

I

Iancu, Laura (Magyarfalu, now Arini, Bacau, Romania, 30 December 1978 -) – Csángó-Hungarian poetess, writer, ethnographer, born into a Csángó-Hungarian family. She attended elementary school in her place of birth, in a Romanian language program. She spoke only the Csángó-Hungarian dialect until she was 12 years old. She completed her elementary and high school education in Csíkszereda (now Mircurea Ciuc, Romania) in a Hungarian school. She completed her higher studies in Hungarian Universities on scholarships; she studied Linguistics at the University of Budapest (2001), Theology at the Péter Pázmány Roman Catholic University (2005), Political Science at the Corvinus University, Budapest, Ethnography at the University of Szeged, and Anthropology at the University of Pécs. She is one of the most talented young writers to appear on the Hungarian literary scene in recent years. She is also a versatile author, often performing on stage, reading from her poems; she also writes political articles and essays on socio-cultural issues. In the meantime, she has published poetry volumes: *A Few Csangó Words* (*Pár csángó szó*) (2004) and *Falling from the Claws* (*Karmaiból kihullajt*) (2007). Anthologies: *Sia familio loĝis Attraverso i tuoi occhi chiusi vedo* (*I See it through your Closed Eyes – Lecsukott szemeden át látom*) (Rome, 2004, English 2005). Folk tales: *Golden Duck* (*Aranyréce*) (2004) and *Memories of Magyarfalu* (*Magyarfalusi emlékek*) (2005). Her writings appeared in papers and periodicals, including the *Bárka*; *Hitel*; *Magyar Napló*; *Moldvai Magyarság*; *Napút*; *Szépirodalmi Figyelő*, and *Új Ember*. She is a recipient of the Foundation for Civic Hungary Award for 2009. – B: 1031, 2020, T: 7103.→**Csángó**.

Ibrányi, Ferenc (Francis) (Budapest, 30 April 1901 - Fort Providence, Canada, 23 June 1983) – Roman Catholic priest, theologian. After completing his high school education in Budapest, he studied Theology at the University of Budapest, and was ordained in Esztergom in 1924. In 1925 he obtained a Doctorate in Theology from the University of Budapest. Between 1925 and 1928 he attended the papal *Collegium Angelicum* in Rome for further studies, and graduated with a PhD. From 1929 to 1939 he was Prefect at the Archiepiscopal Priest Training Institute, and Professor of Philosophy at the Institute of Religious Studies. In 1933 he also became an honorary lecturer (*privatdozent*) at the University of Budapest, where he was Professor and Head of the Faculty of Ethological Theology from 1939 to 1949. In that year, he emigrated to and settled in Canada. From 1950 to 1979, he worked as Professor of Ethics at Laval University in Quebec. He also taught at the Ursuline College, Quebec, and St. Joseph College in Wakefield, Que. He lived in Providence, Rhode Island, USA. He published a number of articles in the papers *Religio* and *Theology*. His works include *The Theology of St. Thomas Aquinas in the History of Thomism* (*Aquinói Szt. Tamás teológiája a tomizmus történetében*) (1935); *The Theology of St. Gellért* (*Szt. Gellért teológiája*) (1938); *The Moral Solution of the Monetary Interest Question* (*A kamat-kérdés erkölcsi megoldása*); *Christ, the Christian Ideal of Life* (*Krisztus, a keresztény életeszmeny*) (1941), and *Politics and Morals* (*Politika és erkölcs*) (1941). – B: 0883, 0945, T: 7684.

Ice Age in the Carpathian Basin – During the Pleistocene Epoch (Ice Age), which lasted about 2 million years (a small fraction of the 4600 million years of the Earth's history and going through several other Ice Ages), glaciations in the form of ice sheets

covered all northern Europe as far south as Switzerland, and at least the northern half of the Carpathian Basin. It was during this final 2 million years that man appeared and eventually evolved into *Homo sapiens*. About 20 of the glacial advances alternated with interglacial phases (we may well be in one of these milder phases now) of varying duration; the main glacial phases were *Danube* (1.7 - 1.3 million years B.C.); *Gunz* (0.9 - 0.7 million years B.C.), *Mindel* (0.55 - 0.4 million years B.C.) and *Riss + Würm* combined (0.08 - 0.01 million years B.C.). Man's cultural development is restricted to the last 10,000 - 15,000 years (geologically the Holocene Epoch). As elsewhere in Northern and Central Europe, modification and adaptation in animal and plant life, as well as changes in man's condition of life accompanied the periodic variation between cold and mild climate in the Carpathian Basin. This involved the production of different tools suited to the changing climatic conditions, and also necessitated the adoption of new hunting methods, as well as migrations to milder geographic areas. The fossilized, prehistoric remains of the various phases of human development, together with associated animal and plant remains preserved in cave deposits, lake and river sediments, and charcoal in fireplace sites, are studied by anthropologists and geologists, while pollen analysis is carried out by paleo-botanists. In more recent historic times, 5,000 - 6,000 years ago, there were burial sites, written documents carved on wood and stone, and finally books (first hand-written and copied and more recently printed), all studied by archeologists and historians. Both in the Pleistocene and Holocene phases of the Quaternary Period, humans, prehistoric and historic, populated the Carpathian Basin. A famous prehistoric Lower Paleolithic site is Vértesszőlös in Transdanubia (*Pannonia, Dunántúl*) about 55 km west of Budapest. – B: 7456, T: 7456.→**Vértesszőlös Find.**

Ice Age Termination and Early Man in the Carpathian Basin – The Carpathian Basin (the area of the historic Kingdom of Hungary) was populated by Early Man, both in the Pleistocene Ice Age and in the Holocene phases of the Quaternary Period. Man appeared during the Pleistocene Epoch, eventually evolving into *Homo sapiens* about 40,000 years ago. This occurred before the end of the Ice Age, even before the retreat of the last ice sheets of the Würm glacial phase, assuming that the Ice Age ended about 10,000 years ago: the present mild phase could be yet another interglacial phase. The *Homo erectus* of the Vértesszőlös site, evolving into *Homo sapiens* about 40,000 years ago, represents early Man of the Paleolithic period in the Carpathian Basin. In the new environment of the *Mesolithic* phase, the hunting and gathering way of life still persisted; tools were prepared in the same way, although they were smaller, and the use of bow and arrow appeared, as e.g. in the *Pilisszántó* and *Eger* sites, where Early Man hunted reindeer, using well-polished, sharp arrowheads, and the flint industry had an abundance of microclines. Fishing became another means of obtaining food, as shown by the *Szekszárd-Palánk* remains. In the warmer climate, modern forms replaced the glacial flora and fauna: the rich mammoth (*Mastodon*) fauna of the Carpathian Basin died out, and the reindeer migrated further north. Flora of temperate climate with deciduous forests developed. The *Sződliget* site yielded tools similar to those found in other Central European sites. The Mesolithic phase came to an end with the appearance of agriculture as a way of obtaining food during the *Neolithic* phase, with the cultivation of crops and domestication of animals. In the Carpathian Basin, this phase is represented by a number of cultures, like the *Danubian Cultures* of *Lengyel* and *Tisza*, also habitation sites such as Tiszapolgár, Tószeg, Bodrogheresztúr and the *Starčevo Culture* in the south of the Basin,

where the Szava tributary joins the Danube. – B: 1459, 7456, T: 7456.→**Vértesszőlős, Ancient Site of.**

Ice Saints – Every year in Hungary, there is a swift downward trend of temperature at the end of the second and the beginning of the third quarter of May. It usually brings frost caused by the cold northerly air masses. Folk beliefs tie it to the days of 12, 13 and 14 May, and to the martyrs called Pancrac, Servace, Boniface (*Pongrác Szervác, Bonifác*) and also to 25 May, the Holy day of another saint, called Urban (*Orbán*). – B: 1138, T: 3240.

Iceland, Hungarians in – Iceland became independent from Denmark in 1944; it has 285,000 inhabitants. The Icelandic-Hungarian relationship goes back to the 12th century, when Norwegian King Sigurdur Magusson Jorsalfare, with his armies, went through Hungary in 1111, and met Hungarian King Kálmán the Booklover (Coloman Beauclerc, 1095-1116). The first Hungarian who went to Iceland was Simon Maximilian Suedfeld in 1874. He reported on the proclamation of the Icelandic Constitution. The Hungarian scholar, Gyula (Julius) Prinz, also visited Iceland in 1914, and several Hungarian musicians went there between the two World Wars. András (Andrew) Kecskés was the first Hungarian to receive Icelandic citizenship in 1955, who changed his name to Alexandersson. At the turn of the millennium some 50 Hungarians resided in Iceland; most of them came from Hungary, Slovakia (*Felvidék*, former Upper Hungary), Voivodina (former part of Southern Hungary, Southland, now Serbia) and Transylvania (former *Erdély*, now in Romania). 52 Hungarians settled down in Iceland following the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956. In the 1990s, more Hungarians worked in the country as music teachers and sports trainers, among them the pianist, Péter Máté from Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia) and the handball coach, Zoltán Belányi. Since then an increasing number of Hungarian specialists, engineers, and *au pair* girls have arrived to Iceland. In 1992, a Hungarian organization founded the *Icelandic–Hungarian Cultural Society* (*Félagið Ísland – Ungverjaland*). Since 2002, Maurizio Tani has chaired the organization. The Society has over 20 members. It organizes lectures, film clubs, meetings and dinners to introduce Hungarian cuisine, and has established a Hungarian library, with close to 500 books, and started a Hungarian language course. Since 2003, the Society has provided annual summer university scholarships for at least three Icelandic students to participate in Hungarian language courses in Hungary. The monthly bulletin of the Society, *Danubius*, is published in English, Hungarian and in the Icelandic language. The first Hungarian–Icelandic pocket dictionary was already published in 1957. The Society also maintains a Hungarian-language video library with nearly 100 films. – B: 1454, T: 7103.→**Prinz, Gyula.**

Icey, Rudolf (originally: Rezső) (Poprádfelka, now Velká, Slovakia, 18 May 1905 - Sao Paulo, Brazil, 8 January 1987) – Cinematographer. He came from a photographer's family and learned his craft from his father. In 1919, he worked in a photographer's workshop, then in a photo laboratory; from there he moved to the *Pedagogical Film Studio* (*Pedagógiai Filmgyár*), as an assistant cinematographer. From 1925 to 1933, he was a newscaster for the *Hungarian Film Bureau* (*Magyar Filmiroda*), and from 1934, was a cinematographer of several short documentaries including: *The Art of the Hungarian Village* (*A magyar falu művészete*) (1937), *Talking Stones* (*Beszélő kövek*) (1939); he was also their producer. Between 1936 and 1946 he was a productive

cinematographer in Hungary. In 1945-1946 he taught at the film-faculty of the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. From 1947 he lived abroad. In Vienna and Munich he was second cinematographer; later he prepared mainly short commercial films in Rome and Milan. In 1955 he worked under contract in Brazil. There are 100 feature films to his credit, including: *Spiderweb (Pokháló)* (1936); *Café Moszkva* (1936); *Queen Elizabeth (Erzsébet királyné)* (1940); *Europe Doesn't Answer (Európa nem válaszol)* (1941); *Sziriusz* (1942); *The Tragedy of a Man – Imre Madách (Egy ember tragédiája – Madách Imre)* (1944); *The Abandoned Child (Az elhagyott gyermek)* (1946); *Quarto O* (1968); *Pára Pedro!* (1969); *Cleo e Daniel* (1970), and *Pontal da Dolidão* (1974). As a highly regarded representative of the film-industry, he received three times the Saci Award, which is considered the Brazilian Oscar. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7684.

Ides – The word originates from the Etruscan, meaning “dividing into two”, as in the ancient Roman calendar. It denotes the middle of the month, either the 13th or the 15th. Julius Caesar was killed on the Ides of March in 44 BC. 15 March 1848 is called the Ides of March (*Március idusa*) in Hungarian history. On this day, the Revolution and the subsequent War of Independence (1848-1849) broke out in Buda and Pest against Habsburg rule. – B: 1138, T: 3240.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Idol (bálvány) – The origin of the Hungarian word for idol: *bálvány* was the god Baal, the name of various godheads in ancient religions. They were mainly wood or stone signs, though particular religions worshiped their own gods. Gorsium City, founded by the Romans, located near Tác in Hungary, was a center of idol-worship in the Roman Province of Pannonia (Western Hungary, now *Dunántúl*); but by the end of the 3rd century, Christianity had superseded idolatry. In modern day they are the symbol of paganism, a sign that stands for god or spirit. In popular Hungarian culture, the gate idols preserve their memory. – B: 1153, 1308, T: 7682.

Igaly, Diana (Budapest, 31 January 1965 -) – Markswoman, champion of skeet-shooting and Bronze Medal recipient at the Olympic Games. Her father, József (Joseph) Igaly was a selected marksman. She was hardly ten years old, when she started practicing shooting; at the age of 13 she was a certified competitor. It was the 1983 Junior European Championships that brought her first success: she won the Gold Medal. She earned a Bronze Medal at the Sidney Summer Olympic Games (2000). She became an Olympic Champion at the Athens Olympic Games in 2004, the first among Hungarian marksmen after 24 years. She is twice World Champion (2002, Lahti, and 1998, Barcelona); in 2003, she was World Champion (Nicosia). She was fifth at the European Championships in 2008. – B: 1031, T: 7684.

Igfon Forest (Igyfon, County Bihar, Transylvania, (*Erdély*, now in Romania) – The name of a large thickly forested, mountainous region, originally known as *Királyerdő* (King's Forest, now Padurea Craiului, Romania). During the era of the Hungarian Royal House, the Árpád Dynasty, this region was called Igfon Forest. According to 13th century Chronicler, Anonymus, it provided refuge for Mén and Marót, one of whom fled with his family from the forces of Öcsöb and Velek. The original early version of the name may have meant “sacred thicket” as the Viennese Codex has it. – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Anonymus.**

Igló (now Spišská Nová Ves, Slovakia; in German: Zipser Neudorf) – Town on the left bank of the Hernád River, in former County Szepes, south of the Northern Carpathians.

Its population: 9,301 (1901) (Slovaks, Magyars, Germans), 12,258 (1930); in 2001: 39,193. It is an old mining settlement with silver, copper and iron mines. Its first written reference dates back to 1268. It has a Lutheran High School, a theater built in 1902, a specialized school for the timber industry, some factories (paper-making and weaving.) and historic buildings, like the Roman Catholic church, dating back to 1260; there are 15th-16th century art memorials, including sculptures and goldsmith's works; a Gothic tower; and a Provincial Building from the 16th century with stucco-decorated façade. From 1832 to 1869, there was an earthenware factory in Igló. The town was granted city-rights in 1271, and declared a free city in 1358, during the reign of King Lajos I, (Louis the Great, 1342-1382). In the 15th century, it was pledged to Poland for 360 years and only regained by Hungary in 1772. In the Middle Ages, Konrád Gaal, a famous metal-founder foundry master worked here, and the founder of Hungarian pediatrics, János (John) Bókay (1822-1884), was born here. Igló was one of the seven mining towns of Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia) in past centuries. Between 1772 and 1876, Igló was the seat of County Szepes with the *Spia Sasi* community. – B: 1068, 1031, T: 7456.→**Cipszers; Bókai, János (2).**

Iglódi, István (Stephen) (Magyarbóly, SE of Villány, 29 April 1944 - Budapest, 3 December 2009) - Actor, producer. In 1966 he received his diploma from the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest; in 1968 he obtained a diploma in production. From 1966 to 1973 he was a member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest, and its producer until 1982, then chief producer of the Attila József Theater (*József Attila Színház*) until 1990; since then, he had been a member of the National Theater. Since 1981, he had been an instructor at the Academy of Dramatic Art. Accurate interpretation and an inner passion characterized his acting and production. His stage roles included: Aliosa in Dostoyevsky- D. Kapas - P. Muller's *The Brothers Karamazov* (*A Karamazov testérek*); Sganarelle in Molière's *Don Juan*; Peacock in Brecht-Keill's *Threepenny Opera* (*Koldusopera*); Miskin in Dostoyevsky - Tovstonogov's *The Idiot* (*A félkegyelmű*); Timon in Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens* (*Athéni Timon*); Jesus in E. Balogh - I. Kerényi's *Passion of Csíksomlyó* (*Csíksomlyói passió*); Lucky in Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* (*Godotra várva*); Sir Andrew in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* (*Vizkereszt*), and Parrick Delafield in David Hare's *Knuckle* (*Vissza a fegyverekhez*). There are more than 45 feature and TV films to his credit, including *The Hair Stylist* (*A hölgyfodrász*) (TV 1966); *The Angel of Petőfi* (*Petőfi angyala*) (1970); *Trotta* (1971); *Bastion Promenade 77* (*Bástyasétány 77*) (1974); *Land of Mirages* (*Déliabók országa*) (1983); *Nóra* (TV 1975); *Mill in Hell* (*Malom a pokolban*) (1986), and *Sepulchre* (*Síremlék*) (1989). Among his stage managements were L. Zorin's *Warsaw Melody* (*Varsói melódia*); Čingiz Ajtmatov's *Death of a Race Horse* (*Egy versenyló halála*); Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing* (*Sok hüho semmiért*) and *Richard III*; G. B. Shaw's *St. Joan*; J. Katona's *Bánk bán*; F. Molnár's *The Swan* (*A hattyú*), and M. Vörösmarty's *Csongor and Tünde*. He was twice recipient of the Mari Jászai Prize (1970, 1976), the Merited Artist title (1987), the Főnix Prize (2004), the Small Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1995), and the Kossuth Prize (1998). He was a Life-Member of the National Theater, Budapest. – B: 1445, 0874, T: 7684.

Igmánd – Township in County Komárom; its current name is Nagyigmánd, about 12 km south of Komárom; with population of 2199 (1891), 2403 (1930) and 3154 (2001), about 12 km south of Komárom. Igmánd was the name of an early Hungarian clan. Since 1233

the village name has appeared in documents. In 1241, it was destroyed by the intruding Tartar-Mongol hordes. The Turks repeatedly destroyed Igmánd in the 16th-17th centuries. During its history, the village was owned by the Zichys, the Hédervárys, the Bakith brothers, the Ghyczy and the Esterházy families. – B: 1068, 1031, T: 7456.→ **Igmánd bitter water; Komárom.**

Igmánd, bitter water of (*Igmándi keserűvíz*) – A famous bitter water, springing forth in the outskirts of Imánd, South of Komárom in Western Hungary, containing only bitter salt (Epsom salt), in contrast with the bitter salts of the Buda Hills, which contain other salts. It is medicinal water, used as laxative. It is one of the richest sources of bitter water in Europe. Antal Schmidthauer (1816-1888), a pharmacist, found the first source of bitter water in the pasture of Csicsó in 1863. The water soon became world-famous and gave prominence to the village. – B: 1068, 1031, T: 7456.→ **Schmidthauer, Lajos.**

Ignácz, Rózsa (Rosa) (Kovászna now Covasna, Romania, 25 January 1909 - Budapest, 25 September 1979) – Writer, actress. She studied at Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and matriculated in 1928. Her higher studies were at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, completed in 1939. She was a member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), first in Szeged, then in Budapest (1931-1939). In 1939 she became a reporter and writer. She worked as a reporter in Paris for the *Theater Magazine* (*Színházi Magazin*) (1939-1940); later she was a reporter and essay-writer for various newspapers. Her first successful novel appeared in 1937, entitled *His Mother Tongue is Hungarian* (*Anyanyelve magyar*). She wrote plays, and wrote about the tragic fate of Hungarians in Bukovina and Moldova in Romania. She also wrote about her contemporary theatrical life. Her novels include *Born in Moldova* (*Született Moldovában*) (1940); *Marble Harbor* (*Márványkikötő*) (1947); *On the Island of Prospero* (*Prospero szigetén*) (1960), and *Paper Mill* (*Papírmalom*) (1967). She translated literary works from Romanian into Hungarian. She received the József Ferenc Prize in 1942, and was a member of the Petőfi Society (1943). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→ **Makkai, Árpád.**

Ignotus (Hugo Veigelsberg) (Pest, 12 November 1869 - Budapest, 3 August 1949) – Poet, writer and critic. He studied Law at the University of Budapest. He became first a co-worker for *The Week* (*A Hét*) in 1891, and then for the *Magyar Hírlap* (*Hungarian News*), in 1902. As its reporter, he was in Germany, Turkey, the Balkans, and in the USA. In 1908, he was one of the founders of the literary review, *West* (*Nyugat*) and was its Editor-in-Chief till 1928. He started as a poet and writer of short stories; but eventually became a theater critic. In 1911, he was appointed to the commission to judge drama literature at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*). In 1919, he traveled abroad. In 1923, he became the drama critic of the theaters in Vienna and Berlin, and in 1924, that of the *Neue Wiener Bühne* in Vienna. Later, he returned to Hungary. In 1937, he was a co-worker for the bourgeois paper, *Hungarian News* (*Magyar Hírlap*). In 1938, he was forced to emigrate again. He settled in New York. In 1948, he returned to Hungary, fatally ill. He was among the first who recognized the importance of poets Endre Ady, Mihály (Michael) Babits and the writer Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz. His published works include *Confessions* (*Vallomások*) (1895); *Variations on a G-String* (*Változatok G-húron*) (1902); *Experiments* (*Kísérletek*) (1910), and *Matters of the Theater* (*Színházi dolgok*) (1912). He was recipient of the Pro Arte Prize and the Baumgarten Prize in 1949. – B: 1445, 1105, 1122, 1031, T: 7684.→ **Ady, Endre; Babits, Mihály; Móricz,**

Zsigmond.

Ignotus, Pál (Paul) (Budapest, 1 July 1901 - London, 1 April 1978) – Publicist, writer, editor. During the Council (Soviet) Republic in Hungary (1919), he assisted in the organization of students' groups within the Communist Youth Workers' Association. After 1920, he was the Chief Journalist for the *Evening Courier* (*Esti Kurir*), and also worked for the papers, *West* (*Nyugat*) and *Pen* (*Toll*). He was one of the first to recognize the talent of the future poet Attila József, and became his close friend. He established the periodical, *Fair Word* (*Szép Szó*). While his articles attacked right-wing views, he also opposed Communist ideologies. Fleeing the anti-Jewish laws, he moved to England in 1938, and was active in the BBC Hungarian Radio Program. On his visit to Hungary in 1949, he was arrested and only released in 1956. He was rehabilitated and filled a research position at the Institute of Literary History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and was an organizer of the 1956 Revolution. After the fall of the Revolution, he returned to London, where he established a new career as a writer, essayist and critic. His main works include *My Prison Diary* (*Börtönnaplóm*) (1957); *The Hungary of Michael Polányi* (*The logic of personal knowledge*) (1961); and *The Intellectual Left in Hungary in Horthy's Time* (*Die intellektuelle Linke im Ungarn der Horthy Zeit*) (1968, 1972). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.→**Polányi, Michael; Horthy, Miklós.**

Igric→Joculators, Minstrels.

Igric Cave – A cave noted for its prehistoric finds in the Bihar Mountains (in Transylvania, now in Romania). A great number of prehistoric animal bones have been found here: those of the cave bear (*Ursus spelaeus*), cave lion (*Felis spelaea*), cave hyena, and cave wolf. – B: 1068, 0942, T: 7456.

