 1257, T: 7103. →Salamon King; László I, King.

Gesta Ungarorum – The oldest Hungarian historical *gesta*. It was Mátyás (Matthias) Bél, who pointed out that the *Gesta* of Anonymus and the subsequent chronicles have surprising similarities in some chapters. Later this was explained by the use of a common source. This source is seen and called as the *Gesta Ungarorum* of the 11th century. There is a general belief that the writing of this ancient *gesta* began during the rule of King András I (Andrew, 1046-1060) and continued during the 12th century. While Anonymus selected only certain details of this presumed *gesta*, the *gesta* writers of the 13th century and the following editors of the great chronicles used it much more extensively. – B: 1150, T: 3240.→**Gesta Hungarorum; Bél, Mátyás; András I, King.**

Gestetner, Dávid (Csoma, 20 March 1854 - London, England, 18 March 1939) – Inventor. He emigrated to the USA as a child, then moved to England a few years later and settled in London. He opened a small shop in 1880, where he produced his first duplicating machine, the so-called “cyclostyle-toll”. Later, he invented the “stencil”, and produced the office mimeograph, the “cyclostyle-mimeograph”. Out of this, he developed the automatic stencil mimeograph, the “automatic cyclostyle”, operated by a hand crank. This machine was further improved and was developed into the modern, fully automatic, stencil mimeograph. – B: 0883, 1126, T: 7662.

Geszt, László, Song of – A lyrical verse, propagandist by nature, dated 1525. It is the oldest poem written in the Hungarian language. Since then it has only lost a few words and letters. It was destined to serve as a support for the Central Power by the gentry assembled in Hatvan, and as a call for solidarity against the Turks. Its author was a nobleman from County Gömör, Warden of the Castle of Esztergom, born probably around the end of the 15th century and died between 1548 and 1560. As the poem indicates, he had some humanist learning and was probably a well-known songwriter of his time. – B: 1150, T: 3240.

Geyer, Stefi (Stephanie) (Budapest, 28 June 1888 - Zürich, 11 December 1956) – Concert violinist. She was the daughter of Josef Geyer, a police physician, who played the violin himself. When she was 3 years old she started playing the violin, with remarkable results. She subsequently studied under Jenő (Eugen) Hubay. Béla Bartók and Othmar Schoeck, who were both in love with her, wrote violin concertos for her. Bartók's first violin concerto was only published after he and Geyer had both died. Willy Burkhard dedicated his 1943 violin concerto jointly to Geyer and Paul Sacher. In 1920, she married Swiss composer Walter Schulthess. She moved to Zurich, where she gave concerts, and taught at the Zurich Conservatory of Music from 1934 to 1953. She schooled numerous musicians, among them composer Klaus Huber. – B & T: 7617.→**Bartók, Béla; Hubay, Jenő.**

Géza I, King (? - 25 April 1077) – Hungarian king, king Béla I's eldest son. He reigned between 1074 and 1077. After the death of his father, he obtained the armed assistance of the Poles to procure dukedoms for his brothers László (Ladislav) and Lampert, and aligned himself with King Salamon in his military ventures; but rebelled and was defeated at Karcag in 1074. Together with his brother László, and Moravian Count Ottó, he defeated King Salamon and pressed Emperor Hendrick IV to retreat. He was crowned King at Székesfehérvár on 14 March 1074. In 1075, he founded the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek (now Hronský Benedík, Slovakia). He had two sons, Kálmán and

Álmos, from his marriage to Greek Princess Synadene. Michael Dukas, Emperor of Byzantium sent him a crown as a gift and it became the lower part of the Hungarian Holy Crown. – B: 1133, 0883, T: 3312.→**Salamon, King; László I, King; Kálmán, King; Holy Crown, Hungarian.**

Géza II, King (1130 - 31 March 1162) – Hungarian king from 1141 to 1162. Following his father King Béla II, he ascended to the throne at the age of fourteen, on 16 September 1141. Until he reached maturity, his mother and Bán Belos governed the country. He reached the age of maturity at the time he recaptured Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) from Boris and, with Bán Belos' assistance, he defeated Boris' ally, Prince Henry Jasomirgott on 11 September 1146. During his reign, the second Crusade went through the country and the Saxons of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) and the Cipsers (Zipsers) of German origin settled in Szepes County in Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia). The Hungarian-French cultural connections were further strengthened. Assisting his brother-in-law, Prince Izjaszlav, he led six campaigns into Russia between 1148 and 1152. In 1154, a Byzantine war broke out and his brothers, István (Stephen) and László (Ladislav) fled to Emperor Manuel. Near the end of his reign, the previously strong relations with Frederick Barbarossa ceased. At the urging of Archbishop Lukács, bonds were established between the Pope and the French-Norman connections. Upon his death, he was buried in Székesfehérvár. From his marriage to Eufrozina, daughter of Mstislav I, Prince of Kiev: István (Stephen), Béla, Géza, Árpád, and four daughters were born. – B: 1133, 0883, T: 3312.→**Cipszers; Cipszers Anthem and Hymn; Saxons of Transylvania.**

Géza-István, Reigning Prince (Géza Stephen) (940 - 1 February 997) – He was the Reigning Prince of Hungary between 971 and 997; son of Kagan Taksony, great grandson of Reigning Prince Árpád. Through his envoys he made peace between Hungary and Germany in 973. He laid down the foundation of the Hungarian Kingdom in 972-973, and strengthened the weakened clans after the settlement by Árpád. At the time, four independent powers were ruling in Hungary: the Principality of Géza, the sons of Koppány and Szorende, the Gyula of Transylvania, and the Ajtony of Marosvár. Géza recognized the perils of such an alignment and all his life strove to persuade the chiefs to unite under one banner. Where he was unsuccessful, he tried to establish alliances through marriage toward the same end. This is why he married Saroldu, the daughter of the Gyula, and later gave away his daughter to Sámuel Aba. Using his military power, he restrained the western nations from adventuring into Hungarian territory. Using family connections, he gained the alliance of the Gyulas and the Khabars. He moved his capital from Fehérvár (now Székesfehérvár) to Esztergom. At that time, all political thrusts were influenced by religious ideals. By embracing Western Christianity, he endeavored to unite the various religious factions within the Carpathian Basin under the Christian banner. It was inevitable that Géza's people forced to be baptized through Saroldu's persistent efforts. According to the records in the Saint Gallen chronicles (*Necrologium*), Géza was bestowed the name István (Stephen) at his christening by Bishop Bruno of Verdun. He was the first leader to fully assess Hungary's political situation. From the West he invited missionaries and priests, and employed the force of the sword to convert the whole country to Christianity. According to Bishop Pilgrim's report, more than 5,000 of the nobility were also baptized at that time. The sign of the growth of Géza's authority

is shown in a letter from the Holy Roman Emperor to Bishop Pilgrim. In it, he addresses Géza-István as “king”, and the country as a “Kingdom”, although he was not crowned with a crown sent by the pope. Thus he was not recognized as a Christian King; only his son István received this privilege. Through his envoys he signed a peace agreement with the Emperor in 973. His children were born as Christians. Géza-István started the organization of the Western Christian Church. He founded the Abbey of Mount St. Márton (St Martin) at Pannonhalma, and a Convent for the nuns in Veszprémvölgy. In 996, he married his son to Princess Gizella of Bavaria, thereby strengthening the country’s western connections. He built a cathedral at Fehérvár in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was later rebuilt by his son. He established several bishoprics. He was buried at the Basilica of Fehérvár. From his marriage to Saroldu, a son, Bajk (Vajk-István, his successor) and four daughters were born. The burial chapel of his second wife, Adelheid was uncovered in 1970 under the staircase of the church in Székesfehérvár. After his death, the Church could not canonize him because of his “bloodstained hands”, as described in the István legends. Within Géza-István, the struggle between the centuries-old nomadic pagan god of the *puszta* (steppe) traditions and the Christian God made him to say he was powerful enough to worship two gods at the same time. – B: 0942, 0883, T: 3312.→**Saroldu; Árpád; Árpád, House of; István I. King.**

Ghillány, Baron István (Stephen) of Láz and Bernicze, (Eperjes, now Prešov, Slovakia, 29 January 1910 - ?) – Composer. He started his education in Eperjes (1916-1920), then, continued at the Jesuit Pius College of Pécs (1920-1925), completing secondary schooling at Sátoraljaújhely (1925-1928). He studied at the Vienna Academy of Commerce from 1929 but, under the influence of Jenő (Eugene) Zádor, soon transferred to the new Conservatory of Music of Vienna, where he graduated under Rudolf Nilius in Music Composition (1934). However, at his father’s request, he worked with the Generali Insurance Co. in Prague, then in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). In 1936, he took over his father’s Eperjes agency. Then, in 1939, he moved with his family to Budapest, completed the training course for their trade, and was appointed to Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia) as head agent. At the request of his father-in-law, he moved to Pátka. During and after World War II, he went through many adventures, and not once was he near to death. From 1947, he was a pianist and composer in the Eperjes coffee house band of Eduárd Eremiás. From 1 January 1951, he was on forced labor in a Czechoslovakian concentration camp. In 1952, he became disabled as a result of an industrial accident. The same year, he became member of Eremiás’ band again and taught piano and music theory at the School of Music, as well as coaching, and from 1955 to 1957, he was an orchestral musician first in Kassa, then in Liptószentmiklós (now Liptovský Mikuláš, Slovakia) and Rózsahegy (now Ružomberok, Slovakia). He spent two years as a conductor in Ótátrafüred, and five years in Bártfafürdő (near Bardejov). From 1973 until his retirement, he lived in Pozsony and worked as an auxiliary music teacher in the local music school at Pozsonyligetfalu (now Petržalka, Slovakia) and as a composer of church music from 1975. His *Piano Suite (Zongorasztvit)* became widely performed; his church music (e.g. *Missa Pastor Bonus* and *Ave Maria*) is also performed in Slovakia, Hungary and Austria, while his orchestral works include a symphonic poem, entitled, *Rainbow over Branyiszko (Szivárvány Branyiszko fölött)* (1953); *Vals Magiolato*, piano piece (1955); *Daybreak (Hajnalhasadás)*; *Intermezzo for Orchestra* (1966); *Lullaby (Bölcsődal)* (1971), and *The Bishop’s Dogies (Püspöki kutyácskák)*. – B: 1083, 1890, T:

7456.

Ghymes Ensemble – Was formed in 1983 of Hungarian musicians of the Academy of Pedagogy at Nyitra (*Felvidék*, now Nitra, Slovakia), who previously were involved in ancient, classical and rock music. Their first dance houses and folk music concerts were organized in the youth camps at the village of Gimes – in archaic writing *Ghymes*, where the ensemble's name came from, assumed in 1984. Their music is based on Hungarian and Middle- and East-European music, on unique Ghymes music, and on improvisations. The founding members are the Szaka-brothers: Gyula (Julius) and Tamás (Thomas). The ensemble has a growing popularity. Their recordings include *Message (Üzenet)* (1993); *Fire-jumping (Tűzugrás)* (1996); *Ghymes Concert* (2003); *Far-distance flying (Messzerepülő)* (2006), and *Spark-eyed (Szikraszemű)* (2010). Among their numerous distinctions are: the Don Quijote Prize (2001), the eMeRTon Prize (2002), the Artkiszjus-Prize (2005), the Pro Renovanda Cultura Hungariae Foundation Prize, the Hungarian Heritage Prize (2008), and the Kossuth Prize (2011). – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Dance House Movement.**

Giczy, János (John) (Alszipor, 28 December 1933 -) - Painter. He attended Teachers' College in Sopron (1951-1953); the Academy of Fine-Art in Budapest (1953-1954); the Pedagogical Academy in Budapest (1954-1955) and in Eger (1955-1957). He taught at the Training Academy for Kindergarten Teachers, Sopron (1959-1999). From 1957, he exhibited his paintings in Sopron, Győr, Budapest, Kaposvár, Hatvan, Gödöllő, Nagycenk and Hódmezővásárhely. He had one-man shows in Krakow (Poland) (1977), Kismarton (1977), Landeck (Austria) (1990) and Kempten (Germany) (1992). His works include unique wing-altars and paintings, such as *Village Men (Falusi emberek)*; *Vigil (Virrasztás)* and *Golgota*. The title of his autobiography is *Invitation (Invitáció)* (1997). He was awarded a number of prizes, including the Realista Triennial (Sofia, 1985), the Pannonia Prize (Kismarton, 1975), and several other Hungarian prizes. – B: 0874, 1653, T: 7617.

Gidai, Erzsébet (Elizabeth) (Kecskemét, 1940 - Budapest, 19 August 2008) – Economist. She was one of five children in a tradesman family. She studied at the University of Budapest, obtaining a Degree in Mathematical Economics in 1962. She obtained Ph.Ds. at the Universities of Budapest and Berlin, and an Academic Doctorate in Political Economics, granted by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1988. She began her career in the Hungarian National Bank, later working in research institutes of the University. She became Professor in the Faculty of Political Economy (founded by her) at the University of Sopron, lectured on Economics and Economic Forecasting; also at the Goethe University of Frankfurt, among others. She was Head of the Sociological and Forecasting Institute at the University of Budapest; Vice-President of Class IX Forecasting Commission of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and took part in similar activities abroad as a researcher and specialist. She was a Member of Parliament of the Hungarian Justice and Life Party (*Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja – MIÉP*), later as an independent member (1988-1992). Her fields included the study of the Hungarian economy, in particular national indebtedness, privatization, development, living conditions and conditions of the restructuring of the Hungarian economy. Her 300 published works (also some books) include *Hungary After the Turn of the Millennium (Magyarország az ezredforduló után)*, co-editor (1999), and *Future of Hungary:*

Hungaria in aeternum (Magyarország jövője: *Hungaria in aeternum*), studies, (2005). – B: 1603, 1643, T: 7456.

Gidran Horse – A breed of chestnut Hungarian Anglo-Arabian horse. It was bred at the Mezőhegyes State Stud Farm in 1816 with an import of the desert-bred Arabian horse, named Siglavyi Gidran. He was believed to be of the Seglawi Jedran strain. In 1817, a chestnut stallion, known as Gidran Senior served Arabian, Turkish, Transylvanian and Spanish-Naples mares. Six colts, resulting from these mares, went on to become chief stallions at Mezőhegyes. In 1820, the Spanish-Naples mare, Arrogante, foaled the colt, the later Gidran II. He became the breed's foundation stallion. Until 1855, the dams of the Gidran chief stallions were 33% Arabian, 22% Transylvanian, 16% Spanish, 16% Nonius, 6% Hungarian native, and 6% Gidran mares. Then English thoroughbreds were increasingly introduced in 1893. Thoroughbred stallions were used in three generations subsequently to improve the breed. The Shagya Arabian stallions, Gazal III and Siglavyi II, were then used as chief stallions, in order to establish a more stable Anglo-Arabian type. The result was a heterogeneous type known for their excellent jumping and galloping ability. The modern Gidran is a high quality riding and driving horse that achieved recognition in international competitions. They are well known for their athletic ability, well-balanced temperament and sturdy build. Gidrans excel at the Fédération Equestre Internationale's disciplines, where the breed's speed, endurance, agility and courage are showcased. It became an endangered breed; there were less than 200 Gidrans left in the world. – B&T: 1307.



Gimes, Miklós (Nicholas) (Budapest, 22 December 1917 - Budapest, 16 June 1958) – Journalist, politician. He began medical training at the University of Szeged, but later abandoned his studies. During World War II, he was conscripted into the labor service, but escaped and joined Tito's partisans. In 1945 he worked for the Communist Party's daily, *Free Nation* (*Szabad Nép*), writing the Foreign Affairs column. With several others he was responsible for shaping the paper's cultural-ideological image. In 1953, he distanced himself from Rákosi's line. In 1954, he was a correspondent in Zurich, Berlin and Paris. He called for the rehabilitation of László (Ladislav) Rajk, and demanded that the guilty be brought to justice. This led to his expulsion from the *Hungarian Workers Party* (*Magyar Dolgozók Pártja* – MDP) in 1955. He became one of the most radical of the followers of Imre (Emeric) Nagy. He proclaimed himself anti-Stalinist and rejected the one-party system. In 1956, he was reinstated in the MDP. In contrast to Imre Nagy, he welcomed the outbreak of the uprising on 23 October 1956. Together with Péter Kende, he published two short-lived newspapers, *Hungarian Liberty* (*Magyar Szabadság*) in October, followed by *October Twenty-Third* (*Október Huszonharmadika*) in November. He refused to recognize the Kádár Government after the Russian army occupied the country on 4 November, and organized strikes in protest. On 5 December, he was arrested and stood trial as a third-level accused in the Imre Nagy case. He was charged, among others with conspiracy to overthrow the People's Democratic State. He was

sentenced to death and executed. Initially, he was buried in an unmarked grave but was rehabilitated and reburied as a hero by the Hungarian Government on 16 June 1989. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.→**Rákosi, Mátyás; Rajk, László; Nagy, Imre.**

Gion, Nándor (Ferdinand) (Szenttamás, Hungary, now Srbobran Serbia, 1 February 1941 - Budapest, 27 August 2002) – Hungarian writer from Vojvodina, Serbia (formerly part of South Hungary, Southland). He trained as a mechanic, thereafter studied Hungarian Literature at the University of Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia) (1963), worked at the Hungarian Theater (1983-1985) and at the Hungarian Radio Station (1963-1983 and 1985-1993), Újvidék. He moved to Budapest in 1993. His essays and books appeared from 1963 on. He wrote 19 books, among them: *Amphibian in the Cave* (*Kétéltűek a barlangban*) novel (1968); *My Brother, Joab* (*Joáb, testvérem*) novel (1969); *Mail Robbers* (*Postarablók*) novel (1972); *Soldier with Flower* (*Virágos katona*) novel (1973); *Volley Fire for a Black Buffalo* (*Sortűz egy Fekete Bivalyért*) youth-novel (1982), and *This Day is Ours* (*Ez a nap a miénk*) novel (1997). He was honored with several awards, among them the Neven Prize, the Tibor Déry Prize, the Sándor Márai Prize, and the Laureat Wreath of the Republic of Hungary. – B: 0937, 1257, T: 7103.

Girgác – An alternate name applied to the Göcsej area in the 19th century, by the students of the City of Pápa College. – B: 1134, T: 7684.

Girl Scouts in Hungary→Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in Hungary.

Giskra, Jan (15th century) – Moravian mercenary leader. In ancient scripts, his name varies as Jiskra or Iskra. In his youth, he soldiered in Italy. At the beginning of his career he fought on the side of John Huss; but later changed sides and served as a mercenary for the Habsburgs. He came to Hungary under the reign of King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg) (1387-1438), rendered some services to him and also served his successor, Albert. Elisabeth, the widow of Albert invited him into her service in 1440. He entrenched himself in Upper Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia), conquering several cities. After the death of King Ulászló I (Wladislas) (1440-1444), he became the virtual overlord of Northern Hungary. Because of the Governor, János (John) Hunyadi's preoccupation with the Turkish menace at the southern border of Hungary, he had no chance to fight Giskra, who took control over the cities of Kassa, Eperjes, Zólyom, Körmöcbánya and Selmechánya (now Košice, Presov, Zvolen, Kremnicka, Banska Stiavnica in Slovakia). For the young King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus) (1458-1490), his presence created difficulties; but in 1462 they came to an understanding and the King took him into his service. He received several forts along the River Tisza as a donation. Out of his Hussite followers, the Black Army was organized, and became famous all over Europe. Giskra remained loyal to King Mátyás until his death. – B: 1078, 1133, T: 3233.→**Zsigmond, King; Ulászló I, King; Hunyadi, János; Mátyás I, King.**

Gizella, Blessed (Kisla, Gisela) (Regensburg, Bavaria, 985 - 1050) – Hungarian Queen, consort of István I (St Stephen) (997-1038), first king of Hungary. She was a Bavarian princess. Her father was Bavarian Prince Henrich IV, and her mother Princess Giselle. Her grandfather was the first German king, Henrich, her other grandfather was the King of Burgundy. She wanted to become a nun; but Hungarian Reigning Prince Géza-István asked for her hand in marriage for his son István. They were married around 996. Priests and knights accompanied her from Bavaria to Hungary. She not only had an important role in spreading the Christian faith in the country, but she established a convent at

Veszprémvölgy, as well as at Esztergom and Somlyóvásárhely. With her ladies she made many altar cloths, vestments and mantles. The coronation mantle of Hungary is attributed to her handiwork. After the death of her son, St. Imre (St Emeric) (1030), and following the death of her husband (1038), she withdrew from court; but had a hard time, for the new ruler, Peter Orseolo, confiscated her properties and put her under house arrest in Veszprém. Later, the new ruler, Sámuel Aba (1041-1044) freed her. In keeping with Bavarian traditions, she returned to Bavaria. In Passau she entered the Order of the Benedictine nuns and died there; her relics are kept in a local church. Other tradition says that she died in Hungary and was buried in Veszprém. The Church began the beatification process in 1911; however, her canonization has not yet been completed. – B: 0942, T: 7103.→**István I, King; Géza-István, Prince; Aba Sámuel.**

Glád – A tribal leader at the time of the Hungarian settlement in the Carpathian Basin (896). He ruled over the Temes and Szörény regions. According to Anonymus, the chronicler, Glád conquered his realm with the help of the Cumanians. Kadocsa, Szoárd and Vajta conquered Glád's territory within two weeks. A decisive battle was fought in the vicinity of the Avar redoubt at Zsadány. Glád lost the battle despite the fact that the Cumanians, Bulgars and Vlachs (later called Romanians) helped him. The defeated Glád swore an oath of allegiance and the Hungarians let him rule the territory during his lifetime, for he belonged to a kindred tribe. The treaty with him was similar to that which the Hungarians had made with Marót shortly before. There are some Avar rings, earthenworks that survived relatively well in this region. – B: 0941, 1133, T: 7669.→**Anonymus.**

Glattfelder, Gyula (Julius) (Budapest, 18 March 1874 - Szeged, 30 August 1943) – Catholic Bishop. He completed his Theological Studies in Budapest, and was ordained in 1896. He taught religion, then became Professor of Rhetoric at the Central Seminary, Budapest (1909-1911). He established the St. Imre College in Pest in 1900, and in Buda in 1908, for needy seminary students. He was appointed Bishop of Csanád in 1911, and resided in Temesvár (now Timișoara, Romania). When the Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty ceded Transylvania and Bánát to Romania in 1920, he protested the Romanian Agrarian Reform, in order to protect Roman Catholic schools. Romanian authorities demanded his dismissal by the Pope, and he was removed from his bishopric to Szeged, Hungary, in 1923. There, he founded the Seminary, a Teacher Training School, and a College for apprentices. With the co-operation of the cultural politician, Kúno Klebesberg, he built the Votive Church of Szeged with its Dóm Tér (Dome Square), surrounding the Cathedral, the Seminary, and the University of Szeged. He repatriated the relics of St. Gellért from Venice to Hungary. When he was appointed Archbishop of Kalocsa, he excused himself due to illness. Some of his works are: *Leo XIII and the World's Historic Vocation of the Papacy* (*XIII Leó és a pápaság világtörténeti hivatása*) (1909); *The Man of Nature and the Man of Grace* (*A természeti ember és a kegyelem embere*) (1902); *Barriers of Our Spiritual Progress* (*Szellemi haladásunk akadályai*) (1912); *Spiritual Causes of the World Economy* (*A világgazdaság lelki okai*) (1931), and *Saints and Heroes 1038-1938* (*Szentek és hősök 1038-1938*) and *Sermons* (1938). – B: 0945, 1160, T: 7103.→**Klebesberg, Kunó.**

Glatz, Ferenc (Francis) (Csepel, 2 April 1941 -) – Historian. His higher education was at the University of Budapest (1959-1964). He worked at the editorial office of a

highlevel periodical, *Centuries (Századok)* (1965-1968). From 1968 on, he filled various positions, including the Directorship of the Institute of Historical Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and finally the Presidency of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was former Minister of Culture of the Miklós (Nicholas) Németh Government (1989). Besides his main field as a historian of 19th-20th century cultural history, history of everyday life and historiography, he devoted special attention to research on Hungarian minority communities beyond the border in neighboring countries (some newly created). His research in the minority issue of Central and Eastern Europe is regarded as significant. The Europe Institute in Budapest, which he organized and directs, focuses its activities on issues of Central and East European minorities. The *Europe Institute* in Budapest, which he organized and directs, focuses its activities on issues of Central and East European minorities. makes its studies available in foreign languages. During his tenure as President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, he developed the exchange program of Hungarian scholars and scientists beyond the borders. He is a regular member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1991). His major works include *Historiographer and Politics (Történetíró és politika)* (1980); *Gesellschaft, Politik und Verwaltung in der Habsburger Monarchie 1830-1918 (Society, politics and administration in the Habsburg Monarchy 1830-1918)*, with Ralph Melville (1988); *National Culture - Cultured Nation 1867-1987 (Nemzeti kultúra, kultúrált nemzet 1867-1987)* (1988); *Historiography in the Change of Epochs (Történelemírás korszak váltásban)* (1990); *The Minority Question in Central Europe, Yesterday and Today (A kisebbségi kérdés Középeurópában tegnap és ma)* (1992); *Politics of Learning in Hungary at the Turn of the Millennium (Tudománypolitika az ezredforduló Magyarországon)* (1998), and *Chronicle of the Hungarians (A Magyarok Kórnikája)* (1995, 2000). He is a recipient of the Széchenyi Prize (1995), the Prize for Minorities (1996), the *Ányos Jedlik Prize* (1997) and the Herder Prize (1997). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.→**Hungarian Academy of Sciences.**

Glatz, Oszkár (Oscar) (Budapest, 13 October 1872 - Budapest. 23 February 1958) – Painter. He studied with Simon Hollósy at Munich in 1891, and at the Julian Academy of Paris. In 1896 he participated in the founding of the Nagybánya Artis Colony (now Baia Mare, Romania). He painted the life of the farmers of Nagybánya in bright *plein air* pictures. From 1897on he was an exhibiting artist. First, he was successful with his writers' portraits, including Pál (Paul) Gyulai, Kálmán (Coloman) Mikszáth, Károly (Charles) Eötvös, Géza Gárdonyi, Ambrus, Zoltán, etc. After 1900 he developed his naturalist style at Buják (County Nógrád). The peasant figures appeared in idyllic pictures, the motives of folk costumes appeared only lightly. He was professor at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest (1914-1938). His works appeared at collective exhibition in Budapest in 1910, 1923, and 1953. He was also active as an artistic writer. His paintings include *Tale (Mese)*; *Romanian Woman on her Way to the Church (Román asszony útban a templom felé)* (1907); *Evening at the Snow-capped Mountain (Est a havason)* (1908); *Young Woman of Buják with Pitcher (Bujáki menyecske korsóval)* (1923), and *Young Peasant Woman of Nógrád (Nógrádi parasztnyecske)* (1934). A number of his works are in the possession of the National Gallery, Budapest. He received the Kossuth Prize (1952), and the Outstanding Artist title (1953), A Street in Budapest bears his name. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7301.→**Hollósy, Simon; Nagybánya Art Colony; Gyulai, Pál; Mikszáth, Kálmán; Eötvös Károly; Gárdonyi Géza; Ambrus, Zoltán.**

Glosses – Collection of glosses in medieval texts. A *glossa* is a relatively short Latin text with translations and explanations in the margins, between the lines, or as footnotes. Two *glossariums* from the 15th century contain large numbers of Hungarian words explaining the Latin text, and are important relics of the contemporary Hungarian language. These are the Budapest and the Németújvár *glosses*. The unpublished Boldizsár (Balthasar) Batthyány missal from 1489, now in the Széchényi Library, Budapest, can also be regarded as a *glossa*. There are writings in the margins of its pages. Glossas were used until 1530. – B: 1141, T: 7662.