Iharos, Sándor (Alexander) (Izrael) (Budapest, 1930 - Budapest, 24 January 1996) – Middle and long distance runner, coach. He began competing actively in 1950. He rapidly became one of the leading sportsmen in Hungary and Europe. In 1951, he broke the 1500-meter European track record and ran in the 4x1500 meter world record-holding relay team. He was the first runner, after Finland's Nurmi, to hold seven world records in distances between 1500 and 10,000 meters. His best season was in 1955, when he became the most successful sportsman of the year: he achieved six world records in running. In 1956, he ran the 6-mile (27:43,8,) and the 10,000 m (28:42,8), distances in world record times. After these events he was recognized for years as one of the most successful long distance runners. In 1959, he was a member of the world record 4x1 mile relay team; then he became a coach. He won twelve championships and broke forty world records. He represented Hungary internationally on forty occasions. In 1955, he was selected best athlete of the world. He is the only Hungarian to have achieved this international recognition. A Foundation and a sport-stipend bear his name. – B: 1051, 1448, T: 3269.

Ihász, Battle of – This battle took place on 27 June 1849, when the Austrian General Schütte's forces were rushing to attack Marcaltő, 10 km northwest of Pápa in Western Hungary, where the forces of Colonel Kmety attacked him on the *Puszt*a (Plain) of Ihász and held him up with a two-hour-long cannonade. However, the strong cavalry of the Austrians broke through and pushed the Hungarian troops back toward Pápa. A memorial plaque of the battle is at Marcaltő. – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Ihász, Dániel (Nagydém, County Veszprém, 1813 - Collegno al Baraccone, Italy, 10

April, 1881) - Military officer, who later escorted Lajos (Louis) Kossuth in emigration. He transferred, as a first lieutenant of the Imperial Austrian Army, to the revolutionary Hungarian Army. He became Kossuth's *aide-de-camp* and was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1849 he and his legion were defeated in a battle by General Luder's army. He emigrated to Turkey, and finally settled in Viddin, and still later in Kutahia; then he escorted Kossuth to England, America, and to Italy. In Morningville, USA, he founded a military hardware factory in order to supply weapons for the Hungarian uprising. In 1859 he was Commander of the Hungarian Legion. In 1862 he resigned from military service and stayed with Kossuth until the end of his life. Imre (Emeric) Aldor used his notes in his book on the emigration: *A Page Torn out of I. D.'s Diary (Egy kiszakított lap I.D. naplójából)* (in *Jonás Lapja*, 1873 no. 3-4). – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7684.→**Kossuth, Lajos.**

Ihász, Gábor (Gabriel) (Vaszar, north of Pápa, 6 January 1805 - Eger, 21 September 1880) – Linguist. In 1824, he entered the Cistercian Order. He studied Theology at the Pázmaneum in Vienna, and later at the University of Budapest. He was ordained in 1830. Thereafter, he worked as a teacher at Székesfehérvár from 1830, at Pécs between 1831 and 1837, again at Székesfehérvár from 1838, and at Eger from 1841. He began working as a priest from 1842, in Esztergár, from 1843 in Tevel, and from 1844 in Előszállás. During the 1848-1849 War of Independence against Habsburg rule, he was an army chaplain. After the surrender at Világos, the Austrians captured him and interned him in Zirc. In 1850 he became a teacher in Eger. In 1851 he resigned from the Order and worked as a lay priest. He became Principal of the Archiepiscopal Boarding School for Boys; and finally Assessor of the Archbishopric of Eger. He published a number of linguistic studies; his *Hungarian Grammar (Magyar nyelvtan)* (1846), which became quite widespread, in his lifetime it ran into 20 editions (under the name of I. György). As a linguist, he followed the so-called Orthological Trend, assembled around the Editorial Board of the linguistic journal, *Language Guard (Nyelvőr)*. His works include *Specimen of Hungarian Verb Formation (Mutatvány a magyar igeképzésből)* (1850), and *The Main Rules of Hungarian Syntax (A magyar mondatlan főbb szabályai)* (1852). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Ijász (Archer) – Infantryman and cavalryman, whose chief weapon is the bow and arrow. Especially in antiquity, they were employed a lot and they were also used in Roman warfare, as *sagittarii*. In peacetime the archers were engaged in hunting; in war they played an important part in the warfare of antiquity. The Hun and Magyar warriors were excellent archers. Their victories are ascribed mainly to their special composite or reflex bows and to their tactics. The dead warrior was buried together with his horse. In recent times numerous Archery Clubs popularize this sport. – B: 0942, 1896, T: 7456.→**Composite Bow.**

Ijjas, József (Joseph) (until 1931 Ikotinyi) (Baja, 5 November 1901 - Kalocsa, 29 April 1989) – Archbishop. He completed his High School studies at Baja and Kalocsa, studied Theology in Budapest, and was ordained in 1925. He served as a chaplain in Dusnok, was administrator in Szeremle, and a professor at the Seminary of Kalocsa. In 1925 he studied at the *Institutum Biblicum* in Rome. Upon his return, he held various positions and offices, and participated in the works of the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965). In 1964 he was consecrated Bishop and, in 1969, Archbishop of Kalocsa, and became President of the Catholic Bishops' Bench. He resigned in 1987. – B: 0945, T: 7103.

Ildico (*Ildikó*) – The last wife of the Hun King, Attila. According to Jordanes, a Gothic historian (*Getica*, ca 49), who refers to 5th century Byzantine historian Priskos Rhetor, she was known as *Ildico*. The German legend, the Niebelung Song, calls her *Krimhild*. Tradition says Attila died on their wedding night in 453. – B: 0942, T: 7658.→**Attila; Priskos Rhetor; Jordanes.**

Ilku, Pál (Paul) (Bulcsu, 8 October 1912 - Budapest, 13 July 1973) – Politician, army officer. He obtained his qualification in Education from the Teachers' College of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) in 1935. Already in 1932, he joined the leftist movement of Czechoslovakia and became a member of the Communist Party there; then he organized the struggle of the young anti-fascists of Sub-Carpathia (now in Ukraine). He was one of the editors of the leftist pedagogic paper, *New Era* (*Új Korszak*) in 1935, and he wrote articles in the *Hungarian Worker* (*Magyar Munkás*,) in Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine) and other papers. When the Hungarian Army moved into Sub-Carpathia (*Kárpátalja*) in March 1939, he and several hundred of his associates were arrested and placed under police supervision; later he was conscripted into the Hungarian Army. In the fall of 1944, he deserted with some of his fellow soldiers, and moved into the mountains controlled by partisans. When the area came under Soviet military control, he became Party Secretary in Beregszász (now Berehove, Ukraine). From January 1945, he lived in Debrecen. He made a plan to reform the lower level of public education. From 1946 to 1948, he was Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party in Pécs, and later became in charge of the Agitation and Propaganda Section of the Central Directorate of the Hungarian Democratic Party. From 1947, (with some interruptions) he was a Member of Parliament. From the fall of 1948, he led the Agitation and Propaganda Section of the Ministry of Defense. From 1952, he became Brigadier-General of the Hungarian People's Army, and the Head of the Political Main Branch until 1958. After the collapse of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight, when a fresh Soviet Army moved into Hungary on 4 November 1956, Pál Ilku assumed a leading role to secure the power of János Kádár's Hungarian Revolutionary Workers-Peasants' Government, with the establishment of the notorious police-detachments with their quilted jackets (*pufajkások*). From 1957 to February 1958, he was Deputy Minister of Defense, then, until September 1961, Deputy Minister of Education, and until July 1973, Minister of Education. His works include *Impetus* (*Lendület*), novel (1936); *Further Development of Our Educational Policy* (1964); and *Modern Education – Socialist Man*, selected speeches, articles (1977). He received an Honorary Doctorate from the State Lomonosov University of Moscow in 1971. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Kádár, János; Freedom Fight of 1956.**

Illényi, Katica (Kate) (Budapest, 17 February 1968 -) – Violinist, singer. She was born into a family of musicians. Her mother was a competent pianist, her father, Ferenc (Francis) Illényi, was a violinist at the Opera House of Budapest, who brought up all his children as musicians. For Katica, Anikó, Ferenc and Csaba it was a matter of course to have daily practice from the age of three-and-a-half on. Katica was admitted to the "special talents" class of the Academy of Music, Budapest at the age of 14. Simultaneously, she played in the orchestras of the Opera House and the Erkel Theater (*Erkel Színház*). Later she studied singing and dancing. She became familiar with the light genres of music and dancing. She learned tap dancing as well. She obtained her diploma from the Academy of Music in 1991. She also studied sound-formation and started to follow jazz-dance and classical ballet. She first appeared as a singer in a tour

abroad. As a violinist, she was increasingly engaged, apart from classical music, in various other musical trends: jazz, swing, gypsy music. Amongst her theatrical roles are: Little Mi in Lehár's *Land of Smiles (A mosoly országa)* (1991); Stazi in Kálmán's *Gypsy Princess (Csárdáskirálynő)* (1992); the Violinist in Jerry Bock's *Fiddler on the Roof (Hegedűs a háztetőn)* played 150 times in the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*) Budapest (1997), and Eliza in Shaw's *My Fair Lady* (1998). She was a soloist in the Klezmer Band of Budapest (1996-2001). She appeared on TV, at festivals and at solo concerts; prepared a CD and DVD. From 2000 on, she has appeared mainly as a soloist at concerts in several venues with her own programs, including dancing, singing and playing the violin. She is unique internationally with her multi-faceted presentations, always offering something outstanding. At her concerts she performs classical violin pieces, famous hits, jazz-violin and swing pieces, as well as music from films. – B: 1031, 1868, T: 7456.

Illés of Hungary O.F.M. (*Illés barát*) (14th century) – Missionary. His mission was to convert the Kipchak Tartars to Christianity, and he won the confidence of *Beg Tini*, the first-born son of the Tartar Khan, who made him his advisor. On 30 October 1338, Pope Benedict XII (1334-1342) called upon him to assist his four envoys (among them the Hungarian friar Gregory) to travel to the Kipchaks. As the envoy of *Beg Tini*, he paid a visit to the Pope at Avignon, together with the Christian envoys of Üzbeg Khan, Petranus de Lorto and Albertus. – B: 0945, T: 7456.

Illés, Béla (Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, 22 March 1895 - Budapest. 5 January 1974) – Writer. He pursued his secondary education in Budapest, and then he read Law and obtained a PhD in Law (1916). His line of thinking was radical bourgeois. His first articles and first novel appeared in the literary review, *West (Nyugat)* (1916). He was politically involved in the Council (Soviet) Republic, and in 1919 he emigrated to Vienna, Austria. He lived in Moscow from 1923. Between 1925 and 1935 he was General Secretary of the World Organization of Proletarian Writers. As a Colonel of the Red Army, he was in the siege of Budapest (1945). Thereafter he was involved in Hungarian literary life. From 1950 to 1956 he was Editor-in-Chief of the *Literary Journal (Irodalmi Újság)*. His works are characterized by a lyrical, epic and humorous style. His main works include *The Left-behind Writings of Private Dr. Pál Utrius, (Doktor Utrius Pál honvédbaka hátrahagyott iratai)* novel (1916); *Carpathian Rhapsody (Kárpáti Rapszódia)* novel (1939), and *Conquest, vols. i, ii, iii (Honfoglalás I-III)*, novel (1952-1954). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize twice (1950, 1955). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Council (Soviet) Republic of Hungary.**

Illés, Clan of (Elias) – The known ancestor is Ipoly (Hippolytus) Comes, whose sons, Ugra, Miklós (Nicholas), Bálint (Valentine) and Ipoly took part in the numerous wars of King Béla IV (1235-1270), and King István V (Stephen, 1270-1272). Its most distinct member was István Ugra, who fought against the military expedition of Ottokar V, and was injured during the reoccupation of Győr. Ipoly junior was already a Canon in Esztergom in 1278. The Clan flourished in the Counties of Somogy and Veszprém, where they had 12 estates between 1260 and 1279. – B: 0942, T: 7676.→**Béla IV, King; István I, King.**

Illés, Endre (Andrew) (Csütörtökhely, now Spišský Štvrtok, Slovakia, 4 June 1902 - Budapest, 22 July 1986) – Writer, essayist, literary translator. He studied at the Medical

School of the University of Budapest. In 1924 he became a contributor for the newspaper, *Est (Evening)*. Later he worked at a number of other newspapers. Between 1933 and 1936 he was Editor for the literary supplement of the *Hungarian News (Magyar Hírlap)*. In 1937-1938 he edited the cultural column of the newspaper, *New Hungary (Új Magyarország)*. He became Director of the Révai Publishing Co. in 1939. After its nationalization by the Communist regime, he was Technical Director for the Polite Literature Publishing House; and in 1967 became its Director. One of his major projects was launching the Hungarian classics series. He was a master of short novels, essays, portraits, dramas; he also did literary translations. His works include short stories: *The Order (A parancs)*; *Andy (Andris)*; and *One-winged Birds (Egyszárnyú madarak)*. Dramas: *Spanish Isabella (Spanyol Izabella)* and *Impatient Lovers (Türelmetlen szeretők)*. Portraits: *Gyula (Julius) Illyés*; *László (Ladislás) Németh*, and *Aron (Aaron) Tamási*. Essays: *Chalk Drawings (Krétarajzok)*, and *Two Lions (Két oroszlán)*. Translations: novels of *Stendhal*, *Maupassant* and *Camus*. He received a number of prizes, among them the Baumgarten Prize twice (1937, 1939), the Attila József Prize twice (1962, 1978), the Kossuth Prize (1963, 1975), and the Banner Order of Merit with Rubies of the Hungarian People's Republic (1982). – B: 0878, 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

Illés Ensemble (Illés Együttes) – A Hungarian rock-beat band (1960-1973). The band's name was originally taken from the family name of Lajos Illés, one of the members. Illés was founded in 1960, but did not gain wider popularity until 1963. They were the first popular band of the “new” beat music. They were tacitly supported by the Communist regime. Illés created a new band in 1965, under the same name. In 1973, Illés established a third ensemble that was active until 1982. In the second great period, the members of the band were: Lajos Illés (pianist and singer), Levente Szörényi (guitarist and singer), Szabolcs Szörényi (bass-guitarist and singer), János (John) Bródy (accord-guitarist and singer) and Zoltán Pásztor (drummer). The band broke up in 1973, possibly also due to political pressure. The band later reunited for high profile concerts on different occasions, the most memorable probably being their 1990 performance in the Népstadion after the regime change in Hungary. In 2002, they also performed a common concert with the other two dominant Hungarian bands of their era, Omega and Metró. Among their works are: 6 albums, such as *These Young People (Ezek a fiatalok)* (1967); *Give Your Hand (Add kezed)* (1972); compilations, including: *The Concert* (1981); *Best of Illés I, II* (1996), as well as popular songs: *On the Street (Az utcán)*; *Yes (Igen)*; *When I Was Still a Little Boy (Amikor én még kisserác voltam)*, and *It's Here Again /Újra itt van*. The band was one of the biggest groups of the 1960s and early 1970s rock boom in Hungary. The band is often compared to the Beatles, its artistic and cultural influence and continuing popularity. – B: 1657, 1031, T: 7103.→**Illés, Lajos; Bródy, János; Szörényi Levente.**



Illés, Lajos (Louis) (Budapest, 18 March 1942 - Budapest, 29 January 2007) – Musician, singer, band founder and leader. In 1960, he started the Illés Ensemble (*Illés Együttes*) with his brother Károly (Charles); they soon became popular because of their new style. After the break up of the group, Illés occasionally joined to other groups such as the Omega and he Metro. Finally he retired and from 1992, until his death, he was organist at the Reformed Church in Kisoroszi, where his wife was Parish Minister. His compositions include *On the Street* (*Az utcán*); *When I was a Little Kid* (*Amikor én kisrác voltam*); *Sign-talk* (*Jelbeszéd*); *Somewhere a Girl* (*Valahol egy lány*); *Liliomfi* (music-play); *God Is With Us* (*Velünk az Isten*) (oratorial worship service), *Cantus Hungaricus* (*Magyar ének*); *Star of Bethlehem* (*Bethlehem csillaga*), opera with József (Joseph) Utassy, and a partly finished three-part *Te Deum*. His music and lyrics surreptitiously expressed resistance to the Communist system. His band is regarded as the root of the Hungarian beat-music, and he is regarded as one of the Hungarian cultural history's influential personalities. He received the Officer's Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994) and the Kossuth Prize, together with his Ensemble (2000). His memorial plaque is on the manse's wall of Kisoroszi (2008). – B: 1657, 1031, T: 7103.→**Illés Ensemble; Bródy, János; Szörényi Levente.**

Illés, Sándor (Alexander) (Temerin, 20 km north of Újvidék, now Novi Sad, Serbia, 12 February 1914 - Budapest, 8 July 2009) – Poet, writer, journalist, translator of literary works. He completed his higher studies at the University of Belgrade (1934-1936). He worked as Editor-in-Chief for the journal, *New News* (*Új Hírek*) (1936-1941) at Zombor (now Sombor, Serbia) and then was Editor-in-Chief for the newspaper, *Southern Hungary* (*Délvidék*) (1941-1944). After World War II, he had to flee, amidst some adventures, to Hungary, where he finally settled in Budapest in 1945. From 1945 to 1949 he was Editor for the paper, *Free Word* (*Szabad Szó*), and in 1949-1950 that of *Latest News* (*Friss Újság*). From 1950 until 1984, he was Senior Correspondent and Co-Worker for the daily paper *Hungarian Nation* (*Magyar Nemzet*); at a later stage (1992-1993), he was Editor for the *Latest News* (*Új Hírek*), at Veszprém. From 1992, he was President of the Hungarian-Croatian Society. He authored 34 volumes, including essays, short stories, literary translations and books. His first work: *Star Shower* (*Csillaghullás*) poems, appeared in print in 1932. He was an outstanding writer of the Hungarian literature of Southern Hungary (now part of Serbia). His other works include *Storm on the River Tisza* (*Vihar a Tiszán*) novel (1951); *The Opposite Shore* (*A túlsó part*) novel (1975); *The Last Days* (*Az utolsó napok*), novel (1982); *The Black Sheep* (*A fekete bárány*) (1983); *For Whom the Bell Does Not Toll* (*Akikért nem szól a harang*) (1992); *Without Mercy* (*Irgalom nélkül*) (1994); *Adventure at Újvidék* (*Újvidéki kaland*) short story (1995); *A Handful of Earth* (*Egy marék föld*) (2000), as well as *As We Also Forgive* (*Miképpen mi is megbocsátunk*) (2005). He received a number of awards, such as the Golden Feather (*Aranytoll*) (1986), and the Sándor Petőfi Press Freedom Prize (1994); he is an Honorary Freeman of Temerin, Serbia, – B: 0874, 0878, 1449, 1878, T: 7456, 7103.

Illésházy, Count István (1) (Stephen)(*illésházai*) (1531 - Vienna, 5 May 1609) – Protestant aristocrat, civil servant. At first he was active in the Royal Court. From 1573, he was Sub-prefect of County Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). From 1584, he was a royal counselor, later steward of the royal household, and in 1582, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of County Liptó (now Liptov, Slovakia). In 1587 he was made a Baron by the

King; in 1594, a Count. In the same year, he became Lord Lieutenant of County Trencsén (now Trenčín, Slovakia), and in 1600 he valiantly defended Trencsén against the Ottoman Turks, and acquired the Estate of Trencsén for his family. In 1603 he was charged with high treason by the Habsburgs; therefore he was forced to flee to Poland. Later, he was able to return to Hungary, where he joined the István (Stephen) Bocskai (1606) uprising against the Habsburgs, and played an important role in signing the Peace of Vienna (1606). His properties, confiscated earlier, were returned to him and, from 20 November 1608 until his death, he was the first Protestant Palatine of Hungary. – B: 1031, 1257, T: 7456.→**Bocskai, Prince István.**

Illésházy, Count István (2) (Stephen) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 30 April 1762 - Baden bei Wien, Austria, 30 July 1838) – He was the last-born of an aristocratic family, with large landed property. In 1784 he served as a Colonel in the repression of the Horia-Kloska uprising in Transylvania. In 1797 he served as Colonel of the insurgents of Counties Trencsén (now Trenčín, Slovakia) and Liptó (now Liptov, Slovakia), in the uprising of the nobility against Emperor Napoleon. In 1800 he became Lord Lieutenant of the same two counties. In 1822, to express his protest against the absolutistic system of government, he resigned from his position as Lord Lieutenant. From 1825 he was Lord High Steward in the royal household. He participated in the founding of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and became its Director in 1830. He sympathized with the opposition and supported their aspirations. He tried to serve the common good and raised the living standard of those living on his properties. He also secured the right of holding national markets for the town of Érde. For lack of female line of inheritance in his family, he made provision for his property to be inherited after his death by a number of noble families, such as the Batthyány family, the Sina banking family and the Esterházy family. – B: 0773, 1031, T: 7456.→**Atrocities against Hungarians.**

Illésházy, Count Miklós (Nicholas) (*Illésházai*) (1653-1723) - Lord Lieutenant, Chancellor. After the death of his father, his uncle, György (George) Illésházy, brought him up and introduced him to the Emperor as his heir. It was also György, who procured from the Emperor the title of Count in 1678 for the family branch of Miklós (Nicholas) Illésházy. However, later his uncle joined Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly's party, but Miklós remained on the Emperor's side and opened the gates of Trencsén castle (now Trenčín, Slovakia), to the Imperial Army. Miklós even went to Vienna, where Emperor and King Lipót I (Leopold) appointed him Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Liptó (now Liptov, Slovakia) and Trencsén, and in 1684 made him the heir to all the Illésházy family property. Miklós Illésházy became a member of the National Frontier-Examining Committee in 1687, and became Chancellor in 1715. It was in this capacity that he signed the *Pragmatica Sanctio*, making it possible for Maria Theresa to inherit the throne. His manuscripts include *Dictionarium turcicolatinum* (1668) and *Responsum* (1708). – B: 1031, 0907, T: 7456.→**Thököly, Count Imre; Pragmatica Sanctio; Maria Theresa, Queen and Empress.**

Illésházy, Family of - The families of Baron Illésházai and Count Illésházy were old Hungarian noble families descended from the Salamon Clan (according to a legend), whose male branch became extinct in 1838 with István (Stephen) Illésházy. According to historical research, the legend about the Salamon Clan being the ancestors of the family does correspond to known facts. One member of the Illés family, a certain Illés,

descendant of the *Vathai* Salamon family, founded the Illésházy family. In 1649 Tamás Illésházy and his brother, Ferenc, were given the title Baron, and one of their descendants, Miklós (Nicholas), was given the title of Count. Their noble name was derived from their family name, which is the village of Illésháza (now in Slovakia); their family crypt is in Trencsén (now Trenčín, Slovakia). Several members of the two families fulfilled important roles in the history of Hungary. – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Illuminated Chronicle, Vienna (*Képes Krónika*) – Its original title is *Chronica de gestis Hungarorum* (Chronicle on the Deeds of the Hungarians). Its former name was *Vienna*



Illuminated Chronicle, derived from the name of its first repository. Originally it was thought that the author of this 15th century manuscript was Márk (Mark) Kálti, a monk from Buda, as his Chronicle is incorporated in this work and no other author is noted in it. It is assumed by now that it was the work of an anonymous author from 1358. The text was copied in the 1380s, and it was embellished with 147 colorful illuminated initial letters and miniatures. It was prepared on the order of Hungarian King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382). His portrait and the *Anjou Fleur-de-Lis* coat of arms decorate its title page. It is the presentation of the history of Hungarians until 1342. It is also the most copious collection of old Hungarian legends. He makes use of Anonymus' chronicle and states: "*It fits into our medieval Latin chronicle-literature without a predecessor or successor*". One of the significant features

about this work is that it is the most artistic Hungarian chronicle and, at the same time, a masterpiece of European bookbinding art of the 14th century. The Royal Library of Vienna held it until 1933, and then it finally ended up in the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. – B: 1150, 0942, 1078, 1230, 1144, 1153, T: 7659.→**Codex Literature; Anonymus, Kálti, Márk; Béldi Codex, Néksei Bible.**

Illy, Gusztáv (Gustavus) (Zombor, now Sombor, Serbia, 8 June 1909 - Budapest, 19 August 1950) – Military officer. He was installed as an officer at the Ludovika Royal Military Academy and, following that, he was sent to the Supreme Military Academy. He had to retire because his wife was Jewish. During World War II, he contacted the Resistance Movement and lived in hiding in 1944. In 1945 he came to Budapest with the Soviet-backed Communist Government from Debrecen. First, he was the Head of the Personnel Department of The Ministry of Defense, then, as a Group Commander of trainees, he had a decisive role in the establishment of the army under Communist rule and in organizing military units fighting side-by-side with the Soviet Army. He was promoted to Lieutenant General in 1949, and became the Chief Overseer of the Hungarian Army. In April of 1950, he was arrested on trumped up charges; was condemned to death, and executed. In 1954, he was partially rehabilitated; and on 13 October 1956, he was solemnly reburied with the other victims. In 1990, the Supreme

Law Court nullified the judgment. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7684.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Sólyom, László and his Associates;**

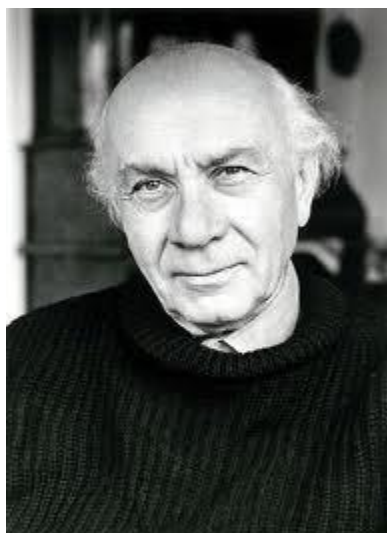
Illyefalvi, István (Stephen) (prior to 1650 - Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, around 1694 – Grand provost, Roman Catholic ecclesiastical writer. In 1668-1669 he was a student at the Jesuit Academy of Kassa. Then became Professor of Philosophy and Theology at the Seminary in Kassa; later becoming Parish Priest in Kassa and Archdeacon of Szabolcs, later Canon of Eger; from 1687 on, he was Abbot of Tapolca, named after St. Peter; and later he became Grand Provost of Eger and Vicar of Bishop Fenesy. With his work, entitled: *Blunting the Miner's Pickaxe (A Bányász Csákánynak Tompítása)* (1664), he joined the polemic between the Jesuits of Kassa and the Theologians of the Reformed Church in Sárospatak. His above work was an answer to István K. Matkó's writing *Miner's Pickaxe (Bányászcsákány)*. – B: 0945, 1257, T: 7456.

Illyés, Elemér (Elmer) (Torja, in Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania, 7 December 1919 - Pievedi Tremosine, Italy, 4 August 1989) – Historian. He obtained a PhD in law from the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). During his student years, he participated in the Transylvanian village research movement and, in various journals, published articles dealing with it. In 1943, with a state scholarship, he went to Rome and Heidelberg to further his studies in Political Science. In 1946 he emigrated to Brazil and, in 1953 he settled in Portugal. In the middle of the 1970s, he moved to Germany, near Munich. Later, he spent his life in northern Italy on the banks of Lake Garda. In the 1970s he began collecting material about Transylvania and he visited his birth-place. His work, entitled: *Alteration of Transylvania. Myth and Reality (Erdély változása. Mítosz és valóság)* (1975, 1976), in English: *National Minorities in Romania, Change in Transylvania* (1982); it also appeared in the form of partial studies in *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár)*, *Catholic Review (Katolikus Szemle)*, and *Literary News (Irodalmi Újság)*. The central theme of his writings is the history the Hungarian ethnic population of Transylvania. His other works include *Nationale Minderheiten in Rumänien, Siebenbürgen im Wandel* (in English 1982). He edited a work by Balázs Orbán: *Szeklerland Described from a Historical, Archeological, Natural-scientificay and Ethnographical Standpoint I-IV (A Székelyföld leírása történelmi, régészeti, természetrajzi s népismeí szempontból, I-IV)* (Pest, 1868-1873, facsimile edition, 1981). During his 1988 visit to Budapest, he gave a lecture in the Kossuth Club, organized by the Scientific Educational Society (*Tudományos Ismeretterjesztő Társulat – TIT*), concerning his Transylvanian research, which was published in the paper, *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*, based on an interview with him on 8 November 1988. He was one of the greatest specialists about Transylvania in western émigré Hungarian circles. Another work of his appeared in English: *Ethnic Continuity in the Carpatho-Danubian Area* (1988). – B: 0883, 1257, 1672, T: 7684, 7456.→**Orbán, Balázs.**

Illyés, Endre (Andrew) (Tunyog, 5 August 1897 - Debrecen, 18 April 1962) – Church historian, minister of the Reformed Church. He conducted his Theological studies in Debrecen, Kolozsvár (1914-1919) (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and Geneva (1925-1926). He obtained a teacher's certificate in Religious Instruction and one in Education (Dip. Ed.), from the University of Debrecen (majoring in Geography and History, 1937). In 1919-1920, he was a minister in Zilah (now Zalău, in Transylvania now in Romania); in 1920-1921, in Orjaboldogfalva; and then a teacher of Religion in Miskolc during

1921-1924; in Szeged during 1924-1933, and was a High School teacher of Religion in Debrecen (1933-1942). In 1942, he became an honorary lecturer at the University of Debrecen. From 1942 to 1950, he was a lecturer at the College for Pastoral Training in the Faculty of Reformed Theology of the University of Debrecen; from 1950, he was a professor at the Reformed Theological Academy there. He was mainly engaged in various theological, pedagogical and church history issues. He was the first in Hungary to research the ethnography of the Reformed Church. He built up an enormous archival collection. His works include *The Spiritual Life of the Hungarian Reformed Agrarian Social Class, with Special Respect to its Religious World* (*A magyar református földművelő nép lelki élete, különös tekintettel vallásos világára*) (1931); *History of the Spiritual Care of Hungarian Agrarian Youth* (*A magyar református földművelő ifjúság lelkigondozásának története*) (1936), and *Church Discipline in the Hungarian Reformed Church (16-19 Centuries)* (*Egyházfegyelem a magyar református egyházban (XVI-XIX. század)*) (1941). – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Illyés, Gyula (Julius) (Illés) (Felsőrácegrespuszta, 2 November 1902 - Budapest, 15



April 1983) – Poet, writer, playwright, prominent figure of 20th century Hungarian literature. Due to his father's work, he spent part of his childhood on an estate. He wrote his rebellious, revolutionary poems under Communist influence. Because of some illegal labor movement activities, he went to Vienna, Berlin, and later, to Paris in 1920. At first, he worked as a miner, then became a bookbinder and a teacher, all the while studying at the Sorbonne, University of Paris where, besides the labor movement's ideology, his eyes were opened to the French intellectual and art world. He returned to Hungary in 1926. His poems were published in the literary review *West* (*Nyugat*) from 1928 on, when his first book of poems was also published. In a short period of time, the fast-paced publications of his books made him one of the

most recognized member of the new generation of young poets. At first, he was in close touch with the labor movement; but this loosened in the middle of the 1930s, as he joined the Populist Writers Movement. Notwithstanding, he was invited to the first congress of Soviet writers in Moscow in 1934. After the death of the famous poet Mihály (Michael) Babits, he took over the direction of the literary review, *West* (*Nyugat*) in 1941, and changed its name to *Hungarian Star* (*Magyar Csillag*). Following Hungary's occupation by Soviet forces in 1945, he was a parliamentary representative for a short period of time; but he became disillusioned and withdrew from public life. His poetry reflects an individual mixture of the best realist traditions with the most important elements of modern lyricism. At times, there are elements of kinship with József (Joseph) Erdélyi's folksong-type lyrics in his poetry. He rose to prominence with his work: *People of the Steppes* (*Puszták népe*). He wrote the poem, *A Sentence on Tyranny* (*Egy mondat a zsarnokságról*) during the Rákosi era, but it became known and famous only during the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, although he didn't play or take on any role in it. His art became more and more contradictory due to his disillusionment with Socialist teachings and practices. His lyrics, especially from the middle of the 1950s, show more

pessimism, despair and disillusionment than before. His opinion about Hungarians living in the West was different from that of the authorities. His feelings and thoughts were rooted in the notion of 15 million Hungarians, he coined the expression of “ötágú síp” (five-branched pipe) and he was the first to openly speak for the Hungarians of the detached territories in the Carpathian Basin. As he grew older, the original enthusiasm of *A Sentence on Tyranny* was no more; instead his poetry reflected aging and related subjects. He left behind a rich lifework. A selection of his works: *Heavy Soil* (*Nehéz föld*) novel (1928); *The Three Seniors* (*A három öreg*) (1931); *People of the Puszta* (*Puszták népe*) novel (1928); *Soul and Bread* (*Lélek és kenyér*), with a co-writer, essays (1939); *Who is Hungarian?* (*Ki a magyar?*) essays (1939); *Dramas* vols i, ii, (*Drámák, I, II*), (1969); *Dinner in the Manor House* (*Ebéd a kastélyban*) (1970); *Huns in Paris* (*Hunok Párizsban*) (1970); *Homeland High Above* (*Haza a magasban*) collected poems (1920-1945); *To Create* (*Teremteni*) collected poems (1946-1968); *Newer Dramas* (*Újabb drámák*) (1974); *With Compass*, vols. i, ii (*Iránytűvel, I, II*), and *On the Boat of Charon* (*Kháron ladikján*) essays (1982). His works were translated into numerous languages. Gyula Illés was one of the authoritative writers of his age. He received many awards and prizes, among them Le Grand Prix International de Poésie (1966), the Herder Prize (1970), l'Ordre des Arts et des Letters (1974), the Mondello Prize (1981), the Baumgarten Prize (1931, 1933, 1936, 1943), and the Kossuth Prize (1948, 1953, 1970). – B: 0883, 1150, 1257, T: 3240.→**Babits, Mihály; Erdélyi, József; Rákosi, Mátyás.**

Illyésházy family – An old Hungarian noble family, on the female side related to the Esterházy family. According to some, they might have descended from the Salamon Clan and a certain Illés, living around 1238, would have been their ancestor, though the family tree of Iván Nagy shows an Elias or Illés as the ancestor. In the course of history, a number of Illés(házys) have appeared. György (George) Illyésházy lived in the court of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus) (1438-1490); his son fell in the Battle of Mohács (1526). Tamás (Thomas) Illyésházy was Subprefect in County Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) in 1540. His children from his second wife, Zsófia (Sophie) Földes, included some prominent men, like (1) István (Stephen) Illyésházy (1540-1609); (2) Gáspár (Gasper) Illyésházy, Lord Lieutenant of Counties Trencsén and Liptó; (3) Gábor Illyésházy, Lord Lieutenant; (4) György Illyésházy, Warden of the King; (5) Ferenc (Francis) Illyésházy, a Franciscan monk; (6) Miklós (Nicholas) Illyésházy, given the title of Count; (7) József (Joseph) Illyésházy (1730-1759), Royal Warden of the King; (8) János I (John) Illyésházy, Assessor of the Court of Appeal; and his son, (9) István Illyésházy, the last of the family Illyesházy (1762-1838), who filled a number of prominent administrative positions, lived withdrawn in retirement on his property on the Island of Csallóköz (now Žitný ostrov, Slovakia). – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Mátyás I. King.**

Illyés, Kinga (Bereck, now Berea, Romania, 10 December 1940 - Marosvásárhely, now Targu Mures, Romania, 28 July 2004) – Actress, elocutionist. She studied at the István (Stephen) Szentgyörgyi Academy of Dramatic Art (*Szentgyörgyi István Színművészeti Akadémia*), Marosvásárhely (1961). Thereafter, she worked at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Marosvásárhely. From 1990 she taught at the Theater Academy in that city. Her major roles were: Ruth in Konrad Wolf's *Professor Mamlock* (*Mamlock professzor*); Anyuta in Tolstoy's *The Power of Darkness* (*A sötétség hatalma*); and Egérke in Eörsi's *Cat's Play* (*Macskajáték*). From 1965 she preferred solo performances such as Saint Exupéry's *The Little Prince* (*A kis herceg*); *Mistletoe* (*Fagyöngy*), and

poetry recitals. In the seventies she toured the country, the USA, Western Europe and Australia. She did recordings as well. A documentary film, portraying herself, was made in Budapest. She received the Széchenyi Prize and the Small Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. – B: 0875, 1439, T: 7103.

Ilosfalvy, Róbert (Hódmezővásárhely, 18 June 1927 - Budapest, 6 January 2009) – Opera singer (tenor). He studied voice at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, under Imre (Emeric) Molnár and Mrs. György (George) Jászó (1946-1949), then under Andor (Andrew) Lendvay (1950-1953). From 1951 to 1955, he was a soloist in the Military (Honvéd) Ensemble. From 1954 to 1966, and from 1983, he was a soloist at the Opera House in Budapest, and was its life-member from 1992. He was a member of the Opera House of Cologne, Germany (1966, 1982), a guest artist in Covent Garden, London, England, and the Opera Houses of San-Francisco, Munich, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Madrid and Rome. His main operatic roles included: Erkel's *Bánk bán* and *László Hunyadi*; Gounod's *Faust*; Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann* (*Hoffmann Meséi*); Verdi's *Traviata*, *Rigoletto*, *Aida*; Beethoven's *Fidelio*; Wagner's *Lohengrin*; Puccini's *Manon Lescaut*, *Tosca*, as well as operas of Richard Strauss and Leoš Janáček. He was one of the world-renowned singers in the second half of the 20th century. He also made several recordings. He received the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1962), the Kossuth Prize (1965), and the title of Merited Artist (1988). – B: 0874, 1450, T: 7103.

Ilosvay family (*Nagyilosvai*) – A Hungarian noble family with numerous branches in counties Bereg, Bihar, Szabolcs, Szatmár and Ugocsa, in the northeastern part of the Carpathian Basin. The origin of the family is traced back to the Hungarian conquest under Khagan Árpád (895). One branch of the family is related to the Dolhays. Jeromos (Jerom) Ilosvay was present at the Diet of Rákos (1505); Orbán Ilosvay studied at the University of Krakow; Mihály (Michael) Ilosvay received a royal fiefdom in County Szatmár for his services. István (Stephen) Ilosvay was second sub-prefect; so was György (George) Ilosvay. Imre (Emeric) Ilosvay was the faithful man of Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, playing a prominent role in the Prince's army as a Colonel, and later as a General. István Ilosvay also filled a number of prominent church positions. The 16th century schoolmaster Péter (Peter) Ilosvay Selymes, the original author of the story of Miklós Toldy, which served as source material for the great poet, János Arany, is considered improbable to have been a member of the Ilosvay family. – B: 0942. T: 7456.→**Árpád; Rákóci II, Prince Ferenc; Ilosvay Selymes, Péter; Arany, János.**

Ilosvay, Lajos (Louis) (Dés, now Dej, Romania, 31 October 1851 - Dés, 30 September 1936) – Chemist. He attended secondary school in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania); enrolled at the University of Budapest in 1872, where he received a Degree in Pharmacology in 1874, and obtained a Ph.D. in 1875. From 1875 he was Assistant Professor, first to Béla Lengyel, then to Károly (Charles) Than at the University of Budapest. In recognition of his excellent scientific work, he was sent on a study tour abroad. During that time he worked with Bunsen in Heidelberg, with Baeyer in Munich, and with Berthelot in Paris. In 1882 he became a professor at the Polytechnic of Budapest. In 1910 he was elected Member of Parliament; later, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Education and Culture. He was Secretary for the Nature Science Society (1906-1914), later its President (1914-1936). He filled a leading position at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1916-1919, 1925-1928). He led the

development of chemistry instruction in schools. He edited the *Chemistry Periodical* (*Chemiai Folyóirat*), and *Nature Science Gazette* (*Természettudományi Közlöny*), from 1906. His field of research was analytic and inorganic chemistry. He improved on the demonstration of the presence of nitric acid in air (Griess-Ilosvay reagent). He authored numerous scientific books and articles including: *Basic Principles of Chemistry* (*A chemia alapelvei*) (1888), and *Introduction to Organic Chemistry* (*Bevezetés a szerves kémiába*) (1905). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1891, 1905). He received the Szily Medal and Prize. – B: 0883, 1122, T: 7617.→**Lengyel, Béla Sr.; Than, Károly.**

Ilosvai Selymes, Péter (Sariceus Petrus Ilosvanus; Ida de Petrus) (1520? - 1580?) – Wandering minstrel, Reformed teacher. His biography remained incomplete. He taught at first in Nagyida, then in Szatmár (now Satu Mare in Romania) (1514). In 1568 he appeared in Abaújszántó and, between 1560 and 1574 he was a clerk in the Szilágyság (now Silvaneî, in Romania). Most of his works were published in Debrecen in 1574, and one was issued in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1578. His first extensive song is the *Historia Alexandri Magni* (*History of Alexander the Great*), written in 1548; in it he describes the life of Alexander the Great, based on the work of Quintus Curtius Rufus (41-54 AD). His most important creative effort, based on the *Toldi Legend*, came into existence in 1574. It is the *Story of the Outstanding Accomplishments of the Celebrated Illustrious Miklós (Nicholas) Toldi* (*Az hires-neves Tholdi Miklósnak jeles cselekedeteiről és bajnokoskodásáról való historia*). He wrote about other outstanding individuals: St. Paul, János (John) Hunyadi, and King Mátyás I, (Matthias Corvinus). He presented his narratives in the logical order of events. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Ilosvay family; Toldi Legend; Hunyadi, János ; Mátyás I, King.**

Ilosvay Varga, István (Stephen) (Kunhegyes, 31 August 1895 - Budapest, 18 December 1978) - Painter. In 1913 he studied at the Faculty of Law at the University of Budapest, while, at the same time, he studied Art in an evening course at the School of Commercial Art, Budapest. During 1916 and 1917 he worked in the Open School of Károly Kernstock, under the artistic direction of József Rippl Rónai. From 1917 he studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, as a student of Ede (Edward) Balló. In the summers he became involved in the community work of the Artist Colony of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania). In 1922 he went to live and work at Kunhegyes, his birthplace. From 1924 to 1926 he frequented the Colarossi Academy in Paris, where he became acquainted with the free paintbrush strokes of the Impressionists, and also with the art of Cezanne and Van Gogh. In 1926 he returned from Paris and was again drawn to the artist colony of Nagybánya. In 1928 he arranged his first exhibition at the National Salon (*Nemzeti Szalon*), featuring his earlier works of Kunság scenes. At the beginning of the 1930s, Szentendre and its environment (north of Budapest), brought revival in his scenery painting; and in 1934 he finally settled in the Artist Colony of Szentendre. In 1935 he joined the Society of New Artists (*Új Művészek Egyesülete – UME*), organized by János (John) Vaszary, the vanguard of modern artistic style. It was in the 1930s that his original style evolved: it showed a restructuring of nature, dark colors (umbers and ochres), powerful contours, and the use of wide brush strokes. In 1937 he organized his second exhibition at the Tamás Gallery. In 1942 he exhibited together with Ferenc Megyessy at the Friend of Art (*Műbarát*). He had solo exhibitions at the Ernst Museum (1958, 1967, 1965). Until the end of his life, he painted in isolation, in a reserved life style. His late

paintings became more relaxed and impressionistic through the more emphatic restructuring. His recurring subjects were from everyday life, street scenes, yards, and human figures. The majority of his work is held in the Hungarian National Gallery (*Magyar Nemzeti Galéria*), some are at the Ferenczy Museum at Szentendre, as well as in private collections. His works include *Still life with Tablecloth* (*Csendélet abrosszal*) (1932); *Two-storied Yellow House* (*Sárga emeletes ház*) (1934); *Rab Raby Square* (*Rab Raby tér*) (1938); *Self-portrait with Red Background* (*Önarckép piros háttérrel*) (1938); *Among Trees* (*Fák között*) (1943); *Girl at the Gate with Boys* (*Lány a kapuban fiukkal*) (1959), and *White Self-portrait* (*Fehér önarckép*) (1972). He received the titles of Artist of Merit (1978), and Outstanding Artist (1974). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7684. → **Kernstock, Károly; Rippl-Rónai, József; Vaszary, János; Nagybánya Artist Colony; Szentendre Artist Colony.**

Immigration into Historic Hungary – Attacks from the East, foreign invasions and wars greatly reduced the Hungarian population in the Carpathian Basin. To boost the number of inhabitants, the ruling national monarchs encouraged limited immigration from neighboring lands. The ruling Habsburg House promoted a large-scale population relocation to reduce the devastating effect of the 150-year long occupation of central Hungary by the Turks, and their frequent raids into other parts of the country. The Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate of 1920, and the Paris Peace Treaty of 1947, dismembered Historic Hungary. Two-thirds of Hungary's territory with one-third of its Hungarian population was ceded to the neighboring countries (Romania, and the newly created states Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Austria, and even the Soviet Union in 1947). With this, the successor states started the systematic elimination of Hungarian population from the ceded territories to Hungary. One of the means was expulsion, forced emigration of Hungarians from the seceded territories to Hungary proper, or elsewhere. In the first wave, more than 350,000 ethnic Hungarians were expelled from their ancestral homeland. These measures did not benefit Hungary's national interest in the Carpathian Basin, and they were squarely opposed by the stipulations of the Peace Treaties. Southern Hungary (*Délvidék*), or Voivodina (*Vajdaság*, now Serbia) was the first Hungarian region exposed to massive immigration of Serbs fleeing from Turkish invaders in the 14th century, moving further north into the southern regions of Hungarian Crown Land.

The increase of Serb population in Hungarian territories took place over several centuries. It occurred as a result of the Turkish attacks on the West that started just after the fall of Byzantium (Constantinople) of the Eastern Roman Empire in 1453. Consequently, the Ottoman Empire had the opportunity to attack and occupy the West. First they occupied the as yet not unified state of the Serbs on the Balkan Peninsula and the Kingdom of Hungary in Central Europe. The only escape for the Serbs was to move into the once powerful Kingdom of Hungary, where they received protection. In 1420, King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg) (1387-1437) gave permission to a group of Serbs to settle in southern Hungary. The Turks also settled them on vacant Hungarian lands where they made permanent homes, as the lands were more hospitable. The Croatian villages in Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*) originated from this time.

The Serb Orthodox Patriarch of Ipek (Pec), Arzen III. (Arzenije Carnojevic) obtained permission from Emperor Leopold I (1654-1705) on August 21, 1690, to settle 37,000 - 47,000 Serb families (some 200,000 persons) temporarily in the territory between the

Danube and Tisza Rivers, until their territory was freed from Turkish occupation, and they could return to their own land in the Balkans. They were even allotted wide-ranging benefits. Their temporary stay turned into a permanent one. Between 1737 and 1739, the Serb Patriarch Arzen IV arrived in Hungary with another large group of his nomadic people. In 1790, the Serbs came forward with the demand that they officially be given a territory from the Hungarian lands as their own. Emperor Lipót II, (Leopold) (1790-1792) fulfilled their request. This was an indication to the Hungarians that these settlers would pose a threat in the future to the existence of Hungary as a State. The Habsburgs favored the Serbs because they could weaken the Hungarian opposition, thereby helping a Habsburg take-over of Hungary. They used the Serbs in their “divide and rule” policy.

The first Turkish census shows that in 1557-1558, the majority of the northern Bánát region was still Hungarian. Jazyg-Cumanians (*Jász-Kun*) were living in Hungary from the early period of the Árpád Dynasty; they were stripped of their privileges as free peasant farmers and forced into serfdom by the Habsburg King Lipót I (Leopold) (1654-1705). They were also prohibited to practice their Protestant religion; however, the newly settled Orthodox Serbs received religious freedom and wide-ranging autonomy. This is how the Serbs were able to form an autonomous entity within the Kingdom of Hungary.