Gobbi, Hilda (Hildegard) (Budapest, 6 June 1918 - Budapest, 13 July 1988) – Actress. As a scholarship student, she obtained her diploma at the Academy of Dramatic Arts in 1935. She received a contract with the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest, and remained its member for 25 years. From 1960, she acted at the Attila József Theater (*József Attila Színház*), Budapest. Among her most important roles were Onione in Racine's *Phaedra*; Mirigy in M. Vörösmarthy's *Csongor és Tünde*; Misi Nyilas in Zs. Móricz's *Be Good Unto Death* (*Légy jó mindhalálig*); Gertrud in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; Mrs. Pearce in Shaw's *Pygmalion*; Gertrudis in J. Katona's *Bánk bán*, and Aase in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*. Prior to 1945, she played a significant role in workers' theater roles and in the resistance movement. She was an outstanding recitalist. She often played in feature films and TV plays, such as *The Borrowed Castle* (*A kölcsönkért kastély*) (1937); *Judge Sári* (*Sári Bíró*) (1943); *Relatives* (*Rokonok*) (1954); *Electra* (1963); *The Black City* (*A fekete város*) (1971), and *Dead Souls* (*Holt lelkek*) (1983). She performed on the radio as well. She became popular as Auntie Szabó in the *Family Szabó* (*Szabó család*) serial radio drama. She was an interesting and original character, who had a great ability to portray mainly older women. Her wide artistic range developed gradually and extended from the tragic to the comic. Her loud, high-spirited humor was especially effective in comedies. After 1945, she was very active in her outstanding theater and social work. She organized a college, the *Academy of Performing Arts* (*Árpád Horváth College*), for students of laborer and peasant origin, and established two homes for aged actors with no income, the Mari Jászay and Árpád Ódry Homes. In 1951, she initiated, organized and furnished the Gizi Bajor Memorial Museum that inspired the idea of the State Theater History Museum. She received the Kossuth Prize (1949), the titles of Artist of Merit (1950) and Outstanding Artist (1955). A prize bears her name. – B: 0870, 1031, 1178, T: 7684. → **Jászay, Mari; Ódry, Árpád; Bajor, Gizi,**

Göcsej – Area in southwest Hungary, in County Zala. It has been known as a special region since 1769. The area is bordered by the River Zala, the brook Kerka and by the streams of the two Válickas. The size of the territory is about 1,040 km², although, ethnographically, the villages on the eastern side of the Válicka valley also belong to the Göcsej people. There are some 90 small villages in the area, typically settled in units called *szeg* (eg. Kustánszeg, Pálfiszeg etc). The terrain is rugged, spotted with hills and valleys. The discovery of oil in 1937 around Lisper and Nagylengyel, somewhat altered the pastoral character of the area. During the time of the reign of the Royal House of Árpád (AD 1000-1301), it was a protection (defence) zone for Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*). The inhabitants of Göcsej are well known for their characteristic Hungarian dialect. – B: 1134, 1153, 1133, T: 7656. → **Göcsej Group of People; Árpád.**

Göcsej Group of People – This distinct group of people is living in County Zala on the

southwest part of Hungary. According to ethnographer Imre (Emeric) Szentiványi, their ancestors were the *Palóc*, who originally lived there. They are relatives of the Szeklers. Both of them have Hun and Avar ancestry; they were there before the Hungarians entered the Carpathian Basin in 895. Protector Menader already wrote about the settling of a Hun tribe in Zala that awaited the arrival of the Avars and the Hungarians. Their 90 small villages are bordered by the brook *Kerka*, and by the two *Válicka* streams. The size of their territory is about 1,040 km². The Avars always kept their ancestral and cultural links with the Szeklers. They have similar decorative folk art elements, as well as bloodindex number and anthropological characteristics. The natives of Göcsej still keep their original customs; all strongly resembling those of the Szeklers, even their minstrel songs are almost the same. In 1930, they numbered about 70,000, all with ancient Hungarian names. Since then their numbers are dwindling. They speak a unique Hungarian dialect. The native population retained its traditions and culture. Their small villages usually have only one main street and the tiny houses have thatched roofs. – B: 1105, 1133, T: 3240, 7103.→**Göcsej; Palóc.**

God (*Isten*) – The monotheism of Hungarians is of ancient origin, long before the conversion to Christianity. In Hungarian, the name for God is *Isten*, a word of uncertain origin (according to Lóránd Benkő, 1970; also Géza Bárczi, 1941). – B: 1138, 0942, T: 7682.→**Funeral Oration and Prayer.**

God of the Hungarians (*Magyarok Istene*) – An expression in Hungarian proverbs, folk songs and manners of speech that, through the refrain of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi's poem, the National Song (*Nemzeti Dal*) became proverbial: ... "*We swear by the God of the Hungarians... that we won't be slaves anymore...*" (*A magyarok Istenére esküszünk..., hogy rabok tovább nem leszünk!*). No trace is left in written Hungarian documents; it was considered a dangerous expression, reminiscent of the pagan religion; therefore, it could not appear on the expensive parchment of the Catholic clergy. The living language however used the "God of the Hungarians". Mother earth is the ancestral mother of the Hungarian nation. According to official Byzantine sources, the ancient Hungarians honored fire, air and water but called the creator of the world *Isten* (God) and sacrificed horses, oxen and sheep to him. – B: 1078, 1141, 1020, T: 7682.→**Petőfi, Sándor.**

Goda, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 1 April 1911 - Budapest, 12 April 1996) – Writer. After completing his secondary studies in Budapest in 1929, he existed by doing casual labour. Later on, he was a copy editor, editor, and literary translator. His first and only volume of poems, *This Spring is Like Autumn, Buddy* (*Ősz ez a tavasz, Pajtás*) (1929), published while he was still in high school. *A Letter from Hell* (*Levél a pokolból*) stories (1936) followed it. He was in the labor services during World War II. From 1945 to 1950, he led the Cultural Department of the City of Budapest. Between 1957 and 1959, he was a member of the editorial board of the literary review, *Life and Literature* (*Élet és Irodalom*). In 1958-1959, he was General Manager at the Army's Theater (*Néphadsereg Színháza*). Satire and bitter humor characterized his works. Among them are the *Legends* (*Legendák*); (1942); *Exorcism, vols. I, II* (*Ördögűzés, I, II*) selected stories (1963); *Gentle Psalms* (*Szelid zsoltárok*), essays (1970), and *The Man Who Became a Bird* (*Ember, aki madár lett*), collected stories (1982). He received the Attila József Prize (1957, 1960, 1971) and the Kossuth Prize (1966). – B: 1257, T: 7103.

Godó, Mihály S.J. (Michael) (Kisiratos, now Dorobani, Romania, 25 September 1913 –

Újszentanna, now Santana, Romania, 22 September 1996) – Roman Catholic priest, teacher. He completed High School in Nagyvárad and Gyulafehérvár (now Oradea and Alba Iulia, Romania), and graduated in 1935. He studied Theology in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1935-1938), and completed it in Krakow, Poland (1939). He was a tutor in Theology at Jászvásár (now Iasi, Romania) (1939-1944). He continued his theological studies in Szeged, where he was ordained in 1942; was chaplain in Hódmezővásárhely, then a teacher of Religion in Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania) (1945). He served as a secret courier between Cardinal József (Joseph) Mindszenty, Archbishop of Esztergom, and Áron Márton, Bishop of Gyulafehérvár. In 1946, he was University Chaplain in Kolozsvár, then Parish Priest in Szatmárnémeti in 1947. After the suppression of the Jesuit Order by the Romanian state, he was deported, together with his colleagues, to Szamosújvár (now Gherla, Romania). Through his writings on issues related to Church law, he helped priests remain faithful to the Roman Catholic Church. In 1953, he was accused of treason and sentenced to 16 years of prison. He spent years in lead mines, and eight years in solitary confinement. He was released in 1962, but confined to Szamosújvár for three years. He was the Parish Priest in Herkulesfürdő (now Baila Herkulane, Romania) in 1965; but due to being subjected to constant harassment, he requested to be arrested. The court intended to release him but he vehemently accused the Ceausescu regime; thus he received a further six-year prison sentence, as well as a heavy fine. He was freed in 1980, and served as Parish Priest in various locations. He was honored with the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994). – B: 0945, T: 7103.→**Mindszenty, József; Márton, Áron.**

Gödöllő, Jamboree – The 4th World Jamboree was held in the Park of the Royal Summer Residence of Gödöllő in 1933. It opened on 4 August, in the presence of Regent Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy, the Hungarian Head of State, Lord Robert Baden-Powell (B-P), founder of the Scout Movement, and Chief Scout, and Count Pál (Paul) Teleki, the Hungarian Chief Scout and later the Prime Minister of Hungary. The Jamboree was attended by 26,000 Scouts from 34 nations. One of its main goals was to awaken sympathy for Hungary after the tragic Versailles-Trianon Dictated Peace Treaty of 1920. The Jamboree was characterized by a deep religious observance. Christian and even Islamic services were conducted by leading clergy. The programs and events, such as campfires, were memorable. The weather was excellent and the attending scouts still remember B-P making his rounds at the campsite on a magnificent brown charger. It was also evident that the whole Hungarian nation cooperated to make the event a success. Besides the ten main camps, there were special camps for young boy scouts, fliers, water sports and a deaf-mute camp. There were camp police, firefighters, a rescue party, and many work groups that included 3,250 scouts. The *Hungarian Scout Jamboree* (*Jamboree Magyar Cserkész*) daily was published in five languages in 20,000 copies. There were many stores, scout exhibitions, theaters, banks, post offices and restaurants that served the needs of the scouts and of the 40-50 thousand visitors. Special postage stamps were issued, including the first airmail stamp. The atmosphere was friendly and the Scouts of five continents, of 14 religions, 54 nations speaking 30 languages were represented; altogether 26 thousand wished to become acquainted with and to respect and love each other. For the memory of the Jamboree a statue of a boy scout was unveiled on 23 April 1994. – B: 1324, T: 7103.→**Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Gödöllő, I Pax Ting 1939 – World Gathering of Girl Guides. The founder of Girl

Guide/Girl Scout movement was Lord Baden-Powell (B-P), the founder of the Boy Scout movement. The movement started in 1909, in London, at the Boy Scout gathering, where many girls were present. B-P decided to launch a scout movement for them and named it the Girl Guide Movement. Its first organizer was Antonia Lindmayer. After the great success of the 1933 Jamboree in Gödöllő, B-P charged the Boy Scout Association in Hungary with organizing the first gathering of Girl Guides. On the advice of Lady Baden-Powell, the new name was "I Pax Ting" (meaning of peace). In spite of the threat of war, the first Girl Guide/Girl Scout World Camp was held in Hungary between 25 July and 7 August 1939, attended by 5,800 Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from 23 countries. They were accommodated in eight camps. Beside the programs and campfire activities, they made several visits to Budapest and other sightseeing places. A set of 4 postage stamps was also issued. The I Pax Ting was successful and internationally well appreciated. The war broke out a month later. – B: 1327, T: 7103.

Gold Finds of Máramarossziget (now Sighetu Marmatiei, Transylvania, Romania) – The best gold-producing regions in prehistoric times were Spain, Ireland and Hungary. The shapes and the greenish-yellow color of the gold jewelry found in Bronze Age graves in Northern Europe suggest that they were fashioned in the Carpathian Basin from Transylvanian gold. The more than 40 gold circlets of the Máramarossziget treasure suggest that they could have been used as currency. Their weight shows certain conformity: their approximate 9-gram weight unit conforms to the multiples of 6, 18 and 36. This proves that the ancient peoples of the Carpathian Basin used the Babylonian weight system. The bulk of the gold-finds of the region dated from the end of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period (700-400 BC). – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7617.

Goldberger, Leó (Leopold) (Buday-Goldberger) (Budapest 2 May 1878 - Mauthausen, Austria-Germany, 5 May 1945) – Industrialist. After completing his law studies he joined the Goldberger firm, Budapest. When the textile firm was transformed into a family business in 1905, he became Managing Director and a trustee. From 1908, he was its Chief Executive Officer and, from 1910 its President and Chief Executive Officer. His firm gained international reputation through its export activity. He had ties with the Commercial Bank of Pest from 1920 onward. In the Horthy-era he played a leading role in many economic institutions. He was President of the National Society of Hungarian Textile Manufacturers and a board-member of the National Society of Industrialists (*Gyáriparosok Országos Szövetsége* – *GYOSZ*), that of the Hungarian Institute of Foreign-Trade, and Chief Counselor of the Hungarian National Bank. He was a Member of the Upper House of the Parliament. In 1944, he did not join his relatives who were shipped to Portugal by the SS, but voluntarily sided with the deportees. He died by starvation a few days after the Mauthausen Concentration Camp was liberated. – B: 0883, 1154, T: 7103.

‘Gold Train’ – This is the name of the special railway train that carried the Hungarian National Bank’s gold reserve, the gold treasure of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, valuables of Hungarian citizens and industrialists, as well as precious contents of high value from museums. At the end of January 1945, the trains consisted of 77 sealed boxcars and 3 more wagons of silverware. The train was sent to Austria in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the advancing Soviet army. A 47-head gendarme detachment under the leadership of Captain Lajos (Louis) Deme escorted it. The Gold

Train fell into American hands at Werfen in the Salzburg area, on 16 May 1945. The Hungarian state reserve was in 25-kg blocks, a total of 36.5 tons of gold. In separate boxes, there were 2 Corvinas, stamp collections worth millions, foreign currencies and banknotes. The Americans returned the state treasures including the gold bars, the gold reserve of the Hungarian National Bank to the newlyformed Government of Hungary. It arrived on 6 August 1946. However, the rest of the Gold Train had a different fate. This contained confiscated Jewish valuables, including 10 boxes of gold, 1 box of gold medals; 18 boxes of gold jewellery including diamonds; 32 boxes of gold watches; 1,560 boxes of silverware; 100 paintings; 300 Persian carpets; foreign currencies, rare furs, stamps, porcelain and lace. However, American General Mark Clark declared that the owners of Jewish property could not be identified. Therefore, they cannot be returned to their rightful owners. They remained in American custody. Owners, however, claimed their property in vain. In the meantime, army officers and soldiers tapped into the withheld treasure and it was partly sold in shops while the remainders were shipped to New York and auctioned off. Finally, the US authorities acknowledged their responsibility, apologized, and paid \$25.5 million compensation to the surviving owners. – B: 1230, 1384, T: 7103.→**Dispossessed Goods.**

Golden Bull (*Bulla Aurea* - *Aranybulla*) – an edict with a golden seal, usually issued by rulers in the MiddleAges and in the Renaissance. Hungarian King András II (Endre,



Andrew, 1205-1235) promulgated a Golden Bull (*Aranybulla*) in 1222. The Golden Bull sanctioned the rights of *estates* against a king or a monarch and gave them a constitutional basis to consolidate their holdings. King András II's rule caused widespread unrest in Hungary. Its causes included his unlucky war to conquer Galicia, his crusades to the Holy Land, as well as his wife's, the Meranian Gertrude's lavish household, leading to her

assassination in 1213. Finally, the King's opponents formed an alliance, forcing him to ratify the Golden Bull of 1222. The document guaranteed rights to the *servientes* and it also contained the famous *clause of resistance*, whereby, if the king failed to keep his word, the nobles were invested with the right to resist and oppose him without charge of disloyalty. The Golden Bull was confirmed in 1231 but, according to it, the Archbishop of Esztergom could invoke the *jus resistendi* in the name of the nobility. Some scholars pointed out that there is a similarity between the Hungarian *Golden Bull* and the English *Magna Charta Libertum*, issued in 1215. – B: 1402, 1031, T: 7103.→**András II, King; Right to Resist; Diploma Leopoldinum.**

Golden Seal – In a general sense it is the Golden Seal by which, since the time of King Béla III (1172-1196), the Hungarian kings confirmed their important documents; in a

stricter meaning it is the Decree that King András II (Endre, Andrew, 1205-1235) reaffirmed and proclaimed the ancient Hungarian Constitution as statute No. 31 of 29 May 1222. At the same time, it secured the right of resistance for the prelates and nobles in case the king or his successors breached the terms of the Decree. Seven copies of the Decree were made: for the Pope, the Johannites, the Templars, the King, the Chapter of Esztergom, the Chapter of Kalocsa, and the Palatine. This Decree was the basis of the Hungarian Constitution until 1848. It had no direct Constitution-forming significance, as it merely enacted those principles and rules, still unwritten but already effective in the ancient Constitution. The Parliament of 1687 repealed the right of resistance. The pendant seal did not remain on any of the copies; it is known from another Decree of King András II of 1223, as a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the Árpád era. The material of the seal is gold, its diameter 67 mm. The legend: "*ANDREAS. D(e) IGRA(tia) VNG(ar) IE. DALAC(ie). CGOHAC(ie). RAM(e) S(er) VIE.GALAC(ie). LODOMERIEQ(ve). REX SIGILLUM SECUNDI ANDREE TERCI BELE REGIS FILLI*". The coat of arms on the seal shows 7 lions in 4 stripes. The National Archives in Budapest holds the Seal. – B: 1078, 1230, T: 7669.

Golden Team, The (*Aranycsapat*) – name of the best Hungarian football (soccer) team of all time in the early 1950s. That was the most glorious period of Hungarian soccer; the National Team was unbeaten for three-and-a-half years. The team, called the Golden Team by the press and the public, managed to beat England, football power of the time, on two occasions. The team, managed by Gusztáv (Gustavus) Sebes and playing most of their games with Gyula (Julius) Grosics, Jenő (Eugene) Buzánszky, Gyula (Julius) Lóránt, Mihály (Michael) Lantos, József Bozsik, József Zakariás, László (Ladislav) Budai, Sándor (Alexander) Kocsis, Nándor (Ferdinand) Hidegkuti, Ferenc (Francis) Puskás and Zoltán Czibor achieved its first success at the Olympic Games in Helsinki, when the composition of the team was slightly different, when it beat Yugoslavia 2:0 in the final on 2 August 1952. The next major milestone was the match at the opening of the stadium in Rome in 1953, where Hungary beat the host Italian team 3:0. This match later came to be called the European Cup Final and it was essentially the legal predecessor of the European Championship. The success story continued on 25 November 1953, when Hungary beat England, undefeated at home for 90 years, 6:3. The return match took place in the May of the following year, when the Hungarian team won 7:1 in the People's Stadium of Budapest. After this, the Hungarian team was the favorite at the World Championships in 1954 in Switzerland. The Hungarians reached the final, defeating Brazil and the two-time world champion, Uruguay; Germany, defeated by the Hungarians 8:3 previously turned the match around from a losing position and triumphed 3:2. Although the great series was broken on 4 July, the National Team continued its brilliant performance until the Revolution of 1956, suffering only three defeats. The team fell apart following the Revolution. Kocsis and Czibor left for Barcelona, where they won the championship twice. Puskás went to Real Madrid. He won the European Champion Club's Cup three times in the Real colors and was the coach of the Greek Panathinaikos, when the team played in the European Cup of Champions final, in 1971. Both Nándor Hidegkuti and Gyula Lóránt tried their hand at coaching, Hidegkuti was more successful, as in 1961, the Italian Fiorentina won the Winners' Cup under his leadership, then he was the coach of Győr, when the team reached the top four in the European Champion Club's Cup. – B: 1031, 1348, 1414, T: 1348, 7103.→**Bozsik, József; Budai, László;**

Buzánszky, Jenő; Czibor, Zoltán; Grosics, Gyula; Hidegkúti, Nándor; Kocsis, Sándor; Lantos, Mihály; Lóránt, Gyula; Puskás, Ferenc; Zakariás, József; Match of the Century.

Golden Train – 1938 was a double Holy Year in Hungary. This year signified the 900th anniversary of the death of István I (St Stephen, 977-1038), the first King of Hungary. The year was declared the year of St. István. In the same year, the 34th Eucharistic World Congress was held in Budapest between 26 and 29 May. From 27 countries, some 30,000 faithful joined the 443,687 Hungarian participants. Pope Pius XI sent Cardinal Pacelli as Papal Legate to the Congress (later to become Pope Pius XII). After the Congress came the commemoration of the death of King István I. The festivities began on May 30th. Its outstanding event was the Golden Train of 3 coaches. One of them was a converted Pullman car with a partial glass sidewall to display the relic, the *Holy Right Hand of St István (Szent Jobb)*. The Golden Train visited every part of the country, attracting tens of thousands, who flocked to have a glimpse of the relic. Church services were held in cities and towns where the train stopped. In later years, the train made further trips, e.g. to Northern Transylvania (*Észak Erdély*) in 1941. Northern Transylvania when it was returned to Hungary by the Second Vienna Award in 1940, but was ceded again to Romania after World War II. – B: 1326, T: 7103.→**István I, King (St Stephen); Vienna Award II.**

Goldmark, Károly (Charles) (Keszthely, 18 May 1830 - Vienna, 2 January 1915) – Composer. He began to study violin in 1842 in Sopron, then continued in Vienna in 1844. In 1847, he was already playing solo performances. During the Vienna uprising, he returned home and participated in the Hungarian War of Independence (1848-1849). Then he became a violinist at the theater of Sopron and, in the following year, played at the celebration of the victory over the Austrian Imperial Army in Győr. Between 1848 and 1850, he was a theatre violinist and a music teacher in Hungarian cities, as well as in Vienna. Almost destitute, he learned to play the piano and developed his ability to compose. In 1850 he had a contract in Buda but, from 1852, he played for seven years in theaters in Vienna. During that time, he started to compose chamber music; he had his debut as a composer in 1857, in Vienna and, two years later, he also appeared in Pest. His name became known especially in Vienna, where he settled. His first great success was the *Sakuntala Overture* in 1865 that resulted in a Hungarian government scholarship. Between 1865 and 1871, he composed his chief oeuvre. His compositions include *Trios* for piano, violin and cello; a *String Quartet*; *Violin Concerto*; *Rustic Wedding Symphony*; *Six operas*, among them the *Queen of Sheba (Die Königin von Saba, Sába királynője)*, performed in Vienna on 15 March 1865, by the intercession of Ferenc (Franz) Liszt and Count Gyula (Julius) Andrássy. This opera achieved great success and meant world fame. Hungarian folk culture largely determined his musical language, while the most diverse opera composers of Western Europe share the language of his operas. Ultimately, he developed an individual style. This secured a significant role for him in the music history of the 19th century. Although he occasionally left Vienna, his contact with his motherland never broke. In 1910, on his 80th birthday, the city of his birth celebrated him. He composed his last work at the age of 84. His manuscripts are kept at the Helikon Library in Keszthely, Hungary. – B: 1197, 0942, 1078, 0883, T: 7684.→**Liszt, Ferenc; Andrássy, Count Gyula.**

Goldmark, Péter Károly (Peter Carl) (Budapest, 12 February 1906 - County Westchester, NY, 12 July 1977) – Engineer, physicist, inventor. In 1919, his family moved to Vienna and his education was continued there, where he earned a Degree in Physics (1929). He received his Engineering Degree in Berlin (1931). He moved to England and, from 1931 to 1933, he worked for a radio company. After emigrating to the United States in 1933, he worked as a construction engineer until joining the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) in 1936. There, he developed the first practical color television system with an electro-mechanic device (1940); he also developed the 33 1/3 LP phonograph record (1948). Later, he achieved fame with the first electronic video recording system and he also developed a scanning system, used by the Lunar Orbiter spacecraft, to transmit photographs from the Moon to Earth (1966). From 1972, he headed the Goldmark Communication Corporation. During World War II, he developed a device for disabling German radar. He had some 160 inventions to his credit. He died in an automobile accident. He received the National Medal of Science. He was a corresponding member of the American Academy of Sciences. – B: 0833, 1279, T: 7662, 7103.→**Microgroove Long Playing Record.**

Goldziher, Ignác (Ignatius) (Székesfehérvár, 22 June 1850 - Budapest, 14 November 1921) – Orientalist. He studied at the Universities of Budapest, Berlin, Leiden and Leipzig, where he received a BA degree. From 1873-1874, he traveled in Syria, Palestine and Egypt on a state scholarship. From 1894 until his death, he taught Semitic Philology in Budapest. He was one of the great Semitic philologists of his age. He introduced a modern, critical method of study for the history of Islam. His more important works are: *Der Mythos bei den Hebräern...*, (The Myth of the Hebrews, 1876); *Islam* (1880); *Mohammedanische Studien I-II* (1889-1890); *The Essence of Jewry and its Development, vols. I, II (A Zsidóság lényege és fejlődése I, II)* (1922-1923). He was a member of the Academy of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam and Copenhagen, as well as of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 1889, he received a Gold Medal at the International Orientalist Congress in Stockholm. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.

Gombás, Pál (Paul) (Selegszántó, now Antau, Burgenland, Austria, 5 June 1909 - Budapest, 17 May 1971) – Physicist. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest. After graduation in 1932, he became an assistant professor in the Department of Theoretical Physics of the same university. From 1939, he taught at the University of Szeged, and from 1941 he was Professor at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). After World War II, he became Professor at the University of Budapest. In 1947, he moved to the US; but returned home in 1948 and, from then on until his suicide, he was Head of the Physics Department of Budapest University. He was a member of related societies, including the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1945), and was its Deputy President from 1948 to 1958. His research interests included quantum mechanics and the question of statistic atom theory. He further developed the atom model, known as the Thomas-Fermi-Dirac-Gombas atom-model. He authored more than 130 papers and 12 books, some in foreign languages, including *Die statistische Theorie des Atoms und ihre Anwendungen (The statistical theory of the atoms and their applications)* (1949, Russian. 1950, Hungarian 1955); *Simplified SCF for all Atoms* (1970), and *Physics for Engineers (Fizika mérnökök számára)* (1971). He was rewarded with the Kossuth Prize (1948, 1950). There is a Pál Gombás Prize. – B: 0883, 1160, 1031, 1122, T: 7103.

Gombaszögi, Ella (Budapest, 27 December 1898 - Budapest, 12 October 1951) – Actress. She and her sister Frida attended the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. Before obtaining her diploma, she was already contracted by the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*), Budapest (1913). In 1924, she was a member of the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Színház*), and from 1928, she worked at the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*). During World War II, she was not allowed to act. After 1945, she worked at the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*), the Art Theater (*Művész Színház*), and the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*). She was excellent in comic roles, usually as the partner of Gyula (Julius) Kabos in feature films. Her major roles included Elza in Molnár's *The Devil* (*Az ördög*), and Sári in Heltai's *Girls of Tündérlak* (*Tündérlaki lányok*). Her successful feature films were *Train of Ghosts* (*Kisértetek vonata*) (1933); *Dream Car* (*Meseautó*) (1934); *Be Good Unto Death* (*Légy jó mindhalálig*) (1936), and *Mrs. Déry* (*Déryné*) (1951). – B: 0883, 1178, T: 7103. → **Kabos, Gyula**.

Gömböc – A convex three-dimensional homogeneous geometric body with one stable and one unstable point of equilibrium, with minimal “flatness” and “thinness”, invented by Gábor Domokos and Péter Várkonyi. It has been assumed that there also exist convex polyhedra with just one stable face and one unstable point of equilibrium. The minimum number of faces could be large. The *Gömböc* mimics the “self-righting” abilities of shelled animals such as turtles and beetles. Such a shape was conjectured by the great Russian mathematician, Valadimir Arnold, as a *mono-monostatic* body. The shape was developed by Gábor (Gabriel) Domokos, Head of the Department of Mechanics, Materials and Structures at Budapest Polytechnic and a former student of his, Péter Várkonyi, at Princeton University. The *Gömböc* made front page in the mathematical journal *Mathematical Intelligence* in 2006, where another Hungarian invention, the *Rubik's Cube* appeared in 1979. The *New York Times* featured the *Gömböc* in its 10 December 2007 issue. Domokos and his wife Réka developed a classification system for shapes based on their points of equilibrium, by collecting pebbles from a beach and noting their equilibrium points. The *Gömböc* was developed in conjunction with that system, as a supposedly “perfect” self-righting mechanism. The inventors contend that the *Gömböc* has its uses in both biology and geology. *Gömb* in Hungarian means “sphere”, and *gömböc* refers to a sphere-like object. (It is mostly known in the folk culture as *kis gömböc*, a spherical creature in the loft that remained from the body of a slaughtered pig, which swallows everyone, one after the other, who goes to see what has happened to the previous ones.) The mathematical *Gömböc* in fact does have sphere-like properties; its flatness and thinness are minimal, and this is the only type of nondegenerate object with this property. A sphere also has minimal flatness and thinness; however, it is degenerate at the same time (cf. Várkonyi & Domokos, 2006). – B: 1031, 1943, T: 7456. → **Rubik's Cube**.