In 1910, out of Voivodina’s population of 312,885, 40,773 were Serbs, 35,688 Croats and 220, 280 Hungarians. In 1920, one of the consequences of the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate was that it ceded Voivodina to Serbia. After that, 46,000 Hungarians were immediately expelled. Between 1921 and 1930, 15,040 Hungarians were forced to migrate from Voivodina. The Paris Peace Treaty of 1947 ceded Voivodina once again to Yugoslavia, including 450,000 Hungarians. Between 1944 and in 1945-1946, some 40,000 to 50,000 Hungarians were tortured and massacred by the Serbian partisans including women and children; whole villages with Hungarian population were wiped out, and even their mass-graves were desecrated. Between 1961 and 1991, some 60,000 Hungarians emigrated from Yugoslavia and, between 1991 and 2002, during the Yugoslavian Civil War some 50,000 to 60,000 additional Hungarians emigrated mainly to the West. The immigration of Serbs into the Hungarian inhabited region has continued steadily since 1920. Between 1918 and 1940, some 80,000 Serbs settled in Voivodina. From 1944 to 1948, some 40,000 Slav families moved into the same region. Between 1963 and 1971, more than 500,000 Serb civilians moved to Voivodina. During the Yugoslavian Civil War in the 1990s, the influx of Serbs and Bosnians continued. Consequently the number of almost 500,000 Hungarians dropped to 350,000, some estimate it to 260,000 by the turn of the millennium.

In the case of *Transylvania (Erdély)*, Vlach (*Oláh* later called Rumanian or Roumanian, now Romanian), shepherds and peasants from Moldavia and Havasalföld (Wallachia) continuously infiltrated and settled in Transylvania from the eastern and southern regions of the Carpathian Mountain Range, outside Hungary’s border, in order to escape poverty and the harsh rule of their voivodes (*vajda*), such as Dracula.

However, the Daco-Roman theory, invented in the late 1700s, insists that the original inhabitants of Transylvania (*Erdély*) were Romanians, the survivors of the Dacian Kingdom, well before the Magyars arrived. One problem is that in 271, Roman Emperor Aurelian completely evacuated that territory, before he left it to the barbarians. The other problem is that no excavations, burial sites, or other signs have surfaced to support this theory. Jenő (Eugene) Ádám, the noted Hungarian musicologist, proved that the motives

of the Transylvanian Hungarian folk songs could be traced in Romanian folk songs, but not vice versa. This also proves an earlier presence of Hungarians in Transylvania. The Daco-Roman myth is skillfully used by the Romanians to claim Transylvania for their own.

In the 14th century, there were only 389 Vlach villages in Transylvania. In 1700, the Romanian population had grown to 250,000; and by 1784, it had increased to 787,000. According to the 1910 census, there were 2.9 million Romanians in Transylvania; by 2002, their number grew to 5,393.400. From 1920 on, the successive Romanian governments have tried to realize the dream of '*Mare Romania*' (Great Romania) by every means. Even today the Romanian Constitution states that Romania is a "nation state". Consequently, all non-Romanian ethnic groups are destined to elimination by means of expulsion, oppression, discrimination or Romanianization.

After World War I, 200,000 Hungarians left Transylvania; 200,000 after World War II, and 200,000 after the collapse of the Ceausescu regime in 1989. After 1945, under the "industrialization program", an influx of ethnic Romanians took place in towns with Hungarian majority, such as Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare), Nagyvárad, (now Oradea), Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca), and Nagyszalonta (now Salonta), as well as other cities, whereby the Hungarian population fell to 20-30% in these towns. It was followed by the Romanization of such towns as Kolozsvár, Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures), Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfintu Gheorge) and Csíkszereda (now Miercurea Ciuc) by a great number of students imported from other parts of Romania. Relatively new developments are the high number of police, and the construction of Romanian Orthodox Churches in the Hungarian populated regions, such as the Szeklerland (*Székelyföld*). Romanian state authorities signed international documents forbidding alteration of ethnic proportions; but in practice they always ignore them and encourage the resettlement of Romanians in Transylvania on a grand scale, and the dispersion of Hungarians across other parts of Romania. Consequently, this is a long-standing and slow genocide. While in 1918, there were some 1.7 million Hungarians in Transylvania, their number dropped to 1,416.844 in 2002, according to the official census. At the same time the number of Romanians in Transylvania multiplied by the vigorous 'Romanization' policy from some 2.8 million in 1918 to 5,393.400 in 2002; and this trend is continuing.

Slovak tribes survived the calamities of history in the forests of the northern Carpathian Mountains, in the northern part of Historic Hungary. When Hungarians settled in the Carpathian Basin they let the Slovakian population live under the Hungarian Crown. While the Hungarian population decreased during the Turkish and later the Austrian occupation, due to several wars of liberation, the Slovak population grew steadily. When Czechoslovakia was created after World War I, in 1920, some 1.7 million Slovaks lived in the Upper Hungary (*Felvidék*) with 1.1 million Hungarians. Under the Czech and later the Slovakian regimes, the uprooting of Hungarian population continued unabated by expulsion (100,000), deportation (60,000), confiscation of properties, discrimination and oppression. A systematic "Slovakization" has been taking place in Hungarian inhabited regions that is tantamount to a slowly but systematically executed genocide. As a result, in 2002, in Slovakia (created on 1 January 1993), there were 4.5 million Slovaks and only 650,000 Hungarians.

Sub-Carpathia (Kárpátalja) or *Ruthenia*, in the northeastern part of the Carpathian Mountains, was part of Historic Hungary from 900 AD. But after World War I, it became

part of Czechoslovakia, created in 1920. However, in the summer of 1945, it became part of the Soviet Union; and since 1991, it has belonged to Ukraine. Today the population is largely Ruthenian. The original Ruthenians infiltrated from the 8-9th centuries onward from the Ukraine. They lived peacefully with the Hungarians for more than a thousand years. There were 335.000 Ruthenians in 1910. In 2002, out of 1,288,200 inhabitants, some 985,000 were Ruthenians. At the end of World War II, some 40-50,000 ethnic Hungarians were deported to the Soviet Union for reconstruction work, and only a tiny fragment returned after many years. In 1989, the number of Hungarians was 171.400, according to the statistics, but their actual number is estimated to be more than 220,000.

There is a Hungarian minority living in three other states as a consequence of the Versailles-Trianon (1920) and Paris (1947) Peace Treaties. These are: Croatia, Slovenia and Burgenland. The number of Hungarians has been declining steadily in these countries where new settlers occupy their place.

In *Croatia*, formerly a territory in the Kingdom of Hungary, there were 3,460,584 Croats and 121,000 Hungarians in 1910; in 1991, their number was only 22.000. During the Yugoslav Civil War in the 1990s, some 15.000 Hungarians escaped to Hungary as well as to the western world and only a fraction returned home later. Serbian refugees from Bosnia and Kosovo occupied their vacant places.

In *Slovenia* 20,800 Hungarians lived in 1910. In 1991, their number was only 8,500.

In *Burgenland*, Austria 26,200 Hungarians lived in 1910, by 1991 only 6.800 remained.

The population of Hungary eventually reached eight million by the end of the 17th century. However, in some fringe areas of the Carpathian Basin, Hungarians became a minority. The numerical ratio of 80-85% in the Middle Ages has dropped to less than 50% today. Hungary has become an ethnically diverse nation. This led to the dismemberment of the Historic Kingdom of Hungary in the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate in 1920, without even allowing a plebiscite in some areas of purely Hungarian population, thus unjustly subjugating 3.5 million ethnic Hungarians to the newly, arbitrarily formed successor states, that had been doing everything to accomplish the complete elimination of the Hungarian minority, and to resettle their own nationals in their place. – B: 1133, 1020, 7103, T: 7668, 7203. →**Daco-Roman Theory; Neoaquistica Commissio; Trianon Peace Treaty; Paris Peace Treaty; Atrocities against Hungarians.**

Imre, King (Emeric) (1174 - 1204) – son of King Béla III (1172-1196), and Ann Chatillo. His father had him crowned in 1182, and two years later entrusted him with the territories of Dalmatia and Croatia. He was King of Hungary from 1196 to 1204. In 1199 he fought a battle against András (Andrew, Endre), his younger brother, to defend his right to the throne. After conquering parts of Serbia and Bulgaria in 1201-1202, he assumed kingship over these lands. The Archbishop of Kalocsa crowned his son, Prince László (László III, Ladislav, 1204-1205), in 1204 to stop a second affront by his brother. The attempt to remain in power was unsuccessful and his brother ascended the throne as András II, (Andrew, Endre, 1205-1235). – B: 1230, 1153, T: 7658.→**András II, King.**

Imreh, István (Stephen) (Sepsiszentkirály, now Sâncraiu, Romania, 12 September 1919 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 31 January 2003) – Transylvanian Hungarian historian and sociologist. He completed his elementary and high school studies in Kolozsvár and Brassó (now Braşov, Romania); following that, from 1940 to 1944, he

studied at the Agricultural Faculty of the Hungarian University in Kolozsvár, where he obtained a Ph.D. in the History of Economics. For a short while he worked in Kolozsvár as an Economist; then became an Associate of the Transylvanian Scientific Institute. After the closing down of the Institute, he taught at the University of Kolozsvár on its Law and Economics Faculty; afterwards at the Faculty of History. From 1959 until his retirement he presented universal modern history at the Babes-Bolyai University. Meanwhile he was an associate of the Historical Institute (1949-1954), and the appointed director of the historical archives of the Transylvanian Federation of Museums (1950-1953). In 1977 he became an honorary member of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society, and from 1998, an honorary member of the Transylvanian Federation of Museums. His area of research was the historical period of transition from feudalism to capitalism in Transylvania and, in particular the history of the Szeklers (Transylvanian Hungarians). He examined the agricultural development, animal husbandry, viticulture, social stratification, and the inner order of a village. His more significant works are *Rules of a Szekler Village (A rendtartó székely falu)* (1973); *Weekdays in Erdély 1750-1821 (Erdélyi hétköznapiak, 1750-1821)* (1979); *Legislation in a Szekler village, vols. i, ii, iii (A törvényhozó székely falu, I, II, III)* (1983); *Szeklers in Passing Times (Székelyek a múlt időkben)* (1987), and the *Chronicle of Kászonszék 1601-1750 (Kászonszéki krónika 1601-1750)*. István Imreh was an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1990), an honorary member of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society, and an honorary doctor of the University of Economic Sciences. He received the Géza Entz Award. – B: 1031, 2021, T: 7684. → **Transylvania; Szeklers.**

Imre, János (John) (Nagyfüged, South-East of Gyöngyös, 6 October 1790 - Pest, 12 May 1832) – Minister of Religion, philosopher. At the age of 15, he entered the Seminary of Eger. In 1808, he earned a Ph.D. in Arts and became a lecturer at the Girls' High School (Lyceum) of Eger; in 1813 he obtained a Doctorate of Theology, and in the same year he was ordained. At the end of 1822 he became Professor of Philosophy at the University of Pest. He was the first to give his philosophy lectures in Hungarian. Baron Ignác (Ignatius) Eötvös made him the tutor of his son, József, (Joseph). In 1830 he was elected a member of the Philosophical Section of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He took part in the preparation of the Philosophical Dictionary of the Academy. Earlier, he published his works in Latin but, after 1829 they appeared in Hungarian. His works include *Amicum... I-IV* (1824-1829), and *Philosophizing, vols. i, ii (A bölcselkedés, I-II)* (1929). – B: 0945, 1257, T: 7456.

Imre, Lajos (1) (Louis) (Jászdózsa, 31 January 1930 - Szolnok, 30 October 1970) – Literary historian. In the 1960s, he was member of the Committee of the Hungarian Literary History Society. As a distinguished Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi researcher, he analyzed and documented the development of the conflict between Sándor Petőfi and Mihály (Michael) Tompa. His works include *The Problems of Genre in the 1848-1849 Lyric Works of Petőfi (A műfaj kérdései Petőfi 1848-49-es lírájában)* (in: *Proceedings of Literary History*, 1962), and *Petőfi's Second Journey in Northern Hungary (Petőfi második felsőmagyarországi útja)* (1970). – B: 0883, T: 7456. → **Petőfi, Sándor; Tompa, Mihály.**

Imre, Lajos (2) (Louis) (Litke in the Karancs region, north of the Cserhát Hills, 21 March 1900 - Debrecen, 22 September 1974) – Scientific chemist. He obtained his

Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Budapest. He began his career in the Radiological Institute of the University. In 1928-1930 he was on scholarship at the University of Berlin. On his return to Hungary, he again worked at the University of Budapest. When the Second Vienna Award of 1940 returned Northern Transylvania to Hungary, he became Professor of Chemistry at the University of Kolozsvár (now again Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and Head of the Department of General and Physical Chemistry. After World War II, he continued as a professor at Kolozsvár; but from 1950, he became Professor and Head of the Department of Physical Chemistry at the University of Debrecen. He earned a Ph.D. in Chemistry in 1955. From 1968 till his retirement in 1970, he was Head of the Isotope Laboratory, which branched out from there. He was the first Hungarian representative of Radiochemistry of international renown, creating an important school in that field. He was mainly engaged in the separation of micro-concentrated radioactive materials by means of the constituent crystal ingredient and absorption on crystals; he also dealt with the methods of radioactive standardization without a medium, particularly in the determination of the decomposition velocity of radium. His works include *General Chemistry* (1948); *Material and Culture* (no date). He was awarded the State Prize in 1970. – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Imre, Lajos (3) (Louis) (Hódmezővásárhely, 4 November 1888 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 1974) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian, writer. He studied Theology at Kolozsvár (1906-1910), Aberdeen, Scotland, (1910-1911) and Heidelberg, Germany (1912-1913); he earned a PhD in Education from Kolozsvár in 1913. He was a teacher of religion at Kolozsvár (1911-1912), then at Marosvásárhely (now Targu-Mures, Romania) (1913-1914), Parish Minister in Kolozskara (now Cara, Romania) (1914-1921), and Professor of Practical Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Kolozsvár from 1921 until his retirement in 1948. He was Editor of the periodical, *Young Transylvania (Ifjú Erdély)* (1931-1940), the weekly, *Way (Az Út)* (1923-1924), and the series of the *Hungarian Youth's Library (A Magyar Ifjúság Könyvtára)* (1928). He authored some 23 books, among them: *Religion of the Child (A gyermek vallása)* (1912); *The Relationship of Moral Education to Religion (Az erkölcsi nevelés viszonya a valláshoz)* (1913); *Guidance for the Caring of Youth (Vezérfonal az ifjúság gondozására)* (Bp., 1920); *Criticism of Modern Education (A modern nevelés kritikiája)* (1928); *God and the Human Soul (Isten és az emberi lélek)* (1929); *The Crisis of Youth (Az ifjúság válsága)* (1930); *Revelation and Education (Kijelentés és pedagógia)* (1931); *Protestantism and the Proletariat (Protestantizmus és a proletariátus)* (1932); *The Word of God and Discipline (Íge és fegyelem)* (1934); *Vocation and Life (Hivatás és Élet)* (1938); *Ecclesiology (Ekléziasztika)* (1940); *Catechetics (Katechetika)* (1942); *The Teaching of Christian Religion (A keresztyén vallástanítás)* (1943), and *Healing of Nations (Népek gyógyulása)* (1945). He was one of the outstanding theologians of the Reformed Church between the two World Wars. He received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. – B: 0910, 0883, T: 7103.

Imre, Saint Prince (Emeric) (called Henricus in legends) (Székesfehérvár, 1007 - near Veszprém, 2 September 1031) – Crown Prince, son of King István I, (St Stephen) and the Bavarian Princess Gizella (Gisela). After the death of his brother Otto, Imre became the heir to the Hungarian and Bavarian thrones. He was tutored by St. Gellért (St. Gerald), his guardian, in the spirit of the *King's Book of Exhortations to his Son (István király Intelmei Imre herceghez - De institutione morum ad Emericum ducem)* of ca. 1031). St.

Imre lived an ascetic life in marriage as well. The identity of his wife is shrouded in mystery. According to Croatian traditions, his wife was the daughter of Croatian King Kresimir; according to other sources she was a Byzantine princess of unknown name; and yet another source mentions the daughter of the Polish Prince Mesko. His marriage (1026?) was childless. In 1030, when Emperor Conrad II launched an attack on Hungary, to try to turn it into a vassal state of the Holy Roman Empire, the young Prince Imre (aged 23), as the commander of the Hungarian Army, skillfully repelled the imperial forces at Győr, near Hungary's western border, probably acting together with his father, King István I. Afterwards, he signed the Peace Treaty with Conrad II, guaranteeing Hungary's western borders. His father, King István, had already planned the transfer of power to Imre, including a coronation for his heir, the King designate. However, during a boar hunt near Veszprém, (organized by King István), Imre died under dubious circumstances, allegedly killed by a boar. Soon after his death, miracles began to occur at his grave. As a result of all the miracles at Imre's tomb, Pope Gregory VII canonized him, together with his father, King István I, and Bishop Gellért. His mortal remains were finally interred on 5 November 1083 at Székesfehérvár, during the reign of King László I, (St Ladislav, 1077-1095), and it became a place of pilgrimage in subsequent centuries. In Hungary, St. Imre has been regarded as a role model and a paragon of virtue for the youth of Hungary. Legends arose about St. Imre. A monk in the Abbey of Pannonhalma wrote his legend in 1109-1112. The skeleton claimed to be his is kept in the Cistercian church at Székesfehérvár. A memorial plaque, placed on his tomb in the 14th century, has survived to this day. Numerous educational establishments, schools and boarding schools are named after him, and he is honored as a patron of youth and also as a hero by the youth. In 1931, the nation and the Catholic world rendered homage to his memory with a large-scale festive celebration. On this occasion, the statue of St. Imre, the work of Zsigmond Kisfaludi Strobl, was erected in Budapest, in the form of a gift to the nation by Archduchess Isabella. His feast is 5 November. – B: 1068, 7456, T: 7456.→**István I, King (St Stephen); Gellért, Bishop Saint; László I, Saint King; Kisfaludi Strobl, Zsigmond; Exhortations to Prince Imre; Patrona Hungariae.**

Imre, Samu (Samuel) (Felsőőr, now Oberwart, Austria, 31 October 1917 - Budapest, 6 November 1990) – Linguist. He completed his Arts course (majoring in Hungarian and Latin) at the University of Debrecen, between 1937 and 1942, where he also worked as demonstrator. From 1942 to 1944, (when Northern Transylvania was returned to Hungary by the Second Vienna Award of 1940), he worked under Professor Attila T. Szabó at the Transylvanian Scientific Institute in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Late in World War II, he was enlisted in the Army, and became a prisoner-of-war in the Soviet Union. After returning to Hungary, he took part in the pioneer movement (1948-1950). He taught at the Primary School of Kartal from 1950-1951 and, from 1951, he worked as a scientific researcher at the Linguistic Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; from 1970 until his retirement in 1987 was its Deputy Director. Central in his research activity was the study of the Hungarian dialects. His first published works dealt with the dialect of his birthplace, Felsőőr, in the westernmost part of Historic Hungary, now in Austria. He was a member of the editorial boards of *Acta Linguistica* and *Magyar Nyelv (Hungarian Language)*. He was also engaged in the study of the History of the Hungarian language. In his monograph entitled *The Combat of Szabács (Szabács viadala)* (1940), he proved the authenticity of the linguistic record with careful linguistic analysis. He edited,

with László Deme, the *Atlas of Hungarian Dialects*, vols. i-iv, (*Magyar nyelvjárások atlasza, I-IV*) (1968-1978). His other works include *Place Names of Felsőőr* (*Felsőőr helynevei*) (1940); *The History and System of the Hungarian Language* (*A magyar nyelv története és rendszere*), with I. Szathmáry eds, 1967); *The Hungarian Language*, co-authored with Loránd Benkő, in English (1972); *Some Structural Problems of the Total Word Stock of Our Dialects* (*Nyelvjárási szókészletünk néhány szerkezeti kérdése*) (1981). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1976, ordinary 1985). A Linguistic Institute bears his name. – B: 1160, T: 7456.→**Szabó, T. Attila; Vienna Award II.**

Imre, Sándor (1) (Alexander) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 26 December 1891 - sometime in 1944) - Drama critic, playwright, literary translator, writer on theatrical matters. He matriculated from a high school in Budapest, then studied Law and Esthetics at the University of Budapest. From 1923 he was the drama critic and producer of the Hungarian Theater of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He played an important role in introducing and developing contemporary theater and in the renewal of the formal language of theater. Among the group of three: Jenő (Eugen) Janovics, Imre (Emeric) Kádár and Sándor Imre, he was the most daring in trying to assimilate avant-garde tendencies. He played an important role in the development of original theater literature. In his numerous articles and critiques, which he wrote prior to 1923 in the *Eastern News* (*Keleti Újság*), he took a stand against the theater becoming too money-oriented and fought for the specific role of the theater in Transylvania and the development of its characteristic style. He dramatized Géza Tabéry's novel, *The Stag* (*Szarvasbika*). He prepared *Ring Dance* (*Körtánc*) for the stage, based on Schnitzler's work called *Reigen*; translated Strindberg's *Ghosts* (*Kisértetek*), and Wedekind's drama, *Pandora's Box* (*Pandora szelencéje*). He published a book on Dr. Jenő Janovics. – B: 1445, 1160, T: 7684.→**Janovics, Jenő; Kádár, Imre.**

Imre, Sándor (2) (Alexander) (Hegyközpályi, 6 August 1820 - Hódmezővásárhely, 21 December 1900) – Literary historian, linguist, Minister of the Reformed Church. He was educated in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) and in the Reformed College, Debrecen, where he read Law and Theology. From 1840, he was a teacher at Mezőkeresztes; from 1843 a high school teacher at Hódmezővásárhely; he was also Assistant Minister in Gyoma. His first writings appeared in Lajos Kossuth's *Newspaper* (*Hírlap*). He was appointed Principal at the Reformed High School of Hódmezővásárhely. From 1860 he taught Classical Philology at the Reformed College, Debrecen; later he was Professor of Hungarian Language and Literature at the Academy. From 1872 to 1876 he was a professor at the newly established University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). János (John) Arany encouraged him to write, and his essays appeared in print, e.g. *Ferenc Kazinczy*; *Colloquial Humor*; *Medieval Hungarian Literature*; *Sándor Petőfi*; *János Arany*, and *Walt Whitman*. He was a contributor to Pál Gyulai's *Budapest Review* (*Budapesti Szemle*). His field of research was language history, colloquial literature and stylistics. His works include *Hungarian Syntax...* (*Magyar mondattan...*) (1862); *A Short History of Hungarian Literature and Language* (*A magyar irodalom és nyelv rövid története*) (1865), and *Literary Studies*, vols. i,ii, (*Irodalmi tanulmányok I,II*). He was member of the Kisfaludy Society (1878) and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1858, 1879). There is an Imre Sándor prize. – B: 1257, 1335, T: 7103.→**Arany, János; Gyulai, Pál.**

Imrédy, Béla (*Ómoraviczai*) (Budapest, 29 December 1891 - Budapest, 28 February 1946) – Politician. After having read Law, he began his career in the field of finances, joining the Ministry of Finance in 1919; later, he became Secretary of the Association of Banks and Saving Banks (1921-1924). In 1926 he was appointed Deputy Director of the National Bank; and in 1928, its Director. From 1929-1930, under Prime Minister Count István Bethlen, he worked as the financial reporter at the International Delegation to The Hague and Paris. On 1 October 1932, he was appointed Minister of Finance of the Gyula (Julius) Gömbös Government and, in 1933 he became a Member of Parliament, representing the Jászberény district. In 1935 he was forced to resign from the Gömbös Government, because Gömbös did not like him; however, Imrédy became President of the Hungarian National Bank in the same year. On 9 March 1938, he joined the Kálmán (Coloman) Darányi Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. Because of the anti-Jewish Law, introduced by Darányi, Regent Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy, as Head of State, had to force Darányi to resign. On 13 May 1938, Horthy asked Imrédy to form a new government. On 30 September of the same year, Imrédy signed the Munich Agreement. In November 1938, the First Vienna Award returned to Hungary the ethnically Hungarian part of Czechoslovakia (*Felvidék*, Northern Hungary, now Slovakia), and it was the task of the Imrédy Government to join this strip of territory to the country's social and economic system. Imrédy had to introduce some social reforms in Hungary to match the more advanced conditions in the newly returned Northern Territory. Also in November 1938, Imrédy tried to obtain permission from Parliament to govern the regained Northern Territory by decree, independently of Parliament, which led to a political crisis. Horthy asked Imrédy to form a new government. Then, his newly appointed Foreign Minister, Count István (Stephen) Csáky, made two promises to Hitler in January 1939: he agreed to join the Anti-Comintern Pact, and to resign from the League of Nations. The first of these concessions led to the breaking of the recently established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The "Christian Rightist Opposition", organized to protect constitutionalism and national independence, succeeded in discrediting the Government. On 13 February 1939, Imrédy resigned. He was followed by Count Pál (Paul) Teleki, who tried to stabilize the situation. After the German occupation of Hungary in March of 1944, Imrédy was made Minister of Economy. After the war, in 1946, the People's Court of Justice found him guilty of war crimes and sentenced him to death by firing squad. Béla Imrédy was an outstanding politician, battling with some difficult and sensitive internal and foreign political problems and he was also a leading financial expert. – B: 1068, 1112, 1718, T: 7456.→**Bethlen, Count István; Gömbös, Gyula; Darányi, Kálmán; Teleki, Count Pál; Vienna Award I; Csáky, Count István; Horthy, Miklós de Nagybánya; Hitler, Adolf.**

Imrédy, Elek (Budapest, 13 April 1912 - Vancouver, BC, Canada, 22 October 1994) – Sculptor. Upon the completion of his artistic training, he began his career in Budapest, but left Hungary after the Soviet suppression of the 1956 Revolution. Following a brief stay in West Germany, he moved to Canada and settled in Vancouver, British Columbia. His first work was a *Statue of Jesus Christ*, placed in front of the Sacred Heart Academy building in Yorkton, Saskatchewan. He won commissions to do a number of religious statues and busts for Roman Catholic schools and colleges in Edmonton and Vancouver. One of these was a five-meter figure of *Christ the Teacher* for the Holy Redeemer College, Edmonton, Alberta. The statue, weighing four tons, was constructed from cast

rock, backed by fiberglass. The statue, divided into four sections, was crated and shipped to Edmonton for assembly. He also carved in wood. Imrédy's work, the *Little Mermaid*, delights many visitors to Vancouver's Stanley Park. More devotional artworks followed in quick succession from his studio, including statues of *Jesus* and *Mary*. Later he wrote a sculpting reference book, *Guide to Sculpture*. One of his most attractive creations is the *Girl in a Wetsuit*, which was placed on a rock in the bay, facing Stanley Park in Vancouver. His works of art may be found Canada-wide, in the United States and in Europe. – B: 0893, T: 4342, 7675.

Imreffy family (*Szerdahelyi*) – Old noble family, whose origin can be traced back to the 14th century. Its best-known members include Mihály (Michael) Imreffy, who participated in the Diet of Rákos (1505). In the Battle of Mohács (1526) he was captured by the victorious Ottoman Turks; but the Grand Vizier, Ibrahim, soon freed him. Later, as a result of his fidelity, King Ferdinand I made him the Captain of Buda Castle, together with Tamás Nádasdy. János (John) Imreffy (or Imrefi) moved to Transylvania, where he soon became famous. In 1605 he went to Lippa with one of István Bocskai's troops to restrain the mutinous Serbs. During the reign of Prince Gábor Báthory (1608-1613), he played a prominent role as the artful, flattering counselor of the weak prince. He and Zsigmond Kornis carried on talks with the Palatine, István Illyésházi. As a result, Báthory agreed to the conditions of the Peace of Vienna (1606) and, at the same time, Báthory himself was reinforced in his position as Ruling Prince of Transylvania. With János Imreffy's son, Mihály, the family became extinct. – B: 0942, T: 7456. → **Báthory, Prince Gábor; Nádasdy, Baron Tamás; Bocskai, Prince István; Illyésházy family.**

Incze, Gábor (Gabriel) (Nagybánya, now Baia Mare, Romania, 17 December 1898 - Budapest, 23 September 1966) – Minister of the Reformed Church, church historian and writer. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Debrecen (1918-1921), then in Aberdeen, Scotland (1921-1923), and Strasbourg, France (1928). He studied French Literature at the University of Budapest; then obtained a PhD in Theology from the University of Debrecen in 1931. He was Assistant Minister of Religious Education in Budapest (1928-1936); and Director of Religious Education in Budapest (1936-1943). He also served the Hungarian Reformed Congregation in Vienna once a month (1929-1943). He was Minister in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) (1943-1944), then Assistant Minister in Budapest (1944-1945); Minister in Óbuda, Budapest, from 1945 until his forced retirement in 1956. Many of his articles, studies and translations appeared in religious newspapers and periodicals. His major works include *Christianity and Serfs* (*Keresztység és jobbágyság*) (1929); *The Reformed [Presbyterian] Jókai* (*A református Jókai*) (1925); *Hungarian Reformed Prayer in the 16th and 17th Centuries* (*Magyar református imádság a 16 és 17-ik században*) (1931); *Christian Church History* (*Keresztén egyháztörténet*) (1938); *Liberated Northern Hungary* (*A felszabadult Felvidék*) (1939); *The Liberated East* (*A felszabadult Kelet*) (1941), and *The Evangelical Christian Ecclesiastical Writers of the Ages of Reformation and Counter-Reformation* (*A reformáció és ellenreformáció korának evangéliumi keresztyén egyházi írói*) (1935-1948). – B: 0910, 1257, T: 7103.

Incze, János (John) (Szinérváralia, now Seini, Romania, 19 October 1909 - Dés, now Dej, Romania, 1999) – Artist. For four years, he studied at the Lyceum of Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania) (1924). He worked as a grocery apprentice, gardener and

painter at the Porcelain Factory of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Concurrently he attended the School of Applied Art; then obtained his teaching diploma from the Bethlen Reformed College of Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania) (1934). He taught in Zilah (now Zalău, Romania); and finally settled in Dés. He spent summers at the Art School of Nagykároly (now Carei, Romania), beside Sándor (Alexander) Ziffer. In 1938 his two albums of linoleum-prints appeared and, in 1941, he participated at the Kolozsvár exhibition of the younger generation of the Miklós (Nicholas) Barabás Guild. Following that, his works were present at all major exhibitions of the country. In 1969 he went on a study trip to Italy. His works include the linoleum-prints: *Old Weekdays of Dés (A régi dési hétköznapiak)* (1940); *A Street-detail of Arad (Aradi utcaképek)*; *Venice (Veneza)* (1969?), and *Railway Underpass (Vasúti aluljáró)* (1973). He is regarded as the Brueghel of Transylvania. However, his style is closer to that of Chagall. *Self-portrait (Önarckép)* is on the title of his memoirs. (1982). – B: 1492, T: 7103.

Incze, Sándor (Alexander) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 10 August 1889 - New York, 24 January 1966) – Writer, journalist. He began his career as a theatrical journalist and prepared scripts for the film studio of Kolozsvár. In 1910 together with Zsolt Harsányi, he launched the weekly paper, *Theater Life (Színházi Élet)*, which he edited until its suppression in 1938; its columns were very popular and they included both the living representatives of literature and the recently appearing poets. Because of the impending war, he emigrated to the USA in 1938; there he established the papers, *Stage (Színpad)*, and *Theater Arts (Színházi Művészet)*. His works include *Hungarians in America (Magyarok Amerikában)* (1923), and *My Theatrical Lives (Színházi életem)*, edited by Péter Ábel (1987). – B: 0883, 1257, 1445, T: 7456. → **Harsányi, Zsolt**.

Inczédy, László (Ladislav) (until 1880 István Lukesch) (Szarvas, 20 December 1855 - Budapest, 10 August 1902) – Writer, journalist. After giving up his studies in Law, he became a journalist. He began his career as a militant publicist for the Independence Party. From the end of 1893, he was Editor of the paper, *Hungary (Magyarország)*. Later, disappointed in liberalism, he followed romantic anti-capitalistic and chauvinistic views. From 1892, he was a member of the Petőfi Society. His works include *Poems (Versek)* (1892). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Inczédy family (Nagyváradi) – Old noble family, whose origin is still unknown, possibly descended from Dalmatia, from a settlement called Ince. The earliest known ancestor was Márk Icsvics (Ichvich) or Icsévics, who migrated to County Bihar in Hungary around 1480, and became known for participating in the war against the Turks. His son Tamás (Thomas) also distinguished himself as a soldier. The nobility of his grandchildren Mátyás (Matthew) and Péter, who died childless, was confirmed because of their bravery, by King Rudolph early in the 1600s; it was on this occasion that Mátyás changed his family name to Inczédy and assumed the title of nobility, *Nagyváradi* [of Nagyvárad]. His son Mihály (Michael) was the favorite and most influential counselor for Prince Apaffy, Ruling Prince of Transylvania. Mihály's son was the trusted chamberlain of Apaffy, while Mihály's grandson became Lord Lieutenant of County Alsó-Fehér. Pál (Mihály's second son), was Apaffy's treasurer, later Director of the Crown Possessions and the Prince's Envoy in Vienna; he died in 1704. A more recent descendant of the family was Zsigmond (Sigismund) (1805-1887), who was a *Honvéd* captain in the 1848-1849 War of Independence against Habsburg oppression; he also appeared as a Member

of Parliament several times. – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Apafi I, Prince Mihály.**

Inczédy, József (Joseph) (Castle of Zebernyik, near Alvinc, now Vințu de Jos, Romania, 1688 - Marosszentkirály, now Sîncraiu de Mureș Romania, 1750) – Protonotary, translator of literary works. He was a student of the Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania) College, and from 1736, became a Protonotary (a judge of the Court of Appeal in the feudal system). He translated from German into Hungarian the work of J. Gerhard's *Frommen Betrachtungen* (*Pious Considerations*), and published it anonymously, under the title: *Valley of the Lilies* (*Liliomok völgye*) 1745); he also translated Gerhard's *Meditations on the Vanities of the World* (*A világ hiúságairól való elmélkedések*) (1748). The collection he wrote for the noble youth of Transylvania, entitled: *Jurista Transsylvanus*, remained unpublished. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Independent Smallholder's Party→Political Parties in Hungary.

Indig, Ottó (1) (Brassó, now Brașov, Romania, 18 November 1890 - Bellinzona, Switzerland, 22 May 1969) - Playwright, producer, newspaper reporter. He studied Law at Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania); he later became a newspaper reporter, then editor for a paper. His poetry, short stories and sketches appeared in various collections. His first comedy was introduced to the public in 1923 under the title *Game*. He moved to Budapest in 1930 where he wrote his play on a Transylvanian subject, the *Torockói menyasszony* (*The Bride of Torockó*), first shown at the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*) in 1931, with Margit Dajka in the title role. His first wife, Lili Neményi, played the title role in Kolozsvár, and in several other Transylvanian towns. This work was translated into a number of languages; furthermore in 1937 even a film, based on the play, was produced. He moved to Paris in 1938, and to Munich in 1951. His dramatic works are *Fire in the Monastery* (*Tűz a Monostoron*) (1931); *Man Under the Bridge* (*Ember a híd alatt*); *Two Men Losing their Way* (*Két ember eltéved*) novel (1936); *Hot Spell* (*Kánikula*) novel (1947), and *Poppy* (*Pipacs*), novel (1948) – B: 1445, 1160, T: 7684.→**Dajka, Margit; Neményi, Lili.**

Indig, Ottó (2) (Gyertyámos, now Carpinis, Romania, 18 October 1936 - Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 9 December 2005) – Literary historian, critic, journalist. He graduated from the high school of Nagyvárad. His higher studies were at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), where he acquired a Degree in Education, and then he taught at Nagyvárad. Later, he earned a Ph.D. in Philology. From 1990 he was contributor to and Editor for the Hungarian newspapers of Nagyvárad: the *East-West* (*Kelet-Nyugat*); *Bihar Diary* (*Bihari Napló*), and *Transylvanian Diary* (*Erdélyi Napló*). He published eleven books, including: *Gyula (Julius) Juhász in Nagyvárad* (*Juhász Gyula Nagyváradon*) (1978); *A Hundred and Fifty Years of Theatricals in Nagyvárad 1798-1944* (*A nagyváradai színpézt másfél évszázada 1798-1944*) (1991), and *Parnassus of Nagyvárad...* (*Nagyváradai Parnasszus...*) (1994). He was President of the Endre Ady Society, Nagyvárad. – B: 0875, 1157, 1402, T: 7103.→**Ady, Endre.**

Industry in Hungary – Despite the devastating effects of the Peace Treaty of Versailles-Trianon of 1920, when Hungary lost considerable territory and population, Hungarian heavy industries still achieved some important results between the two World Wars, despite the shortage of raw materials and resources. Heavy industry exported mill installations and railway engines. The food industry and the textile and light industries

also developed fairly vigorously. The products of light industry (e.g., telecommunication) reached a great number of countries, and many Hungarian patents were adopted. However, in 1938, the proportion of the industry's output of the gross national income was only 38%, and those employed in small-scale industry amounted to 45% of all employed in industry of any kind. After World War II, the heavy industry underwent a vigorous growth, despite the continuing lack of necessary raw materials. However, from bauxite, manganese ore and raw materials for the building industry, there was sufficient domestic production to satisfy the demands. Agriculture satisfied the supply of raw materials required by the food industry and could also partially meet the requirements of light industry. Industrial sites were concentrated in Budapest. Almost half of Hungary's industrial work force lived in the capital Budapest, which is a unique ratio among all the capitals of the world. Other industrial plants were developed in the foothills of mountains, while a number of important industries were also found throughout the country. Besides machinery manufacture on the Small Hungarian Plain (*Kisalföld*), the textile and food industries gained importance. On the industrialized areas of the Great Plain (*Nagyalföld*), at first some food industries were established, followed by machine industry and chemical engineering. Until the 1960s, the manufacture of machines, the electrical and instrument industries and telecommunication were increasingly becoming major forces. In 1992 the industrial work force numbered 886,000: machine industry 28%, chemical industry 11%, light industry 22%, building materials 4%, food industry 18%; the rest were employed in the mining, metallurgy and electrical energy industries. From the outset, one of the most important branches of the Hungarian machine industry was the manufacturing of transport vehicles: diesel engines and rail motors for domestic and international use. Buses, trucks and bulldozers were also manufactured. The heavy and light-current electrical industries were also prominent. The most important products included: motors, generators, transformers and switches with direct and alternating currents. After 1950, the manufacture of electric household and telecommunication appliances was developed. Televisions, precision mechanical and optical appliances, instruments and products of precision engineering were produced mainly for export. By 1953, chemical plants had sprung up throughout the country, producing new products that did not need national demands. The most important branch of light industry was the textile manufacturing: 60% was concentrated in Budapest. The plant sites for the cotton, wool, flax and hemp industries were situated away from the capital. A large proportion of the required raw material was imported from abroad. A new branch of industry was the textile, ready to wear confection industry, whose sites were also in the countryside. Unfortunately, there was insufficient production to meet national demands in the leather, timber, paper and cellulose industries. The more important sawmills were near large forests or alongside main waterways. Although the production of paper manufacturing was considerable, about 1/3 of the cellulose and paper requirements were imported. In the construction industry, cement production was dominant. Tile and brick manufacturing plants were scattered throughout the country, while glassworks were located above coal basins to take advantage of the powerful thermal energy. The housing industry continued to struggle to meet demands for decades. The food processing production, important for both internal and foreign trades was also concentrated in Budapest. Flourmills produced nearly 2 million tons of flour in 1980. The sugar works, located near sugar beet growing areas exceeded 400,000 tons of sugar beets in 1980. The products of the meat processors

and packers were mainly for export. Canned food manufacturing, mainly on the Small Hungarian Plain, was the fastest developing branch of food processing. Since the change of the political and economic system in Hungary in 1990, the industrial output has radically changed due to the radical privatization. After an initial development, due to the input of foreign capital and firms, it has dramatically worsened since 2002. – B&T: 7617.→**Trianon Peace Treaty; Paris Peace Treaty.**

Infantryman (foot soldier) – *Gyalogosok* was the name of the third, lowest rank of the Szekler clan. The name was given to the infantrymen in the Army. – B: 1085, T: 3233.→**Szeklers.**

Inke, László (Ladislav) (Arad, now in Romania, 16 January 1925 - Budapest, 19 August 1992) - Actor. After graduating from the Academy of Dramatic Art, he was contracted to the theater in Debrecen in 1947, to Miskolc in 1948, to the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*) of Budapest in 1949, and to the theater in Szeged in 1950. From 1956 he was with the following Budapest theatres: Attila József Theater (*József Attila Színház*); from 1958 the Petőfi and Jókai Theaters (*Petőfi és Jókai Színházak*), and from 1961 with the Thalia Theater (*Thália Színház*). He was a versatile character actor, becoming especially memorable in cold, passionate intriguing roles of a malicious tone. His roles include Ádám in I. Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*); Chancellor in Schiller's *Love and Intrigue* (*Ármány és szerelem*); The Mayor (*Polgármester*) in Gogol's *The Inspector General* (*A revisor*); Nevo in J. Racine's *Britannicus*; Czifra in I. Csurka's *Who Will be the Matron of the Ball?* (*Ki lesz a bálánya?*); Zentay György in E. Fejes' *Rust Cemetery* (*Rozsdatemető*); Pilatus in Bulgakov – J. Elbert – K. Kazimir's *The Master and Margarita* (*A mester és Margarita*), and Csermlényi in I. Örkény's *Cat's Play* (*Macskajáték*). There are 15 feature films to his credit, including: *Rab Ráby* (1964); *Cold Days* (*Hideg napok*) (1966); *Krebsz the God* (*Krebsz az isten*) (1969); *Kojak in Budapest* (*Kojak Budapesten*) (1980); *Cid* (1981), and *The Nameless Castle* (*A névtelen vár*) (1981). He was recipient the Mari Jászai Prize (1956), the Artist of Merit title (1976) and the Outstanding Artist title (1983). – B: 1445, 1031, T: 7684.

Innocent Vince Ernő (Ernest) (Budapest, 1903 - Budapest, 1 June 1978) - Playwright, librettist, songwriter, drama critic. After finishing his university studies, he published theater and music critiques in the papers: *Budapest News* (*Budapesti Hírek*), and *News* (*Újság*), and he was a theatrical contributor for the papers *Independence* (*Függetlenség*) and *Evening News* (*Esti Újság*). In 1924 it was he who produced the experimental stage presentation of *Antigone* by Hasenclever on Margaret Island in Budapest. Thereafter, until 1931, he wrote for cabaret theaters like Apollo, *Parrot* (*Papagáj*); *Clarus*, and *Cabaret of the Comics* (*Komikusok Kabaréja*), mainly lyrics to the songs of Albert Hetényi-Heidelberg's music. In the 1930s, his dramatic works were put on stage in the New Theater (*Új Színház*), Chamber Theater (*Kamaraszínház*) and the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*), all in Budapest. In 1940 Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well* (*Minden jó, ha a vége jó*), was staged in his translation. In 1941 he translated the text of Rossini's *William Tell* for the Opera House. From 1949 to 1964 he was the music drama critic for the Metropolitan Operetta Theater (*Fővárosi Operettszínház*). During that period several of his own works were put on their program. In 1964 his musical, called *Vidróczky*, was introduced at the *Open-air Plays* (*Szabadtéri Játékok*) of Szeged, with the music of Ferenc Farkas; the *Cul-de-sac* (*Zsákutca*) (1931); *Two on the Swing* (*Ketten a hintán*)

(1933); *Wild Bird (Vadmadár)* (1940); *Spring Waltz (Tavaszi keringő)*, together with I. Kállai (1957); *School for Sons-in-law (Vők iskolája)*, with music by F. Farkas (1958), and *Girls of Tündérlak (A Tündérlaki lányok)*, with music by A. Szirmai (1963). – B: 1068, 1445, 1439, T: 7684.→**Farkas, Ferenc; Szirmai, Albert.**

Insurrection in Western Hungary→Lajta-Banate (Bánság).

International Biblical Conference of Szeged – Established in 1989 for Christian Biblical Scholars in the Carpathian Basin and Western Europe. Theologians, scholars, priests, teachers of religion and journalists attend the yearly meeting. The speakers are Biblical scholars working in different fields of Biblical Studies. So far, there have been some 15 conferences. The proceedings are published. The principal patron is Bishop Endre (Andrew) Gyulay of Szeged, with co-patron Archbishop György (George) Jakubinyi of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania). The Director and Convenor is Dr György Benyik. – B: 1008, T: 7103.

Inventors, Hungarian →Famous Hungarians and Hungarian Origin (II. Inventors).

Ipolyi, Arnold (Stummer until 1845?) (Ipolykeszi, now Kosihy nad Ipl'om in Slovakia, 18 October 1823 - Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 2 December 1886) – Ethnographer, historian, archeologist and prelate. In 1844 he studied Catholic Theology at Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia), Vienna and Esztergom. In 1845 he was a private tutor to the son of Baron Antal (Anthony) Mednyánszky. His interests were greatly influenced by the extensive Mednyánszky library, as well as his travels with his student. In 1846 he won a competition organized by the Kisfaludy Society, to carry out research into Hungarian mythology. During the period 1847-1858, with the assistance of nearly 70 of his collector colleagues, he gathered more than one thousand pieces of folk poetry and ethnographic data. Based on his historical studies, he compiled his great work entitled *Hungarian Mythology (Magyar mythologia)* (1854). He gained everlasting distinction by the establishment of the genre of Hungarian History of Art, the collection of works of art, the care of historic buildings, and the care and guidance of artistic movements. In the meantime, from 1849, he served as a priest in the countryside; and from 1863, he was Canon of Eger; from 1871 he was Bishop of Besztercebánya (now Banská Bystrica, Slovakia). He also published the works of the 17th century writer, Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty (1875), the correspondence of Archbishop Miklós (Nicholas) Oláh (1876), and the writings of János (John) Rimány (1887). During his trip to Istanbul in 1862, together with Ferenc Kubinyi and Imre Henszlmann, he discovered a number of richly decorated *Corvina* volumes of the famous library of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1438-1490). After 1860 he was only engaged in activities in the fields of art, history and archeology. His valuable private picture gallery formed the foundation of the Museum in Nagyvárad; but as a result of the Peace Dictate of Trianon (1920), to keep them in the truncated Hungary, the picture collection was transferred to the Christian Museum of Esztergom; some of his pictures were placed in the Art Gallery, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest. In 1886 he became Bishop of Nagyvárad. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1858; ordinary 1861; director 1874). Ipolyi was one of the founders of the Hungarian Historical Society, became its in 1878, and was also President of the National Educational Council. Because the art critic, Antal (Antony) Csengery seriously criticized the summary of his valuable data collection on the basis of his having an erroneous theoretical point of departure, he

burned all the pages of his data collection. Ipolyi's epitaph by Vilmos (William) Fraknói was mounted in the cathedral of Nagyvárad. A Fraknói Medal was established for rewarding specialists in art-historical research. Arnold Ipolyi's cultural works are regarded as outstanding. His further works include *Thirteenth Century Romansque Basilica at Deákmonostor (A deákmonostori 13. századi román basilica)* (1860); *History of Mediaeval Quasi-Monument Art in Hungary (A középkori emlékszerű művészet története Magyarországon)* (1863); *Remains of Medieval Sculpture in Hungary (A középkori szobrászat emlékei Magyarországon)* (1863); *Outline of the Cultural History of the Town of Besztercebánya (now Banská Bystrica, Slovakia) (Besztercebánya városa műveltségtörténeti vázlat)* (1874); *Art Historical Description of the Hungarian Holy Crown and the Coronation Regalia (A Magyar Szent Korona és a Koronázási Regália Művészettörténeti leírása)* (1885); *The Folktale Collection of Arnold Ipolyi (Arnold Ipolyi Népmesegyűjteménye)*, edited and published by Lajos (Louis) Kálmány (1914). The Hungarian-Language High School in Ipolybalog (now Balog nad Ipľom, Slovakia), assumed Arnold Ipolyi's name in 2000. – B: 0883, 1136, 1257, 1068, T: 7684, 7456.→**Fraknói, Vilmos.**

Ipolyság (1) Town in Historic Upper Hungary, now called Šahy, in Slovakia; 75 km north of Budapest, on the Ipoly (Ipel) River, with a Hungarian population of 3247 in 1891; 5804 (1930), 7971 (2005). It is first mentioned in a document of King Béla IV in 1237. It has a High School, Guild Hall, County Museum, bank, offices, distillery and brickworks. (2) A geographic region on the northeast corner of the Small Hungarian Plain (*Kisalföld*), mainly a lowland area between the Börzsöny Mountain in the south and the Selmec (Stiavnic) Ore Mountain in the north, extending to the Garam (Hron) River in the west, having ethnically Hungarian population, and unique culture, customs and dialect. – B: 1068, 1031, 7456, T: 7456.