Gombocz, Zoltán (Sopron, 18 June 1877 - Budapest, 1 May 1935) – Linguist. From 1895, he studied at the Eötvös College, University of Budapest. In 1899, he graduated as a French language teacher. He conducted phonetics research in Paris, Leipzig, Finland and Sweden between 1903 and 1904. In 1906, he qualified as Professor of Phonetics at the University of Budapest and taught French at the same University from 1908 to 1910. From 1914, he taught Comparative Linguistics of the Ural-Altaic languages at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). From 1927, he was Director of the Eötvös College, Budapest and Section Chairman at the Hungarian Academy of

Sciences from 1933. With János (John) Melich, he received an award from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for the publication of an etymological dictionary of the Hungarian language in 1921. He was an outstanding scientist and a mentor of the new generation of linguists. He covered the entire field of linguistics but his main interest was in descriptive and historical phonetics. His more important publications are *The Principles of Linguistics of our Age*, (*A jelenkori nyelvészet alapelvei*) (1898); *History of Languages and Psychology* (*Nyelvtörténet és lélektan*) (1903), and *To the History of Hungarian Phonetics*, (*A magyar hangok történetéhez*) (1905). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.→**Melich, János.**

Gombos, Gyula (Julius) (Temesvár, now Timișoara, Romania, 30 September 1913 - Budapest, 5 December 2000) – Writer, politician. His first literary essays and articles appeared in 1936, in the *Hungarian Way* (*Magyar Út*) and *Hungarian Life* (*Magyar Élet*). His first book, *Dream About the Country* (*Álom az országról*), was published in 1941. He did not publish between 1945 and 1950. He participated in the anti-Fascist resistance movement, and from 1945 he was involved in the political life of the Smallholders' Party and the Peasant Alliance. When he got wind of the secret police suspecting him of being part of a political conspiracy, he escaped to Switzerland in 1948, and moved to the USA in 1951, settling in New York. He worked for Radio Free Europe's editorial board in New York, and became Chief Contributor for the periodical *New Horizon* (*Új Látóhatár*) periodical. In 1984, he moved to Paris. Some of his other works: *Lean Years* (*Szűk esztendő*) (1960) is about the Reformed Church under Communism. His main work is *Dezső Szabó* (*Szabó Dezső*) a monograph (1966, 1989); *After Twenty Years* (*Húsz év után*) essays (1970); *After Twenty One Years* (*Huszonegy év után*) (1972); *On the Left of History* (*A történelem balján*) (1975); *Hillsdale*, sociography (1979), in Hungarian (1982); *Speakers of the Truth* (*Igazmondók*) essays (1981); *Freedom Founders* (*Szabadság alapítók*) (1984), and *The Third Way* (*A harmadik út*) (1984, 1990). Among others, he was a recipient of the Gábor Bethlen Prize (1989) and the Széchenyi Prize (1990). – B: 0921, 1257, T: 7103.→**Reformed Church in Hungary; Szabó, Dezső; Bibó, István.**

Gömbös, Gyula (Julius) (Murga, 26 December 1886 - Munich, Germany, 6 October 1936) – Politician. He was born into a Lutheran family of teachers. His career began as an officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army, and fought in World War I. His political career began in 1919 by organizing the Hungarian National Defense Society (*Magyar Országos Véderő Egyesület* – MOVE). He organized a network of counter-revolutionaries, who sought to destabilize the Communist Government of Béla Kun. He joined the exiled Government in Szeged, where he came into contact with Admiral Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy who, at the head of an army entered Budapest in November 1919 and, after deposing the communist Kun government, was elected Regent in 1920. In the spring of 1921, Gömbös organized the military opposition to prevent King Károly IV (Charles) from reclaiming his throne. In 1922 he joined the *Unity Party* (*Egységes Párt*) of István (Stephen) Bethlen and István Nagyatádi Szabó. In 1923, he founded the *Hungarian National Independent Party* (*Magyar Nemzeti Függetlenségi Párt*). In 1928, he returned to the Unity Party and became Undersecretary at the Ministry of Defense. From 1929, he was Minister of Defense in the Bethlen-Károlyi cabinet. From 1 October 1932 until his death, he was Prime Minister of Hungary. He worked for Hungary's close cooperation with Mussolini's Italy and, from 1933, with Hitler's Germany. He wanted to reorganize

the Hungarian nation on the Italian model. He did not hesitate to achieve his goals by using authoritarian methods. In the field of domestic policy Horthy yielded to Gömbös and granted him the right to dissolve Parliament for a new election. Despite the improved economic life of the country, the political elite's trust was shaken by the time of his sudden death. Under his administration, Hungary was unrelentingly committed to the road of cooperation with Berlin and Rome. He was one of the major policy-setting politicians of Hungary between the two World Wars. – B: 0931, 0883, T: 7103.→**Kun, Béla; Károly IV, King; Horthy, Miklós; Bethlen, Count István.**

Gömör – Region in the middle of Upper Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now partly in Slovakia). This mountainous region includes an area north of the Bükk Mountains, Hungary and south of the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains in Slovakia including the towns of Losonc (now Lucenec), Rimaszombat (Rimavská Sobotá) Nagyrőce (now Revúca) and Rozsnyó (Roznava) towns. This region has approximately 280,000 inhabitants: 48% Hungarian, 44 % Slovak, 6% Gypsy and 2% other. On its Hungarian side, there are the northern parts of Borsod Abaúj, Zemplén, Heves and Nógrád counties. The whole area is 4,275.4 km². At the time of the Hungarian settlement (895-896), the southern part of the region was settled by Magyars while the northern, forested land had a sparse population of Tóts (now called Slovaks). The area beside some towns was populated with small villages. The discoveries of valuable metallic ore mines brought Alsatian and Flemish settlers. The Turkish occupation of the 16th and 17th centuries damaged its southern and western parts. The population of this area is known as the *Palóc* ethnic group. – B: 1143, 1224, 0942, T: 7656, 7103.→**Palóc.**

Gömöri Codex – An ancient Hungarian manuscript, a book of prayers, written by nine different hands. Its largest section is dated from 1516. Most of it was copied for Krisztina (perhaps Dombay), a Dominican nun, by another nun named Katalin (Cathleen). The smaller part was finished by Pál (Paul) Tétényi, a Pauline vicar, and the rest by others. This linguistic relic was given to the Széchényi National Library, Budapest by Károly (Charles) Gömör in 1821, where it is still kept. – B: 1150, 0942, T: 3240.→**Codex Literature.**

Gömöri, György (1) (George Gomori) (Budapest, 16 July 1904 - Palo Alto, CA, USA, 1 March 1957) – Physician. He obtained his MD from the University of Budapest. From 1928, he was a pathologist at the Pathological Institute. From 1930, he was a surgeon at University Clinic III, and later assistant professor. In 1938, he emigrated to the USA, where first he worked in a private hospital and, in the meantime, obtained his American qualification. In the same year, he became a pathologist at the University of Chicago. From 1943, he was a professor of internal medicine. He had a fundamental role in the foundation of the Histochemistry Society, and later he was Vice-President, then President of the Society. From 1956 until his death, he worked at the Medical Center and Medical Research Foundation in Palo Alto, California. He was a member of numerous scientific societies. At the beginning of his career, he studied the special histological structure of the bone; later histochemistry was the main topic of his research and he became known worldwide in this field. The result of his research opened a new era in enzyme histochemistry. The method that he initiated for the research of reticulum (fiber network system) was named after him and it is known everywhere as the Gömöri silver impregnation method. He also published numerous scientific articles. A medical award,

established by the Histochemical Society in 1987, bears his name. – B: 0883, 1432, 1031, T: 7660.

Gömöri, György (2) (George) (Budapest, 3 April 1934 -) – Literary historian, poet, literary translator. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where he read Hungarian and Polish Literature (1953-1956). In October-November 1956, he was a member of the revolutionary Petöfi Circle, and Editor of the paper *University Youth* (*Egyetemi Ifjúság*). After the crushed Revolution of 1956 he moved to England and studied at Oxford University (1957-1962), and at Jogyakarta, Indonesia (1960-1961). He taught Hungarian and Polish literature at Berkeley University, California, USA (1963-1964), and was a researcher at Harvard University (1964-1965), USA. Between 1965 and 1969, he was a researcher at the Eastern European Institute of the University of Birmingham, UK. He had a teaching position at the University of Cambridge, where he lectured on Polish and Hungarian Literature and Language from 1969 to 2001. His essays and papers were published in English, American, Canadian, Polish and other foreign and Hungarian periodicals. His works include *Flower-testimony* (*Virág-bizonyság*) poems (1958); *Polish and Hungarian Poetry from 1945 to 1956* (1966); *Metamorphoses* (*Átváltozások*) poems (1969); *Cyprian Norwid* (1974); *Restless Early Summer* (*Nyugtalan koranyár*) poems (1984); *English-Hungarian Relations in the 16-17th Centuries* (*Angol-magyar kapcsolatok a XVI-XVII században*), (1989); *Transylvanians and Englishmen* (*Erdélyiek és angolok*) studies (1991); *Private Talk in the Fall* (*Őszi magánbeszéd*), poems (1997), and *Magnetic Poles* (2000). He translated into English the poems of László (Ladislás) Nagy, Attila József, Miklós (Nicholas) Radnóti, György (George) Petri and his own. He is involved in editing anthologies. He was presented with prizes and awards, among them the Jurzykowski Prize (1972), the Salvatore Quasimodo Memorial Prize (1993), the Imre Nagy Memorial Plaque (1993) and the Pro Culture Hungarica (1999). – B: 0874, 1257, 1031, T: 7103.→**Nagy, László; József, Attila; Radnóti, Miklós; Petri, György.**

Göncz, Árpád (Budapest, 10 February 1922 -) – Politician, writer. He graduated from the Law School of Budapest University in 1944. The same year, as a member of the Tancsics Battalion, he participated in the armed resistance movement against the occupying German forces. In 1945, he worked in the Independent Smallholders' Party. After the Party dissolved, he lost his job in 1948 and worked as a welder and pipe fitter from 1949-1951, and as a soil conservationist and agricultural engineer from 1951 to 1956. Between 1952 and 1956, he completed his studies at the Agricultural University of Gödöllő, near Budapest, but he was expelled from the University on account of his involvement in the 1956 Revolution. During the Revolution he worked in the Peasants' Federation; then joined the resistance after 4 November, when the Soviet troops crushed the Revolution. Two years later, at State Minister Bibó's trial he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He received an amnesty and was released in 1963. He learned English in prison and, after his release he worked as a literary translator and writer. His works include *Hungarian Medea* (*Magyar Medeia*) (1976); *Balance* (*Mérleg*) (1990); *Homecoming* (*Hazaérkezés*) (1991) in English (1995), *Inheritance* (*Örökség*) (1993); and a collections of short stories *Encounters* (*Találkozások*) (1980), in English 1991. He translated over a hundred works, mostly by English and American authors: J.Baldwin, E.L. Doctorow, W. Faulkner, W. Golding, E. Hemingway, S. Sontag, J. Updike, E. Wharton, and others. After holding various offices, he was President of the Federation of

Hungarian Writers from 1989 to 1990, and was Honorary President of the Federation in September 1990. He joined Hungarian political life at the end of the 1980s: he was a founding member of the Network of Free Initiatives (NFI), then of the Alliance of Free Democrats (*Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége – SZDSZ*) and of the Historical Justice Committee. He became a Member of Parliament in 1990 and was elected Speaker of the House. He was elected President of Hungary in 1990 and re-elected in 1995, and served until 2000. He received many prizes and awards, among them the Attila József Literary Prize, the Wheatland Prize, the Premio Mediterraneo Prize, the prize of the American Institute of East-West Studies and the Joseph Bach Prize, Germany. He received Honorary Doctorates from several foreign universities and was also awarded many prestigious foreign decorations. – B: 0993, 1257, T: 7103.→**Political Parties in Hungary.**

Göncz, László (Ladislav) (Muraszombat, now Murska Sobota, Slovenia, 13 April 1960 -) – Poet, historian, politician. He studied at Lendva (now Lendava, Slovenia), graduated in 1984. His higher studies were at the Dániel Berzsenyi Teacher Training Academy, Sopron, where he obtained a diploma in History and Cultural Planning in 1989. He studied at the University of Pécs, obtained a Degree in History, and earned a Ph.D. From 1980 until 1986, he was an unskilled worker at the Nafta Co., Lendva. Between 1986 and 1989, he worked as a cultural planner; then, from 1989 until 1993, he was Political Secretary of the Hungarian Cultural Community. From 1994, he has been Director of the Hungarian National Cultural Institution. Since 2008, he has been a parliamentary representative of the Hungarian community in Slovenia. Among his writings are *Chapters from the History of Lendva until 1920 (Fejezetek Lendva történetéből 1820-ig)* (1993); *Lendva=Lendava*, with A. Halász (1996); *Hungarians of the River Mura Region: 1918-1941 (Muravidéki magyarság: 1918-1941)* (2001), and *Melting Icicles (Olvadó jégcsapok)*, historical novel (2003). He was a recipient of the Berzsenyi Prize (1992), the Ágoston Pável Commemorative Medal (1999), and the For Culture of County Zala honor (2001) – B: 1169, 1031, T: 7103.

Gönczy, Lajos (Louis) (Székelyudvarhely, now Odorheiu Secuiesc, Romania, 29 September 1889 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 22 April 1986) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian. He studied Theology and Philosophy in Kolozsvár and Berlin, received a Ph.D. in Philosophy from the University of Kolozsvár. He was a bishop's secretary and assistant minister; then, in 1914, he became Minister in Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania), and in 1920, at Dés, (now Dej, Romania). He was an assistant professor in Kolozsvár. In 1924, he received an appointment as Professor of Practical Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Kolozsvár. He retired in 1949. His major works include *Under God's Mighty Hand (Isten hatalmas keze alatt)* sermons (1927); *Cult of the Reformed Church (A refomátus egyház kultusza)* (1928); *Eschatology and Preaching (Eschatológia és igehirdetés); Kecskeméthy: Commemorative Album (Kecskeméthy: Emlékkönyv)* (1934); *Homilial and Sacramental Worship (A homiliás és sákramentumos istentisztelet)* (1941); *The Problem of Emotions (Az érzelmek problémája)* (1941), and *Prayer Book for Reformed Christians (Imádságos könyv református keresztyének számára)* (1974). – B: 0911, T: 7617.→**Reformed Church in Romania.**

Gönczy, Pál (Paul) (Hajdúszoboszló, 26 December 1817 - Karácsond, 10 January 1892)

– Educator, writer. From 1834 he studied Philosophy at the Reformed College of Debrecen, and was a teacher from 1844 on. In 1844 he went to Switzerland for a study trip. He was one of the organizers of the Orphanage at Zelemér, which operated from 1845 to 1849. In 1850-1852 he taught at the Educational Institute of Pál (Paul) Szőnyi. In 1852 he founded a Private Institution for the children of the nobility, and he handed it over to the Reformed Church in 1859, when it founded the Reformed Secondary School of Pest, and he was its Principal until 1867. From 1867 to 1889 he was Departmental Councilor, then Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture, Budapest. In order to replace the German maps, he edited a map entitled the *Wall-Cloth of the Countries of the Hungarian Crown (A Magyar Korona Országai Fali Abrosza)*. He was Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1858), and also of the Upper House of Parliament (1859). He had a significant role in the execution of the Public School Act (*Népiskolai törvény*). His wide range of pedagogical and literary activity is significant. His works include *Public School Organization (Népiskolai szervezet)* (1859); *The Plan of a Protestant Secondary School (Egy protestáns gimnázium terve)*, under the pseudonym, János Sebessi (1860); *Guidebook to the Teaching of the Hungarian Alphabet and to the Primary Reading Book (Vezérkönyv a magyar ABC és elemi olvasókönyv tanításához)* (1869), and *Studies (Tanulmányok)* (1888). – B: 0883, T: 7103. → **Maps of Hungary**

Gór Nagy, Mária (Cegléd, 3 May 1947 -) – Actress, actor-educator. Her higher studies were at the Academy of Dramatic Art (1965-1969). In 1969-1970 she worked at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) and from 1970 to 1992 at the Thalia Theater (*Thália Színház*), she was also a member of the Arizona Theater (*Arizóna Színház*), all in Budapest. In 1984, she established her own private Actor School (*Gór Nagy Mária Színitanoda*) in Budapest. In 1998, she founded the Youth Theater (*Ifjúsági Színház*) in Budapest. Since 1993, she has been the spokesperson of the *Ladcatcher (Legényfogó)* journal. Her main roles include Luca in Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors (Tévedések vígjátéka)*; Julika in Illés' *Ball on the Puszta (Bál a pusztán)*; Miss Hei in G. Greene's *The Quiet American (A csendes amerikai)*; Gizus in Tersánszky's *Marci Kakuk (Kakuk Marci)*, and Ruth Kelly in M. Chase's *My Friend Harvey (Barátom, Harvey)*. She appeared in several feature film roles such as *The Valley (A völgy)*; *A Crazy Night (Egy őrült éjszaka)*; *A Kid on a White Horse (Egy srác fehér lovon)*, and *Picture Hunters (Képvadászok)*. She also appeared in TV plays. She received the Thalia Memorial Ring (1986), and the Déryné Prize (1996). – B: 0874, 1433, T: 7103.

Görbe, János (John) (Jászárokszállás, 15 November 1912 - Budapest, 5 September 1968) – Actor. He was a shepherd boy, sign-painter apprentice in his birthplace, and later unskilled laborer in Budapest. In the meantime, he completed his studies at the acting school of Kálmán (Coloman) Rózsahegyi. He worked at countryside theaters, then the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*), Budapest was his place of work. From here, he moved on to the National Theater of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), next was the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest in 1945. From 1949, he worked in the Inner City Theater. Thereafter, in succession he was a member of the Hungarian Folk-Army Theater (*Néphadsereg Színháza*), the National Theater, Miskolc (1963), and finally he was with the Kisfaludy Theater (*Kisfaludy Színház*), Győr in 1968. His acting was natural but full of dramatic emotion; he genuinely could depict the characteristics of common men. His roles include Miska Tar in Zs. Móricz's *Little Bird (Kismadár)*; title role in K. Kós' *Budai Nagy Antal*; Petur in J. Katona's *Bánk bán*; Imre Csendes in

Dobozy's *Storm* (*Szélvihar*), and Chaplain Stegumber in Shaw's *Saint Joan* (*Szent Johanna*). There are 59 feature films to his credit, among them *Earthquake* (*Földindulás*) (1939); *Muted Bells* (*Elnémult harangok*) (1940); *Men on the Snow-Capped Mountains* (*Emberek a havason*) (1942); *Sign of Life* (*Életjel*) (1954); *A Glass of Light* (*Egy pikoló világos*) (1955); *House Under the Rocks* (*Ház a sziklák alatt*) (1958); *Lark* (*Pacsirta*) (1963), and *Harlequin and his Lover* (*Harlekin és szerelmese*) (1966). He acted in TV series, such as *Parable* (*Példázat*), parts i-vi (1964-1966), and *Princ, the Soldier* (*Princ a katona*) parts i-xiii (1966). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1951. – B: 1160, 1445, T: 7103.→**Rózsahegyi, Kálmán.**

Göröcsöni, Ambrus (Ambrose) (16th century) – Composer of verse-chronicles, possibly scribe at a noblemen's court. He composed the chronicle *Verse-chronicle on the Notable Deeds of His Majesty King Matthias, Son of the Honorable John Hunyadi* (*Historiás ének a felséges Mátyás Királynak, a nagyságos Hunyadi János fiának jeles viselt dolgairól*) in Ungvár (now Ushhorod, Ukraine), published in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca, now Romania), in 1577. The chronicle begins with Árpád. In the story Göröcsöni presents the strong-armed Hunyadis as examples during the contemporary anarchic times. He used the writings of Italian humanist and poet Antonio Bonfini (1434-1503), court historian to King Matthias, as well as the chronicles of János (John) Thuróczi as his sources. It is an unfinished work that was completed later by Mihály (Michael) Fazekas. It must have been a popular reading at the time, for the verses are often used in tune notations. – B: 1150, T: 7617.→**Mátyás I, King; Bonfini, Antonio; Thuróczi, János; Fazekas, Mihály.**

Görgey, Artúr (Toporc, now Toporec in Slovakia, 8 January 1818 - Budapest, 21 May



1916) – Military officer of the National Defense Guards. During the 1848-1849 War of Independence he was on more than one occasion Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian forces. He started his military education in 1832, at the Military Engineering and Tullin Polytechnic. In 1837, he was a lieutenant of the Hungarian Body Guard corps. In 1842, he was second lieutenant in the regiment of the Nádor Hussars. In 1845, he left the Imperial Army and started studying chemistry at the University of Prague. In 1847, while analyzing cocoa butter (*butyrum cacao*), he discovered the lauric-acid. Right at the start of the Rerevolution that led to the Hungarian War of Independence in March 1848, he offered his services to the Hungarian cause. Soon he was

Oil painting by Miklós Barabás promoted to captain on 13 June 1848, and shortly after to major. In November of 1848, he arrested and, after a short summary court marshal, he ordered the execution by hanging of Count Ödön (Edmund) Zichy, an agent of Palatine Jellačić, Governor of Croatia and enemy of the Hungarian cause. In October 1848, in a shared command with General Mór (Maurice) Percel, captured a five times larger imperial force in Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*). He had the lion's share in the victory at Ozora. For his resolute military decisions, on Lajos (Louis) Kossuth's recommendation, the National Military Council promoted him to general and appointed him as Commander of the Army of the Upper Danubian District. During the fall of 1848 and in the following

winter campaign of 1849, he excelled with his leadership ability. His fast troop movements, the use of concentrated artillery fire and his personal bravery and coolness under enemy fire baffled the enemy. With his well planned and disciplined retreats, rear guard maneuvers and counter-offensives, he drilled his freshly recruited troops and avoided any major clash with the larger and better equipped imperial forces. During the winter campaign's break-through Battle at Branyiszko, he was operating independently of the Government. Having secured the important and wealthy mining cities of Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia), and pressed by strategic reasons, his army succeeded in joining the Upper Tisza army. In April 1849, he launched the spring offensive east of the city of Miskolc, in a few weeks he chased the Imperial Army to the western border at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), the opposite, western end of the country. The chain of victories included Hatvan, Tápióbicske, Isaszeg, Vác and Nagysalló. In each case, those victorious battles were fought against a superior adversary. At the same time, his political stand was conciliatory with the Habsburg Dynasty on constitutional grounds. Due to his obvious views, he became isolated in the National Assembly. Following the defeat at Kápolna, he played a decisive role, together with the military leadership, in the forced abdication of Count Henrik (Henry) Dembinsky from his Commander-in-Chief post. In political alliance with the party of conciliation, he opposed the radical elements around Kossuth. He was Minister of Defense between 7 May and 14 of July 1849. After the intervention of Czarist Russia, he was reluctant to move his army away from the Fort of Komárom and he maneuvered his army into the Tisza-Maros River triangle with a great detour. Once there, with the knowledge of the Government, he negotiated with the Russian leaders. Against 200 thousand Russian elite troops, even Görgey's military genius was inadequate. After the Temesvár defeat, Kossuth transferred absolute government power to Görgey, who surrendered the army unconditionally to the Russian commander, Prince Paskievich on 13 August 1849. The Russian commander assured Görgey about the safety of the Hungarian army's leading officers. The Czar's advice for a general amnesty was refused by the young Emperor Franz Josef, with the following statement: *"The welfare of my Empire imposes such an obligation on me, which I am not allowed to let out of sight"* (*"Die Wohlfahrt meines Reiches legt mir Verpflichtungen auf, die ich nicht aus den Augen verlieren darf"*). The Czar's order was that, in case his request for clemency was ignored, then the Hungarian Commander-in-Chief Görgey should be escorted to Russia. Since this arrangement was known, Görgey was pardoned on 26 September 1849, but at the same time, he was interned in Klagenfurt, Austria. Despite the severe retaliation after the defeat by the Austrians, he was spared the death sentence, as the only high-ranking Hungarian officer. Public opinion condemned him as a traitor. The great poet Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty condemned him in a passionate poem, while Pál (Paul) Gyulai, another literary figure, defended him. Görgey returned to Hungary after 1867, and settled at the Visegrád region and lived there for the rest of his life. He was a military genius but his political stand is debatable. – B: 1153, 0942, T: 3233.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Gyulai, Pál; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Görgey, Gábor (Gabriel) (former first name Artúr) (Budapest, 22 November 1929 -) – Poet, writer, literary translator, a descendant of Artur Görgey. His higher studies began at the University of Budapest in 1948, in the German and English Departments. He and his

family were deported from Budapest to the countryside by the Communist regime (1950-1953). After his return, he was an office attendant. From 1955 he worked at the *Institute of Popular Culture* (*Népművelési Intézet*) and, from 1959 to 1994, he contributed to the journal, *Hungarian Nation* (*Magyar Nemzet*). He was a dramaturgist at the *Pannonia Film Studio* (1961-1969); between 1982 and 1989, literary director at the *National Theater* (*Nemzeti Színház*), Szeged. From 1994 until his retirement in 1996, he was artistic director at the Hungarian Television. From 1994 to 2001, he was Vice-President of the Pen Club, and Minister of Culture from June 2002 to January 2003. He is a member of a number of learned societies such as the István Bibó Society; founding member of the Széchenyi Literary and Art Academy and the European Academy of Science and Art. He is a successful playwright and uses the means of absurd drama. He wrote about history both in an absurd and in a satirical way. His works include *Smoke and Light* (*Füst és fény*) poems (1956); *Rococo War* (*Rokokó háború*) play (1967); *Air Corridor* (*Légifolyosó*) poems (1977); *Meeting with a Half-Dog* (*Találkozás egy fél kutyával*) prose (1981); *Gallop on the Blood Field* (*Galopp a Vérmezőn*) plays (1987); and *Last Report from Atlantis* (*Utolsó jelentés Atlantiszról*), novel (2001). He translated poems by Chaucer, Shelley, Hölderlin, Brecht, Nelly and Sachs. He received a number of prizes, among them the Graves Prize (1976), Attila József Prize (1980), Pro Arte Prize (1985), the Pro Urbe Budapest Prize (2001), the Kossuth Prize (2006), and the Middle Cross with Star of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2010). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.→**Görgey, Artúr.**

Gorka, Géza (Nagytopolcsány, now Topol'cany, Slovakia, 16 September 1894 - Budapest, 25 September 1971) – Ceramic artist. He went to school in Nagytopolcsány and Trencsén (now Trencin, Slovakia). Gorka wanted to become a painter; moved to Mezőtúr, where he learned the art of pottery-making from Balázs (Blaise) Badár. In 1919 he went to Germany, where he became a student of Paul Mann in Leukirchen, and the Art Director of the *Großherzogliche Majolikamanufaktur* in Karlsruhe, Germany, where he learnt the latest glazing techniques. On his return to Hungary in 1922, he worked in the workshop of Balázs Badár in Mezőtúr. His ceramics were first exhibited in Vienna in 1928, where they attracted a good deal of attention. In 1923, he moved to Nógrádverőce and founded the *Keramos Company* to produce modern decorative ceramics, following the traditions of Hungarian folk-art. When the Company went bankrupt in 1927, he started to work on his own. Amorphous and assymetric forms became more and more dominant in his art in the 1950s. He had several exhibitions in Hungary and abroad. There is a permanent exhibition of his works in his house at Nógrádverőce. – B: 0943, 1153, T: 0943, 7103.→**Badár, Balázs.**

Gorsium – A Roman settlement near the village of *Tác*, in the region of Székesfehérvár. It was once part of Pannonia, a province of the Roman Empire, now Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*). Emperor Trajan founded Gorsium in 106 AD on the place of the dissolved military camp. It was an important settlement, the seat of the Provincial Assembly and the center of emperor worship; but other pagan shrines were present as well. Later on, it became a Christian town. The Sarmatians destroyed Gorsium in 260; but a new city, *Herculia*, replaced it. The Magyars probably found a partially or totally Christian population there in 895. In the 11th century, the name of the settlement was *Fövény* (meaning sand). The 16th century Turkish wars destroyed Fövény. Currently, a Roman city is being excavated and the ruins of city walls and gates, villas, shops, halls, the

amphitheater, cemeteries, pagan shrines and early Christian churches, as well as some 4,000 artifacts can be seen in the archeological park, although only a small part of the town has been uncovered. – B: 1308, 7617, T: 7103.→**Pannonia, Aquincum; Brigetium; Savaria; Scarbantia; Sopianae; Strigonium; Sarmatians.**

Gosárvári Mátyás (Matthias) (16th century) – Historical songwriter. He was a customs officer in the province of Hunyad (Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania). In his rhymed chronicles he sang about the history of the Huns, the disintegration of Attila's empire, the settling of the Szeklers. Its title is *Story of the ancient Hungarians, first arrival, how they settled in Sicambria with Attila and their great bloodshed for Pannonia*. His book was printed in the workshop of Gáspár (Gasper) Heltai of Kolozsvár, in 1579. The author dedicated it to István (Stephen) Báthori Jr. of Somlyó, nephew of the Ruling Prince. The dedication was written in four-line stanzas or quatrains of eleven syllables. Although the versification is uneven, its linguistic value is important. – B: 0942, 1150, T: 3240. →**Heltai, Gáspár.**

Gosztunyi, Péter (Budapest, 2 December 1931 - Bern, Switzerland, 31 March 1999) – Military historian. He obtained a Degree in Economics in Budapest; moved to Switzerland in 1956; studied Philosophy and History and earned a Ph.D.. He was Director of the Eastern European Library of Switzerland from 1964. He dealt with military history and he authored in this subject more than 17 books and some 200 articles. Among them are *Hungarian Golgotha*, *History of Political Revenge in Hungary from 1849 to 1963* (*Magyar Golgota*); *Admiral and Regent Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy* (*Admiral und Reichsverweser Miklós von Horthy*); *Hitler's Foreign Army* (*Hitlers Fremde Heere*); *The Red Army* (*A Vörös Hadsereg*); *General Vlasov* (*Vlaszov tábornok*); *Hungarian Soldiers in World War II* (*Magyar honvéd a második világháborúban*); *Storm over Eastern Europe* (*Vihar Kelet Európa felett*); *Budapest in Flames* (*Budapest lángokban*), *Hungary in World War II* (*Magyarország az 2. Világháborúban*), and *Uprising Sea...1956* (*Föltámadott a tenger... 1956*). – B: 1178, 0879, 1257, T: 7103.

Góth, Sándor (Alexander) (Pest, 19 October 1869 - Budapest, 7 September 1946) – Actor, director, and translator of literary works. In the Academy of Dramatic Art he was a student of Imre (Emeric) Nagy. After completing his studies he was contracted to Debrecen in 1890, and in 1894, he went to Kolozsvár, (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1896 he received a contract with the newly opened Comic Theater (*Vígszínház*), Budapest and remained its member until his death, apart from a year each he spent with the Magyar Theater, as well as the Renaissance and National Theaters, Budapest. He was an actor of a very wide range, and his comic interpretations were famous. He was also successful in leading roles of Bernstein's dramas translated by him. Góth excelled as a stage manager and acting-teacher. From 1931 until 1939 he was teacher at the Academy of Dramatic Art. Ella Kertész was his wife, an artist of the Comic Theater, who was his stage partner for decades. His roles included Prince Plata Ettingen in Ferenc (Francis) Molnár's *Olympia*; The chaplain in Sándor (Alexander) Bródy's *The Schoolmistress* (*A tanítónő*); Bolinbroke in E. Scribe's *A Glass of Water* (*Egy Pohár Víz*); Bloomfield Bennington in G. B. Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma*; Turai in Ferenc Molnár's *The Play's the Thing* (*Játék a kastélyban*). Góth was one of the pioneers of Hungarian filmmaking. In 1911 he joined Miklós Faludi's film studio, Hunnia. He had roles also in sound-films, such as *Bitter Love* (*Keserű szerelem – János Hunyadi*) (1912). As a director, he

managed e.g. the *Merry Widow* (*Víg özvegy*) (1912); *Hyppolit the Butler* (*Hyppolit a lakáj*) (1931), and *Gentlemen's World* (*Úri világ*) (1938). His stage work included *Vengerkák*, a play co-authored with Árpád Pásztor (1917); *Paying Guest* (*Fizető vendég*) (1934), and *If Molière had only Written a Diary...* (*Ha Molière naplót írt volna...*) (1943). Góth translated more than fifty stage plays. – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Bródy, Sándor; Molnár, Ferenc.**

Gothard, Jenő (Eugene) (Herény, County Vas 31 May 1857 - Herény, 29 May 1909) – Engineer, astronomer. He obtained a Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Vienna Polytechnic while also studying Geodesy and Astronomy. On returning to his estate in Herény in 1881, he set up an observatory and conducted astronomical observations with the assistance of his younger brother. His main interests were the spectroscopy of comets and sky photography. He discovered the central star of the Lyra's ring cloud. He was the first to establish the relationship between the *novae* and the ring clouds. He was best known for his outstanding photography of the sky. He captured the lunar eclipse of 12 July 1889, in one half of a second with his special camera, and photographed the cloud of the Lyre constellation. He became famous by his astronomical observations via photography, and as an excellent instrument maker. He developed several photographic and photochemical procedures, constructed a "photo gun", the forerunner of the double cameras. He was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society, London, and the Astronomische Gesellschaft, Germany. His main works are: *The Methods and Observation Methodologies of Contemporary Astronomy* (*Az újabbkori csillagászat módszerei és megfigyelésmódjai*) (1886); *Photography* (*A photographia*) (1890), and the *Studies in Spectralphotography* (*Spektralphotographiai tanulmányok*) (1881). The observatory of Szombathely's High School bears his name and it also houses the instruments and library of the Herény observatory, closed in 1918. – B: 0883, 1162, T: 7674, 7103.