Ipolyság, dialect of – A unique, very characteristic dialect, the so-called *Palóc* dialect, farthest removed from standard Hungarian. Its most typical town is Ipolyság. The area of the dialect extends along the Ipoly River, north of the Hungarian Central Mountains (the Börzsöny-Cserhát-Mátra-Bükk Mountains) to the Rima River in the north, to the Tarna River in the east, and to the Garam River and Léva (Levice) in the west. The *Palóc* people are possibly descendants of surviving Avar and Kabar pockets, racially having the highest percentage of mongoloid elements, exceeding the national average in Hungary. – B: 1068, 0942, T: 7456.→**Palóc; Palóc Dialect.**

Ipolytarnóc Fossil Site, Nature Conservation Area – An important fossil site in Hungary, located on the outskirts of the village of Ipolytarnóc, on the banks of the River Ipoly, about 92 km north of Budapest. In the autumn of 1837, local shepherds led farmer Ferenc (Francis) Kubinyi, to an enormous fossilized pine tree trunk, broken into several pieces. Later, geologists dated it as 22 million years old, from the Miocene Period. The original ancient sandy land surface was overlain by rhyolite tuff, 2 to 40 meters thick, as a result of volcanic eruptions. The volcanic material conserved, i.e. fossilized, the remains of life of the time. Kubinyi had the fossil tree trunk excavated and named it in memory of the great natural scientist, F.H.A. Baron von Humboldt, *Petrefactum giganteum Humboldti* (the giant fossil of Humboldt). He also had a drawing made of it. The tree was estimated to have been about 90 meters tall. The forestry engineer, János (John) Tuzson, working in the area at the time, named it *Pinus tarnociensis*. Earlier in the

20th century, under the direction of geologist, Hugo Böckh, Director of the Hungarian Geological Institute, many other fossil remains were found nearby. (See also L. Trunkó, 1996: *Geology of Hungary*; and G. Z. Földváry, 1988: *Geology of the Carpathian Region*). This unusually rich fossil site, still being excavated, contained a variety of tropical plants: leaf impressions of fig, palm, etc. (J. Jablonszky, 1914 and K. Rásky, 1959), sharks' teeth, and 1298 different fossilized vertebrate tracks of rhinoceroses, crocodiles, relatives of elephants, stags, deer, small predators and birds, found on the ripple-marked surface of the sand, laid down by a shallow and warm tropical sea (sandstone of Miocene age). (See I. Csepregy-Meznerics, 1967, for more information on the remarkable fossil fauna.) So far the presence of several thousand shark-teeth, mainly collected by A. Koch, have not been satisfactorily explained. After 1974 the site was declared a nature conservation area. – B: 1068, 7456, T: 7456.→**Kubinyi, Ferenc.**

Ipper, Pál (Paul) (Budapest, 9 July 1927 - Budapest, 16 January 1990) – Journalist. He dropped out of the Berzsenyi High School, Budapest in 1941, to become a mechanic, then joined the Communist Party in 1945. He was Independent Secretary of the Hungarian Democratic Youths' Association (*Magyar Demokratikus Ifjúsági Szövetség – MADISZ*). He studied History at the University of Budapest from 1953 to 1958 and English at the University of Debrecen, from 1959 to 1960. In 1953 he joined the Hungarian Radio, first as Program Editor, and then moved on to the Literary Section, the Foreign Language Editorial Staff, and finally he worked for the Chief Editorial Board for Political Programming. Between 1963 and 1969 he was the New York Contributor for Hungarian Television. On his return, he participated in the first television forums as a program host and Chief Program Editor. In 1971 he launched the *168 Hours (168 óra)* radio talk show. From 1974 he worked for TV News, as a foreign affairs commentator. He was Hungarian Ambassador to Australia between 1984 and 1988. His main works include *Reporting from the Opposite Shore (A túlsó partról jelentem)* (1970); *Travels in The New World (Újvilági Utazások)* (1973); and *For Under 18 Only (Csak 18 éven aluliaknak)* (1979). He was recipient of the Ferenc Rózsa Prize (1969) and the SZOT Prize (1980). – B: 0883, T: 7667.

Irányi, Dániel (Halbschuh) (Toporc, now Toporec, Slovakia, in former County Szepes, 24 February 1822 - Nyíregyháza, 2 November 1892) – Politician. He studied Philosophy and Law at Eperjes (now Prešov, Slovakia), where he was the President of the Hungarian Youth Club. From 1844 he worked as a solicitor in Pest, much devoted to the Reform Movements. He played an important role in organizing the movement in Pest, later the Opposition Circle, and during the reform activities of Pest in March 1848. In 1848, in the Independent Hungarian Government, he was Secretary to the Minister of Justice, one of the representatives of Pest, and a member of the volunteer troops against Josip Jelačić, Ban of Croatia; later he was Government Commissioner of County Sáros (in the north of Historic Hungary in the Carpathian Basin). In 1849 he opposed the Peace Party at Debrecen, when the Independent Hungarian Government had to transfer its center there; later, he acted as Government Commissioner for Pest. In the emigré situation in Paris, he worked as a journalist; and in 1859 he was Clerk of the Hungarian National Directorate. In 1866 he was Kossuth's Delegate to Bismarck. After the 1867 Compromise with the Habsburg Government, he was elected as a parliamentary representative of the town of Pécs in 1868. From 1869 he was President of the 1848-Party. Then he was the mold of the 1848 peaceful parliamentary reform-tactics, later attacked by Kossuth. After the

formation of the Independence Party in 1884, he became its President, though his influence weakened later. He fought for civil marriage in a registry office and for the education of the illiterate section of the population. His important major work was: *Histoire politique de Revolution Hongrie, vols. i-ii*, (1859-1860). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kossuth, Lajos**.

Irányi, László (Ladislas) (Szeged, 9 April 1923 - Cologne, West-Germany, 6 March 1987) – Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, philosopher. He graduated from the Piarist High School of Szeged, entered the Piarist Order at Vác, and completed his Theological Studies in Budapest in 1945. He moved to West Germany in 1946, then to Italy, and was ordained in Rome in 1948. In 1954 he moved to the USA. He obtained his Doctorate in Theology at the Gregorian Institute, Rome, and at the Angelicum University he received a Ph.D. in Philosophy. He was posted to the USA, where he was Professor at the Mt. St. Mary Seminary and College, in Emmitsburg, Maryland (1954 -1964). He was co-founder of the Piarist Order House in Washington, DC, in 1954. In Washington, he was Professor of Theology and Philosophy at the Immaculata College (1964-1972), and contributor to the *New Catholic Encyclopedia*. From 1975 he headed the Piarist Province of America, while at the same time he served as President for the American Hungarian Alliance and the Hungarian Cultural Center of Washington, DC. In 1983 the Pope consecrated him Bishop of the Hungarian Diaspora. He wrote several books, while his writings appeared in religious and educational periodicals. He was a member of the Church Law Society, the Society of Catholic Theologians, and the Alliance of Catholic Philosophers. – B: 0883, 1161, T: 7103.

Iratosi T. János (John) (1576 – Sátoraljaújhely, latter part of 1648) – Minister of the Reformed Church. Where he went to school is unknown, but he already worked as a minister in 1607. From 1620 he was Parish Minister in Sátoraljaújhely; from October 1622 Minister in Szentes in County Zemplén, and in the fall of 1624 he was Minister in Toronya. Then he returned to Újhely and, in 1629 ~~back~~ to Toronya. In 1646 he took part in the National Council of Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania), when he was again Minister in Újhely. His works include *Funeral Sermon (Halotti prédikáció)* (1624), and *On the Happy Conduct of Human Life (Az emberi élet boldogul való igazgatásáról)* (1637, 1641), which is a translation of a work by the English Puritan theologian Perkinsus; in its foreword he wrote down an outline of the history of the Hungarian Reformation. – B: 0942, T: 7456.

Ireland, Hungarians in – Ireland was not a target for Hungarian emigration till the middle of the 20th century. After the 1956 Revolution, Ireland offered asylum to 541 Hungarian refugees. The immigrants included mechanics, metal workers, technicians and engineers. They were settled in camps near Limerick, Buckalisheen, and elsewhere. However, it soon turned out that most of the refugees wanted to go to Canada, so the Irish Government approached Canada on this issue and negotiations between the two states were rather long. In the meantime, 70 of them found temporary employment, 20 refugees returned to Hungary, and about 100 had settled more or less permanently in Ireland. The fate of some 350, including over 100 children, remained in limbo. On 17 September 1958, some 117 Hungarians destined for the Maritime Provinces, Canada, set sail from Ireland on board the S.S. New-York for Quebec City, Province of Quebec.

Since Hungary became member of the European Union in 2004, Hungarians also have

prospects of education and jobs in Ireland and, in one year, many of them found employment in Ireland's booming economy.

In *Northern Ireland* Beatrix Cochrane organized a Hungarian Support Group, with approximately 30 Hungarian-speaking individuals. They are organizing 12 networking meetings a year to help ethnic Hungarians fit into the Northern Irish community. She is also setting up Hungarian language classes for the English-speaking partners and children born to Hungarian parents. She has put together an information sheet and a library of Hungarian films, CDs, and educational tools. – B: 1456, T: 7103.

Irène St.→Piroska St.

Irinyi, János (John) (Nagyléta, 17 May 1817 - Vértes, 17 December 1895) – Chemist,



inventor. He graduated from the High School of Nagyvárád (now Oradea, Romania), and studied Law at the Reformed College of Debrecen. He studied Chemistry at the Polytechnic of Vienna. A failed experiment of Professor Meissner's gave him the idea to replace potassium chlorate for lead dioxide at the head of phosphorus matches. Irinyi invented the "noiseless" safety match and sold the invention to István (Stephen) Rómer, a match manufacturer. Later, he studied Agriculture and graduated from the Hohenheim Agricultural College, Germany. Irinyi actively participated in the industrialization movement of the Reform Era. In 1840 he established a match factory in Pest that worked until 1848. In the 1848 Revolution, together with his brother József (Joseph),

he helped to draft the 12 Point Demands of the Revolution. In the 1848-1849 War of Independence, he was commissioned by Lajos (Louis) Kossuth to work at the Gunpowder and Armaments Factory of Nagyvárád. After the lost war, he was imprisoned, but released as a result of the amnesty of 1850. He worked on his family farm in Vértes and, between 1863 and 1882, at the Stephen Steam Mill (*István Gőzmalom*) in Debrecen. Besides his invention, Irinyi's scientific activity covered chemistry and agriculture. In Hungary, he was one of the first propagators of modern chemistry. His first work: *Über die Theorie der Chemie* (*On the theory of chemistry*) (Berlin, 1838), deals with the theoretical problems of chemistry. His textbook's first volume, *Elements of Chemistry* (*A vegytan elemei*), was published in Nagyvárád in 1847. – B: 0883, 1455, T: 7103.→**Irinyi, József; March Youth; Kossuth, Lajos.**

Irinyi, József (Joseph) (Albis, 1822 - Pest, 20 February 1859) – Writer, journalist, literary translator, politician. He read Law at Nagyvárád (now Oradea, Romania), and, from 1838, at Debrecen; he was admitted to the Bar in Budapest. In the 1840s, he visited western countries, but his reports were censored. From 1844 to 1848 he edited the foreign column of the *Pest Newspaper* (*Pesti Hírlap*). In the Revolution of 1848, he was one of the leaders of the "March Youth" (*Márciusi Ifjúság*) in Pest, and he put together the "Twelve Points", i.e. the reform demands of the people to the Austrian government. He was elected Member of Parliament. He was posted to Paris as a counselor to László (Ladislav) Teleki (October 1848 - May 1849). Following his return to Hungary, he resumed his work at the Parliament. After the fall of the War of Independence, he was

condemned to death; but received an amnesty and settled in Pest. He was involved in writing and journalism. His works include *On the Restructuring of the Parliament* (*Az országgyűlés rendezéséről*) (1847); *Béla* (1853); and *Glorious Days* (*Dicső napok*) (1857); he translated Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (*Tamás bátya kunyhója*) into Hungarian (1853). – B: 1160, 1257, T: 7103.→**Irinyi, János; Petőfi, Sándor; Jókai, Mór; Vasváry, Pál; March Youth; Teleki, Count László (2)**

Irnik (Irnák) – The younger, most favored son of Attila who, according to a prophecy and the records of 5th century Byzantine historian Priskos Rhetor, was destined to save the Hun Empire. His name appeared on an ancient Bulgarian register of sovereign rulers. His name also appeared among the ancestors of the Dulo Bulgarian dynasty. After the downfall of the Hun Empire following the death of Attila, Irnik retreated with his people to the region of the Lower Danube River. Traditions merge the memory of Prince Csaba of legend with Attila's younger son Irnik and his Khabars, from where the Aba clan originated; although they could also have belonged to the Onogur-Bulgarian realm established by the Kuvrats. The predecessors of the returning Magyars might have been part of their group. – B: 1078, 1133, T: 7658.→**Attila; Csaba, Priskos Rhetor.**

Iron Curtain – It was the dividing line between Western Europe and the Soviet-



controlled regions. This border was between East and West Germany, between Czechoslovakia and Austria, and between Hungary and Austria between 1945 and 1990. Winston Churchill introduced the phrase “Iron Curtain” to describe the division between the Western powers, and the area controlled by the Soviet Union. He coined this term in his speech at Westminster College, in

Fulton, Missouri, USA, after receiving an honorary degree on 5 March 1946. Describing Europe after World War II, he stated, “*From Stettin in the Baltic, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent*”. (It is a common belief, that Churchill used the expression “iron curtain” first. Actually Josef Goebbles, the Propaganda Minister of the Third Reich, predicted in a newspaper article in February 1945 that the Allied will create an “Iron curtain” in front of their occupied regions. The phrase originates from the theatrical life. In the case of fire, an iron curtain descends in front of the stage to prevent spreading of the fire).

Iron Curtain meant a policy of isolation realized by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) after World War II (1939-1945) that involved rigid censorship and restrictions on travel. It acted as a barrier to communication and the free exchange of ideas between the USSR and its satellite states of the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Hungary, and the rest of the world. Its construction in Hungary was initiated in the summer of 1947, along the Austro-Hungarian border after the completion of the 260-km-long border defensive line. It was

continued in 1949 along the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border, with a length of 621 km. Its first version was a minefield between two barbed wire fences. Its second version was more sophisticated, with a patrol way beside it. Finally, in the place of minefields, a Soviet-type S-100 electronic signal system was installed, and the fence was electrified with 24 Volts. Similar obstacles were established on the border between the West and all occupied Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union. The Iron Curtain symbolized the physical isolation of people, freight, and the movement of ideas. The captive peoples rebelled against it in East Germany (1953), Hungary (1956), Czechoslovakia (1968), and Poland (1981). Although the freedom aspirations of these peoples were quenched by force, the longing for freedom brewed under the surface in Eastern Europe and created revolutionary conditions at the end of the 1980s. It triggered a feverish diplomatic negotiation in the eastern bloc and between the East and West (e.g. between Hungary and the Soviet Union on 23-24 March, 13 June and 24-25 July, and between West Germany and Poland on 9 November 1989). Due to the changing political climate, the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) decided to dismantle it on 28 February 1989. Its removal actually started on 2 May 1989. On this day, Colonel Balázs (Blaise) Nováky announced this historic news in a press conference. The dismantling work started in four locations simultaneously: Jánossomorja, Bécsi Út, Kőszeg and Rábafüzes. The removal of the Iron Curtain on the Austro-Hungarian border was finished on 27 June 1989, with the ceremonial and televised cutting of the wire by the Hungarian and Austrian foreign ministers, Gyula (Julius) Horn and Alois Mock. Hungary was the first state to remove the Iron Curtain, although the Soviet Army was still present in Hungary. The dismantling of the Iron Curtain was fully complete by August 1989.

Hungary was the first Eastern European country to tear down the Iron Curtain, on the border between Hungary and Austria. It was soon followed by the other nations in the region. This eventually led to the demolition of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989, the unification of the two Germanys; and finally to the collapse of the Communist system in Eastern Europe and in the communist Soviet Union in Russia on 31 December 1991. The news of the tearing down of the Iron Curtain was first greeted in Hungary by a telegram from the Austrian leadership to its Hungarian counterpart. Thereafter began the stream of population exodus from the German Democratic Republic (GDR), across Czechoslovakia, through the open Hungarian border and Austria, into the Federal Republic of Germany. On 2 May 1992, Rita Sussmuth, President of the German Parliament, the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly), sent a letter to George Szabad, her Hungarian counterpart, thanking Hungary for opening its western borders three years earlier, thereby significantly facilitating the reunification of the two German states. – B: 1153, 1231, 1451, 1031, 1987, T: 7665, 7671.→**Churchill, Sir Winston; Pan-European Picnic; Horn, Gyula; Kozma, Imre; Boeselager, Csilla.**

Iron Gate (*Vaskapu* in Hungarian, *Porțile de Fier* in Romanian, *Gvozdena Vrata* in Serbian) – This is a gorge of the Danube River in historic southern Hungary in the Carpathian Basin, now on the Serbian-Romanian border between Orșova and Turnu Severin. The gorge is 3.2 km long and 170 m wide. In the narrows, the river flows swiftly between the Carpathian and Balkan Mountains. The Iron Gate was formerly an obstacle to shipping. To render the Danube navigable was the idea of Count István (Stephen) Széchenyi and Pál (Paul) Vásárhelyi, who had a canal dug through the gorge, thereby

making the treacherous section of the Danube navigable. The plan was completed and the Shipping Canal was opened in 1896. Between 1964 and 1971 a dam and a power plant were also added by a joint Romanian-Yugoslavian undertaking. A 120-km-long Lower-Danube Lake was created. The area was the site of two battles between the Dacians and the Romans (A.D. 89 and 101). The Roman Emperor Trajan fought decisive battles here and his memory is preserved on the Trajan Tablet. In 1442, in the vicinity of the Iron Gate, János (John) Hunyadi defeated a Turkish army of 80,000. A huge iron mace preserves the memory of Hunyadi's victory. Count Széchenyi's original Memorial Tablet is covered by water now. The Holy Crown of Hungary was temporarily buried near Orsova after the defeat of the War of Independence (1848-1849). B: 0896, 0942, 1078, 1257, T: 7103.→ **Széchenyi, Count István; Vásárhelyi, Pál; Hunyadi, János; Holy Crown, Hungarian.**

Irredentism – (1) A movement from 1866 to unify Italy with territories originally belonging to other nations, but occupied by Italians, such as Dalmatia, Southern Tyrol, Istria, Corsica, Nice; (2) General interpretation: a movement based on judiciary, historical, geographical and folkloric claims to the re-annexation of a territory to a mother-country. There was a movement between the two World Wars in Hungary to reclaim two-thirds of her territories, taken away by the Trianon Peace Treaty in 1920. (3) In June 1920, the Association of the Hungarian Defense League announced a competition for a prayer and slogan about how to restore the country's old borders. The judging panel gave the prize to Mrs. Elemér (Elmer) Papp-Váry. The winning prayer was the "Hungarian Confession", the slogan: "*While mutilated Hungary is not a country, whole Hungary is heaven*" (*Csonka Magyarország nem ország, egész Magyarország mennyország*). – B: 1230, 1153, 1231, T: 3240.→**Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Irredentist Movement in Hungary – The word irredentism comes from an Italian expression *irredenta* meaning "unredeemed". The concept and the movement originated in Italy in 1886, and its aim was to unite all Italians living in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, with the mother country. It means claiming territory on national or historical basis. Irredentism in Hungary came into existence after the unjust Trianon Peace Dictate in 1920, which ceded 1/3rd of Hungarian population together with 2/3rd of its historical territory to alien states: Romania, Czechoslovakia, Serbia-Yugoslavia and Austria. Between the two World Wars, irredentism, together with revisionism, was strong in Hungary. Not only the majority of politicians, but also the population and the intelligentsia, including writers, such as Sándor (Alexander) Reményik, Jenő (Eugene) Rákosi, Ferenc (Francis) Herczeg, Géza Gárdonyi, Mihály (Michael) Babits, Milán Füst, Frigyes (Frederick) Karinthy, Árpád Tóth, Gyula (Julius) Juhász, Gyula (Julius) Krúdy, and Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz belonged to the movement. After World War II the Irredentist Movement and the Revisionist Movement were suppressed by the Communist system. After the political change in 1990, the Revisionist Movement spontaneously revived among patriotic Hungarians everywhere in the Carpathian Basin. However, none of the Hungarian Governments sided with it. – B: 1031, 7103, T: 7103.→**Revisionist Movement in Hungary. The persons and events in the article have their own entry.**

Irredentist Sculptures – In protest to the unjust Peace Treaty of Versailles-Trianon (4 June 1920) that cut up Historic Hungary, four memorial sculptures were prepared on the Freedom Plaza (*Szabadság tér*) in Budapest. To symbolize the four geographical regions

of the severed country, they named these sculptures North, South, East and West. The creators were Zsigmond (Sigismund) Kisfaludi Stróbl, István (Stephen) Szentgyörgyi, János (John) Pásztor and Ferenc (Francis) Sidló. The unveiling took place on 16 January 1921, in the presence of 70,000 spectators. The monuments were removed after World War II, to a lot of the Capital City's Garden Center. There stands a statue in Debrecen's Bem Square as well, called the "Mutilated Statue", or "The Pain of Hungary Statue". It depicts a female torso with one arm and one leg cut off, symbolizing truncated Hungary. The inscription reads: "This statue symbolizes the pain of Hungary for the fate of her stolen children by the Treaty of Trianon. Its creator is the French sculptor Emile Guillaume. This memorial was presented to the City of Debrecen by Viscount Rothermere May 28, 1933". The statue disappeared after 1945; but was restored to its original location in 2000. – B: 1230, T: 7675.→**Trianon Peace Treaty; Kisfaludi Stróbl, Zsigmond; Pásztor, János; Rothermere, Lord.**

Isabella, Queen (Izabella) (Née Kazimira Jagello) (Krakow, 18 January 1519 - Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia Romania, 15 September 1559) – Queen of Hungary. She was the daughter of Polish King Zsigmond (Sigismund Jagello) and Bona Sforza, Princess of Milan. Her mother instructed her at home and she became an educated lady, speaking four languages. In 1539 she married the Hungarian King János I (Szapolyai or Zápolya, 1526-1540). Their son was János Zsigmond (John Sigismund). Her husband died soon after and she tried to keep the Hungarian throne as a widow, Queen, and Guardian of her child, who became *electus rex*. After the occupation of Buda by the Turks in 1541, she had to move to Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), where she reigned with her son; but the real governor was György (George) Martinuzzi (Frater György). She left Transylvania in 1551 after it fell into the hands of Ferdinand of Habsburg. As a result, she went to Poland. However, following the assassination of György Martinuzzi, she returned to Transylvania with her son in 1556, by the request of the Hungarian estates, co-reigning with her son King János II (1540-1553). – B: 0883, 1105, 1091, T: 7103.→**János I, King; János II, King; Martinuzzi, György; Török, Bálint.**

Isaszeg Battle – The Battle that took place on 6 April 1849, during the War of Independence from Habsburg rule. It represents one of the outstanding military feats of the Hungarian *Honvéd* Army. The Hungarian commanders were: Aulich, Asboth, Damjanich and Klapka. Generals Schlick and Jellasić led the main units of the Austrian Army, reinforced by Croatian troops. The *Honvéd* Army gained a great victory over the united Austrian Army, commanded by Fieldmarshal Windisgrätz, and forced it to withdraw via Gödöllő, as far as Pest. – B: 1231, T: 7665.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Islam in Hungary – Muslim people appeared in Hungary in the twelfth century. The influence of Muslims was especially felt in the 16th century, after the time of the crushing defeat of the Hungarian Army at Mohács, on 29 August 1526, by the overwhelmingly larger Ottoman Turkish forces of Sultan Suleiman. With the conquering army, many Muslims came and settled in the large central part of the Carpathian Basin between 1526 and 1699, as officials, tax collectors and Muslim settlers. These Muslims disappeared following the liberation of central Hungary from the 150-year Turkish occupation and the Peace of Karlóca (1699). Those Muslims, who did not flee with the

retreating Turkish forces were either killed, chased away, or converted to Christianity. Some Muslims reappeared after 1878, when the Habsburg Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina. With them also came Ottoman Turkish craftsmen, traders and students, who were gradually assimilated into the Christian Hungarian population. Remnants of the 150-year Turkish reign are still present in Hungary: minarets (in Eger, Pécs, Érd), Gül Baba's Tomb (on Buda's *Rózsadomb*) and Turkish baths (*Király* and *Rudas* in Budapest).