Gothic Style in Hungary – The Gothic architectural style, following the earlier Romanesque style, was born in France in the middle of the 12th century and spread all over Europe during the 13th century. Germany and Hungary adopted this style relatively late. It is characterized by the use of ribbed vaulting, flying buttresses, pointed arches and steep towers and roofs. The use of columns and flying buttresses relieved the walls from great pressures and allowed the creation of playful, delicate structures. Best examples in Hungary are the main church of the Buda castle and the Benedictine church in Sopron. – B: 1138, T: 7663.

Göttweig Fragment – In Göttweig, Lower Austria, a Benedictine monastery was established in 1072. The Monastery of Zalavár was also under its authority, between 1715 and 1873. The Göttweig Monastery's library contains a rich collection of manuscripts and incunabula. The manuscript fragment found there is a valuable 15th century Hungarian language relic. The 9-line long prayer fragment is addressed to the Virgin Mary. Flóris Rómer discovered the Hungarian text buried within the Latin text. The manuscript fragment is the property of the Göttweig Monastery – B: 1078, T: 7617.→**Rómer, Flóris.**

Götz, László (Ladislav) (Halastópuszta, south of Körmend, 1934 - Sankt Pölten, 1992) – Physician, historian. As "class alien" he could not study at the Arts Faculty of the University of Budapest, but he was able to study Medicine at the University of Pécs.

After the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he fled to Austria. He continued his studies in Medicine at the University of Vienna, where he obtained his Degree. Later, at the University of Sankt Pölten, he also obtained a Degree in Dermatology. It was at St. Pölten that, besides his work as a dermatologist, he began studying early Hungarian history, with the published literature of its archeological, linguistic aspects and its ancient history. He also began studying at the Arts Faculty of the University of Vienna. Here, in the early 1970s, he became acquainted with the eminent Hungarian archeologist Gyula (Julius) László (well-known for his debatable views on early Hungarian history), who stayed in Vienna for some time, and exerted considerable influence on Götz's views. Götz was also influenced by the linguist Sándor (Alexander) Csőke, living in Austria at the time. From 1981, Götz began writing a number of ancient historical works, published by himself (because he could not find an interested publisher), dealing with the "Neolithic Revolution" which, he claimed, places the human ethnic, cultural and linguistic relationship on new foundations. He particularly studied the Sumerian culture and language. In his opinion the influence of the ancient Near-Eastern and Mid-Eastern languages exerted "immeasurable influence" on later civilizations. He placed emphasis not only on regular phonetic changes, but also on semantic changes and on the creativity of the human mind. He pointed out that the Sumerian language and culture ruled Asia Minor for nearly 2000 years and influenced other languages and cultures far and wide, especially after the Semitic Akkadian takeover of the Sumerian City States, when the native population fled in all directions in large numbers. It's conceivable that they settled among the ancestors of the proto-Hungarians and other so-called Finno-Ugric (Ural-Altaic) peoples, from the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea regions all the way to the Urals. Their language was neither Semitic nor Arian (i.e. Indo-European), but agglutinative, as are the Finno-Ugric (Ural Altaic) languages. Götz became a popular author among the émigré general public. His studies include *On the Near-Eastern Ancestral Language – the Critique of European Linguistics and View on History* (*Az elő-ázsiai ősnyelv felé – Az európai nyelvtudomány és történelemszemlélet kritikája*) (1981); *The Sun Rises in the East – Our Culture from Ancient Historic Times*, vols. i, ii (*Keleten kél a Nap – Kulturánk a történelmi ősidőkből, I-II*) (1994). – B: 1031, 2000, T: 7456.→**László, Gyula.**

Governor, Vice Regent – A person assigned to administer the political and military affairs of a country or part of a country. He represents the ruler or he is temporary head of state. Hungary's governors/vice-regents were: (1) János (John) Hunyadi, governed between 1446 and 1452 for King László V (Ladislás, 1453-1457) a minor, living abroad at the time; (2) Mihály (Michael) Szilágyi, named Governor for five years, when King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1438-1490) was elected, but the King asked him to resign in 1458 after only year in office; (3) János Gáspár (John Gaspar) Ampringen, Great Master of the Teutonic Order of Knights, who became Governor of Hungary on the order of Emperor Leopold I, between 1673 and 1681, following the elimination of the Wesselényi Conspiracy, and the suspension of the Constitution of the higher orders; (4) Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, Governor with limited powers, elected by the National Assembly on 14 April 1849; he governed in this capacity for 4 months; (5) Archduke Joseph Habsburg, as Governor, became Head of State on 7 August 1919, and was in office for 16 days, until 23 August 1919; (6) Rear Admiral Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy de Nagybánya was elected Regent on 1 March 1920 by the National Assembly and was in office until

his resignation on 16 October 1944. – B: 1230, 1231, 1020, T: 3240.→**Hunyadi, János; Kossuth, Lajos; Horthy, Miklós; Wesselényi Conspiracy.**

Gózon, Gyula (Julius) (Érsekújvár now Nové Zámky, Slovakia 19 April 1885 - Budapest, 8 October 1972) – Actor. He studied at the private acting school of Szidi Rákosi and started his career in rural towns in 1902. Between 1906 and 1910, he worked in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), then in Budapest, as a member of the Cabaret of Endre (Andrew) Nagy, the People's Opera (*Népopera*), and in 1919 the King Theater (*Király Színház*). He even ran his own theater, the *Geranium Cabaret* (*Muskátli Kabaré*), where he worked with Lili Berky, his wife. He performed, among others, at the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*) and the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*). During World War II, due to the anti-Jew laws, he could not act. In 1945, he was again on the stage. His major roles include Cadet Bilitzky in Herczeg's *The Daughter of the Nabob of Dolova* (*A dolovai nábob lánya*); Szellemfi in Szigligeti's *Liliomfi*; Vackor in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* (*Szentiványéji álom*); the French king in Kacsó's *John the Brave* (*János vitéz*), and Tyelegin in Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya* (*Ványa bácsi*). He played major roles in some 90 feature films including *Hyppolit, the Butler* (*Hyppolit a lakáj*) (1931); *A Night in Venice* (*Egy éj Velencében*) (1934); *Dream Car* (*Meseautó*) (1934); *This Villa is for Sale* (*Ez a villa eladó*) (1935); *Rosewood Cane* (*Rózsafabot*) (1940); *Mrs. Déry* (*Déryné*) (1951), and the *Sons of the Stone-hearted Man* (*A kőszívű emberfiai*) (1964). He was a popular actor, excellent in dramas as well as in operettas. He received the Kossuth Prize (1954) and the titles of Merited Actor (1951), and Outstanding Actor (1955). – B: 0883, 1178, T: 7103.→**Berky, Lili.**

Gozsdu, Manó (Emanuil Gojdu) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 22 February 1802 - Pest, 8 February 1870) – Lawyer, politician. He came from a Romanian merchant family, studied law in Nagyvárad and Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and received his Degree in 1824. For four years, he worked at the law office of Mihály (Michael) Vitkovics in Pest, later opened his own practice. At the Vitkovics house, he met with Ferenc (Francis) Kazinczy, Dániel Berzsenyi, and other writers. In 1826, he was the first lawyer to submit income tax documents to the Councils of Pest and Buda in Hungarian, instead of the customary Latin. He presided over the Assembly of the Romanian minority in Hungary on 21 May 1848 when, in a vote of confidence, support for the Batthyány Government was declared. He was Lord Lieutenant of Krassó from October 1860 to 1861. During the 1861 parliamentary session, he was Secretary of the Upper House. From 1866, he was a Member of Parliament and, from 1869, Supreme Court Judge. As a politician, he strove to promote co-operation between Hungarians and the Romanian minority in Hungary. He supported Romanian literature and extended financial backing for the publication of numerous books in Romanian. His poems were published in the periodical, *Literary Offering* (*Szépliteratúrai Ajándék*). His wealth remained in Hungary; however the Romanian state expressed a claim to it. – B: 0883, 1257, 1020, T: 7667.→**Kazinczy, Ferenc; Berzsenyi, Dániel; Batthyányi, Lajos.**

Goÿ, Andor (Andrew) (? , 1896-?) – Instrument technician, inventor. His most significant invention is the Goÿ typesetting machine. This was a typewriter that produced font types like handwriting. His invention was recognized worldwide. It was the world's first 11-unit typesetting typewriter. The machine could accommodate 11 sets of different font sizes and, depending on their size, it reproduced 250-300 per minute. – B: 1226, T: 7662.

Grabovszky, Emil (Ungvár, now Uzhhorod, Ukraine, 20 November 1892 - Ungvár, 20 October 1955) – Painter and graphic artist. He studied between 1911-1914 at the School of Applied Art in Budapest, then at the Academy of Applied Art between 1915 and 1917. In 1918 he became member of the artist group of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania) where he gathered enormous knowledge in fine arts that had great influence on his style. In 1919 he returned to Ungvár, and took part in the artist movement and activities of the region. In 1926, he emigrated to Hungary, where he worked as a restaurateur and took some study trips to Austria, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Italy. In this period he painted numerous *plein air* landscapes. In 1939 he moved back to Ungvár and worked for a while in the library. He was an impressionist painter, who had a great talent in capturing the monumental site of the Carpathian Mountains and showed the surrounding nature in a beautiful, warm, lyrical atmosphere. His works include *Hoverla* (1946); *Mountains of Kőrösmező (Kőrösmezői hegyek)* (1951) and *Winter Twilight (Téli szürkület)* (1947). His paintings and works are kept in the Museum, Ungvár and other museums around the Carpathian region. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7653.

Graduals – These are songbooks of early Protestant liturgy with Gregorian tunes and Hungarian texts. They contain, besides the part of the daily *Officiums* included in the Protestant service, holiday hymns, chants of the Mass, laments, passions, etc. Of the printed editions, the following are significant: the *Old Gradual (Öreg Graduál)* (1636); the *Songbook of Gál Huszár (Huszár Gál Énekeskönyv)* (1674), and the *Appendix (Függelék)* (1675) to the Brewer-edition of the *Lőcse Songbook (Lőcsei Énekeskönyv)*. Of the manuscript copies the following are of importance: the *Apostagi, Batthyány, Bélley, Csáti, Curgói, Eperjesi, Kálmáncsai, Kecskeméti, Komjátszegi, Nagydobszai, Patay, Ráday and Spáczay Graduals*. The interesting feature apparent in them is the gradual influence that the spirit of folk music had on Hungarian Gregorian chants. – B: 1197, 1020, T: 7617.→**Huszár, Gál.**

Grain Slicing Machine – This was invented in the 1930s by Pál (Paul) Rajkai, a Hungarian mill architect. This invention was a significant development in milling technology. He solved a problem that was considered impossible by the experts, the handling and slicing of individual grains during the milling process. The slicing and separation of the wheat germ from the rest of the kernel improved the quality of the flour and produced a highly nutritional by-product. Wheat germ constitutes about 40% of the grain and may be used for fortifying the flour. – B: 1226, 1020, T: 7662.→**Rajkai, Pál.**

Gramophone Pickup (Phono) – Made up of a magnetic cartridge and an attached stylus (needle). The magnetic cartridge has a permanent magnet and a small coil (or armature), located between the poles of the magnet. As the stylus moves within the grooves of the record, the coil moves between the poles of the magnet. The movement of the coil induces a voltage within its windings that is proportional to the variations in the grooves of the recording. The extremely small voltages generated in the coil are amplified through several stages, boosting the strength of the electric signal to the point that a loudspeaker can convert the electric signal into audible sounds. The Hungarian physicist Ferenc (Francis) Tarján invented it in 1924. – B: 1226, 1020, T: 7456.→**Tarján, Ferenc.**

Granasztói, Pál (Paul) (Budapest, 29 August 1908 - Budapest, 3 July 1985) – Writer, civil engineer, city and landscape designer. From 1934 to 1945, the Planning Division of the City of Budapest employed him. From 1948 to 1958, he was Chief Consultant for the

Ministry of Construction and City Development. He was a member of the *Congress Internationaux d'Architectura Moderne* between 1947 and 1956. He won several awards for his city designs and published numerous books on related subjects. Some of his publications are: *European Architecture* (*Európai építészet*) (1947); *City and Architecture* (*Város és építészet*) (1960) and *Fate of Our Cities* (*Városaink sorsa*) (1976). He received the Pro Arte Prize (1966), the Miklós Ybl Prize (1974) and the János Hild Medail (1974). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.

Grandpierre, Attila (Budapest, 4 July, 1951 -) – Astronomer, musician, poet, writer. He completed his astronomy-physics studies at the University of Budapest in 1974. He became co-worker at the Astronomy Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, where his research bore important results. His field of research includes the nature and life on planets and the Sun, and the external and internal character of the Universe. Between 1975 and 2000, he was the singer, composer and lyricist of a musical ensemble named *The Galloping Post-mortem Examiner* (*A vágató halottkém*). He is also engaged in writing philosophical works. He is a columnist of the periodical, *Gate* (*Kapu*). He is a member of the editorial committee of *World Futures* and the *Noetic Journal*. Since 1997, he has been Professor at the King Louis the Great University of Miskolc (*Nagy Lajos Király Egyetem*). He played a role in the films *Negative Nights* (*Negatív éjszakák*); *The Night Song of the Dog* (*A kutya éji dala*), and the *Noe Delta 2*. Among his books are *The Maddening Magic of the Universe – Mind Rockets* (*A mindenség őrzítő varázsa – Agyrakéták*) poems (1994), and *Fabulous Ship of Several Stories– Living Tree of Tales* (*Emeletes mesehajó – élő mesefa*) poems (2000). Author of books dealing with Hungarian ancient history: *Hungarians are the Ancient People of Royal Magicians* (*Királyi mágusok ősnépe a magyar*); *Fabulous Legends of Hungarian Ancient Times* (*Magyar ősidők csodálatos mondái*); *Atilla and the Huns...* (*Atilla és a Hunok...*); *Are the Hungarians Aboriginal in the Carpathian Basin?* (*Őshonos-e a Magyar a Kárpát-Medencében?*), and *How Could the Hungarian People be Saved?* (*Miként menthető meg a magyar nemzet?*). He is also a recording artist; his LP records include *Getting the World-Instinct Leap Out* (*A világöszön kiugrástása*) (1991); *Hammering on the Gates of Nothing* (*A Semmi Kapuin Dörömlöve*) (1992); *Re-Conquering of Eden* (*Az Éden visszahódítása*) (1997-1998) and *Sundance* (*Naptánc*) (1990). – B: 0874, 1953, T: 7103.

Grandpierre, Emil→**Kolozsvári Gradpierre, Emil.**

Grandpierre, Lajos (Louis) (Debrecen, 8 January 1905 - Debrecen, 30 April 1986) – Writer, reporter. He came from an exiled French Protestant Huguenot family that settled in Hungary. After his high school studies, he became a manual laborer; after serving in the military, he worked in the leather industry in various cities of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). His first novel, *Accident* (*Baleset*) was published in the journal *People of the East* (*Kelet Népe*) in 1941. With his historic novel, *Storm in Fairyland* (*Vihar Tündérországbán*), he won first prize in 1942 at a novel competition. Between 1945 and 1965, he was the editor of three different journals in the cities of Kalocsa, Kecskemét and Debrecen. His novels centered on events of the immediate past. His works include *Valley of Wonders* (*A csodák völgye*) novel (1945); *In Eternal Readiness* (*Örök készenlétben*) novel (1980) and *The Vanished Manuscript* (*Az eltűnt kézirat*) novel (1986). He was a recipient of the Ferenc Rózsa Prize (1960) and the SZOT Prize (1961). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.

Grave Markers – Grave markers in Hungary are divided between two great religious groups: Catholic and Protestant. The Catholic grave markers are mostly in the form of the cross, or at least the cross is shown on them; they are wooden crosses or gravestones, seldom made out of metal. Those of the Reformed and Unitarian faiths are made of wood. They differ according to the various parts of the country, but with their measurements and carving they are supposed to look like humans; therefore it has legs, a trunk and a head. When the runic writing became illegal and the people knew no Latin or German, the grave markers also indicated the sex, age, family and fortune, sometimes even social position of the deceased. Various symbols are carved on the grave markers, like the Sun, tools, instruments, weeping willow, etc. The formal features offer themselves for a semiotic analysis on the levels of syntax, semantics and pragmatics. The opposites: “young”-“old”, “male”- “female” and “rich”-“poor” are represented in various modes. The symbol is important insofar as the grave markers are anthropomorphic that is also reflected in the verbal labels of their parts: “head”, “breast”, “foot”, etc. Historically, the grave markers probably belong to the most ancient layer of Hungarian folk culture. Typologically, the Hungarian wooden grave markers are examples of the highly differentiated ethno-semiotic systems, used by the peasantry in Eastern-Central Europe. The Protestant Hungarian grave markers offer the most interesting sign language in Hungary’s culture. – B: 1134, 1317, T: 7682.→**Hungarian Runic Script.**

Grave Markers, Balatonudvari – Unique tombstones in a small village on the northern shore of Lake Balaton, in the neighborhood of the Tihany peninsula. It belonged to the Tihany Abbey during medieval times. Its main attraction is the historic cemetery and its 63 “heart-shaped” tombstones. Most of them are from the years between 1800 and 1850, the works of unknown village stone carvers. This kind of tombstone can be found elsewhere as well, but not in great numbers. – B: 1318, 1020, T: 7103.

Grave Post, Wooden (*kopjafa*) – In ancient times, the spear or pike was stuck into the grave of the warrior as protection for the dead. Later on, it was placed into a wooden post; and still later, the post was ornamented. Eventually, the pike was left out leaving the wooden post itself. These beautifully carved and/or painted wooden grave posts are at present the unique ornaments of Hungarian Calvinist and Unitarian cemeteries. Their designs usually vary from village to village. The main motives of the carved ornaments are: the tulip (the symbol of Virgin Mary), and the X-shape (representing the letter B in the old script, standing for Blessed Lady (*Boldogasszony*) or midwife (*bába*), both words starting with B in Hungarian. – B: 1153, 1020, T: 7456, 3233.→**Grave Markers; Madonna the Great.**

Grave Statuettes, Cupholding – Carved stone or cast metal in human form. One of the oldest examples holds the cup with both hands at the height of the statuette’s navel, while, on the newer ones, one hand is pressed against the navel, and the other is holding the cup slightly higher. The earliest examples of such statuettes were dug up in the ancient Sumerian city of Ur, in Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq). These are small statuettes carved from alabaster. The Greek Omphalos cup is a round, low vessel. In the middle of it, the traditional marking represents the navel. Over the deceased, a round-shaped mound called *kurgan* was erected and the statuette was placed, facing east, on top of it. The largest number of these *kurgans* is found in the area of the Dnieper and Don Rivers in Russia where, according to Herodotos, the Scythians had their burial places.

Cumanians also made similar statuettes; such stone statuettes were erected over the grave of Hun leaders Keve, Béla and Kadosa. At the Russian archeological site of later burials, a number of larger size grave statues were found. They were also masculine figurines holding the cup in front of their navel. These statues were facing in south-westerly direction. – B: 1078, 1141, T: 7675.→**Sumerians**.

Gravetti Culture – This culture flourished in the last stage of the Stone Age in Europe, between 40,000 and 10,000 BC. They were of Asian ancestry and introduced into the Carpathian Basin their way of life, which was different from the previous ones. These people lived on the plains in hunting groups and settled mostly beside the rivers. They dwelled in huts covered with leather and dirt and hunted for food. For tools, they used chisels, bones and antlers. Remnants of their works of art include some small female statuettes. Settlements discovered in Hungary are at Árka, Bodrogkeresztúr, Dunaföldvár, Madaras, Pilismarót, Ságvár, Szeged, Tarcál, and at the Danube-Bend. – B: 1138, 1230, T: 7676.

Gravitational Pendulum – A torsion balance; it is the most famous invention of Baron Loránd (Roland) Eötvös to measure the variations of the gravitational force. – B: 1226, T: 7456.→**Eötvös, Baron Loránd**.

Gravity, Theory of – This pointed out the rules of the variations in the gravitational force. In the course of his scientific studies, Baron Loránd (Roland) Eötvös successfully demonstrated that the force of gravity depends only on the mass of a body and not on the nature of its material. The gravitational mass and the inert mass are equal or proportional. This determination by Eötvös is the basis of Einstein's general theory of relativity. – B: 1226, T: 7456.→**Eötvös, Baron Loránd**.

Gray Cattle of Hungary (*Magyar szürke* or *Gray Hungarian*) – Longhorned Gray Steppe Cattle, a traditional Hungarian breed, used both for draft purposes and for eating. They were yoked in teams of four or more to pull merchant wagons across the Steppes, sometimes in long caravans. However, at the beginning of the 1850s, they began to decrease in numbers, due to crossbreeding and the increasing use of the *Simmental*. In 1861, a Hungarian nobleman moved a superior herd to a state farm. Here, the breed was selected for early maturity and heavy musculature. In addition, some lines were selected for increased milk production. The breed continued to lose popularity. By 1975, only two herds remained with a total of 300 cows. By 1982, the stock had increased to 850 cows in 6 herds; currently there are about 3500 cows and their number is growing. The Hungarian Steppe cow weighs an average of 535 kg, with a height at the withers of 135 cm. The average bull weighs 700 kg and stands 150 cm at the withers. In Medieval times, this cattle-breed was sought after in western European cities and the cattle were driven on foot to markets. That meant a steady income for the country's economy. Until the beginning of the 20th century it was the foremost breed in Hungary; but its number has steadily declined. Today this breed is protected as a national treasure and its significance has grown due to their alleged resistance against BSE and



CJD diseases. Gray cattle herds are kept especially on the Hortobágy Puszta. – B: 1319, 1020, T: 7103.→**Livestock keeping.**

Great Hungary – *Magna Hungaria* is the Latin name of the earlier, supposed ancient home of Magyars. Julianus friar reported its existence to King Béla IV (1235-1270), when he returned from his mission in 1236. He reported that he found a Magyar-speaking settlement between the Kama and Bjelaja Rivers and the Ural Mountains, who knew of their brethren, who had moved to the West. Julianus understood them, because their language was practically identical. Julianus also reported the danger of the Mongol-Tartar invasion, which became a tragic reality in 1241-1242. Julianus' report was confirmed by Giovanni da Pian del Carpine who visited that territory in 1246. – B: 1122, T: 7103.→**Magna Hungaria; Julianus Friar; Mongol-Tartar Invasion.**

Great Hungarian Plain (*Nagyalföld*) – An alluvial plain situated in the middle of the Carpathian Basin, dominated by two large rivers: the Danube, forming its western and southern boundary, and the greatest tributary of the Danube, the Tisza River, dissecting the plain down the middle from northeast to south. Its main component areas are the Danube-Tisza Interstice, the Trans-Tisza Region and the Bánát Region. The extent of the Plain from north to south is 460-500 km and from west to east 220-290 km; the area is larger, than 90,000 km². The Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty of 1920 ceded some of its fringe parts to the neighboring countries. From the Great Plain of the Carpathian Basin, approximately 60,000 km² was left in truncated Hungary. Its present name first started to be adopted near the end of the Middle Ages. This large Plain, often monotonous in appearance, does not in fact show a uniform picture. Sand hills dominate the Danube-Tisza Interstice and the Nyírség (in the northeast); the once extensive *puszta* (steppes) are now cut by canals and along the Tisza River. There are numerous ox-bow lakes. The surface of the Plain is a mosaic of low lands of different altitudes. The Nyírség, encompassed by Nagykároly (now Carei Romania), Debrecen and Tokaj, is a sea of undulating sand hills, covered by sparse patches of forests or poor scrublands; in earlier centuries, a barren region, but now a region of extensive orchards. The large Sárrét, formed by the Berettyó and Körös Rivers, is in extent a marshy lowland part of the Hungarian Plain, where several hundred, so-called Cuman hills appear. The Plain is generally poor in mineral resources; however, more recent research has opened up a number of crude oil and natural gas sources and there is richness in thermal waters. In past centuries, the Plain was dominated by agriculture, especially livestock farming, using the extensive farming method. In the flood plains and marshy lowlands, fishing and hunting used to be a widespread occupation, often in a primitive, predatory fashion. However, the more recent flood-mitigating embanking work and land reclaim by draining has led to much more agricultural activity, tillage of the land and, in the sandy areas, to the development of fruit production and viticulture. The climate of the Plain tends to vary and can be extreme; its typical climatic phenomena are sudden storms and swift hail, as well as the *Fata Morgana* mirages. The Hungarians, after their occupation of the Carpathian Basin, settled mainly alongside the river flats. After the devastation caused by the Mongol invasion in 1241-1242, King Béla IV, in order to resettle the depopulated areas, brought in the Cumanians to the Danube-Tisza Interstice. Toward the end of the 13th century, the settlement network stabilized itself in a pattern of fairly densely distributed small villages. In the following centuries, the country-town and markettown pattern developed; but this was disrupted by the Ottoman Turkish occupation in the 16th

and 17th centuries. Subsequently, the Hungarian population of the southern part of the Plain virtually died out or fled further north. New regions and ethnic groups were formed; the population of the central parts of the Plain became concentrated in larger settlements and country towns. From the end of the 14th century, some Balkan ethnic groups, fleeing from the Turkish conquerors, regularly received permission to settle on the Plain, mainly on its southern part. A larger number of Serbians settled there after the ill-fated uprising against the Turks in 1691. State-run resettlement actions led to the establishment of continuous areas of new German settlers in the Bácska and Bánát regions. At the beginning of the 18th century, Slovakian settlement areas were also formed on the Plain. The more recent Hungarian resettlements came from the tobacco farmers of the Szeged and Csongrád areas and from County Békés during the 19th century. Near the Lower Danube, Szeklers from Bukovina settled in 1883. After World War II, large numbers of Germans from Bácska, and Slovaks of County Békés were deported. Industrial developments on the Plain were slow to appear and the processing industry was limited; but after 1945, more and more industrial plants were built. The two most important towns of the Hungarian Plain are: Debrecen, rich in history, the center of the northeastern part of the Plain; and Szeged in the southeast at the mouth of the River Maros, where it flows into the River Tisza. – B: 1078, 1143, 1138, 7456, T: 3240, 7456.→**Turkish Rule in Hungary; Trianon Peace Treaty, Paris Peace Treaty.**

Greek Catholic Church in Hungary – Name of the churches of the Byzantine rite and united with the Roman Catholic Church. The Hungarian Greek Catholic Church has a long history. It is well known from the history of St. Cyril and Method that the Magyars, before settling in the Carpathian Basin, met Byzantine Christianity. The Byzantine historian, Johannes Skylitzes (811-1057) reported in his *Synopsis Historiarum* about the visit to Byzantium and baptism of tribal leaders Bulcsu in 948 and Gyula in 952. The coronation mantle of King István I (St Stephen, 997-1038) is one of the finest examples of Byzantine art in Hungary. There were several Byzantine monasteries in the country already in the 11th and 12th centuries, all destroyed during the Mongol-Tartar invasion in 1241-1242. The year 1054, when the Latin and Greek Churches mutually excommunicated each other, is marked as the final breach between the Greek and Latin parts of Christianity. Yet the separation is complicated and was never complete. In Hungary in 1646, a good number of Sub-Carpathian Ruhenians, and Romanian Orthodox in 1698 united with Rome thanks to John Joseph Cameli, Greek Basilian monk, and the Jesuits Pál László (Paul Ladislás) Barányi and Gábor (Gabriel) Hevenessy with the support of Cardinal Lipót (Leopold) Kollonits, Archbishop of Esztergom. In the 15th and 16th centuries, due to widespread population shifts caused by the Turkish invasions, communities of Orthodox Serbs, Rusyns, Slovaks and Greeks moved into the area. Most of them eventually became Catholic, but retained their Byzantine heritage and married clergy. In the 18th century, a number of Hungarian Protestants became Catholic and chose the Byzantine rite. They were placed under the jurisdiction of non-Hungarian Byzantine bishops. Once the Greek Catholics were integrated into Hungarian society, some began to press for the use of the Hungarian language in the liturgy; but permission was not granted. For this reason, the first Hungarian translation of the liturgy of John Chrysostom was only published privately as late as in 1795. In the 19th century, several other liturgical books were published in Hungarian; but the church authorities still did not approve their use. A watershed in the history of this community took place in 1900, when

a large group of Greek Catholic Hungarians went to Rome on pilgrimage for the Holy Year. They presented Pope Leo XIII with a petition asking him to approve the use of Hungarian in the liturgy and to create a distinct diocese for them. On 18 June 1912, Pope Pius X established the diocese of Hajdúdorog for the 162 Hungarian-speaking Greek Catholic parishes. The use of Hungarian was still limited to non-liturgical functions: the liturgy was to be celebrated in Greek and the clergy were given three years to learn it. World War I intervened, and the requirement to use Greek was never enforced. In the 1930s the rest of the necessary liturgical books were published in Hungarian. The diocese of Hajdúdorog originally covered only eastern Hungary and the city of Budapest. Its jurisdiction was extended to all Greek Catholics in Hungary in 1980. Since 1950, there has been a Greek Catholic Theological College in Nyíregyháza that became a confederated college of the Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome in 1996. Its publication is the *Greek Catholic Theological Revue*. Between 1990 and 1995, there were 21 new Greek Catholic churches built, and 2 kindergartens, 1 secondary school, 1 high school, 2 colleges and 3 social homes were founded in Hungary. The Greek Catholic Church in Hungary has now 167 parishes with 279 priests, 10 friars and 11 nuns. Szilárd (Constantine) Keresztes, the Bishop of Hajdúdorog is also the Apostolic Administrator of Miskolc. There is a rather small number of Greek Catholic Hungarians, who emigrated to North America and they have a few parishes, all of them part of the Ruthenian dioceses in the USA and the Ukrainian dioceses in Canada. – B: 1116, 1117, T: 7456, 7103.