At present there are three Muslim communities in Hungary. Many of these Muslims are ethnic Hungarians who were converted to Islam. In addition, the three communities have been feuding with each other. One Islamic group has its center in the *Béla Bartók Mosque*, known as the *Hungarian Islamic Church* (*Magyar Iszlám Egyház*), founded in 2002. It is the most radical of the three Islamic communities in Hungary. In the same year, the slightly more moderate *Muslim Church of Hungary* (*Magyarországi Muszlimok Egyháza – MME*), also with a mosque, was founded. Both mosques arose from their members' differences with the *Hungarian Islamic Community*.

In Hungary, Islam has been recognized by Law as a legitimate religion since 1916, when an *imam* (priest) was appointed in Budapest to take care of the spiritual needs of its followers. Prior to World War II, when they had no mosque, they used to hold divine services on their most important holidays at the tomb of *Gül Baba* (a Muslim saint from Asia Minor who came to Buda in the train of Sultan Suleiman in 1526), situated on the Rose Hill (*Rózsadomb*) district of Budapest. According to the 2002 Hungarian census, there were 3,201 Muslims living in Hungary at the time. However, another source says there are over 20,000 Muslims in Hungary. – B: 1031, 1068, 1491, 7456, T: 7456.

Isotopes – One of two or more forms of a chemical element with different atomic weights and different nuclear but not chemical properties. There are stable and unstable isotopes: the latter ones disintegrate while emitting radioactive rays. György (George) Hevesy started using natural radioactive isotopes for isotopic indications in 1913. In 1943 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the results of his research. – B: 1138, T: 7675.→**Hevesy, György**.

Ispán – Overseer of a landed estate, Latin: *comes*; Slavic: *zhupan*. Its first occurrence in documents is in 1269. He was mainly at the Head of the County Administration, but other civil servants were also called *ispán*. In medieval codices the title occurs also in the forms: *espan*, *hyspan*, *hispany*, *span*, and in Latin forms as *quaestor*, *praefectus*, *praetor*, *quaestitor*, *vicarius domini*, and in Acts of Parliament: *comes*. The *ispans* were the executors of the King's will and they led the armed forces into battle. On further development in the counties, more administrative positions arose. The *alispán* (Deputy-ispán, Sub-prefect) took over the headship of the county administration (often 2 or 3 per county) and the *főispán* (Head-ispán, Lord Lieutenant) had only a supervisory role. The *alispán* was also the President of the County Court. – B: 0942, T: 7456.

Ispánki, József (Joseph) (Budapest, 16 March 1916 - Budapest, 3 November 1992) – Sculptor. He spent his childhood in Kaposvár. His higher studies were at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest, where he was a student of István (Stephen) Szentgyörgyi (1927). Between 1931 and 1934 he was in Rome on a state scholarship. The art school in Rome influenced his art. He focused on medal designs. In 1937, at the Paris World Fair, he won a gold and a silver prize. In 1938 he was commissioned to create the statues of *King*

István (Stephen) and Queen Gizella (Gisela). This was his most significant work, erected in Veszprém in 1938. He created several medals and portraits, including: *Monteverdi* and *Aurél Molnár*. He started to exhibit regularly in 1943. Several of his works received high acclaim locally and abroad. – B: 0872, 0992, 0934, T: 7103.

Ispánlaka Archeological Find - One of the richest archeological sites of Hungary, situated at Ispánlaka (now Spalnaca in Transylvania, Romania), in former County Alsó-Fehér. On 17 August 1887, a farmer, while plowing, unearthed 8 to 10 hundredweight of bronze objects: swords, fibulas, hammers, daggers, sickles, and other household and personal items. Some pieces of the find are at (1) The Bethlen Reformed College of Nagyenyed (now Aiud in Romania); (2) The National Museum of Budapest; (3) The Museum of the Archaeological Society of Gyulafehérvár (Alba Iulia), and (4) a Museum in Bucharest. – B: 1078, T: 7456.

Ispay, Ferenc (Ispaits) (Francis) (Várpalota, 19 August 1918 - New York, 12 September 1990) – Geographer. His childhood was spent in an artisan family of five children. His primary schooling took place at Százhalombatta; and his secondary studies at Esztergom and Budapest, in the Benedictine High School. He studied at the University of Budapest, where he obtained a Degree, majoring in Geography and Natural Science in 1943. His main thesis was on the geography of Érd and its environs. He earned a Ph.D. under Professor Béla Bulla, with his thesis entitled *Terrace-morphological Observations Along the River Garam from Zsarnóca to the Mouth (Teraszmorfológiai megfigyelések a Garam mentén Zsarnócától a torkolatig)*. During World War II, he was taken prisoner by the English forces; later he settled in the USA, where he worked first as an assistant at a travel bureau, and later, as a high school teacher in the Brooklyn part of New York. Among his works is the *Hungarian Geography and Ethnography (Magyar föld-és néprajz)* (Cleveland, 1958). He traveled among the Oceanic islands and in Turkey. He is the author of some publications, reporting on *Macarköy* of Turkey, the village to which the descendants of Hungarians were deported during the Ottoman Turkish occupation of Hungary in the 16th-17th centuries. – B: 1105, T: 7456.

Israel's Hungarian-Speaking Population – At the end of World War II, 260,000 Hungarian Jews survived out of the original 825,000. After the War, most Jews moved to the Hungarian capital, or emigrated. Since 1948, 30,029 Hungarian Jews have emigrated to Israel, 14,324 of them between 1948 and 1951. These figures have grown since then but do not include Hungarian-speaking Jews from Romania (Transylvania) or other former Hungarian territories.

At the turn of the millennium, close to 220,000 Hungarian-speaking Jews lived in Israel. They formed their own group because of their language, history and culture. They have a Hungarian newspaper: the *New East (Új Kelet)*, printed in some 20 thousand copies. This paper is the only daily in the Hungarian language outside of the Carpathian Basin. Every now and then a book appears in Hungarian, mainly in cooperation with Hungary. In several Israeli cities there is a bookstore that sells Hungarian books. – B: 1452, T: 7103.→**Jews in Hungary; Jewish laws.**

Issekutz, Béla (Kőhalom, now Rupea, Romania, 31 January 1886 - Budapest, 31 July 1979) – Pharmacologist. His higher studies were at the Medical School of the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), where he earned a Degree in Medicine in 1909. From 1914 he was Honorary Lecturer of Pharmacology at the same university. In

1919 he was appointed professor but, because of the loss of Transylvania to Romania in the Trianon Peace Treaty (1920), together with the University, he soon moved to Szeged, where he organized the Department of Pharmacology and headed it until 1937. During this time, he was Dean of the Medical School, and later Rector of the University. From 1937 until his retirement, he worked and led the Pharmacology Department of the University of Budapest. He initiated modern pharmaceutical research in Hungary. His research included insulin and chemotherapy in cancer treatment. His main works are *Pharmacology and Healing*, vols. i,ii,iii, (*Gyógyszertan és gyógyítás, I,II,III*) textbook (1959-1960); *Medicine Prescription* (*Gyógyszerrendelés*) with Livia Issekutz (1969, 1979); and *Chemotherapy of Cancer* (*A rák chemoterápiája*) (1969), which appeared in English and German as well. He was an outstanding medical researcher. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1939, 1945), and awarded the Kossuth Prize (1952). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7103.

Isten→God; God of the Hungarians.

Ister, Istros or Hister - The Greek name of the lower course of the Danube. The Celtic name of the middle and upper course was *Danuvius* or *Danubius*. In ancient times it was considered to be the greatest river of Europe. The full length of the Danube marked the northern boundary of the Roman Empire, providing some protection from the dangerous and hostile tribes beyond. – B: 1068, 1031, 7456, T: 7456.

Istóczy, Győző (Victor) (Szentkereszt, 1842 - Budapest, 9 January 1915) – Lawyer, politician. He completed his high school education in Szombathely, and studied Law in Vienna in 1860, and in Pest in 1861. After earning his Law Degree and Solicitor's qualification in 1867, he entered the service of County Vas in Western Hungary as Deputy Clerk in 1868. Later, he became a County Court Judge. In 1872 he was Deputy Clerk and District Administrator for the Vasvár district of County Vas. He translated the books of Jewish historian, Josephus Flavius (37-100 AD). As a devotee of Ferenc (Francis) Deák, he became a Member of Parliament in 1872, and joined the Liberal Party; then he appeared as the Head of a smaller, non-affiliated party group with anti-Semitic views in Parliament and in the Press. In 1878 he made his speech in Parliament about the expatriation of Hungarian Jews to Palestine; he went even further and began to organize a national anti-Semitic meeting, but the Government banned it. In protest, he addressed the Parliament with an interpellation on 3 March 1881, and he launched a monthly journal entitled *Pamphlet 12*, with an anti-Semitic tendency (1880-1884), which happened to coincide with the Social Movements, connected with the Tiszaeszlár trial. A libel suit was opened against him for his articles on racial agitation against the Jews in the comic paper *Censur* (*Füstölő*). However, the deterioration of the movements and the scandals in the Capital and in the countryside made him abandon his public preoccupation with the Jewish question. In 1904 he published his addresses to Parliament, delivered during the period from 1872 to 1896. – B: 0883, 0907, 1068, T: 7456.→**Tiszaeszlár Affair.**

Istook, Ernest Jr. (Fort Worth Texas, 11 February 1950 -) – Politician, lawyer journalist His grandparents emigrated to the US from Hungary and spoke Hungarian at home. He graduated with a B.A. in journalism from Baylor University in Waco, Texas, in 1971. He worked as a radio news reporter while attending Law School at night. Upon graduating from Oklahoma City University School of Law in 1976, he established his own law firm,

and practiced law for 15 years. He became Republican Congressman from Oklahoma in 1992. He held his congressional seat for 14 years, completing seven terms in the House. He was a member of the House Appropriations and the Homeland Security committees. He focused on issues of national defense, homeland security, transportation, education, labor, social services and religious liberty. In 2005, he announced that he would run for governor of Oklahoma. However, after initial victories, he lost at the election in 2006. Istook is a Distinguished Fellow at The Heritage Foundation in Washington, D.C., He also contributes opinion columns to a variety of newspapers, including *The Daily Caller*, *Human Events*, for which he writes a weekly column; *The Huffington Post*, and *Newsmax*, where he writes a blog. He has been a talk-show radio host, and also a guest analyst on national television including appearances on most major news programs. In 2010, Istook became a Fellow at the Harvard Kennedy School. – B: 1081, 1031, T: 7103.

Istók, János (John) (Bácsújfalu, now Selenča in Serbia, 15 June 1873 - Budapest, 22 February 1972) – Sculptor. He was student in a wood carving school of Hosszúfalu (now Săcele, Romania). In 1892 he studied in Munich, Germany, and finished his art studies with Alajos (Aloysius) Stróbl in Budapest. As a young artist, he was commissioned to create a statue of *Ferenc (Francis) Széchenyi*, founder of the Hungarian National Museum. It was unveiled in 1902. In 1905 he won first prize at the Vincent Ramsette competition and the work was erected in Sümeg (1908). After World War I, he was commissioned to design a number of war memorials. His most famous work, the *Statue of General Bem*, was erected in Budapest (1934). He made ornamental sculptures and tombstones as well, including: *Sportswoman and Sportman* for the Császár Swimming Pool (1902), and the tombstones of Károly (Charles) Than and Lajos (Louis) Holló (Kerepes Cemetery, Budapest). He made remarkable portraits and smaller busts of Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty, Mór (Maurice) Jókai and Imre (Emeric) Madách. His other works include reliefs, plaques and medals. He was one of the most popular sculptors in the interwar years. His art represents a mixture of realism, naturalism and academism. – B: 0883, 0934, T: 7103.→**Stróbl, Alajos; Széchenyi, Count Ferenc; Than, Károly; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Jókai, Mór; Madách, Imre.**

István I, King (St. Stephen) (Esztergom, 975 - Székesfehérvár, 15 August 1038) – First King of Hungary. He was the son of Prince (Khagan) Géza-István and Queen Saroldu (Sarolta) (Sarah, Charlotte). He rejected his original native name Vajk, and assumed the name István in Baptism, and became Christian, as did his parents. After the death of his father in 997, he assumed the reign and married Bavarian Princess Gisela, niece of the German Emperor, Otto. He became Hungary's first King during the Christmas festival of 1000, probably on 1 January 1001, with the crown sent by Pope Sylvester II (the Wise). In his time, a new Europe was taking shape in several Christian Kingdoms, including: István I's Hungary, Hendricks's Germany, Hugo Capet's France, the Great Kanute's Denmark, as well as Edward The Confessor's England. Thus Hungary became a charter member of the new Western European Christian establishment. He understood and adopted his father's political views for the incorporation of his people into the Western Christian world, while maintaining political independence from the two neighboring powers, Germany and Byzantium. He continued the policies of his father to strengthen central control, by abolishing the tribal leaderships that threatened his rule and life, and

deposed his discontented relatives. He specifically defeated his uncle, Koppány, in 997, and then Ajtony, the Transylvanian “*Gyula*” in 1028, who rebelled against the Christian conversion and the influx of foreigners.

King István was a visionary and a forceful statesman, who followed his ideas without foreign influences. Territories, not occupied by the tribes and their families, were declared Crown lands and were used to support and maintain a respectable royal army needed for defense against the neighboring countries, ever ready to attack. In 1030 he successfully defended his Kingdom against Emperor Conrad II, who wanted to turn Hungary into a vassal state of the Holy Roman Empire. István, together with his son, Imre (Emeric), forced Conrad to retreat from the realm. He rescinded the ancient order of inheritance (*levirate*), and replaced it with the Christian order of lineal descent (*primogeniture*). He strengthened the Church by converting the entire nation to Christianity. He established monasteries, abbeys, parishes and schools, invited priests, teachers and qualified personnel to administer these centers. He set up two archbishoprics. He ordered, by decree, the founding of a church for every ten villages, and all new



villages were obliged to build one; he also introduced tithing. Quite early in his reign, in 1002, the Abbey of Pannonhalma was consecrated. In Ajtony's capital, Marosvár, he founded a bishopric, headed by Prince Imre's tutor, Bishop Gellért (Gerald). He successfully completed his father's intentions; divided the country into counties, headed by an “*ispán*”, who lived there. His laws and rulings were fair and concurred with the times. The swift and determined actions on his part enabled the Hungarians to assimilate into Christianity more rapidly than their neighbors, who often struggled with this transition for some time. Hungarians embraced Western Christianity, western style government and culture. He organized his Kingdom in the form of a feudal state, with a ruling class made up of tribal leaders, who had to acknowledge his royal authority, the Lord Lieutenants in charge of the counties, as well as the foreign knights. The rest of the nation was made up of peasants, shepherds, Avar, Hun, Bulgar and Slavic remnants, and prisoners of war. He established a solid base for the Church, ensuring centuries for its institutions to build up the Hungarian civilization. He is the founding father of the one-thousand-one-hundred-year old Christian Hungary. Later on during his reign (in 1028), he had to defeat his rebellious uncle, Ajtony, the *Gyula* (leader) of Transylvania. He lost his son, the heir to the throne, Crown Prince Imre (Emeric) in 1031. Before his death, King István offered Hungary into the protection of the Blessed Virgin. King István I was canonized on 20 August 1083 in the Basilica of Székesfehérvár, with full solemnity. He is honored, even today, throughout the Christian world, while his wife is respected in the churches as Blessed Gizella. Since the 777th anniversary of his canonization, 20 August has been set aside as St István's Day. The Hungarian Parliament declared the 1000th anniversary of his death in 1938, as the “Year of St István”, when the Regent of Hungary,

Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy officially opened the year. His mummified right hand, called The Holy Right (*Szent Jobb*) kept in a reliquary, was carried in procession throughout Hungary on a dedicated train known as the Golden Train. The highlight of the year was the Eucharistic World Congress, held in Budapest on 22-29 May 1938 where, in the presence of eleven cardinals, thirty-seven archbishops, one hundred and ninety bishops and approximately 300,000 faithful, Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, later Pope Pius XII, co-celebrated the festive Mass on Heroes Square. In 2000, on the millennium of the foundation of Christian Hungary, festivals were held around the country and in the world, wherever Hungarians live. – B: 1078, 1230, 0883, 1288, T: 7658.→**Imre (Emeric), Prince Saint; Exhortations to Prince Imre; Gellért, Saint, Bishop; Ajtony; Koppány; István Legends; Catholic Church in Hungary; Hungary, History of; Holy Right, Madonna, the Great; Patrona Hungariae; Millennium Celebration, Hungarian, 2000.**

István II, King (Stephen II) (1101 - March 1131) – He was the son of King Kálmán (Coloman, 1095-1116) and a Norman princess from Sicily. A series of wars typified his reign between 1116 and 1131. He lost the war with Venice and lost many Dalmatian cities. The declaration of a *status quo* ended the wars. He appointed the only male heir from the House of Árpád, the blinded Prince Béla István II was laid to rest beside King László I (St Ladislav) in Várad (later Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania). – B: 0883, 1133, T: 7658.

István III, King (Stephen III) (Esztergom, 1147 - 4 March 1172) – He was the first-born of King Géza II (1141-1162) and was crowned upon his father's death at the age of 14. Thus, he was king between 1162 and 1172. His reign consisted of warring against the Byzantine Emperor, Manuel, to reoccupy the Dalmatian cities. He was entombed in Fehérvár (now Székesfehérvár). – B: 0883, 1133, T: 7658.

István IV, King (Stephen IV) (ca. 1133 - Zimony, 11 April 1165) – King of the House of Árpád, son of King Béla II (1172-1196). He reigned from 27 January 1163 to his death. He was sent by the Byzantine Emperor, Manuel to Hungary, to take the throne from King István III (Stephen III, 1162-1172). He successfully regained control of the country with the support of the Greek army and, subsequently, the Archbishop of Kalocsa crowned him. After sending the Greek army home, he lost a battle against István III, and was imprisoned. Upon his release he returned to Byzantium and died later during the Hungarian-led siege of Fort Zimony. He spent his life in fighting for the Hungarian crown. – B: 0883, 1133, 1031, T: 7658.

István V, King (Stephen V) (Buda, December 1239 - 1 August 1272) – King of the House of Árpád between 1270 and 1272. He was the eldest son of King Béla IV (1235-1270). He was crowned at the age of six in 1245; was appointed Prince of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), and Governor of Dalmatia, Croatia; and from 1258 to 1267, that of Styria as well, until its loss. In fact he was the junior-king. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of a Cumanian Prince. He demanded sovereignty in 1262 that caused his father to support the succession of Prince Béla to the throne. Armed battles followed and he defeated his father in 1265. In 1266 he occupied Vidin and assumed the title of King of Bulgaria. He also defeated King Ottokar II of Bohemia at Moson, who attacked Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia). During his reign, the influence of the Cumans increased due to his wife's insistence. – B: 0883, 1133, T: 7658.

István, Archduke (Archduke István Ferenc Viktor of Habsburg-Toscana; *Erzherzog Stefan Franz Viktor von Österreich-Toscana*, Austrian Archduke, Hungarian Royal Duke) (Buda, 14 September 1817 - Menton, 19 February 1867) – Palatine of Hungary from 1847 to 1848, under the title of Palatine István (Stephen). From 1843 he was Civil Regent of Bohemia. After the death of his father Archduke Joseph, he was elected Hungary's Regent in January 1847, Lord Lieutenant of County Pest in October and, at the 1847 Diet, he was also elected Palatine on 12 November. It was he who, at the Head of a Deputation, handed over to King Ferdinand V the petition of the Hungarian Parliament and, as Royal Regent, commissioned the leader of the opposition party, Count Lajos (Louis) Batthyány, to form the first Hungarian Government on 17 March 1848. Later on, the recommendation of Batthyány, the 15th September session of Parliament put Archduke István at the Head of the Army, to be sent against Josip Jelačić, Ban of Croatia. The Archduke, who sympathized with the reform ambitions of Hungary, accepted the call from Parliament; but, instead of taking over the high command, he traveled in the night to Vienna. His departure was first regarded by the Hungarian leadership as an escape; but, as it became apparent later, in a supreme manuscript (*Handbillet*), Ferdinand V (1838-1848), had ordered him home to Vienna with immediate effect. Because of his sympathy for Hungary, he fell out of favor with the Habsburg Emperor. The Viennese Court made him responsible for the "open rebellion" of Hungary in 1848. He was forced to resign from his position as Palatine on 25th September, and banished to his mother's estate in Schaumburg (Nassau). After this development, he lived exclusion in Germany. In 1858 he became reconciled with Emperor Francis Joseph. – B: 0883, 1031, 1068, T: 7456.→**Batthyány, Count Lajos; Jelačić, Josip.**

István Legends (about St. Stephen) – There are three legends about King István I (St. Stephen, 997-1038): the *Legenda Minor* or Minor Legend (*Kis legenda*), the *Legenda Maior* or Major Legend (*Nagy Legenda*), and the Hartvick Legend. The first two were written around the time of his canonization (1083). The third is the *Hartvik Legend*, authored by the Bishop of Győr, and it originates from the time of King Kálmán (Coloman, 1095-1116). The authors of the Major and Minor Legends were most probably members of the St. Márton (St. Martin) Benedictine Monastery at Pannonhalma. The *Minor Legend* reports the endeavors of Khagan (Prince) Géza, his Christening and his efforts to convert the leaders; how he acquired a wife, and how his son was elevated to the throne at a young age. There is a report about a rebellion of some noblemen (Koppány), their fall. Also the royal order that a church had to be built for every ten villages. The foundation of an Abbey in Jerusalem is also mentioned, and the King's miraculous dream about the imminent Petchenegs' raid into the country. The narrative closes with the death of King István I, and the miracles at his funeral. The *Major Legend* also begins with the deeds of Prince Géza, his dream about his son, who would complete his work, about the mission of Bishop Adalbert in Christianizing the Hungarians, and his young son's elevation to the throne. There is a report about the establishment of ten bishoprics, the building of an Abbey in Pannonhalma and a cathedral at Székesfehérvár. There is a narrative of how King István I offered his Kingdom into the protection of the Virgin Mary, and how he founded abbeys and hospices for Hungarian pilgrims in Rome, Constantinople and Jerusalem. There are three stories about the alms-giving King, the raid of the Petchenegs, and a miracle that turned back the army of German Emperor Conrad. Finally, there are reports about his son, Imre (Emeric), his education, the King's

admonitions to his son, and about the early death of his son. The *Hartvik Legend* covers the stories of the other two legends, but enriches them mainly with the narratives about the circumstances of how the Pope sent the crown to King István I. These legends emphasized the saintliness of King István I, and his legacy in organizing the Hungarian State and Church. – B: 1150, 1105, 1453, T: 7103.→**Pannonhalma, Arch-Abbey of the Benedictine Order; Imre, Saint Prince; Hartvik Legend.**

Istvánffy, Miklós (Nicholas) (*baranyavári and kisasszonyfalvi*) (Kisasszonyfalva, County Baranya, 8 December 1538 - Vinicza in County Varasd, now Vinica, Croatia, 1 April 1615) – Politician, poet, historian. Protégé of the Bishop of Eger, Miklós (Nicholas) Oláh, who sent him to the Universities of Bologna and Padua, where he was a student of János (John) Zsámboki for five years (1552-1556). In 1562 he was secretary to Archbishop Oláh. From 1559 he was Officer of the Chancellery, later Royal Councilor and Sub-Palatine. In 1603 he illegally brought a sentence against István (Stephen) Illésházy with loss of head and forfeiture of property. This sentence was not carried out in 1608, at the election of a new Palatine. Istvánffy took part in a number battles and was sent on various missions. He had a cerebral hemorrhage, his right hand became paralyzed and had to withdraw from public life. He was an enemy of the Reformation and, conditionally, also that of the Habsburgs. Even his adversaries admired his erudition, extensive knowledge of languages, and his talent as a writer. He wrote poetry in Latin competently. He wrote some smaller works, like biographies, history of the Reformation in Hungary, and a collection of historical sources. Then, in 1590, he proceeded to write his monumental Hungarian history, entitled *Historiarum de rebus Ungaricis libri XXXIV* (1622), translated into Hungarian by György Vidovich: *The History of Hungarians, vols. i,ii (A magyarok története, I-II)*, (1867-1871) in which, continuing Bonfini's work, he treated the events of the times between 1490 and 1613. The period between 1606-1613, treated in vols. 35-37 was left as a sketch because of his illness, and remains unpublished to this day. He dealt mainly with developments in wars and diplomacy. His way of reporting and presentation was dramatic: he let his heroes speak, dealing penetratingly with their fate and their character. He tried to urge his compatriots to action and optimism by means of examples of heroic virtue. His ideal was King Mátyás I, (Matthias Corvinus) (1438-1490). The standard of his judgment was the devotion to the Catholic faith and to the Emperor; he expected the rise of Hungary from an upright Habsburg king. In the section dealing with the events subsequent to 1550, he used first-hand pieces of information, contemporary sources (partly unpublished, partly lost), as well as war reports, oral traditions, and his own experiences, hence their value as source material is considerable. In his style he followed Livius Istvánffy and wrote in clear Latin prose. – B: 0907, 1752, T: 7456.→**Zsámboki, János; Oláh, Miklós; Bonfini, Antonio; King Mátyás I; Istvánfi, Pál; Illésházy, Count István (1).**

Istvánfi, Pál (Paul) (Kisasszonyfa, ? - Némethi, South of Pécs, 9 April 1553) – Poet. Father of Miklós Istvánffy, Sub-Prefect of County Baranya (in southern Transdanubia). He studied at the University of Pécs, later at that of Padua (1519-1528). At the time of the disastrous Battle of Mohács (1526), he lived in Italy. On his return to Hungary, at first he was the Courtier of King János I (John, 1526-1540), and, after his death, that of Ferdinand (of the House of Habsburg); but in 1532 he fell into Turkish captivity and was freed only upon payment of ransom. He wrote poems in Latin and Hungarian, published by Áron Szilárdy (1880) and by Ernő (Ernest) Vende (1907). In 1539, at King János'

wedding- feast, his main work in verse form: *Historia Regis Volter (History of King Volter)* (1574), relating the fable of *Volter and Grizeldis*, popular Europe-wide, in which he held up the model of a faithful and submissive spouse; it was in fact one of Bocaccio's short stories (*Volter and Grizeldis*), based on its Latin translation. – B: 0883, 1068, 1257, T: 7456.→**János I, King; Istvánffy, Miklós; Szilády, Áron.**

Iszák – (*Knapsack*), an old carrying utensil, usually a double satchel, carried over the shoulder: one half hanging in front, the other in the back. It is made from white hemp linen or colored woollen material. The two openings are pulled together with string hidden in the hem and then tied. It is usually carried by women. It is used when going to town, going to work, for field work, carrying food and clothing, also for gathering fruits in the woods. In modern times it is used in the eastern part of the Hungarian language area of the Carpathian Basin: in the Trans-Tisza River (*Transtibiscan, Tiszántúl*) region, the Kalotaszeg area in central Transylvania, and in the easternmost part of Transylvania, the Szeklerland. Its coloring and ornamentation are characteristic of the area, language or ethnic region, even indicating the village its carrier originates from. The use of the *iszák* is connected with the type of animal (horse, ass, mule), used for pack transport. The two parts of the *iszák* hang on the two sides of the animal. – B: 0942, 1134, T: 7456.

Iszalag – Traveller's joy, Latin: *Clematis vitalba*, a plant of the buttercup family (*Ranunculaceae*), a creeping shrub with white flowers, growing on trees and fences, while another species, *C. intergrifolia* with brilliant blue flowers, forms grassy pastures. The genus *Clematis* has six species in Hungary, out of a total of 170. – B: 0942, 1068, T: 7456.

Italy, Hungarian Legion in – A Hungarian body of troops organized in Italy during the 1859 Austro-Italian-French War. On its establishment, Lajos (Louis) Kossuth made an agreement with Napoleon III, in May 1859, and officially established the legion on 5 June 1859 in Genoa, Italy. It consisted of officers and *Honvéd* privates from the collapse of the War of Independence (1848-1849), and the Hungarian military serving in the Austrian Army. The Legion, under the command of the Hungarian National Directorate, composed of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, György (George) Klapka and Count Sándor (Alexander) Teleki, was made up of 2 Brigades, 5 Infantry Battalions and 1 Cavalry Detachment. The brigade commanders were Colonels Daniel Ihász, and Count Sándor Teleki. The Legion participated in the war to liberate and unite Italy. After the conclusion of the Armistice of Villafranca in October 1859, the Legion was disbanded. A large portion of its members then joined the South-Italian campaign, led by Giuseppe Garibaldi in 1860. General István (Stephen) Türr became the Chief of General Staff of the "Thousand of Marsala". The victorious campaign succeeded in establishing the unification of Italy. The Hungarian Legion was reorganized on the order of Garibaldi under the command of István Türr on 16 July 1860 under the command of István Türr. Thereafter the Legion became part of the Royal Italian Army, playing an important role in the fights against the Mafia bandits of southern Italy. The Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867 disbanded the Legion. – B: 1230, 1138, T: 7456.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Klapka, György; Türr, István; Italy, Hungarians in; Kossuth, Lajos; Klapka, György; Teleki, Count Sándor; Ihász, Dániel.**

Italy, Hungarians in – Hungarian-Italian relations are more than a thousand years old. As soon as the Hungarian tribal alliance settled in the Carpathian Basin under the

leadership of Prince (Khagan) Árpád, contact with the western nations, including Italy, began in earnest. István I (St. Stephen, 997-1038), the first Christian King of Hungary, received a crown from Pope Sylvester II in 999. When King István I decided that Hungarians would adopt the western type of Christianity, relations with the Papal State flourished and have been maintained during most of the past. He even built a hospice in Rome for the pilgrims. During and after the High Middle Ages, Hungarian students attended the famous Italian universities: Parma (962), Bologna (1088), Padua (1222) and Rome. With the advent of the Renaissance, not only Italian artists, architects, masons and other tradesmen worked in the Court of King Mátyás I, (Matthias Corvinus) (1458-1490), but Hungarian students continued to go to Italy for advanced studies. Outstanding was the military service of István (Stephen) Türr (1825-1909) on the side of the Italians against the Austrians. He organized a Hungarian Legion in 1849. In 1860 he fought alongside Garibaldi. In 1915 Italy entered World War I and, as a result, a number of Hungarian soldiers became POWs in Italy. However, after the Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty (1920), a friendly relationship developed between the two countries, and Italy was the first and foremost power aiming to ease the unjust Peace Dictate terms. This bore its fruit in the First and the Second Vienna Awards in 1938 and 1940. After the lost Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, many Hungarians fled to Italy and many of them settled there. The number of Hungarians in Italy is around 10,000. They are scattered from Northern Italy to Sicily and live mainly in towns such as Bologna, Genoa, Milan, Rome, Turin and Verona. There is an important Hungarian Society in Alto-Adige, and also a Hungarian-Italian Friendship Society in Bologna, with smaller societies in Florence, Milan, Rome, and elsewhere. The number of Hungarian-Italian marriages reached its zenith in the 1970s. A growing number of Hungarian tourists visit Italy and the numbers of students on Italian scholarship are also growing. The Hungarian Academy in Rome has continuously offered scholarships to Hungarian scientists and artists since 1928. – B: 1461, 7103, T: 7103.→**Hungarian Legion in; Türr, István; Vienna Award I; Vienna Award II.**

I. Tóth, Zoltán (*Inokai*) (Versec, now Vršac, Serbia, 11 August 1911 - Budapest, 25 October 1956) – Historian, martyr. He completed his secondary studies at the Piarist High School of Temesvár (now Timișoara, Romania) and studied Theology and Philosophy at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He concentrated his research on Romanian nationalism, as in his final year at high school, 90% of the Hungarian pupils failed: a Romanian governmental decree made it compulsory to pass the final maturity examination in Romanian. Another professionally important experience for him was that during his university years a new Romanian historian generation appeared that treated critically the earlier “national messianism” of Romanian historians. As a historian, I. Tóth Zoltán rejected the nationalistic influence, but still retained his patriotism. In 1933 he obtained a Degree in Education, majoring in History and Geography; thereafter he studied at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) for two years on a scholarship and subsequently worked as a teacher at the High School of Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania). From 1941, after the Second Vienna Award returned Northern Transylvania to Hungary, he worked at the Transylvanian Scientific Institute. After the return of Romanian rule at the end of World War II, he moved to Hungary and joined the Hungarian Historical Institute. In 1953, during the Communist regime, he became Head of the History Department of Democratic Countries at the University of

Budapest; he became Dean of the Faculty of History of the University of Budapest, and in 1954 he became Member of Section No.1 of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1955 he was Vice-President of the Hungarian Historical Society. At the Kossuth Plaza massacre during the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight on 25 October, he was killed by the bullets of Soviet Russian soldiers. His works include *Hungarian Travelers in Western Europe in the First Half of the 19th Century* (*Magyar utazók Nyugat-Európában a 19. század első felében*) (1939); *The first Century of Transylvanian-Romanian Nationalism, 1697-1792* (*Az erdélyi román nacionalizmus első százada, 1697-1792*) (1946, also in Romanian); *Peasant Movements in the Transylvanian Ore Mountains Until 1848* (*Parasztmozgalmak az Erdélyi Érchegységben 1848-ig*) (1951, in Romanian 1955), and *Hungarians and Romanians* (*Magyarok és románok*) (1966). Commemoration of his death was made in Ernő (Ernest) Nagy's document film, entitled *Fifty-six* (*Ötvenhat*) in 2005. A bust was erected for his memory in 2006. He was a recipient of the Kossuth Prize in 1952. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Vienna Award II; Atrocities against Hungarians.**

Ittész, János (John) (Csorna, 18 June 1944 -) – Lutheran Bishop. He completed his primary and secondary education in Győr, graduating in 1962. He studied Theology at the Lutheran Theological Academy, Budapest, graduating in 1976. Since it was against his conscience to take an oath to the contemporary Church leadership, his ordination was denied. He worked as an unskilled laborer and was conscripted into the Army, where he served for two years. Nonetheless, in 1970, he was ordained by Bishop Ernő (Ernest) Ottlyk, and served as Assistant Pastor in Kőszeg, and at the Vas Deanery (1970-1971). He was organizing Pastor in the Takácsi-Gecse partner congregations. Then he accepted a call from the congregation of Kőszeg in 1981, where he worked for nine years. He was a founding member of the Lajos Ordass Friendship Circle, and participated in editing its periodical, the *Christian Truth* (*Keresztyén Igazság*). In 2000 he was elected the first bishop of the newly organized Western Lutheran Church District. He was the Presiding Bishop of his Church. He retired in 2011. His successor is Bishop János, (John) Szemerei. Bishop Ittész is recipient of the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2010). – B: 1050, T: 7103.→**Ordass, Lajos; Szemerei, János; Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hungary.**

Ivány, Sándor (Alexander) (Budapest, 1 May 1903 - Vienna, 22 December 1998) – Water-polo player, Olympic champion. From 1921 to 1934 he was a water polo player with the MAC (*Hungarian Athletic Club – Magyar Atlétikai Club*). From 1924 until the end of his career, he participated sixty-seven times with the Hungarian National Team. He was a member of the 1928 Summer Olympic Games, where he received a Silver Medal; following that, he obtained a Gold Medal for the Hungarian Team at the 1932 Summer Olympic Games. At the same time, he obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Budapest, and worked as an employee of the Hungarian General Credit Bank, of the Postal Savings Pay Office, and of the State Workers' Pay Office. Between 1937 and 1939 he managed the Hungarian National Water Polo Team, as their captain. Under his management, the Hungarian Team twice won the European Cup. After World War II, he was interned, first in Kistarcsa, then in Recsk. He left for abroad in 1956 lived in Vienna and, until his retirement, worked as a trainer. His sports achievements were: Hungarian

Champion (1929), winner of European Cup (1929, 1930), twice European Champion (1931, 1934), 2nd place at Olympics (1928), Olympic champion (1932). – B: 1031, T: 7684.

Iván, László (Ladislav) (Gönc, in northeastern Hungary, 9 May 1933 -) – Physician, psychiatrist, neurologist, gerontologist. He completed his higher studies at the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest, 1951-1957. From 1957 until 1982 he was co-worker of the Psychiatric Clinic there; from 1982 he worked in the same capacity in the Gerontological Center, later becoming its Deputy Director, as well as the Head of the Neuro-psychiatric Laboratory. From 1993 he was Professor and Dean of the Medical Department at the University and the Department of the Gerontological Center. Now he is Professor Emeritus. His field of research: the neuro-psychiatric relationships of senescence, and the pathological changes of aging, determining personality and social connections. He also studied the circumstances of the death of the former Prime Minister, Count Pál Teleki, with his conclusions in the matter. He is a member of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1972 to 1988 he was a Counselor of the Ministry of Health, and also a member of other health-related committees and societies; he was founder and Head of an Academy of the Aged from 1997. He led the Geriatric-Geronto-Psychiatric Clinic of Kútvolgy, outside Budapest. Since 2006 he has been a Member of Parliament. He is the author of 11 books, or parts of books, and 207 papers. He was awarded the Social Rehabilitation Medal, and the Pro Charitate Medal; he has an Honorary Degree from the University of Valencia. – B: 0874, T: 7456.→**Teleki, Count Pál**.

Ivánfi, Jenő (Eugene) (Szeghalom, October 1863 - Budapest, 26 September 1922) - Actor, director, literary translator. After completing his studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art in 1884, he was contracted by Jakab Lajos' Company; later he acted in Szeged, until the theater there burned down. In 1885-1886 he was acting in the theater in Sopron. By the recommendation of Ede (Edward) Paulay in 1888, he was contracted by Count Kálmán (Coloman) Esterházy for the National Theater of Kolozsvár (*Kolozsvári Nemzeti Színház*) (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He also performed as a guest player several times at the National Theater of Nagyvárad (*Nagyvárdi Nemzeti Színház*) (now Oradea, Romania). In 1891 he went to Paris,; then in 1893, on a study tour to England and Germany. During that period he translated several plays, commissioned by Ede Paulay, and he also sent reports to some Budapest newspapers. Paulay invited him to return to Hungary for the 1893-1894 season of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) in Budapest, where he became a member. In 1898 he appeared on stage at the National Theater of Kolozsvár. In 1899 he became Artistic Manager of the National Theater, Budapest, and acted there again until his death. He appeared primarily in character and intrigue roles; his acting style was characterized by a special reciting mode. From 1913 he also did directing, became Chief Director, and later became a member of the drama critic committee. In 1918 he was awarded a life membership in the National Theater of Budapest. In 1922 he became a member of the Petőfi Society (*Petőfi Társaság*). He was drawn to directing the monumentality of the plays of Shakespeare and Sophocles, as well as to the great French tradition of Molière. In contrast to Sándor (Alexander) Hevesi, he represented a conservative directing style. The English publication, *A New Spirit on Stage*, deals with his works in detail. He edited the journal, *Public Education – Library Life* (*Közművelődés – Könyvtárélet*), was Director of the Association of Public

Education, and also that of the Hungarian Library Council. His roles include Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, *Richard III*; Schiller's *Don Carlos*; Molière's *Tartuffe*, and Sophocles' *Oedipus rex*. His main directorial works were: Aeschylus' *Seven Against Thebes* (*Heten Théba ellen*); Grillparzer's *The Argonauts* (*Az Argonauták*), and Shakespeare's *As You Like It* (*Ahogy tetszik*). His translations include Molière's *Tartuffe*, and Chekhov's *The Bear* (*A medve*). His dramatic work is: *On Foreign Land* (*Idegen földön*), with J. Horváth (1915). He also wrote a book entitled: *The Art of the Stage* (*A színpad művészete*) (1919). – B: 1445, 1068, T: 7684.→**Paulay, Ede; Hevesi, Sándor.**

Ivánka, Endre (Andrew) (Budapest, 24 September 1902 - Vienna, 6 December 1974) – Philosopher, historian, Byzantinologist. In 1926 he obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Vienna; from 1933, where he was an honorary lecturer. Between 1938 and 1942 he taught at the University of Pécs. Between 1940 and 1944 he taught Classical Philology at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). From 1945 on, he lived in Vienna, where he taught at the University; in 1947 he was invited to the University of Graz. At first, he lectured on Classical Philology; then, in 1960, he became Professor of Byzantine Studies. He studied mainly Early Philosophy and its effect on the Church Fathers. Until his death, he was the Director of the Institute of Byzantine Philosophical and Historical Ideas (*Bizánci Filozófiai és Szellemtörténeti Intézet*) in Graz. He translated writers on Byzantine history into German and participated in the editing of several professional journals. His works include *Wege des Verkehrs und der kulturellen Berührung mit dem Orient in der Antike* (*Connecting links and cultural contact with the Orient in antique times*) (1938), *Hellenisches und Christliches im früh byzantinischen Geistesleben* (*Hellenism and Christianity in early Byzantine spiritual life*) (1948), *Seit neunhundert Jahren getrennte Christenheit, Studien zur ökumenischen Begegnung mit der Orthodoxie* (*Nine hundred years of separated Christianity, studies in ecumenical encounter with Orthodoxy*) (1962), and *Plato Christianus, Übernahme und Umgestaltung des Platonismus durch die Väter* (*Plato Christian: taking over and transformation of Platonism through the Fathers*) (1968). – B: 1068, 1672, T: 7684.

Ivánka family (*draskóci and jordánföldi*) – Old noble family from County Turóc (now in Slovakia), where the earliest ancestor, Ivanch, received a landed property from King Béla IV (1235-1270) with a deed of gift (for Ivanch's sons endorsed in 1262). Ivanch's father went to the Holy Land and, on his return, he received the property in County Turóc. These ancestors may be identical with the ancestors of the Forgách family. The son of Ivánka, Andrew (András) saved the King's life in the battle against the Tartars by the River Sajó at the Battle of Muhi, and, for this he was given the Znió estate. A document with a large seal from King László IV (Ladislav) (1272-1290) was preserved from 1274, whereby the sons of Ivánka had been admitted to the Host of Royal Noblemen. The descendants of the family played a significant role in the life of the country. – B: 0942, T: 7456.

Iván, László (Ladislav) (Gönc, in northeastern Hungary, 9 May 1933 -) – Physician, psychiatrist, neurologist, gerontologist. He completed his higher studies at the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest, from 1951-1957. From 1957 until 1982 he was co-worker of the Psychiatric Clinic there; from 1982 he worked in the same capacity in the Gerontological Center, later becoming its Deputy Director, as well as the Head of the Neuro-psychiatric Laboratory. From 1993 he was Professor and Dean of the Medical

Department at the University and the Department of the Gerontological Center. Now he is Professor Emeritus. His fields of research are: the neuro-psychiatric relationships of senescence, the pathological changes of aging, determining personality and social connections. He also studied the circumstances of the death of the former Prime Minister, Count Pál Teleki, with his conclusions in the matter. He is a member of the Demographic Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1972 to 1988 he was a Counselor of the Ministry of Health, and also a member of other health-related committees and societies; he was founder and Head of an Academy of the Aged from 1997. He led the Geriatric-Geronto-Psychiatric Clinic of Kútvolgy, outside Budapest. Since 2006 he has been a Member of Parliament. He is the author of 11 books or parts of books, and 207 papers. He was awarded the Social-Rehabilitation Medal, and the Pro Charitate Medal; he has an Honorary Diploma from the University of Valencia. – B: 0874, T: 7456.→**Teleki, Count Pál.**

Ivánovics, György (George) (Budapest, June 11 1904 - Budapest, 1 September 1980 -) - Physician, also physicist as microbiologist, bacteriologist. He completed his medical studies at the University of Budapest. In 1924 he started working as an assistant physician at the Institute of Public Health Studies in Budapest, then at the Institute of Pathological Anatomy. Early in 1929 he became Assistant Lecturer at the Institute of Public Health Studies of the University of Szeged; from 1937 to 1940 he was a Senior Lecturer. Besides his university work, he founded the State Public Health Institute of Szeged. On 1 November 1940, he became Associate Professor of Pathology and, from 15 November 1943, a full Professor; he was also Head of the Microbiological Institute at the Medical Faculty of the University until his retirement in 1974. In 1947–1948 he was Dean of the Medical School in Szeged. He did valuable work, not only in microbiology, but also in genetics and biochemistry; however, first and foremost he was a bacteriologist. He carried out research in the pathogeny of the *anthrax bacillus* for nearly forty years. The practical result of a joint research project was the manufacture of the antiseptic pill: “Ultraseptyl”. His research, regarding the production and evaluation of the effect of Vitamin B