Greek Crown (*Corona Greca*) – The name of the lower part of the Hungarian Holy Crown that received its name from the scripts appearing on it. It was assumed that Michael Dukas, ruler of Byzantium (1071-1078) sent it, its proof being his picture on the crown. However, this was attached to the crown later, probably replacing the picture of the Virgin Mary.. It has the following symbols: five pendants, terminal decorations, and ten enamel pictures, six of them portraits of the militant saints. The upper part of the crown (*Corona Latina*) could not serve as a crown without the lower part. There is a picture on the coronation mantle, depicting the original crown sent by Pope Sylvester II to King István I (St Stephen) (997-1038), crowned at Christmas of 1000. – B: 1321, 1020, T: 7103.→ **István I King; Holy Crown, Hungarian.**

Gregor, József (Joseph) (Rákosliget, 8 August 1940 - Szeged, 27 October 2006) – Opera singer (bass). He studied singing under Miklós (Nicholas) Kerényi and Endre (Andrew) Rösler at the Béla Bartók School of Music, Budapest (1957-1959). He started as a chorister in the Army's Art Ensemble (*Honvéd Művészegyüttes*) (1959-1963). From 1964 to 1968, he was a member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Szeged, and from 1988-1989, a member of the Kisfaludy Theater (*Kisfaludy Színház*), Győr. From 1976, he appeared regularly at the Opera House, Budapest. He was Manager of the Operatic Section of the National Theater, Szeged (1989-1992). He made his operatic debut at the Szeged National Theater in 1964. His debut at the Hungarian State Opera came in 1977. He sang most of the great Italian basso roles (Fiesco, Attila, Philip, Henry VIII); some of the finest Mozart parts (Osmin, Leporello, Don Alfonso and Sarastro) and the buffo characters (Don Pasquale, Dulcamara, Basilio and Varlaam), as well as roles in many other operas, classic and modern. He was an excellent cantanta as well as oratorio singer and has contributed to more than 30 Hungaroton recordings, including oratorios and concert arias. He sang in several of the leading opera houses of the world, including Hamburg, Antwerp, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Ghent, Baltimore, Geneva, Metropolitan

Opera in New York, Houston, Portland. He was awarded, among others, the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1974), the titles of Merited Artist and Outstanding Artist (1978, 1989), the Pro Urbe Prize of Szeged (1991) and the Kossuth Prize (1999). – B: 0874, 1445, T: 7103.→**Rösler, Endre.**

Gregory Walk (*Gergely járás*) – A folk custom originating in the Middle Ages. The day of St. Gregory the Great (12 March) marked the beginning of the school year in the Middle Ages. The students put on all kinds of costumes and went around the villages/towns singing: “*To doctor Saint Gregory the famous teacher – on his day according to old customs – let’s go to school as God ordered*” (*Szent Gergely doktornak, Híres tanítónknak neve napján, Régi szokás szerint, Menjünk Isten szerint iskolába...*). This was the way to recruit new students and to gather donations for the teacher. The ones carrying the basket for donations were called “spiters”. – B: 1150, 0942, T: 3240.

Greguss, Ágost (Austin) (Eperjes, now Presov, Slovakia, 27 April 1825 - Budapest, 13 December 1882) – Writer, esthete, literary critic. He completed his education in Hungary, Austria and Germany, and taught in a high school at Szarvas (1846-1849). His poems and articles appeared in periodicals from 1844 on. In a pamphlet entitled *Messenger (Futár)*, published in Szarvas in 1847, he attacked Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi’s poetry. In the 1848-1849 War of Independence, he fought against the Austrians. After 1852, he contributed to several journals and worked as an editor. From 1860, he was a member and Secretary of the Kisfaludy Literary Society and was its President from 1879. He was the Editor of the Society’s Year Book from 1870. He taught Esthetics at the University of Budapest until his death. He translated Shakespeare and other foreign poets into Hungarian. Some of his publications are: *The Outlines of Esthetics, (A szépeészet alapvonalai)* (1849), *Hungarian Prosody (Magyar verstan)* (1854). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.→ **Petőfi, Sándor.**

Greguss, Pál (Paul) (Fulgur) (Budapest, 9 June 1921 - Budapest, 28 February 2003) – Chemical engineer, physicist. He did his higher studies at the Budapest Polytechnic (1939-1941) and at the University of Szeged (1940-1944). He earned a Ph.D. in the field of ultrasound. His first professional employment was as chemical engineer at the Coal Mines of Tatabánya (1946-1949). From 1949 to 1952, he was a teacher in the high school of Tatabánya. Between 1949 and 1952, he was an assistant professor in the Department of Biophysics of the University of Budapest. In 1956, after various scientific positions, he became Head of the Ultrasonic Research Laboratory, established at the Hungarian Railway Scientific Research Institute. He worked as a scientific counselor in Durgapur, India (1966-1968), then, in 1969, he joined the Department of Ophthalmology of the New York Medical College, as a Research Professor of Applied Biophysics. He left the US in 1973, and moved to Germany to become Professor at the *Technische Hochschule*, Darmstadt. He also worked as a professor at the Optical Laboratory of the *Gesellschaft für Strahlen-und Umweltforschung mbH*. He returned to Hungary in 1976, and, until his retirement in 1990, he was Director of the Biophysical Laboratory of the Budapest Polytechnic. From 1990 to 1994, he was a consultant at the Lycée Joliot- Curie International Research Institute in Renne, France and, from 1995 he was Professor Emeritus at the Budapest Polytechnic. He invented a panoramic lens, the Pál-Optic, used in NASA's Deep Space Program. Its lens provides a 360° view of the Earth, the Sun and the Moon simultaneously and therefore it can be used to determine the exact location of the space probe. He was the author of over 330 scientific publications, including several

books, and the owner of more than 20 patents all around the world. Some of the awards he earned in recognition for his work include the Pioneer Award in Medical Ultrasonics and AIUM, and NASA's Certificate of Recognition for the PAL-optic. For the same invention and its applications, he received the "Invenció '91" Award from the Hungarian Association of Inventors, the Genius '96 Oscar Award and the Gold Medal of the 1st Inventors' Olympic Games - Genius '98. He was a pioneer of acoustical and medical holography. – B: 0874, 1105, 1279, T: 1279, 7103.

Greguss, Zoltán (Budapest, 5 May 1904 - Budapest, 20 December 1986) – Actor. At the age of 17 he was already on the stage of the Szeged Theater (*Szegedi Színtársulat*). In 1928 he worked at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. After a long recovery from an accident, he acted again – mainly in *bonvivan* roles – at countryside theaters. In 1940 he joined the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest. After 1945, he worked at the Artist Theater (*Művész Színház*), the Innercity Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*), and was Director of the Modern Theater (*Modern Színház*) in 1948. From 1949 to his retirement in 1979, he was a member of the Madách Theater. His major roles include Duke of Reichstadt in Rostand's *The Eaglet* (*L'aiglon, Sasfiók*); title role in Felkai's *Nero*; Szatyin in Gorkij's *Night Asylum* (*Éjjeli menedékhely*), and Claudius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. His major feature film roles include *Black Diamonds* (*Fekete gyémántok*) (1938); *Transylvanian Manor House* (*Erdélyi kastély*) (1940); *Midnight Express* (*Éjféle gyors*) (1942); *Opiate Waltz* (*Ópiumkeringő*) (1943) and *Dearest Anna* (*Édes Anna*) (1958). He also appeared in TV plays such as *The Knights of the Golden Glove* (*Az aranykesztyű lovagjai*); *The Governor* (*A kormányzó*) and *Wedding Anniversary* (*Házassági évforduló*). He was granted the titles of Merited Artist (1956) and Outstanding Artist (1972). – B: 0883, 1091, 1445, T: 7103.

Greksa, Kázmér (Casimir) (Pécs, 23 December 1864 - Budapest, 13 November 1921) – Writer, literary historian. He was educated in Zirc and Budapest. From 1886, he taught at various denominational schools. He entered the literary scene with poetry, novels and translations of poems. Among his works is *Zrinyi's Poetry in Relation to Tasso, Virgil, Homer and Istvánffy* (*A Zrínyiász és viszonya Tasso-, Vergilius-, Homeros-, és Istvánffyhoz*) (1889-1890). In it he compares the *Zrínyiász* to the writings of Tasso, Virgil, Homer and Istvánffy; also to those of Ariosto, Voltaire, Klopstock, Milton and Apollonius. He wrote a biography of Pope Leo XIII, and published the Hungarian translation of his poetry. Greksa made translations from French and Latin and wrote on esthetics, linguistics and also produced historical discourses on literature. He published old Hungarian and classical prayers and church hymns under the title, *Cantate*, based on original codices and source-material. He compiled a Hungarian language instruction book in Croatian. In 1903 he was professor in Zagreb. – B: 1078, 1257, T: 7617.

Grenadier – Beginning with the mid 16th century, it was the name of those soldiers who, as defenders of fortresses, threw at the attackers cast iron balls with explosives. A Grenadier carried in his leather pouch four to five such explosive grenades. On the leather strap of the pouch there was a glowing fuse to activate the fuse of the grenade itself, which required 30-40 seconds to explode. In the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Army, until 1860, every battalion had its own Grenadier Company. The Grenadiers in almost every army wore distinguishing headgear. In the Hungarian Army, that headgear was made out of bearskin. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 3233.

Grendel, Lajos (Louis) (Léva, now Levice, Slovakia, 6 April 1948 -) – Writer. He went to school in Léva. From 1966 to 1967, he studied Mathematics and Physics at the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Bratislava and, from 1968 to 1973 he studied Hungarian and English Literature at the same University and obtained a Teacher's Degree. Between 1973 and 1987, he was an editor for the Madách Publishers, and was its Editor-in-Chief between 1988 and 1990. He became Editor-in-Chief of the *Literary Review* (*Irodalmi Szemle*) as well in 1990. From 1997, he worked at the Kaligram Publishers, first as Editor-in-Chief, later as Manager. From 1997 he has been an adjunct professor at the Hungarian Language and Literary Department of the Comenius University; he also lectures at the Charles University, Prague. In 1986, Grendel became a member of the Slovakian Writers' Association. His works include short stories, novels, essays, critiques, studies, and articles in a number of papers and magazines, such as the *Adult Education* (*Népművelés*); the *Literary Review*; the *Madách Calendar* (*Madách Naptár*); the *Woman* (*Nő*), etc. His books include *The Unfaithful* (*Hűtlenek*) short story (1979); *Sharp-Shooting* (*Éleslövészet*) novel (1981); *Transpositions* (*Áttételek*) novel (1985); *Breakups* (*Szakítások*) novel (1989); *Bells of Einstein* (*Einstein harangjai*) novel (1993); *And His Kingdom Comes* (*És eljön az ő országa*) novel (1996), and *King Matthias in New Hont* (*Mátyás Király New Hontban*) novel (2005). His books have appeared in Slovak, French, German, Polish and Italian translations. He is an outstanding member of contemporary Hungarian literature. He received a number of prizes, among them: the Prize of the Hungarian Writers' Association (1987), the Tibor Déry Prize (1988), the Attila József Prize (1990), the Imre Madách Prize (1990, 1997), the Milán Füst Prize (1995), the Endre Ady Prize (1997), the Kossuth Prize (1999), the Pribina Cross, Class I (2003), the Posonium Literary Grand Prix (2003), the Kristal Vilenica Prize (2006), the Giuseppe Acerbi Literary Prize (2006) and the Sándor Márai Prize (2007). – B: 1083, 1257, 1551, T: 7456.

Grétsy, László (Ladislav) (Budapest, 13 February 1932 -) – Linguist. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where he obtained a Degree in 1954. From 1958, he worked at the Language Science Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; from 1971 he was Departmental Head. Between 1987 and 1998, he was Professor and Chair of the Hungarian Language Department of the Teacher Training Academy, Budapest. He is a member of a number of related institutions and is involved at various levels of work with the *Hungarian Language Guard* (*Magyar Nyelvőr*) and *Dear Mother Tongue* (*Édes anyanyelvünk*), and other periodicals. He gave many linguistic lectures on Hungarian Radio and Television. His major works include *Mother Tongue Kaleidoscope* (*Anyanyelvi kaleidoszkóp*) (1973); *Linguistic and Mass-communication* (*Nyelvészet és tömegkommunikáció*) (1985); *Let us stop for a word!* (*Álljunk meg egy szóra!*), with I. Vágó (1991), and *Our Language* (*A mi nyelvünk*) (2000). He was a recipient of a number of prizes, among them the Prize of Youth (1988), János Apáczai Csere Prize (1992), and the Pál Bugát Memorial Medal (2001). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

Griffin – Mythological creature, presumably of Eastern origin, as it is already represented on the ancient relics of Persepolis. Griffin-motives also appear on Scythian artifacts. The Greeks portrayed them with leonine bodies and eagle heads and wings. In their culture, the griffin was the symbol of prophetic faculties and perspicacity. The griffin displayed on late Avar belt buckles is the sacred bird of the Sun God Apollo. It is possible that the winged griffin was the emblem of one of the late Avar tribes. On

Medieval church doors, griffins stand guard at the gates of Heaven, triumphing over Evil, represented by monsters. In Medieval times people believed in the existence of the griffin; it even appeared in some contemporary natural history books. It was often used in representative art; but in heraldry it was shown only in profile, its head, plumed neck, wings and the talons on its front legs are from the eagle; the rest of its body is from the lion and is usually portrayed rampant. As both creatures are in close symbolic relation to the Sun, they allude to the double nature of the Sun symbol. Besides being a combination of the most powerful celestial and the most powerful terrestrial animal, it also represents the unification of worldly power, celestial energy, power and wisdom, as well as the union of the divine and the human. On pitcher No.2 of the Nagyszentmiklós Gold Treasure, a griffin is attacking a stag. The griffin of Hungarian folk role is a variant of the same creature; it is known also to the Kazakhs, the Kyrgyz, and the peoples of India and Iran. Both help the hero in the fairy tales by rescuing him from the “other” world. In Hungarian folk tales it is known as a wise, diviner bird, the guardian of the treasure. – B: 1136, 1231, T: 7617.→**Nagyszentmiklós Gold Treasure.**

Griffin and Tendril Group (*Griffes-indás*) – The first proto-Hungarian group that supposedly arrived in great numbers in the Carpathian Basin around 670-680 AD. They received their name from the metal decoration on their belt buckles and end pieces. In reality, they were two different groups of people. The ones using the griffins were the Várkonys from the plains of the Lake Aral region, a natural habitat for birds of prey. The others, using the tendrils, were the Onugors from the thickly forested region of the River Volga (Tanais). Their alliance strongly reinforced the power of the Avars and their territory already covered the area of the Little Hungarian Plain, the Vienna Basin and Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). – B: 1336, 1020, T: 3240.→**Pre-Hungarians; Avars; László, Gyula.**

Grosics, Gyula (Julius) (Dorog, 4 February 1926 -) – Sportsman, football (soccer)-player, coach, sport organizer. He played as goalkeeper in such football teams as the Dorog AC (1939-1947); Mateosz (1947-1950); Honvéd (1950-1956); Tatabánya Bányász (1956-1963). He was an exceptionally successful goalkeeper, earning the nickname “Black Panther”, and was a member of the National Team 86 times between 1947 and 1962. He was a member of the winning Olympic national football-team in 1952, also the silver medalist national football team at the World Soccer Competition in 1954. He was coach of the Tatabánya team (1963-1964), the SBTC (1964-1965); supervisor in Kuwait (1966-1968); President of the Volán SCV (1969-1986); Department Chair of the Volánturist (1969-1976); since 1991, he has been the Honorary President of Volán FC. He was a Member of Parliament in 1990, 1991 and 1994. He authored *Thus I Saw from the Gate* (*Igy láttam a kapuból*) (1963); *Goalkeeper Training School* (*Kapusiskola*), with J. Albert (1963). Since 1993, he has been a member of the presidium of the Hall of Fame Committee, and honorary citizen of Dorog and Budapest. He was elected the Sport-man of the Year (1952), the Soccer-player of the Year (1959). His other distinctions include the Gold Medal of Hungarian Olympic Committee (1995), the St. Stephen Prize (1997), the Freedom of Hungary Prize (2008), the Prima Primissima Prize (2009), and he was elected the Sport-man of the Nation (2011). The Catholic Soccer Academy and a Sport High School of Buda bear his name. – B: 0974, 1031, T: 7103.→**Golden Team, The; Bozsik, József; Budai, László; Buzánszky, Jenő; Czibor, Zoltán; Hidegkúti, Nándor; Kocsis, Sándor; Lantos, Mihály; Lóránt, Gyula; Puskás, Ferenc; Zakariás, József;**

Match of the Century.

Gross, Arnold (Torda, now Turda, Romania, 25 November 1929 -) – Painter, graphic artist. He escaped from Romania in 1947 and settled in Budapest. He attended the Academy of Fine Arts, Budapest (1953), where his masters were Gyula (Julius) Hincz, György (George) Kádár, György Konecsni and Károly (Charles) Koffán. He started his career as a painter; but soon became a renowned copperplate engraver. In the 1950s he shaped his unique style, characterized by clear content and form with superb technique. He virtually revived the art of copper engraving. He exhibited in Rome, Trieste, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Cologne, Hamburg, London, Los Angeles and Athens. One of his large compositions, the *Artists' Garden (Művészek kertje)* can be seen at the former Hotel Duna Intercontinental, Budapest; and at the Buda Penta Hotel, the *Suburban Dream (Külvárosi álmom)* is displayed. His published works are *Copper Engravings (Rézkarcok)* (1973); *Poems and Pictures (Versek és képek)* with Anna Adamis (1979), and *Memorial Book of Arnold Gross (Gross Arnold emlékkönyve)* (1985). He was recipient of a number of prizes, including the First Prize of the Krakow Graphite Biennale (1966, 1968), the Munkácsy Mihály Prize (1955, 1967), the title of Merited Artist (1987), the MSZOSZ (National Council of Hungarian Artists) Prize (1993) and the Kossuth Prize (1995). – B: 0874,1654, T: 7617, 7103.→**Konecsni, György**.

Grossmann, Gusztáv József (Gustavus Joseph) (Budapest, 10 August 1878 - Budapest, 17 January 1957) – Mechanical engineer, inventor. He studied at the Budapest Polytechnic and received a diploma from the Zürich Polytechnic in 1900. The Siemens-Halske Co. in Berlin employed him in 1911 in the fields of X-ray physics and X-ray technology. After lengthy experimentations, the Company produced the world's first 200 kW deep-therapy instrument that became the standard instrument of deep therapy. He was the director of the Siemens-Reininger-Veifa Co. between 1925 and 1931. During this time, he made a pioneering contribution to the development of an X-ray machine with a ventilator tube. After 1932 he left the industry and concentrated on his scientific work. His achievement was the tomograph and the development of the theoretical and practical tomography that was adopted all over the world. He returned to Hungary in 1942 and, from 1951, he was Section Head of the Scientific Association of Communication Techniques. From 1954, he worked in the National Institute of Oncology. As an X-Ray physicist, he was a significant pioneer of X-Ray technology. He contributed to the development of the science and technology of roentgenology in Hungary. – B: 0883, 1226, T: 7662.

Grossmann, Marcel (Budapest, 9 April 1878 - Zürich, Switzerland, 7 September 1936) – Mathematician. He attended school in Basel, then studied Mathematics at the Zürich Polytechnic and earned his doctorate in 1912. He became a schoolteacher in Frauenfeld, Switzerland in 1901, and taught in Basel in 1905. He became Professor of Descriptive Geometry at the *Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule* in Zürich in 1907. He was Albert Einstein's classmate. When Einstein sought to formulate mathematically his ideas on the General Theory of Relativity he turned to Grossmann for assistance. Grossmann introduced Einstein to differential calculus. The collaboration between Einstein and Grossmann is well documented and resulted in the General Theory of Relativity. Grossmann discovered the significance of the tensor calculus of Christoffel, Ricci-Curbastro and Levi-Civita to relativity. – B: 1278, 1281, T: 7103.

Grósz, József (Joseph) (Féltorony, now Halbtorn, Burgenland, Austria, 9 December 1887 - Kalocsa, 3 October 1961) – Archbishop. He studied in the high school of the Benedictines at Győr from 1899-1907. He studied Theology at the Pazmaneum in Vienna. He was ordained in 1910, was Parish Priest in Oroszlány; then gradually received higher ecclesiastical positions. He was consecrated Bishop for the Diocese of Győr in 1928. He became Archbishop of Kalocsa in 1943. In 1945, he was President of the Bishops' Bench. After the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty, he was asked, but was not required to resign. He signed the agreement between the Church and State in 1950. He was arrested nevertheless, indicted on fabricated accusations and sentenced to a 15-year prison term in 1951 that was changed to house arrest. On 12 May 1956, he received amnesty and was allowed to return to his position. He has established eight parishes, was President of the *Opus Pacis*, and member of the Presidium of the Patriotic People's Front. – B: 0945, 0883, T: 7103.→**Grósz Trial; Mindszenty József; Opus Pacis; Patriotic People's Front.**

Grósz, Károly (Charles) (Miskolc, 1 August 1930 - Gödöllő, 7 January 1996) – Politician. Following in his father's footsteps, he worked at the Machine Factory of Diósgyőr, then apprenticed at the Borsod Press in 1945, and became a member of the Hungarian Communist Party. In 1958, he was Secretary for County Borsod of the Hungarian Youth National Alliance and moved to Budapest. He was conscripted in 1950, graduated from the officer's training school and served in Kaposvár and Marcali. In 1954, he was demobilized and worked at the County Borsod's Party Headquarters. As a consequence of his activities during October 1956, he was removed from the County Borsod's Party leadership. In 1958, he edited the journal, *Northern Hungary (Észak Magyarország)*. He graduated from the Party's Academy in 1961, and filled various party positions later. From 1979, he was the Party's first secretary in County Borsod. Between 1980 and 1989, he served as a member of the Central Committee of the *Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party (Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt – MSZMP)*. He was Prime Minister between 1987 and 1988, and initiated economic reforms that led to his Party's collapse. Despite his loyalty to his party, his program of austerity steered the Government away from Communism, prompting more radical politicians to replace him. This process finally led to the change of the political system in Hungary in 1989. – B: 1066, T: 7103.

Grósz Trial – On 18 May 1951, the Archbishop of Kalocsa József (Joseph) Grósz, was arrested, along with a number of others and put on a show trial, similar to the show trial of Cardinal József (Joseph) Mindszenty two years earlier. They were falsely accused of 'anti-state, anti-people criminal activity' and support of such activities, even 'armed conspiracy'. Archbishop Grósz was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and eight of his co-defendants received between 8 and 13 years; others were tortured and died in prison, some were executed. With this trial, the Communist regime successfully intimidated the hierarchy and members of the Catholic Church and, with it, the Church's limited independence came to an end: an agent of the State Office for Religious Affairs was placed in every diocesan office. The regime introduced censorship to all religious publications and even the sermons were prescribed for the clergy. Prior to the Revolution of 1956, the condemned were conditionally released. – B: 1230, 1315, T: 7103.→**Grósz, József; Mindszenty Trial.**

Grouped Courtyard – A building arrangement, where the main building and the

outbuildings form a common courtyard scattered on a plot of land. This form of arrangement can be found mainly on the Great Plain (*Nagy Alföld*). – B: 1134, T: 3240.

Grove, Andrew S. (András Gróf) (Budapest, 2 September 1936 -) – Business man. He graduated from the Madách High School, Budapest and studied Chemistry at the Budapest Polytechnic. Because of his involvement in the 1956 Revolution, he had to leave Hungary and ended up in the USA. He graduated from the City College of New York in 1960 with a Bachelor of Chemical Engineering Degree and received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1963. Upon graduation he joined the Research and Development Laboratory of Fairchild Semiconductor and became Assistant Director of Research and Development in 1967. In July 1968, he participated in founding Intel Corporation. In 1979, he was named President, and in 1987 became its Chief Executive Officer. In May 1997, he was named Chairman and CEO; but in May 1998, he relinquished his CEO title. He stepped down as Chairman in May 2005, but remains Senior Advisor. Time Magazine named him 'Man of the Year' in 1998. He has written over 40 technical papers and holds several patents on semiconductor devices and technology. For six years he taught a graduate course in semiconductor device physics at the University of California, Berkeley. He is currently a lecturer at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business, teaching a course on Strategy and Action in the Information Processing Industry. He authored books, such as *Physics and Technology of Semiconductor Devices* (1967), used at many universities in the USA, *High Output Management* (1983, 1985), translated into 11 languages, *One-on-One With Andy Grove* (1987, 1989), *Only the Paranoid Survives* (1996) and *Swimming Across* (2001). He wrote articles in *Fortune*, the *Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Times*; he has written a weekly column on management carried by several newspapers, and a column on management for *Working Woman* Magazine. He is a member of many professional societies: fellow of the IEEE and a member of the National Academy of Engineering. He received many honorary academic degrees, including an Honorary Doctorate of Science from the City College of New York (1985), an Honorary Doctorate of Engineering from Worcester Polytechnic (1989) and an Honorary Doctorate of Law Degree from Harvard University (2000). He received 30 awards, including the IEEE Engineering Leadership Recognition award (1987) and the AEA Medal of Achievement award (1993). In 1997, he received the Technology Leader of the Year award from Industry Week, the CEO of the Year award from CEO Magazine and received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Strategic Management Society. – B: 1037, 1038, T: 7103.

Gruber, Vendel S.J. (Wendelin) (Szentfűlöp, 13 February 1914 -) – Jesuit priest, missionary. He completed his high school studies with the Jesuits of Travinki, Bosnia. He entered the Jesuit Order at Zagreb, Yugoslavia. In 1935, he was in Sarajevo, began his theological studies in 1939, and continued them at the Gregorian University in Rome, Italy, 1941. He was ordained there in 1942; taught religion in a high school, then became the Administrator of the Seminary at Zagreb. In 1945 he was arrested by Yugoslav partisans and kept in detention for months. Once released, he undertook pastoral work among the poor and secretly visited the death camps set up by the Yugoslav partisans for the extermination of German ethnic groups of the Bácska and Bánát regions (in Gádor, Körtés, Molyfalva, Rezsőháza, Szávaszentdemeter, etc). In these concentration camps, some 60 thousand died out of the 200 thousand detainees. By smuggling food and medicine into the camps, he made an effort to let the world know about them. He was

arrested twice but escaped. He was again captured in Sarajevo in 1947, was accused of espionage for the Vatican, and was sentenced to 14 years in prison. At the request of Pope Pius XII, German Chancellor Adenauer intervened on his behalf and finally he was freed. He moved to Germany; but the Vatican sent him to South America to challenge the Communist influence within the Catholic Church. He became a parish priest in Brazil for the Germans, who had emigrated from the regions along the Danube River and founded schools, colleges and hospitals for them. He was in Paraguay at the time he was invited back to Temesvár (now Timișoara, Transylvania in Romania) in 1994. – B: 0945, T: 7103.

Gruby, Dávid (Kisbér, 20 August 1810 - Paris, 14 November 1898) – Physician, microbiologist. He started his studies at the Medical School of the University of Pest, and obtained his Medical Degree in Vienna in 1839. He was the first to photograph cells through a microscope. He moved to Paris and discovered the pathogens of fungal skin diseases and oral fungal infections. He was the first to describe these pathogens. He made scientific investigations into the effect of ether and chloroform narcosis. He treated the most famous contemporary artists and writers, among them: Alexandre Dumas, Frederic Chopin, Honoré de Balzac, Heinrich Heine, Victor Hugo, Franz Liszt, Mihály (Michael) Munkácsy and Mihály Zichy. During the War of Independence (1848-1849) he returned to Hungary, fought in the army of General József (Joseph) Bem and was wounded. He returned to Paris and, in 1859, he was the first to use cotton wool in medical practice. He established an observatory on Montmartre. He supported social welfare institutions and endowed foundations. Gruby also fed lunch to 200 people every day. He died a poor man, after spending all his wealth on science and charity. He was honored with the Grand Cross of the *L'égion d'honneur* of France. – B: 0883, 1126, T: 7660. → **Bem, József**.

Guardsmen, Hungarian Nobility's – A troop of guardsmen, composed of the nobility. Empress Mária Theresa (1740-1780) established the Nobility's Guardsmen on 11 September 1760, as a required measure of fidelity of the Hungarian nation toward the House of Habsburg in the Seven Years' War. The first 120 guardsmen took their oath on 28 September 1760; the Captain of the guardsmen at their formation was Count Lipót (Leopold) Pálffy. In 1764, the Estates of the Empire offered 100 thousand *forints* annually for the corps of 120 young nobles; while, in addition, Transylvania offered 20,000 *forints* annually for the provision of 20 guardsmen. The Captain of the Guardsmen was always a member of the General Staff of the Army who, in 1765, was admitted to the knight baronets of Hungary. The Guardsmen received excellent training. In addition to the knowledge of all branches of military service, their syllabus included mathematics, physics, literature, German and French languages, administration of official business, jurisprudence, drawing, dancing, history of art, etiquette, horsemanship and fencing. After generally five years of service, they joined the regular army; from there it was possible to return to the guardsmen's service. It was basically an officer's institution as guardsmen: every member started as a second lieutenant; the guardsman-sergeant was in reality a major and the guardsman captain in fact a general. They all wore a magnificent red uniform, yellow boots, a leopard-skin shoulder piece, fur cap with flap, and a sash woven together with silver thread and green silk; they also wore a saber on the hip. The young noblemen lived for years in the imperial capital with its atmosphere of advanced culture. This exerted strong influence on the just developing modern Hungarian culture; in fact, almost all the initiators and developers of the more up-to-date Hungarian

literature were members of the Guard, such as Ábrahám Barcsay, György (George) Bessenyei and Károly (Charles) Kisfaludy. Emperor and King Joseph II (1780-1790) cut the staff numbers by half and decreed that every county of the realm might send only one young noble. He also decreed that the young guardsmen should converse among themselves only in German. Later on, Leopold II (1747-1792), Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia and Hungary (1790-1792), impelled by the political situation, restored the full original staff number of the Hungarian guardsmen in 1790 and, at the same time, expected from them the presentation of their patent of nobility (*armalis*) and familiarity with the Hungarian language. It was also Leopold II, who established the Palatine's guardsmen of 15 Hungarian men, stationed at Buda. King Francis I (1792-1835) in 1792 further increased the guardsmen's numbers to 120; their pomp and splendor reached its highest level during his reign. In the 1840s, the guardsmen's literary activities again started to thrive. However, on 11 September 1848, the guardsmen resigned *en masse* and, as officers, joined in large numbers the Hungarian Army, independent of the Habsburg Austrians. Hence, the guardsmen as an institution were disbanded with an imperial decree in 1850. The famous generals, Artur Görgey and György (George) Klapka, were guardsmen between 1837 and 1842; but did not return to Court service. Between 1867 (the year of the Compromise with the Habsburgs) and 1918, the one-time guardsmen were serving as *Königliche-Ungarische Leibgarde* in Vienna and as *Ungarische Trabantengarde* in Budapest. These were militarily organized units but did not belong to the army; the former had 2 generals and 39 officers; the latter 1 general, 3 officers and 34 guardsmen in 1913. – B: 1078, 1230, 1020, T: 7456.→**Mária Terézia, Empress and Queen; Bessenyei, György; Kisfaludy, Károly; József II (Joseph), King; Görgey, Artur; Klapka, György.**

Guardsmen, Royal Hungarian – A military unit serving as security guards for the Regent of Hungary, as reorganized on 10 October 1920 (1) from the general staff company of the high command; (2) from the earlier *Drabant* guardsmen (*Trabantengarde*); and (3) from the Viennese force that remained in Gödöllő. At the unit's formation it consisted of 276 men; this number was soon reduced to 5 officers and 120 guardsmen (infantry section), and 2 officers and 20 guardsmen (cavalry section). The first Commander of the Guardsmen was György (George) Görgey. In 1940, after the return of the northern part of Transylvania to Hungary, a Szekler guardsman company was established; in 1943-1944 a riflemen guardsman battalion was formed. Their wardrobe consisted of several attires: Court gala, Court service, marching, large society, small society and weekday. The uniform was of Hungarian character with braid, Zrinyi helmet or Bocskai cap. On 15 October 1944, the complete staff numbered 470 men. On that morning they gave armed resistance against the Germans on Eskü Plaza in the Buda Castle Hill area, in defense of Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy Jr, the Regent's son. During the night of 16 October, keeping their oath, they fought a gun-battle against the occupying German forces, defending the Royal Castle, where the Regent lived. Four guardsmen were killed in action. Their defense was crushed and the Royal Hungarian Guardsmen as an institution ceased to exist. The last Commander of the Guardsmen was Lieutenant General Károly (Charles) Lázár. – B: 1078, 1230, 1020, T: 7456.→**Horthy, Miklós..**

Guary Codex – A manuscript, containing Hungarian meditations and teachings, compiled at the Marian Franciscan monastery of Óbuda in 1483. This is a very valued Hungarian language relic. It used to belong to Miklós (Nicholas) Guary, hence the name.

The 67-leaf Codex was compiled for the use of the nuns of Óbuda. Now it is in the collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 0942, 1150, 1230, T: 7617.→**Codex Literature.**

Guba – A Hungarian peasant's long, sleeveless outer coat, made of sheepskin. It is shorter than the *suba*, the wide sheepskin-coat. The fur is worn on the outside, hence it is never ornamented. It is similar to the *burka*, worn by people of the Caucasus Mountain's northern regions. In Hungary, it was a popular garment, mostly among the inhabitants of the Szamos and Upper Tisza Rivers area. Its role was to leave the arms free, while guarding the soldiers' bows and arrows against the rain, also to shield him from the arrows. – B: 1322, 1020, T: 3240.

Gubányi, Károly (Charles) (Jobbágyi, 9 September 1867 - Pilis, 13 January 1950) – Engineer and world traveler. He studied at the Budapest Polytechnic and earned his Degree in 1890. After a few years in railroad construction, he went to Manchuria with Antal (Anthony) Szentgáli. He took part in the Manchurian railroad construction, especially of its tunnels. Next he accepted a job at the construction of the port of Vladivostok. He returned home when the Japanese-Russian War broke out. In 1906, he moved to Australia and lived on his plantation. He returned to Hungary in 1913, and started an experimental farm in Pilis. He published several travel-related accounts and economic policy papers. – B: 0883, 1090, T: 7680.

Gubernatorial Office – A governing office established by Emperor Leopold I of Austria (1654-1705), after extending his rule over Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). This was the governing body of the Principality of Erdély (Transylvania) between 1690 and 1867. It was headed by an appointed governor who carried out Austrian rule. The office was located in Gyulafehérvár (now Alba-Iulia, Romania). After the middle of the 18th century it was transferred to Nagyszeben (now Sibiu, Romania). – B: 1153, 1231, T: 7103.

Gulácsy, Irén (Irene) (Mrs. Pálffy) (Lázárföldpuszta, 9 September 1894 - Budapest 2 January 1945) – Writer. At first she lived in the Szeged area, then in the Hanság region. She later moved to Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) and became an associate editor of the newspaper, *Nagyvárad*. In 1928 she settled in Hungary. Her first novel, *Tempest (Förgeteg)*, dealt with the problems of the agrarian reform. Her second novel, *Sun Offering (Napáldozat)*, a peasant drama, won first prize. After the success of the *Black Grooms (Fekete vőlegények)*, a stirring novel about the battle of Mohács in 1526, she devoted her writing almost exclusively to historical themes e.g. *King Louis the Great, vols. I, II, III (Nagy Lajos király, I,II,III)*. She died at the end of World War II, during the Soviet Army's siege of Budapest in 1945. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7617.→**Budapest, Siege of.**

Gulácsy, Lajos (1) (Louis) (Budapest, 12 October 1882 - Budapest, 21 February 1932) – Painter. He studied at the Art School of Budapest. He was an autodidactic painter. In 1902 he was on a study tour in Rome, Florence and Paris; afterwards he frequently visited Italy and made a number of paintings of Medieval and Renaissance towns. His first exhibit was held in Budapest in 1907. Then he exhibited in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), in Temesvár (now Timisoara, Romania), in 1911, and in Szeged in 1912. He was in Venice, Italy when World War I broke out; he suffered a nervous breakdown and, from 1917 on, he spent much of his time in sanatoriums; in 1922 he became blind. His

paintings have dream-like characters, depicted in light colors. His artistry is close to surrealism. Some of his major paintings are: *Madman and the Soldier* (*A bolond és a katona*) (1909-1911); *Dante's Meeting with Beatrice* (*Dante találkozása Beatrice-vel*) (1907); *Self-Portrait* (*Önarckép*) (1903); *Old Garden* (*Régi kert*) (1913); *Transcience* (1912); *Der Rosenkavalier* (*The Knight of the Rose – Rózsalovag*) (1914); *Young Woman with Rose Tree* (*Fiatal nő rózsafával*) (1910-1912), and *Golgotha* (1912). He received the Jubilee Prize of Franz Josef (1908). – B 0974, 1257, T: 7103.

Gulácsy, Lajos (2) (Louis) (Tivadarfa, now in Ukraine, 8 January 1925 -) – Bishop of the Reformed Church in Carpatho-Ukraine. After completing his high school studies, he worked as a clerk in Budapest. He registered as a student of Theology at the University of Debrecen, but could not begin his studies because of the border closure between Hungary and Carpatho-Ukraine. Nevertheless, he returned to Hungary and started theological studies privately, with the help of the Reformed Church. In 1949, he was arrested with six of his friends and accused of anti-Soviet propaganda, being a hindrance to science, and misleading the youth. He was sentenced to 10 years in an educational labor camp in Kazakhstan, to the mines of Dzekazgani and Kingiri. He was released in 1956; was able to resume his theological studies only in 1978. He was dean of the Reformed Church District of Bereg (1987), also auxiliary bishop from 1991, and Bishop of the Reformed Church in Sub-Carpathian Ukraine (*Kárpátaljai Református Egyház*) (1994-1998). His works are *Separate History of the Reformed Church in Sub-Carpathia* (*A Kárpátaljai Református Egyház külön története*), in *We Believed in You from the Beginning* (*Tebenned biztunk eleitől fogva*) ed. J. Barcza (1990); *The Present Life of the Hungarian Reformed Church in Sub-Carpathia* (*A Kárpátaljai Református Egyház jelene*) in *Extra Hungariam* (1992), and a number of articles. His biographical book is entitled: *From the Deep to the High* (*Mélyből a magasba*). – B: 0910, T: 7103. → **Reformed Church in Carpatho-Ukraine.**

Gulyás – (1) Cattle herdsman. The cow-keepers are sometimes called milkers. (2) The well-known meal, more like a stew, cooked by the herdsmen. It is made of beef. The meat is cut into small pieces then, together with onion, salt, hot paprika and caraway seeds, sometimes with tomatoes, it is cooked until the meat is tender. Then quartered potatoes are added, followed by small pasta dumplings. Instead of beef, it can be made of pork or mixed meat, the latter one is the tastiest. The so-called *Székely* (*Szekler*) *gulyás* was named from its first makers and is made with sour cream and cabbages instead of potatoes. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 3240.

Gulyás, Balázs (Blaise) (Budapest, 26 June 1956 -) – Physician, neuroscientist. His secondary education was at Pannonhalma (1970-1974); he studied Medicine at the Medical School (1975-1981) and Physics at the University of Budapest (1976-1981). After he moved to England, he studied at Cambridge University in 1981, continued his studies at the Higher Institute of Philosophy of the Catholic University of Leuven (1981-1984), then studied Canon Law and Law at the Law School (1984-1988) and Neuroscience at the Medical School of the same University (1983-1988). His post-graduate studies were at the Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institute, Karolinska Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden, and the University of Oxford, Department of Experimental Psychology, Oxford, United Kingdom. His Degrees are: MD (1981), BA and MA in Philosophy (1982, 1984), and PhD in Neuroscience (1988); “Habilitation” in

Medicine (Leuven 1988, Stockholm 1997, Debrecen 1999). His present position, since 1988, is Unit Research Leader at the Department of Neuroscience, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, and at the Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Psychiatry Clinic at the same Institute since 1998. His publications include *Emergent Evolutionism and the Brain-Mind Problem* (1984); *The Brain-Mind Problem* (ed.) (1987); *Relative Motion Sensitivity in the Visual System of Cats and Monkeys* (1988), and *Functional Organization of Human Visual Cortical Areas*. In Peters, A. and Jones, E. G. (eds.): *Cerebral Cortex*. vol. 12, (1997); *Neural Networks for Internal Reading and Visual Imagery of Reading: A PET study*, in *Brain Research Bulletin* 53 (2001): 319-328. He is an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 1995, and a recipient of the Marie Curie Award (2001) and the János Arany Prize (2005). – B: 1135, T: 7103.

Gulyás, Lajos (Louis) (Kisfalu, 4 February 1918 - Győr, 31 December 1957) – Minister of the Reformed Church, martyr. He completed High School in Érsekújvár (now Nové Zámky, Slovakia), studied Theology in Losonc (now Lucenec, Slovakia) (1937-1939), then in Pápa (1939-1942). He was Assistant Minister in Deák, Felsőgellér and Balatonszepezd, and Parish Minister in Levél (1949-1957). He was involved in the political life as well. He became a committee member of the Smallholders' Party. At Mosonmagyaróvár on 26 October 1956, during the Revolution, there was a volley, fired by the security forces of the State Defense Office (*Államvédelmi Hivatal – ÁVH*) into a gathering of citizens, resulting in many fatalities. Rev. Gulyás rescued a security officer from the hand of upset civilians about to lynch him. In spite of this act, the minister was arrested later, indicted for grave anti-state activities and sentenced to death by hanging. He was buried in an unmarked grave; he was reburied in 1990, and was fully rehabilitated by his Church. – B: 0910, T: 7103.

Gundel, Károly (Charles) (Budapest, 23 September 1883 - Budapest 28 November 1956) – Restaurateur and writer. After completing his studies at the Commerce School, he learned his trade in the most famous restaurants of Switzerland, Germany, England and France. From 1906, the Csorbató and Tátralomnic premises of the International Wagon-Lit Company employed him as hotel secretary and later manager. In 1910, he entered the Wampetich Restaurant in Budapest, next, he rented the restaurants of the Royal and Gellért Hotels. His publications on gastronomy belong to the best works on the subject. His published works in foreign languages, cooking exhibitions and demonstrations made Hungarian cuisine popular and promoted foreign tourism. He was a leading personality of the restaurant and hotel industry. A restaurant and a high school in Budapest bear his name. – B: 0833, T: 1105, 7680.

Guyon, Count Richard (Bath, England 31 March 1813 – Harem Iskelesi, Istanbul, Turkey, 12 October 1856) – Military officer of the Hungarian National Defense Forces during the War of Independence (1848-1849). He was a descendant of a noble Scottish family. In 1834 he served as an officer in the Austrian Imperial Army. He retired from the Army and settled on his estate in County Bars in Hungary, acquired through marriage. In the summer of 1848, he joined the Hungarian Defense Guards and, as a commander of a contingent, he fought against the invading forces of Palatine Jellačić. He distinguished himself at the Battles of Pákozd and Schwechat with his daring attacks. Lajos (Louis) Kossuth promoted him to colonel on 31 October 1848. He led the expeditionary forces against Simulich, and during the retreat of the provoked battle, he counter-attacked the

Imperial Forces. In the winter campaign of 1849, he was the hero of the Battle of Branyiszko. It was a decisive victory, securing the unity of the Hungarian forces. He played a decisive role in breaking the siege of Komárom, and in the reinforcement of the fort. Kossuth promoted him to general and appointed him Commander of Fort Komárom. Görgey, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, removed him from that post for political reasons. He won the last victory of the war with Hungarian forces at Nagyhegyes. He participated in the Battle of Temesvár (now Timișoara, Romania) as Chief of Staff of General Bem. After the defeat, he cut himself through the enemy line to the Turkish border and emigrated to Turkey. He reached the rank of Brigadier-General in the Turkish Army. In the Crimean war he was the commander of the Turkish army in Asia. Due to court intrigues, he was removed from command and poisoned. – B: 1230, 1020, T: 3233.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Kossuth, Lajos; Görgey, Artur.**

Guzmics, Izidor László (Isidor Ladislás) (Jánosfa, 7 April 1786 - Bakonybél, 10 September 1839) – Abbot, poet, linguist, translator of literary works. He attended High School in Alsólendva, Kőszeg, Szombathely and Sopron. He entered the Benedictine Order in 1805, and studied Theology at Pannonhalma, Győr and Pest. He became acquainted with the works of La Fontaine and Herder, as well as Hungarian literature, and became one of the founders of the Hungarian Society (*Magyar Társaság*). He taught mostly in Pannonhalma. From 1832 until his death he was the Abbot of Bakonybél, where he edited the journal, *Church Storehouse* (*Egyházi Tár*). At Zirc he published linguistic and theological essays, such as *Religion, Faith* (*Vallás, Hit*); *New Views on the Holy Scripture* (*Szentírás iránti újabb nézetek*); *Mattheus, the Hun Prince* (*Matheus, a hun fejedelem*) (1814), and *Remnants of Theokritos* (*Theokritosz maradványai*) (1825). He wrote poems, epigrams and short stories and translated Greek dramas. He was a linguist and a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 0932, 1031, 1257, T: 7103.

Gvadányi, Count József (Joseph) (Rudabánya, 16 October 1725 - Szakolca, now Skalica, Slovakia, 21 December 1801) – Military officer, writer, and descendant of an Italian military family. He attended school in Eger; later studied Philosophy at the University of Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia). From 1743, he served in the military for 40 years. He took part in the War of Succession and the Seven Years War; also in Count András (Andrew) Hadik's famous "hussar-feat" of exacting ransom from the city of Berlin. Gvadányi also excelled with his courage. From 1763, he was stationed for a time in the Upper Tisza region of Hungary, where he visited the town of Peleske regularly. He later used his Peleske acquaintances as models for the characters of *The Notary of Peleske* (*Peleskei Nótárius*) and *Spoiler Paul* (*Rontó Pál*). He retired in 1783, settled in Szakolca, took up farming, and published narrative poems, written in populist style. He gave excellent descriptions of Hungarian folk-dances and, in many of his writings, poked fun at the affectations of foreign manners by the nobles. He became especially popular with the description of the village notary's travels to Buda, and the stories about Pál Rontó. His statue was unveiled in his hometown of Rudabánya in 1925, on the bicentenary of his birth. A Street in Rudabánya bears his name. – B: 1197, 107, 0883, T: 7617.→**Hadik, Count András.**

Gyallay, Domokos (Dominic) (family name: Gyallay-Pap) (Bencéd, now Bențid, Romania, 4 August 1880 - Budapest, 11 April 1970) – Writer. He qualified as a teacher at

the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). After some years' of teaching he fought in World War I. From 1921, he was a journalist in Kolozsvár; then returned to teaching. He was Editor of the illustrated weekly, *Hungarian People* (*Magyar Nép*). He published more than fifty books in the series of the *Library of the Magyar Nation* (*Magyar Nép Könyvtára*). He was Editor of the literary magazine, *Herdsman's Campfire* (*Pásztorház*) (1924-1930). His volumes of short stories appeared from 1921. He edited the journal, *Better Future* (*Szebb Jövő*) (1941-1944). He lived in Budapest after World War II. Some of his works are *On Iron Bread* (*Vaskenyéren*) novel (1926); *In the Shadow of the Great Fire* (*A nagy tűz árnyékában*) novel (1928); *Beckoning Mountains* (*Hívó hegyek*) novel (1940), and *Transylvanian Legends* (*Erdélyi legendák*), stories (1968). He was a member of the Kisfaludy and the Petőfi Societies and was awarded the Corvin Wreath (1941). – B: 0883, T: 7103. → **Izsák, Domokos.**

Gyallay Pap, Domokos (Dominic) (Dés, now Dej, Romania, 1919 - Toronto, Canada, 15 May 1995) – Lawyer, diplomat, historian. He completed his high school studies at the Unitarian High School, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), then read Law at the local Romanian University for three years. The fourth year he completed at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, returned to Hungary in 1940, then ceded again to Romania after World War II), where he earned his doctoral degree in Law. With a state scholarship, he spent one year at the *Staatsarchiv*, Vienna. In 1943, he worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Budapest, and passed the diplomat's examination. He worked at the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest, Romania until 1949. He left Hungary and ended up in Canada in 1949. He published numerous articles and studies. – B: 1037, 1257, T: 7103.

Gyalu (Gyelo) – Ruler of the *Bulaks* in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) during the Magyar settlement in the Carpathian Basin, led by Prince Árpád (895). According to the chronicler Anonymus, the Hungarian chieftain, Tétény, went to Transylvania (*Erdély*) and defeated Gyalu's forces in a battle near the towns of Rákos and Hidalmás. Gyalu himself fell in the battle and his people swore allegiance to Tétény. – B: 1078, T: 7103. → **Árpád; Anonymus.**

Gyalui Asztalos, János (John) (17th century) – Painter and cabinetmaker from Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Some of his works have survived the centuries, for example, the ceiling of the Reformed Church in Magyarbikal (now Bicalatu, Romania), the ceiling in Ketesd (now Tetisu, Romania) (1692), the balcony-gallery at Visa (now Visea, Romania) (1699), and part of the gallery-balcony of Kőrösfő (now Izvoru Crisului, Romania). He used few motives, but applied tasteful patterns in his works. – B: 1185, T: 7653.

Gyárfás, Ágnes (Miskolc, 7 September, 1932 -) – Historian of Philosophy. Her secondary studies were at the Reformed Girls' High-School of Miskolc. She earned a Degree in Hungarian Language and Literature, Librarianship, later also Esthetics from the University of Budapest, and she obtained a Ph.D. in 1970. Until 1990, she was Head of the Central Medical Library of Miskolc. From 1989, she and her colleagues began to establish a private university in Miskolc, which succeeded in 1990 under the name of King Louis the Great Private University of the Philosophical Society of Miskolc (*Miskolci Bölcsész Egyesület Nagy Lajos Király Magánegyeteme*). She has been its President and professor. Recently there is a controversy with regard its 'private

university' status. Earlier on, she was involved with history of the theater and medicine, and also wrote some critiques and organized radio programs. She featured the beginnings of the Hungarian theater with its intrigues, around 1792. In 1986, she published Péter Bárány's manuscript drama *Mátyás Korvinus*, rejected when the first Hungarian theater was opened; she also published Péter Bárány's other work, entitled *The First Hungarian Psychological Work and its History (Az első magyar pszichológiai mű és története)* (1990). Later, she was engaged in the analysis of ballads and fables. During her librarian years she launched and edited the journal, *Medical Review of Borsod (Borsodi Orvosi Szemle)*, and she is editing the cultural magazine, *Ancient Roots (Ősi Gyökér)*, (with articles going back to Sumerian times). She wrote a great number of studies on medical and theater history and philosophy. Her books include *Matthias Corvinus... (Korvinus Mátyás...)* play by Peter Bárány, edited, introduced and published by Ágnes Gyárfás (1986); *Chapters on Hungarian Psychology (Fejezetek a Magyar lélektanból)*, university textbook (1996, 1998, 2002); *Book of Waters vol. I, Life on the Heavenly Waters (Vizek könyve I, Élet az égi vizeken)* (2005), and *Book of Waters, vols. ii, People of the Waters of the Earth (Vizek könyve II, A földi vizek népe)* (2007). – B: 1955, T: 7456, 7103.

Gyárfás, Miklós (Nicholas) (Győr, 6 December 1915 - Budapest, 4 October 1992) – Writer, poet, dramaturgist. He was an actor, factory worker, journalist and teacher at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. In the 1930s, he started out as a poet, but became a writer and a successful playwright instead. His works include *Ladies in the High (Kisasszonyok a magasban)* (1963); *The Genius Lovers (A lángeszű szerelmesek)*; *Escape (Egérút)*, operetta in prose (1965); *The Secret of a Long Life (A hosszú élet titka)* homage à Chaplin; *Forced Landing (Kényszerleszállás)* (1966); *Events in the Manor House (Történetek a kastélyban)* (1973), and *Dekameron* (1980). His plays were staged in many European countries, in Canada and in Japan as well. He was awarded the Attila József Prize (1954) and the Andor Gábor Prize. 1967). – B: 0932, 1257, T: 7103.

Gyarmati, Andrea (Budapest, May 15, 1954 -) - Olympic swimmer, physician, pediatrician. She is a world champion and established a world record in 100- and 200-meter butterfly and backstroke swimming (1967-1973). At the 1972 Summer Olympic Games in Munich, she won Bronze in the 100-meter butterfly stroke; Silver for the 100-meter backstroke competition. She retired from sport in 1975. Between 1979 and 1983, she was a physician at the Heim Pál Children's Hospital; physician at the Budapest District VII Pediatric Clinic; and since 1992, she has been a pediatric expert on TV programs. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7617.→**Székely, Éva.**

Gyarmati, Dezső (Desider) (Miskolc, 23 October 1927 -) – Water polo player and coach. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where he studied Art History (1952-1956), then coaching at the School of Physical Training, Budapest (1962-1966). He played water polo first at the Gamma Club (1941-1944), then at the Csepel Club (1945-1947) and at the Dózsa Club (1947-1956), Budapest. In 1956, he was the leader of the revolutionary committee of the Hungarian Olympic team. In 1957 he emigrated to the USA. He was a coach in Europe, and later on, he returned to Hungary. He was banned from playing and was a laborer and barman. Between 1960 and 1970, he played at the Ferencváros Gymnastic Club (FTC); was a coach at the Vasas Club (1970-1972, 1988-1989) and the BVSC (1981-1985). He was a member of the National Team 109 times and Olympic champion in 1952, 1956 and 1964, twice silver medalist; member

of the European Champion Team in 1954 and in 1962. He had a successful career in the Hungarian Water Polo Federation; he was its Vice-President and was a Member of Parliament from 1990-1994. He was the star of the Hungarian teams that dominated the international water polo world in the '50s and '60s of the 20th century. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest water polo players of all time. He is Sportman of the Nation – B: 0874, 1178, T: 7103.→**Székely, Éva.**

Gyarmathy, Tihamér (Pécs, March 8 1915 - Budapest, 9 January 2005) - Painter, graphic artist. He attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Budapest, where he studied under János (John) Vaszary and László (Leslie) Kandó, then pursued his studies in Italy, Switzerland and France (1937-1939). He had an exhibition in Paris in 1938, and a second one in Zürich. He returned to Hungary in 1945, and founded the *European School*, (*Európai Iskola*) and in 1946, he created the *Hungarian Group of Abstract Artists* (*Elvont Művészek Magyarországi Csoportja*) and the *Art Gallery to the 4 Points of the Compass* (*Galéria a 4 Világtájhoz*) in Budapest. In 1947, under the auspices of the *Realités Nouvelle*, he took part in an exhibition in Paris, and in 1948 in Budapest. In the same year his group broke up and he had to earn his living by manual labor for more than 20 years. In 1963 he was invited to the First International Plaine in Kosalin (Poland). In 1965 he exhibited a 9-meter tall iron statue at the Industrial Biennale in Elbląg (Poland). He had exhibitions in Wrocław, Poznań, Gdańsk, Warsaw, Stuttgart, Brussels, Antwerp, Milan, Stockholm, and Bujumbura (Burundi); he had numerous exhibitions in Hungary, including a life-work show at the Budapest Art Gallery. He received the Special Medal at Cagnes-sur-Mer (France); won the Silver Cup of Naples (Italy); he was recipient of the Belgian Grand Prix Foundation's Prize and received the following Hungarian Prizes: Janus Pannonius Prize, the Kossuth Prize (1990) and the Society of Hungarian Creative Artists Prize (1996). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7617, 7103.→**Vaszary, János.**

Gyepű – Name of the strip of land in the western borderland area of Hungary that served as a protection zone against invaders from the West. It was established soon after the Hungarian settlement in the Carpathian Basin in the 9-10th centuries. This was the ancient *Őrvidék*, and it had three defense 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 inner defense line (from Zalalövő). Lake Fertő is a remnant of the ancient wetland that must have acted also as a „gyepű“. After the end of the First World War, this was a disputed territory, where Pál (Paul) Prónay created the State of Lajta-Banat (*Lajta Bánság*) on 4 October 1921; but it was dissolved after a short time. Some of the western parts of the ancient Őrség region have belonged to Austria since 26 November 1921. – B: 1369, 1031, T: 7103.→**Borderland; Pre-Borderland; Prónay, Pál; Lajta-Bánát.**

Gyergyai, Albert (Szegő) (Nagybajom, 20 January 1893 - Budapest, 7 July 1981) – Literary historian. He studied at the Eötvös College, University of Budapest, and at Tours, France on an *Ecole Normale Supérieure* scholarship. From 1950 to 1970, he taught French Language at the University of Budapest. He wrote some 15 books, published 50 volumes of translations, and edited 36 anthologies. His significant translations include Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* and *L'Education Sentimentale*, and also Voltaire's *Candide*. He also translated works of La Fontaine, Balzac, Villon, Montaigne and Verhaeren. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.

Gyergyó, Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) – Headwaters area of the River Maros, including the snow-capped Görgény and Gyergyó Mountains and the surrounding Northern Hungary. It became part of Szeklerland in Transylvania (*Erdély*) at the end of the 12th century. Its central settlement is Gyergyószentmiklós (now Gheorgheni, Romania). In the 16th century, Armenians settled in this area, they became completely assimilated with the Transylvanian Hungarians. In the 18th century Romanian agricultural workers were brought in. – B: 0942, T: 7656. → **Szeklers**.

Gyergyó Alps (*Gyergyói havasok*) – Part of the Eastern Carpathian Mountain Range, consisting of two parallel-running belts: the western, crystalline, inner belt, made up of schists, phyllites, and an intrusive body of ditroite; and an eastern, outer belt of Lower Cretaceous flysch deposits of limestone and sandstone, are strongly folded onto it. The main ridge acts as the watershed between the valleys of the Golden Bistrița (*Aranyos Beszterce*) River in the east and the Mureș (Maros) River in the west. The mountain range of the Gyergyó Alps is also the source of the Olt River (at 1416 m) and the Maros River (at 1350 m), both rivers dissecting the Transylvanian Basin. This section of the Eastern Carpathians (in the northern part of County Csik) is densely covered by pine and beech forests and the whole range is dissected by deep and narrow valleys, especially the Ditró and Tászok Creeks. Human settlements are very sparse. Three passes connect the Transylvanian Basin with Moldavia across this range: the *Tulghes (Tölgyes) Pass* at 645 m. m a.s.l. the *Bicaz (Békás) Pass* at 665 m a.s.l., and the *Tatár Pass* at 1157 m a.s.l. The highest point is *Nagyhagymás* (1793 m), other high peaks are: the *Közrehavas* (1463 m), the *Oroszbükk* (1286 m) and the *Bükkhavas* (1346 m). The well-known health resort and mineral water place, *Borsec (Borszék)* is about 15 km north of the intrusive ditroite mass. There is brown-coal mining on a small scale in the area. The copper-ore deposit of *Balánbánya (Balan)* is situated in the metamorphic belt (gneisses and mica schists). – B: 7456, T: 7456.

Gyerőmonostor, Bird Woman of (now Mirastireni, Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania) – The forefathers of the Gyerőffy, Kabos, Kemény, Mikola and Radó families, all descendants of a common ancestor, built a family church in Gyerőmonostor before the 1241 Mongol invasion. There are three sculptures built into the side of the half-finished church tower. One of these depicts an approximately 120-130-cm-tall woman nursing on one breast a serpent; on the other, a winged serpent. Her body is covered from waist down by plate-tracery that complements the carving style of the serpent. The statue was named Bird Woman, perhaps because of the tracery. The sculpture is a rare example of the survival of paganism. The Gyerőmonostor sculpture has interesting parallels in Syria, in the former Byblos and Ugarit, where several bronze statuettes were found. One of them represents a sitting goddess with a snake coiled around her upper body. Archeologists also found a small ivory slab in Ugarit, on which two young men are depicted, dressed only in loincloths, sucking the goddess' covered breasts. Presumably the Gyerőmonostor statue – resembling the goddess described by Herodotus – is a symbolic representation of the Sumerian goddess of love, fertility and war, *Inanna*, and the god of vegetation, fertility and the underworld, *Dumuzi*. – B: 1176, 1020, T: 7617. → **Sumerians**.

Gyimes (Ghymes, Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania) – Small narrow Pass in the Gyimes Mountains of the Eastern Carpathians. It was not populated until the 17th

century. Even now, it has only three villages: Gyimesbükk, Gyimesfelső and Alsólak, inhabited by Csángó-Szeklers, a special Hungarian ethnic group. The inhabitants of the three villages built a beautiful church with the leadership of their priest, Father János (John) Dani, and erected a characteristic carved wooden Szekler gate in front of the church. The ruins of an old Rákóczi castle increase the touristic value of this area. – B: 1134, 1020, T: 7656.→**Csángó; Szeklers.**

Gyimesy Kásás, Ernő (Ernest) (Gyergyószentmiklós, now Gheorgheni, Romania, 15 April 1901 - 1988) – Painter. He studied in Budapest at the Academy of Applied Art in 1923. Thereafter, he continued his studies in Chicago, Vienna, Munich, St Gallen, Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin, London and Rome. He participated in at least twenty individual exhibitions, presenting his works. He was the permanent exhibiting artist of the National Art Salon in Budapest. He helped to organize the Photo Museum of Budapest in 1939. He visited the United States a few times, and lectured and wrote in the newspapers about the unjust, post-World War I Dictated Treaty of Versailles-Trianon of 1920. Between 1945 and 1956, he lived in Hungary, where he was jailed, or kept under house arrest because he sympathized with the US, where he eventually settled in 1956. His paintings include *Miners' Houses (Bányásházak)*; *Harbor (Kikötő)*; *Forest in the Fall (Őszi erdő)*; *Nagybánya Landscape (Nagybányai tájkép)*, and *Chicago*. He participated in numerous international art exhibitions, such as in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Nairobi, Washington and Los Angeles. He studied and mapped the places in the US, where Hungarians settled before World War I. He founded the Association of Hungarian Artists living in foreign countries, and was its President for a long time. The Association had 25 exhibitions in twenty years and each one had an average of 40-45 exhibiting artists. Approximately 80,000 people have visited those exhibitions. He organized exhibitions for the Hungarian Conference in Cleveland. He was also a great journalist. His works appeared in book form as well. With László (Ladislav) Könnnyű, he collected and published data of the members of the World Federation of the Hungarian Fine Artists Abroad, established by him. – B: 1037, 1020, T: 7653, 7103.→**Könnnyű, László.**

Gymnasium (High School) in Kastl, European-Hungarian (*Kastli Európai Magyar Gimnázium*) – High School, established in 1958, at a former Benedictine Monastery in Kastl, Upper Bavaria, Germany. Kastl is about 60 km from Regensburg, and circa 50 km from Nuremberg. The monastery was transformed into a modern boarding school. The school was created after the crushed Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, when 200 000 Hungarians escaped to the West and many with families ended up in West Germany. There was a need for creating a teaching institution for secondary general education for the children of refugees and it was officially approved by the American occupation-zone authorities. The language of instruction was Hungarian. The aim of the school was to teach Hungarian, German and English language and literature, also history, mathematics, geography as well as religion with all aspects and denominations of Christianity in an ecumenical spirit (the leading churchman was Szaniszló Ambrus). The high school provided secondary education with a final maturity examination to thousands of young Hungarians. – B: 1400, T: 7103.

Gyökössi, Endre (Andrew) (Rákospalota, 17 February 1913 - Budapest, 20 November 1997) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian, psychologist, poet, writer. He completed his secondary education at the Kálmán Könyves High School

(*Reálgimnázium*), Újpest (1931). He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest (1931-1936). In the meantime, he read Philosophy and Pedagogy at the University of Budapest. He was on a study trip in Basel, Switzerland, where he was a student of Karl Barth and Emil Brunner (1940-1941). He received his teacher's qualification in Religion, and earned a Ph.D. in Philosophy and Pedagogy at the University of Debrecen (1946). He received an Honorary Lecturer (*privatdozent*) qualification in Pedagogy, Psychology and Religious Psychology from the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest (1950). He was Assistant Minister in Rákospalota-Óváros, then in Újpest-Újváros. In the meantime he served as a teacher of Religion. He was Parish Minister of Újpest-Újváros (1942-1979). In the meantime he conducted extensive pastoral care and wrote more than one hundred articles, essays, poems, plays and books. He was the editor of several religious papers, including the *Refomáció* (*Reformation*), which appeared only in one issue during the Revolution of 1956. He was a sought-after preacher and lecturer. A selection of his writings include *I Wanted to Write about Spring* (*Tavaszcól akartam írni*) poems (1936); *The Nest* (*A fészék*) novels, poems for juveniles (1947); *It is not good for a Man to be alone* (*Nem jó az embernek egyedül lenni*) (1972, 1999); *About Us for Us* (*Magunkról magunknak*) (1976, 1992); *God's Forgotten Language: the Dream* (*Isten elfelejtett nyelve: az álom*) (1988); *Today's Parables* (*Mai példázatok*) (1988); *Biblical Miniatures* (*Bibliai miniatűrök*) (1994); *Quietness of the Soul* (*A lélek nyugalma*) (1997); *The Power of Love* (*A szeretet ereje*) (1997); and his series: *Handshake from on High* (*Kézfogás a magasból*). He was a member of the Hungarian Protestant Literary Association, the Vörösmarty Society, the Hungarian Psychiatric Society, and the *Collegium Doctorum* of theologians. He was an important theologian in the second half of the 20th century. He received an Honorary Doctorate from the Reformed Theological Academy, and was awarded the *Pro Urbe* Medal of the City of Budapest. A Pastoral Institute of the Reformed Church and a kindergarten bear his name. – B: 0910, 0878, T: 7103.

Gyöngyösi Codex – A prayer book, a short Hungarian language relic, dated to the late 16th century. Four different hands copied it; the third, Magistrate Pál (Paul) Bíró, was in all probability the translator of that particular section. It is possible that the Codex was written for his personal use. It contains a heroic poem composed about King László I (St Ladislav, 1077-1095); and another one, on the death of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus) (1443-1490). The codex consists of 35 leaves and is kept in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. – B: 0942, 1150, T: 7617.→**Codex Literature; László I, King; Mátyás I, King (Mathias Corvinus).**

Gyöngyösi, István (Stephen) (Ungvár? now Ushhorod, Ukraine, 1629 – Rozsnyó, now Rožňava, Slovakia, 24 July 1704) – Poet, solicitor. He was son of a rich lawyer of Eperjes (now Prešov, Slovakia). He received an education in classical literature from the Sárospatak College. From 1653 he was Judge of the County Court of Gömör, from 1663 secretary of the Palatine Ferenc (Francis) Wesselényi. On the disclosure of the Wesselényi plot he was also imprisoned, but with the help of the Archbishop of Esztergom, György (George) Szelepcsényi, he was soon freed. Presumably it was at this time that he turned Roman Catholic. As solicitor he was in the service of Ilona (Helen) Zrinyi, István (Stephen) Koháry and Bálint (Valentine) Balassi. In 1681 and in 1687 the County Gömör elected him representative of the two Houses of the Diet, from 1686 to 1693 and again from 1700 he was sub-prefect of the county. In 1683 he was on the side

of Imre (Emeric) Thököly, while after the downfall of the latter he joined the Habsburg side. After the outbreak of the Rákóczi Freedom Fight he supported Ferenc Rákóczi II. In his narrative poems embellished with lyrics, he mainly sang of the history of high-born aristocratic marriages for his own social class: typical of the gentry class, with politically fluctuating, compromising attitude, but with lively depiction of his era. Gyöngyösi was a Baroque poet, successful in his own time, very popular in circles of nobility. His works include *Venus of Murány Conversing with Mars* (*Marssal társalkodó Murányi Venus*) (1664); *Rose Wreath* (*Rózsakoszorú*) (1690); *Phoenix Coming to Life from his Dust...or Memory of János Kemény* (*Porából megéledett Phoenix avagy... Kemény János... emlékezete*) (1693); *Palinodia Prosopopoeia Hungariae...* (1695); *Collected poems of István Gyöngyösi* (*István Gyöngyösi összes költeményei*) (I-IV)(1914). – B: 0883, 1031, 1257, T: 7456.→**Vályi Nagy, Ferenc; Szelepcsényi, György; Wesselényi, Count Ferenc; Thököly, Count Imre; Balassi, Bálint; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Zrinyi, Countess Ilona; Koháry, Count István.**

Gyöngyössi, Pál (Paul) (Derecske, 26 April, 1707 - St. Petersburg, Russia, 1790) – Physician, linguist. He completed his university studies in the Netherlands. In 1753, he was invited to Russia, where he worked as a medical practitioner and college teacher. He was also an active author. He wrote and published medical and linguistic studies in Latin, as it was the common language in that era. He was in contact with the most famous linguists of his time. In 1765, Empress Catherine II ‘The Great’ hired him as her Court Physician. – B: 0883, 1138, T: 7660.

Gyóni, Géza (Áchim) (Gyón, 25 June 1884 - Krasnoyarsk, Russia, 25 June 1917) – Poet. He attended school at Szarvas, and Békéscsaba, and began theological studies at the Evangelical-Lutheran Theological Academy of Sopron, but left it for journalism. He worked at the newspapers *Courier* (*Híradó*), *Sopron Diary* (*Soproni Napló*), and *Bácska Newsletter* (*Bácskai Hírlap*). He fought in World War I, became a prisoner of war, and died in a Russian prison camp in 1917. His first poems show him as a follower of János (John) Vajda and Endre (Andrew) Ady’s poetry. His works are: *Poems* (*Versek*) 1904; *With Sorrowful Heart* (*Szomorú szívvel*) (1909); *By Campfire on Polish Fields* (*Lengyel mezőkön tábornál mellett*) (1914-1915), and *Letters on Calvary and other Poems* (*Levelek a kálváriáról és más költemények*) (1916). As a prisoner of war he wrote anti-war poems. His most famous one, *Send them just for One Night* (*Csak egy éjszakára küldjétek el őket*) is translated into many languages. His collected poems were published in 1941, his formerly unknown poems in 1943. His selected poems were published in 1959, 1964 and 1967. His work was awarded the first prize of the British Literary Society in 1934. – B: 0883, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Vajda, János; Ady, Endre.**

Győr (Latin: *Arrabona*, German: *Raab*) – A large town (population 50,000 in 1930; 127,000 in 1983) in northwest Hungary at the confluence of the Danube and Rába Rivers. It became the leading textile center of truncated Hungary and it also has an important heavy industry, producing railway equipment, machine tool and chemicals. In the industrial suburbs it also produces agricultural equipment. Late in World War II, tanks were made here. It is an important railway junction (meeting of 5 lines). Since the privatization in the 1990s, the former industrial structure has changed. The site has been inhabited since the Stone Age. The town built on the site of a Roman military outpost (50-380 AD) was later occupied by Goths, Huns, Avars (up to 800) and finally the

Magyars, the relatives of the Huns and Avars, in the Carpathian settlement time (900 AD). Under King St. Stephen (St István, 997-1038), it became an Episcopal See in 1001, while in 1030 the King organized his counter attack from here to oust Emperor Conrad II's forces. The town first started to develop in the 12th century. King Stephan V (István, 1270-1272) defeated the Bohemian King Ottokar II at Győr in 1271. The Ottoman Turks took the town briefly in 1594-1598. In 1743, it was declared a royal free town by Empress and Queen Maria Theresa (1740-1780). In 1809, it was occupied by the Napoleonic Army. During the 1848-1849 War of Independence against Habsburg rule, the Hungarian revolutionary army was defeated near this town by the Austrian Army under Haynau on 28 June 1849. Győr has a 12th century cathedral (started in Romanesque style, rebuilt in Baroque style in the 17th century) and a fine Baroque-style Episcopal Palace, with a rich treasury; and also the Gothic Héderváry Chapel dating from the 15th century, guarding the bust-relic of King St. Ladislav (László, 1077-1095) in a valuable 14th century reliquary. Other important buildings are: the impressive town hall, overlooking the István Tisza Plaza; the Chamber of Commerce, County offices, two monasteries, a museum, a seminary in a 17th century building, which houses the famous library of 40,000 volumes, amongst them valuable codices, some from the Corvina library of King Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490); two high schools and other specialized schools. The Benedictine St. Ignatius Church overlooks the Széchenyi Plaza in the central medieval core of the town, surrounded by a wall until 1830. The large public hospital is equipped with 700 beds. There are a number of cultural associations, e.g. the Kisfaludy Literary Circle; also several papers are published here, such as the *Transdanubian News* (*Dunántúli Hírlap*) and the *Győr News* (*Győri Hírlap*). – B: 1068, 1582, 1789, 7456, T: 7456. → **István I, King; Mária Terézia, Empress and Queen; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Győr, Battles at.**

Győr, Battles at – There were two armed engagements called the Battle of Győr: (1) As a preliminary to the Battle of Wagram, Napoleon ordered Eugene, Italian viceroy, with his Italian-French army to Hungary, to block the way of the army of Grand Duke János (John), withdrawn via Graz, Austria to Győr. His forces, united with those of Palatine József's (Joseph), numbered 10,000 infantry troops and 9,000 cavalry, while the opponent forces were of 42,000 infantry and 13,000 cavalry. Although the battle was fought with alternating victories, Napoleon's forces won the final victory in 1809. The French had a mere 3,000 casualties, while the Austro-Hungarian army lost 140 officers and 6,886 men, 571 horses, 2 cannons and 2 flags. This was Napoleon's only battle on Hungarian soil. The cenotaph at Kismegyer commemorates the fallen fighters. (2) Since the retaking of Buda by the Hungarian forces during the War of Independence of 1848-1849, the Russian intervention was certain. The Austrian army advanced on both shores of the River Danube, while the Russians proceeded through the Dukla Pass, via Kassa (now Kosiče, Slovakia) and Miskolc, to Pest. On 28 June 1849, the Hungarian Army was forced to cede Győr to the overwhelming Austrian forces and they retired toward Komárom via Ács. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7103. → **Győr; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Győr Clan – According to 12th century chronicler Simon Kézai, the ancestor of the Győr clan is Pót of Lebény or Ernest, who came to the Carpathian Basin with an army of retainers. The first documented member of the clan, István (Stephen) Csépan, was Lord Lieutenant of County Bács and Palatine of Hungary between 1205 and 1209. Pót was Lord Lieutenant (*főispán*) in County Moson. In 1208 King András I (Endre, Andrew,

1205-1235) confirmed the Charter of the Benedictine Abbey of Lébény, established the clan's burial place at their main estate in Zselicszentjakab (now Kapos-Szentjakab) along with the founding of the Abbey. The clan is last mentioned in a 1375 document. The Dersffy, Imreffy and Gyulay families are their descendents. – B: 1078,1020, T: 7617.→**Kézai, Simon; András I, King.**

Györe, Imre (Emeric) (Debrecen, 2 December 1934 -) – Poet, dramatist. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where he completed his studies in Journalism in 1956. Thereafter, he worked for the literary review, *Life and Literature* (*Élet és Irodalom*). From 1962 on, he was a contributor to the daily, *Hungarian Nation* (*Magyar Nemzet*). He changed from political poetry to deeper thoughts, mingled with irony, satire and the grotesque. He also wrote historical and mythological verse-dramas and oratorios. His works include *Flogging Song* (*Korbácsos ének*) (1959); *Death Chaser* (*Halálűző*) (1966); *Orpheus' Love* (*Orfeo szerelme*) (1969); *Dózsa's Caskets* (*Dózsa koporsói*) (1976), and *Hungarian Monologues* (*Magyar monológok*) (1996). He was awarded the Andor Gábor Prize (1958) and the Attila József Prize (1980). B: 1257, T: 7103.

Györffy, György (George) (Szucság, now Suceagu, Transylvania, Romania, 26 August 1917 - Budapest, 19 December 2000) – Historian. His higher studies were at the University of Budapest (1935-1939), and he obtained a Ph.D. from the same University with a dissertation entitled *Pechenegs and Hungarian* (*Besenyők és magyarok*) (1940). At the outbreak of World War II, he was on a scholarship in Sweden, and he had to return to Hungary. He worked as a librarian at the University Library, Budapest (1941-1942). From 1942 the Pál (Paul) Teleki Historical Institute employed him. From 1945 to 1949 he was Director of the Institute of Ethnology, Budapest. Between 1951 and 1988, until his retirement, he worked in various capacities at the History Institution of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He became a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding in 1990, ordinary 1991), and was member of the Society of Hungarian Linguists (*Magyar Nyelvtudományi Társaság*). His field of research encompassed Hungarian prehistory, the conquest period, the Árpád era, Oriental research, and historical topography. Among his works are: *Studies on the Origin of Hungarian State* (*Tanulmányok a magyar állam eredetéről*), (1959); *Historical Geography of Hungary in the Árpád Age vols. i-iv* (*Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történeti földrajza, I-IV*) (1963-1998); *On the Predesessors of Hungarians and on the Conquest. Information of the Contemporaries and the Chonicles* (*A magyarok elődeiről és a honfoglalásról. Kortársak és krónikások híradásai*, (2nd edition, 1975); *Fiar Julianus and the Discovery of East* (*Julianus barát és Napkelet fölfedezése*) (1986); *Anonymus...*, studies (1988); *Eastern Elements of the Hungarians* (*A magyarság keleti elemei*) (1990); *Chartae Antiquissimae Hungariae* (1994), and *King István and his Work* (*István király és műve*), 3rd enlarged edition (2000). His distinctions include the Herder Prize (1988), the Széchenyi Prize (1992), and his lifework became a part of the Hungarian Heritage. – B: 0879, 1257, 1031, T: 7103.→**Gesta Hungarorum; Anonymus; Árpád, House of; István I, King, Kálmán King.**

Györffy, István (I) (Stephen) (Karcag 11 February 1884 - Budapest, 3 October 1939) – Ethnographer. He completed his university studies in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and Budapest, and received a Ph.D. in Philosophy in 1910. He worked with the *Csángós* from 1917. In 1918, he was part of the unfinished expedition to Asia Minor.

From 1926, he lectured at the University of Budapest and became an honorary lecturer in 1929. He was the first Professor of Ethnography there in 1934 and, in 1938, became Director of the Regional Ethnic Research Center. His most important discovery was the typically Hungarian “double lot intensive garden-farming prototypal settlements”. He also worked on the ethnic problems of the *Hajdús* and the *Matyós*, and the formation-process of an ethnic group. His monographs on Hungarian folk costumes and folk art will remain a great treasure. His scientific work, coupled with his teaching and organizing abilities greatly contributed to the raising of Hungarian ethnography to Western European standards. He was a forerunner of the sociological study of village life through his literary works. Later, the famous Győrffy College for talented peasant youth was named after him. Some of his publications are: *Folk Architecture in the District of Nagykunság*, (*A Nagykunság és környékének népies építkezése*) (1908-1909); *Hungarian Settlements in the Valley of the River Feketekőrös* (*A feketekőrösölgyi magyarság települése*) (1913); *The Origin of the Hungarians in Transylvania* (*Az erdélyi magyarság eredete*) (1913), and *Hungarian Folks – Hungarian House* (*Magyar Nep – magyar ház*) (1943). He was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Csángós; Hajdús; Matyós; Ethnography; Győrffy, István (2).**

Győrffy, István (2) (Stephen) (Budapest, 1912 - Leányfalu, 2000) – Ophthalmologist. He was the son of ethnographer, István Győrffy. His higher studies were at the Medical School of the University of Budapest, obtaining his MD in 1936. In the same year, he started working at the Maria Street Ophthalmology Clinic, Budapest, where he worked until his retirement in 1972. His field of research was the contact lense. He was the first to make contact lenses from plastic material in 1939. Within a couple of years, his invention of acrylic-lenses became used worldwide. In 1945, he discovered the principle of zoom lenses. In 1954, he invented a special device for lens-pressing. He wrote some 140 scientific articles and participated in a number of international congresses on contact lenses. Later in life, he became interested in medical history and medical numismatics. He was a member and honorary member of many related societies, among them the International Contact Lens Society (1959), the European Contact Lens Society of Ophthalmologists (1972), and the International IOL Society (1972). – B: 1550, T: 7103.→**Győrffy, István (1); Contact Lens.**

Győrffy, László (Ladislav) (Budapest, 2 October, 1940 - Budapest, 27 January 2009) – Writer, actor. His higher studies were at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest (1961-1965). He worked as an actor in country theaters in Kaposvár, Miskolc and Debrecen, Győr, Békéscsaba and Veszprém. After 1983 he was a freelance writer. His major roles include Writer in *Bíró's Town in Evening Light* (*Város esti fényben*); Lancelot in *Svarc's Dragon* (*Sárkány*), and Jaques in Shakespeare's *As You Like It* (*Ahogy tetszik*). He wrote about marginalized men. His literary works include *Stone Organs* (*Kőorgonák*) novel (1980); *Patrol in the Night* (*Őrjárat az éjszakában*) tale-novel (1995); *End of the Millennium in a Flashlight* (*Ezredvég villanófényben*) (2000), and *He, Who Escaped Death* (*Aki megszökött a halál elől*), historical novel (2001). He was awarded the Lajos Nagy Prize (1998). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

György, Ádám (Adam) (Budapest, 1982 -) – Piano virtuoso. He started playing at the age of four. First he studied under Katalin (Catharine) Halmágyi, and continued at the Béla Bartók Conservatory of Music, Budapest, in 1994. From 2000 to 2006, he attended

the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, where he studied under György (George) Nádor and Balázs (Blaise) Réti. In 1998 he won the National Youth Piano Competition, as well as Hungary's Pianist 2000 award. He soon became an itinerant artist with growing success and popularity. His concert tours apart from Hungary included: Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Poland, Belgium, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brazil and the USA, where he appeared at Carnegie Hall in 2008. He also played at the opening ceremony of the UEFA Euro 2012, in Warsaw, Poland. His repertoire contains a significant part of the piano literature. He is also a recording artist. In 2009 he founded the *Ádám György Castle Academy (Kastély Akadémia)*, an international piano master course at the Teleki-Wattay Castle, Pomáz, his home town. He created *The Ádám György Foundation* to support music education around the world, as well as helping talented students to participate the Academy. Among his numerous distinctions are: the Prix Classic Vienna (2002), the Special Prize of the San Remo International Piano Competition (2003), and the Grand Prize of the V. International Chopin Piano Competition in Budapest (2012). – B: 1031, 1868, T: 7103.

György, Lajos (Louis) (Marosvásárhely, now Targu Mureș, Romania, 3 April 1890 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 31 December 1950) – Literary historian. He was a high school teacher and later a university professor. In the 1920s, he was a leading figure of literary life in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), and dedicated his time exclusively to literary work. From 1928, he was the curriculum director of the Teacher's Training College, Kolozsvár. After 1945, he taught Literature at the University of Kolozsvár. In the meantime, he was the editor of three Hungarian literary journals in Transylvania. He was a positivist thinker, with an enormous knowledge of the history of literature. His most significant studies are related to the history of Hungarian anecdotes. His most important publications include *Hungarian Elements in World Literature, (Magyar elemek a világirodalomban)* (1924); *Bibliography of Hungarian Literature in Transylvania (Az erdélyi magyar irodalom bibliográfiája 1919-1923)* (1925), and *The Intellectual Life of Transylvanian Hungarians (Az erdélyi magyarság szellemi élete)* (1926). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7662.

György Master (George) – He was son of Simon, the ancestor of the Sós of Sóvár families. Master György was the military commander for King László IV (Ladislav, 1272-1290). In 1277, he killed in a battle the rebel, Lóránd (Roland), Bailiff of County Szepes. In another battle, he captured Gerő, successor of Loránd, head of the rebel forces. In 1278, the King sent him, with a Hungarian-Cumanian cavalry force of 8,000, to gather intelligence on the position of the Czech King Ottokar's forces that kept the castle of Laa under siege. Although Ottokar repulsed the repeated attacks, Master György managed to lure him out of his fortified camp. The Czech king subsequently lost his life in the decisive battle fought on 8 August 1278, between the Austrian towns of Stillfried and Dürnkrut. The combined forces of Habsburg Emperor Rudolph and King László IV defeated the Czech military force. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 7617.→**László IV, King.**

György, Pál (Paul) (Nagyvárad now Oradea, Romania, 7 April 1893 - Philadelphia, Pa., USA, 19 February 1976) – Physician. He studied at the Medical School of the University of Budapest and received his M.D. in 1915. He studied Pediatrics at the University of

Heidelberg, Germany, in 1920. Thereafter, as a professor, he taught the same subject at the same University between 1927 and 1931. In 1930, he moved to Cambridge, UK, for further studies and, in 1933, he settled in the USA, and worked as a research professor at Western Reserve University of Cleveland from 1944. He worked at the University of Pennsylvania between 1950 and 1957, and was Head of the Pediatrics Ward at the University Hospital; later, he filled the same position at the General Hospital. His research was in Pediatrics, Biochemistry and Dietetics. His main achievements include the discovery of the B6 vitamin. He did mother-milk research and liver-cirrhosis research. He published more than 400 scientific papers. He received, among others, the Borden Prize. La Leche International Society set up a scholarship in his name. – B: 1419, T: 7103.

Győri, Jakab (Jacob) (17th century) – Lieutenant of the *Hajdús*. He was known for his unwavering bravery, combined with cunning. He became the prototype of the *Hajdú* image. His deeds became legendary. He was a fanatic Calvinist and, with his daring troops, he sided with Reigning Prince György (George) Rákóczi I of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). In 1636, at the village of Madarász, close to Szalonta, a battle was fought between the Prince's forces and a Turkish contingent, superior in number. Despite the Turks' superiority, the battle remained undecided and both parties retreated to their camps for the night near Testhalom. The event inspired the great poet, János (John) Arany, to immortalize it in a poem. The foxy Jakab Győri, with only 300 of his *Hajdús*, sneaked around the Turkish camp and, with noisy drumbeats, blasting horns and firing their arms in rapid succession, managed to create such a havoc in the Turkish camp that the Turks took it as the arrival of Rákóczi's auxiliary forces and fled. Those who were not drowned in the nearby bog became prey to Győri's men. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 3233.→**Hajdú; Rákóczi I, Prince György; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Arany, János.**

Győry, Elemér (Elmer) (Takácsi, 30 June 1891-Budapest, 25 November 1979) – Bishop of the Reformed Church. He studied Theology at Pápa (1911, 1915), and in Geneva (1912-1914). He received an Honorarary Lecture (*privatdozent*) qualification in Practical Theology at Pápa, and taught Mathematics at the local High School (1915-1917). He was an assistant minister in Nagyigmánd (1917), then Bishop's Secretary in Komárom (1917-1920); Minister in Hetény (now Chotin, Slovakia) (1920), but resigned in 1923, for the Czechoslovak authorities expelled him as an "annoying alien". He was Minister in Komárom (1923-1926), then Bishop's Secretary (1924-1926); Professor of Practical Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Pápa (1926-1928); Minister in Győr (1938-1943), then again in Pápa (1943-1962). He was Bishop of the Transdanubian Reformed Church District from 1943 until 1961). In 1926, he created and edited, for six years, a diaspora newspaper, the *Gladsome Message* (*Örömmüzenet*). His numerous writings appeared in religious periodicals. His books include *Jókai's Legacy* (*Jókai hagyatéka*) (1925);, *Evangelization in the Reformed Church* (*Evangelizálás a református egyházban*) (1926); *A Guide for Doing Social Work* (*Útmutató a szociális munkák végzéséhez*) (1931); *In the Service of the Glory of God* (*Isten dicsőségének szolgálatában*) (1933), and *White Army of Christ the King* (*Krisztus király fehér serege*) and *War and Peace* (*Háború és béke*) (1941). – B: 0910, T: 7103.→**Reformed Church in Hungary.**

Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railroad – 150-km standard gauge railroad between the cities of Győr and Sopron, Hungary. The total length of the railroad is 200 km, including the

branch lines, some of them in Austria. The Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railroad Company began operations in 1876. During its first 100 years, the company transported passengers and 2 million tons of freight yearly. The main line was electrified in 1980. The company is a Hungarian-Austrian consortium, with an Agreement that was valid until 2007. – B: 1078, 1138, 1153, 1020, T: 7662.

Győry, Dezső (Desider) (Wallentinyi) (Rimaszombat, now Rimavska Sobota, Slovakia, 18 March 1900 - Budapest, 1 February 1974) – Poet, writer, journalist. He studied in Hungary and Germany and received a commerce diploma in Hamburg. From 1921 he published poems and articles in different journals. He was a left-leaning pacifist writer. He did his literary work mainly in Czechoslovakia, moved to Hungary only in 1949. He was President of the Hungarian Writers' Circle in Czechoslovakia. His poems and novels have been published in Hungary since 1955. Some of his works are *Hungarians with a New Face* (*Újarcú magyarok*) poems (1927); *Flower of Storm – Flower of Fate – Flower of Fire* (*Viharvirág – Sorsvirág – Tűzvirág*) trilogy (1955-1966), and *The Forests of Gömör* (*Gömöri rengeteg*), novel (1960). – B: 0883, 1257, 1551, T: 7662.

Gyovád Clan – Its known ancestor was Governor (*bán*) Tivadar (Theodore), who lived during the reign of King Béla IV (1235-1270). The clan, mentioned between 1284 and 1468, owned several estates in Counties Zala, Somogy and Bihar. The Kercsényi family is a descendant of this clan. – B: 1078, T: 7617.→**Béla IV, King.**

Gypsies in Hungary – An ethnic minority in Hungary. They call themselves *Roma* (*man*), sometimes *Kalo* (*black*). European peoples call them by different names; but most of them are the variation of the word *Cigány* (*Zigeuner*, *Zingarella*, and *Roma*, *Romani*, etc.). They appeared in Europe in the 15th century, but they did not know where they came from, where their original home was. This indicates that they have been far from their roots for a long time. With regarding this, there are a number of theories, e.g. Egypt (people of *Pharaoh*). They could have originated from Africa (*Zeugitana* province) or the Caucasus (*Zygius* people) or the Middle East (*Saracens'* descendants). István (Stephen) Vályi, a minister of the Reformed Church in Almás, County Komárom, in the 18th century, was the first to point out that their origin was in India. While on scholarship in Leiden, Holland, Vályi met some students from Malabar, India. He realized that in their dialogue with each other, they used words similar to those that the Gypsies use in Hungary. He recorded some 1,000 words with meanings that appeared similar or identical to Gypsy words. He also learned that allegedly there was a province called *Cigania*. They appeared in the early 15th century at Hungary's southern border with the Balkans, escaping the advancing Turks. In 1423, King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg, 1387-1437) granted them a letter of protection, including self-government and permission for bread-winning activities. Hungarians at first welcomed them; however, later they were restricted, even persecuted and discriminated against. They lived in a tribal system as most of them still do so today. Their leader is the *Vajda*, and the Elders of the clans enjoy respect. Their tribes and clans usually have specific skills in their traditional trade, including nail making, wood shell carving, beehive-oven making, bullet-, gunpowder- and weapon-making, clay and straw brick making, and music. Gypsy bands became quite popular in the country as early as the 14th century, as well as in the Western world. In their family life, there are traces of an ancient matriarchal system and some Indian mythology. Women are regarded as possessing certain transcendental abilities, such as

enchantment, fortunetelling, palmistry and divining. Since they are an unsettled wandering people, they spread all over Europe. There were early and recent efforts to settle them down. Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780) and Emperor Joseph II (1780-1790) tried to settle them, but to no avail. This problem was dealt with by an international organization, the Gypsy Lore Society. In Hungary, mainly after World War II, there has been an ongoing effort to solve this problem. In the 1990 census, 142,683 persons declared Gypsy origin. According to an educated estimate, their number in 1998 was between 450,000 and 500,000; in 2010, their number was estimated to be near to 800.000. The Second Orban Government makes great effort to provide them with education, jobs, and find their rightful place in the new Hungary. In democratic Hungary they have a number of associations, among them the *Lungo Drom*, the Democratic Association of Hungarian Gypsies, the “*Pharalipe*” (Brotherhood) Independent Gypsy Association. There is a Hungarian Gypsy member at the European Parliament, the first in Europe (2004). The Second Orban Government worked out and introduced a new Roma strategy in Hungary to solve their growing problem, its architect is Zoltán Balog. – B: 0942, 1068, 1168, T: 7103.→**Zsigmond, King; Mária Terézia, Empress and Queen; Orbán, Viktor; Balog, Zoltán; Vekerdi, József.**

Gypsy Band – Music band common in central Europe since the mid 18th century; one of the most famous early bandleaders was János (John) Bihari, dubbed “the Napoleon of the Fiddle”, as they shared the same year of birth (1769). Musical tradition and technique have been passed down through generations and culminated in virtuoso violinists, such as Sándor (Alexander) Lakatos and Sándor (Alexander) Fodor. Gypsy violinists tend to be highly skilled, constantly striving to impress with their virtuosity and passion. Their playing swoops dramatically from the highest to the lowest positions, uses cascades of arpeggios and heart-stopping chromatic runs, harmonics, pizzicato, exaggerated vibrato and a rate of acceleration. Gypsy repertoire reflects the popular tunes of a location; but simple tunes are transformed into masterpieces of emotion and technique. A favorite is *The Lark (A pacsirta)*, where high squeaks, trills and harmonics imitate the birdsong. The *Csárdás* is a type of tune originally associated with army recruiting ceremonies and generally has a slow, romantic introduction, reflecting the sadness of departure, a bold and uplifting middle section, and a frantically paced climax depicting the excitement and adventure ahead. The Italian composer, Vittorio Monti (1868-1922) wrote his famous *Czardas* based on Gypsy tunes. He was just one of many 19th and early 20th century composers captivated by gypsy music; and it is fitting that many of their works have been in turn assimilated by the Gypsies. Usually Gypsy orchestras play versions of the *Brahms Hungarian Dances*; Dinicu's *Hora Staccato*; Sarasate's *Zigeunerweisen*; Liszt's *Hungarian Rhapsodies*, or J. Hubay's *Hejre Kati*. A key technique in Hungarian Gypsy violin playing is the vibrato trill. Another interesting technique featured in the Monti *Czardas* is the type of harmonic that appears in the slow middle section. A strange variant on the normal fiddle is the horn violin, commonly found in the Bihar region of northwest Transylvania, based on the Stroh Phonofiddle. A metal horn and diaphragm are attached to an otherwise normal violin, giving a loud and piercing tone. – B&T: 1322.→**Bihari, János; Liszt, Ferenc; Folk Fiddling.**

Gyula (1) (Geula) (10-11th century) – He was a Hungarian prince, grandson of Tökhötöm, conqueror of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), and son of Horka. Around 950, two Hungarian rulers, Bulcsú and Gyula, were baptized in Constantinople. Bulcsú

continued his pagan lifestyle. He lost a battle against Emperor Otto I, in 955, at Lechfeld, near Augsburg, and he and Lehel were captured and executed in Regensburg. Gyula, the ruling prince of Transylvania, brought the missionary bishop, Hierotheos (Hierothus), with him from Constantinople. He converted people in Transylvania to the Eastern Orthodox Faith, and baptized Sarolt (Saroldu), Gyula's daughter. She became the wife of Ruling Prince Géza and mother of King István I (St Stephen) (997-1038). Gyula kept his faith and freed the Christian prisoners. Several churches were built along the River Maros under his rule. However, in 1003, Gyula assailed István in defense of old tribal rules. István defeated and imprisoned him but, when he adopted Western Christianity, he was treated with respect. – B: 0942, 1316, T: 7103.→**Bulcsu; István I, King; Lechfeld, Battle of; Lehel, Horn of.**

Gyula (2) – Town near the southeastern edge of the Great Hungarian Plain in County Békés, close to Transylvania, ½ km west of the White Körös River. Around 1300, it was a small village, named *Gyulamonostru*. By 1400, it had developed into a well-frequented place of pilgrimage, and became a flourishing town, its golden age reached in the early part of the 16th century. The town was fortified by a castle, built of bricks, and its manufacturing industry was well developed. In 1566, the Ottoman Turks took it, and a continuous decline set in, until the Turks left an uninhabited settlement in 1695. Gradually, there was some revival, but was destroyed in the 1801 fire. Then it was completely rebuilt and gradually became an industrial and commercial center for an extensive surrounding satellite area. Gyula had 35,000 inhabitants in 1983, and 24,910 in 1920, mostly Hungarians, with 2,200 Romanians, 730 Germans and 200 Slovaks. According to church affiliations: 1/2 Roman Catholic, 1/3 Reformed, and 1/7 Greek Catholic. It has the ruins of a medieval castle fortress, but also a more recently built attractive manor house. The town has a High School, a girls' Secondary School, a Library, a Museum, and a large Hospital with a Sanatorium for TB patients. It has also a spinning mill, textile works, shoe factory, production of spirits, cordials, matches and picture-frames. There are also County offices, law-courts, a board of finance, an open air Castle Theater (*Várszínház*) operating during summer; also the Castle Bath with a Spa (*Várfürdő*). There is a monument in the town center for the great opera composer, Ferenc Erkel, who was born in Gyula in 1810. – B: 1068, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**Erkel, Ferenc.**

Gyula Zombor Clan – (Julius Zombor) this clan is descendant of the Transylvanian (*Erdély*, now in Romania) Voivode, *Gyula*, and his brother, *Zombor*. From this clan stems chief Maglód. Anonymus mentions him and his name is preserved in the town of Maglód in County Pest. His ancestor is Count Sibrid, whose son, Count Erdő, received the town of Némethi in County Zólyom from King László IV (Ladislas) (1272-1290). The clan was mentioned in Counties Zólyom and Hont between the years of 1200 and 1300. – B: 0942, T: 7617.→**László IV, King; Anonymus.**

Gyulafehérvár (*Latin*: Apulum; *German*: Karlsburg, earlier called Weissenburg; *Romanian*: Alba Iulia) – Ancient town in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), on the right bank of the Ompoly River, near its confluence with the Maros River, consisting of the actual town and, on an elevated level, the fortress. It is the administrative seat of Județ Alba (before 1920: County Alsó-Fehér). In 1910 its population was 11,616, including 5,226 Hungarians, 5,170 Romanians, 792 Germans and 287 Gypsies. In 2002, there were 62,722 Romanians, 1,836 Hungarians 1,475 Gypsies and 217 Germans. The town was

established by the Romans in the 2nd century AD, when a Roman *castrum*, called *Apulum* stood there. During the period of the great migrations, it was wiped out of existence. Then it was destroyed by the Tartars in 1241 and, three centuries later, by the Ottoman Turks. In the Middle Ages it was rebuilt and became the ancient capital city of Transylvania (*Erdély*). It grew to become the seat of the Transylvanian Voivodes, then of the Princes. It used to be a royal free town with a Municipal Council, county and district courts. It is the seat of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Transylvania and, since the 15th century, also that of the Eastern-Orthodox Metropolitan. Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen founded a famous Academy there, with such famous teachers as Márton (Martin) Opitz, Henrik Bisterfeld and János (John) Apáczai-Csere; but in 1658, Turkish-Tatar troops destroyed and burnt it down. From 1538 on, the Roman Catholic Bishopric ceased to function due to the Turkish occupation; but it was reestablished by Emperor Charles III in 1715, and now it is an Archbishopric. In 1785, the leaders of the Romanian peasant uprising, Hora and Kloska, were executed here. During the War of Independence against the Habsburg rule (1848-1849), the town, held by Austrian troops, was besieged by General József (Joseph) Bem and his Hungarian army units for five months; the siege was ended by the Russian forces, under General Luders on 12 August 1849. At the end of World War I, it was in this town that the Romanians of Transylvania declared the annexation of Transylvania (*Erdély*) to the Kingdom of Romania on 1 December 1918. Ferdinand I was crowned the King of Romania in the Orthodox Cathedral on 15 October 1922. There are a number of churches in the lower-lying town area. The impressive St. Miklós (Nicholas) Cathedral in the fortress area was founded by King St. Stephen (István) of Hungary, originally built in a basilica style in the 11th century, on the ruins of which the cathedral was built in late Romanesque style in the 13th century. It was later (1443-1444) extended by János (John) Hunyadi in Gothic style, consisting of three naves and a cross nave. It houses the tombs of a number of Transylvanian Princes, also Queen Isabella, King János Zsigmond (John Sigismund) of Hungary, and János Hunyadi, Regent and national hero. A Renaissance-style Chapel was added to the Cathedral by János (John) Lászlai, Archdeacon of Transylvania. The fortress area also houses the Bishop's Palace, the *Batthyaneum* Archbishopric Library, with 55,000 volumes, rich in incunabula, with coin-, antique- and mineral-collections. The fortress itself was built by Emperor Charles VI in the 18th century (hence the German name of the town, "Karlsburg"). The High School, built by Prince Gábor Bethlen, was later converted into infantry barracks. The area is famous for its viticulture, producing wines such as the *Rózsamáli*. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1789, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Apáczai Csere, János; Bem, József; Isabella, Queen; János II, King; Hunyadi, János; Gyulafehérvár Cathedral.**

Gyulafehérvár Cathedral (Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, in Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania) – Transylvania's greatest Romanesque building was erected in the center of the castle. The first cathedral was built in the 11th century; and the second on the foundation of the first one, during the 12-13th centuries. It was burned down during the Mongol-Tatar invasion in 1241-1242, when its vaults and sanctuary collapsed. In 1277, the Saxons burned it down again. Subsequently, it was rebuilt, the sanctuary lengthened, and the Lászlai-chapel placed in the lateral nave. The sarcophagi of János (John) Hunyadi, Queen Isabella, László (Ladislás) Hunyadi, János Zsigmond (John Sigismund) (János II, King) are in the church. György (George) Martinuzzi, Prince Gábor (Gabriel)

Bethlen, Prince György (George) Rákóczi I. and János (John) Corvin are also entombed here but their graves were robbed and their bones scattered. – B: 1337, T: 7663.→**Gyulafehérvár; Hunyadi, János; Hunyadi, László; Isabella Queen; János II, King; Martinuzzi, György; Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Rákóczi I, Prince György.**

Gyulafehérvár Declaration (Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Transylvania, Romania) – On 1 December 1918, following the armistice of World War I, the Romanians of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) held an *ad hoc* Assembly in Gyulafehérvár and they unilaterally declared Transylvania's union with Romania. Hungarians, Szeklers and Saxons were not invited, and were not present at the Assembly. However, they together with other smaller groups made up a slight majority of the Transylvanian population. The Romanians committed themselves with the following declaration, on 2 December 1918: “*In Great Romania (Romania mare) ...all ethnic groups living together get their national freedom, education, administration; justice will be carried out in their native tongues by officials of their ethnicity and every nationality shall have proportionate representation*”. Following the declaration, the Romanian army occupied Transylvania betraying the armistice. The Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty in 1920 sanctioned the occupation. Romanian promises to the nationalities were gradually sabotaged and finally remained unfulfilled; their fate was persecution, oppression and cultural genocide under both the Royal and the Communist Romania. The 1 December became Romania's National Day. – B: 1230, 1020, T: 7103.→**Trianon Peace Treaty; Vienna Award II; Paris Peace Treaty; Atrocities against Hungarians.**

Gyulafehérvár Glossary (Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania) – A valuable Hungarian language relic. Elemér Varjú discovered it within a Latin Codex in the Gyulafehérvár Library. He reported his finding to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 28 November 1898. The Codex, covering 154 small octavo leaves was written between 1295 and 1310, and consists of Latin Church sermons. The author of the translations is believed to be János (John) Watachai, a Hungarian Franciscan priest. He wrote the Hungarian translations directly underneath the Latin text in three places. This cohesive Hungarian language relic stood in second place of importance after the *Funeral Oration and Prayer* (*Halotti beszéd és könyörgés*) as, at the time of its discovery, it predated another Hungarian language relic, the *Königsberg Fragment and its Ribbons* (*Königsbergi Töredék és Szalagjai*) (ca. 1350). – B: 1141, T: 7617.→**Königsberg Fragment and its Ribbons; Funeral Oration and Prayer.**

Gyulafehérvár Lines (Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Transylvania, Romania) – The Hungarian translation of a 15-line verse summary of three Latin prayers in a Franciscan Codex, now in the Library of the Batthyaneum in Gyulafehérvár. The text is in the literary form customary during the Middle Ages, i.e. a short, versified summary of the central idea or theme. – B: 1050, 1230, T: 7617.

Gyulafehérvár Religious Disputes (Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Transylvania, *Erdély*, Romania) – There were two significant religious disputes between Calvinists and Unitarians in Gyulafehérvár. The first occurred between 24 and 27 April 1566. The participants were Péter Méliusz Juhász, Bishop of the Reformed Church of Debrecen, and Ferenc (Francis) Dávid, leader of the Unitarians. György (George) Blandrata moderated the dispute. A profound argument pursued and resulted in favor of the Calvinist proposals. The second dispute between Calvinists and Unitarians took place between 8

and 18 March 1568, in the presence of the reigning prince and the theologians. The dispute concluded unsuccessfully. – B: 1078, T: 7103.→**Méliusz Juhász, Péter; Dávid, Ferenc.**

Gyulaffy, László (Ladislás) (ca 1525 - Udvarhely, now Odorehiu, Romania, 13 May 1579) – Army officer, fortress commander. He was a descendant of a noble Transdanubian (*Dunántúl*) family and an outstanding hero of the Turkish wars. In 1549 he served in Szigetvár (1551), then in Pápa (1557), in Győr, as commander of a hundred strong mounted detachment. In 1560 he became the Commander of the Tihany Fortress. In 1551, he took part in the siege of Lippa, and Emperor Miksa I (Maximilian I, 1564-1576) made him a Knight of the Golden Spur. In 1566, with the aid of György (George) Thury, he retook the forts of Veszprém, Tata, Gesztes and Vitány from the Turks. He was promoted in the same year to Supreme Commander of Veszprém. His skirmishes and duels made his name known in the whole country; but there were also complaints against him, made to the Emperor by the Prior of Veszprém, for his abuse of power. As a result, the Court called him to Vienna. Instead of complying, he changed sides and offered his services to King János II (John, János Zsigmond, 1540-1553), Reigning Prince of Transylvania (1556-1571) and moved to Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). According to folklore, he bade farewell to Transdanubia in a short poem. The fort of Csobánc remained in the possession of the Gyulaffy family. In 1575, in the Battle of Szentpál, he fought as a general in the army of Prince István (Stephen) Báthory. Báthory rewarded him for his services with the fort of Szilágycseh and 63 villages. Today a School bears his name. – B: 0883, 1078, T: 3233.→**János II, King; Csobánc Castle; Báthory, Prince István.**

Gyulai, Pál (1) (Paul) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 25 January 1826 - Budapest 9 November 1909) – Poet, writer, critic. He studied at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He became tutor to the sons of Count János (John) Bethlen. During that time he published his first novels and poems. In 1848 he was one of the leaders of the revolutionary youth in Kolozsvár. However, he did not participate in the War of Independence. He was secretary to the pacifist Domokos (Dominic) Teleki. He began his career in 1850, as a literary critic for the newspaper, *Fliers of Pest (Pesti Röplévek)*. In 1854, he published an important literary historical study, the *Sándor Petőfi and Our Lyric Poetry (Petőfi Sándor és lírai költészetünk)*. He spent two years in Paris and Munich. Later he became one of the leading figures of the *Deák Party (Deák Párt)*. Later, he taught at Kolozsvár; then became one of the strong critics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 1862 he returned to Pest, and filled various positions related to literature. From 1873, he was Editor at the *Budapest Review (Budapesti Szemle)*, and Professor at the University of Budapest (1876-1892). Then he became President of the Kiszaludy Society, a member of the Upper Chamber of the Parliament, and a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His works include *The Master of an Old Manor House (Egy régi udvarház gazdája)* (1867); *Poems of Paul Gyulai (Gyulai Pál költeményei)* (1870), and *Critical Papers (Kritikai dolgozatok)* (1854-1861). He is regarded as the first representative of Hungarian critical realism. A Street bears his name in Budapest. – B: 0883, 1122, 1257, T: 7103.→**Petőfi, Sándor; Deák, Ferenc; Hungarian Academy of Sciences.**

Gyulay, Pál (2) (Paul) (ca 1550 - Abafája, 10 December 1592) – Vice-chancellor of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) – Humanist, writer, historiographer. He received his education in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and, from 1568, at the University of Padua, Italy. He became the secretary of Gáspár (Gasper) Bekes in 1572. From 1577 he was a councilor of István (Stephen) Báthori, Prince of Transylvania (1571-1586) and King of Poland (1576-1586). During Báthori's rule, Gyulai became Vice-Chancellor of Transylvania at the Transylvanian Chancellery in Krakow. After the death of Báthori in 1586, he returned to Transylvania. However, because of his support of Zsigmond (Sigismund) Báthori, Báthori's rival: Boldizsár (Balthasar) Báthori murdered Gyulai. Gyulai was a highly educated humanist, chronicler of István Báthori's Russian campaign, in his work *Commentarius* (1581). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7617.→**Báthori, Prince István.**

Gyurcsány, Ferenc (Francis) (Pápa, 4 June 1961 -) – Politician, economist, businessman. His higher studies were at the University of Pécs. He acquired a Teacher's Degree in 1984, and an Economic Degree in 1990. His business career started in 1990, when he joined the CREDITUM Financial Advisory Ltd., Budapest. For a short while he was Director of the EUROCORP International Financial Co. From 1992 until 2002, he was CEO of ALTUS Investment and Trustee Co., and then a member of the Board of Directors. His political career began with the Communist Youth Organization (*Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség – KISZ*). He was its secretary in Pécs between 1984 and 1988. In 1988 and 1989, he was President of the University and Academy Council of the KISZ central committee. Soon, for a short while, he became Vice-President of the Democratic Hungarian Youth Alliance (*Demokratikus Magyar Ifjúsági Szövetség – DEMISZ*). In 2002, Prime Minister Péter (Peter) Medgyessy appointed him as his Chief Strategic Advisor; and in 2003, he became Minister for Children, Youth and Sport. In the same year, he was elected member of the National Board of the *Hungarian Socialist Party* (*Magyar Szocialista Párt – MSZP*). In January 2004, he was elected Party President of County Győr-Moson-Sopron. On 25 August 2004, the Party's Extraordinary Congress nominated him its candidate for Prime Minister of Hungary. On 29 September 2004, the Parliament endorsed him as Prime Minister. The MSZP and SZDSZ won re-election in the second round of the general elections on 23 April 2006, gaining 210 seats in the 386-seat Parliament, and the second Gyurcsány Coalition Cabinet was formed on 9 June 2006. After winning the election, he radically changed his economic policy. On 24 February 2007, he became the President of the MSZP. Due to the worsening economy and global financial crisis, Gyurcsány abdicated as Party President and Prime Minister on 21 March 2009. On 22 October 2011 he founded the Democratic Coalition (*Demokratikus Koalíció*) Party with 10 members of the Parliament from the Hungarian Socialist Party – *Magyar Szocialista Párt MSZP*. The aim is the defeat of the Orbán Government and the creation of the 4th Republic in Hungary. – B: 1167, T: 7103.→**Political Parties in Hungary.**

Gyurcsó, István (Stephen) (Garamkövesd, now Horská Kamenica, Slovakia, 27 January 1915 - Dunaszerdahely, now Dunajská Streda, Slovakia, 16 March 1984) – Hungarian poet in Slovakia. Until 1945, he worked as a laborer in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Yugoslavia. From 1952 until his retirement, he was a co-worker at the Cultural Society of Hungarian Workers in Czechoslovakia (*Csehszlovákiai Magyar Dolgozók Kulturális Szövetsége – CSEMADOK*). After 1968, his writings were banned for a long

time. From 1949, his poems appeared in newspapers such as *Torch (Fáklya)* and *New Word (Új Szó)*. He published a book *Across Mountains and Valleys (Hegyeken völgyeken)*. In it he reported his impressions about 128 villages he visited. His other works include *My Mother Smiles (Anyám mosolyog)* poems (1955); *Restless Years (Nyugtalan évek)* poems (1964); *Mirror pieces (Tükördarabok)* poems (1983); *Depth and Height (Mélység és magasság)* poems (1985), and *We Were Not Bad (Nem voltunk rosszak)* selected poems (1995). A Foundation and a Prize bear his name. – B: 0883, 1257, 1551, 1890, T: 7103.

Gyurkó, László (Ladislás) (Budapest, 22 April 1930 - Budapest, 25 August 2007) – Writer. Early in his career he was employed as a casual worker, later as a clerk. His first writings appeared in 1956. Since 1957, he has lived from his writings. He was a contributor to the periodical, *Contemporary (Kortárs)* in 1963 and, from 1964 to 1969 he worked at the publication, *Light (Világosság)*. Between 1970 and 1980, he was Manager of the 25th Theater (25. Színház), Budapest; thereafter, he was that of the Folk Theater (Népszínház), Budapest. From 1979 to 1986, he worked at the Institute of Popular Culture (Népművelési Intézet). For a year (1983-1984) he was Manager of the Kecskemét Theater (Kecskeméti Színház), and, from 1986 to 1989, he was Deputy Editor-in-Chief for the periodical, *Mirror (Tükör)*. Between 1981 and 1985, he was a Member of Parliament. His works include *Sinners (Bűnösök)* novel (1961); *The Fourth Man (A negyedik ember)* essays (1964); *Family Novel (Családi regény)* (1984); *The Shadow of Death (A halál árnyéka)* novel (1981); *Booted Revolution (Bakancsos forradalom)* novel (2001). Among his plays are *My Love Electra (Szerelmem Electra)* (1968, 1972); *Golden Calf (Aranyborjú)* (1974) and *The Sinner (A bűnös)* (1974). In his works, he deals with philosophical and ethical problems of society. He was awarded the Attila József Prize (1968) and the Kossuth Prize (1980). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

Gyurkovics, Mária (Budapest, 19 June 1913 - Budapest, 28 October 1973) – Coloratura soprano. She studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. From 1947, she was a member of the Hungarian State Opera. Her debut was in Verdi's *Rigoletto* as Gilda, in 1937. Shortly after, she became the leading coloratura soprano of the Opera House. She filled the empty space left by the death of Lujza (Louisa) Szabó, the emigrated Gitta (Peggy) Alpár, and the retired Erzsi (Lisa) Sándor. She had oratorio performances, sang in operettas, and starred in films; but the opera and oratorium performances were her forte. She sang in almost all great pieces of the repertory of the Opera House, such as Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto*, Norina in Dinizetti's *Don Pasquale*, Mária Gara in Erkel's *László Hunyadi*, title role in Delibe's *Lakmé*, Rosina in Rossini's *Barber of Seville*. She sang Oratorios, such as Handel's *Messiah*, *Judas Maccabaeus*, Haydn's *Creation*, Orff's *Carmina Burana*, and Mozart's *Requiem*. She performed with great success in almost all European capitals. She was a recipient the Merited Artist title (1950), the Kossuth Prize (1951), the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1952) and the Outstanding Artist Prize (1954). – B: 0883, 1197, T: 7685.→**Alpár, Gitta; Sándor, Erzsi; Szabó, Lujza.**

Gyurkovics, Tibor (Budapest, 18 December 1931 - Budapest, 16 November, 2008) – Psychologist, writer, poet and playwright. He attended the Piarist High School, Budapest and matriculated in 1950. Because of his family background, he was not admitted to Medical School, Law School, or the Academy of Dramatic Art. He worked as a clerk.

Finally, he was allowed to study at the Teacher Training College for Handicapped Children (1953); then he read Psychology at the University of Budapest (1953-1955). He was at first an Assistant, later on a Full Professor at the Teachers' Training Academy for Handicapped Children (1955-1957). In 1956, he became President of the Revolutionary Committee of the Academy; but after the crushed Revolution, he lost his position. He became a substitute teacher in a suburb of Budapest. Between 1958 and 1960, Gyurkovics was the leading Psychologist of the Central Institute of Neurology for Children. From 1960 to 1968, he was a psychologist in the National Mental and Neurology Clinic, and also a psychological expert for the Pest County's Court of Justice (1966-1970). His experiences appeared in a number of his novels and poems. From 1968, he began to live from his writings. He was the dramaturge of the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi Színház*) of Veszprém (1988-1992); Co-Chairman of the Chamber of Hungarian Writers (1991-1995); Deputy-Chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Arts; Psychologist for the Hungarian National Soccer Team from 1994, and President of the Hungarian Writers' Association from 1995. His works include *Grafit*, poems (1961); *Breadbreaking* (*Kenyértörés*) poems (1963); *Son of Man* (*Emberfia*) poems (1966); *Iron-Rooster* (*Vaskakas*) poems (1970); *Glass Ball* (*Üveggolyó*) short stories (1973); *Service* (*Szolgálat*) novel (1976); *Suicide by Prescription* (*Öngyilkosság receptre*) short stories (1977); *The Last Christmas* (*Az utolsó karácsony*) short stories (1980); *Bone without Fish* (*Szálka hal nélkül*) satire (1984); *To Kill, to Embrace* (*Ölni, ölelni*) dramas (1985); *Ballad of the Body* (*A test balladája*) poems (1991); *Cob of Corn* (*Kukoricacsutka*), for juveniles (1997), and *Cantata Aquilarum*, poems (1998). His plays are: *You will Die in the Evening* (*Este meghalsz*); *The Old Man* (*Az öreg*); *Kreutzer Sonata*, and *God is not a Gambler* (*Isten nem szerencsjátékos*). His first volume of poetry appeared in 1961; he wrote 49 books. His poetry, prose and plays show him as a multi-faceted, talented and always forward-looking writer. His lyrical attitude is always present in his writings and his form is always masterly. His most fruitful years were in the 1990s, when his creative spirit soared freely. He was a recipient of the Attila József Prize, the International Board on Books for Young People – IBBY Prize, the Hungarian Heritage Prize, and the Kossuth Prize. – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.
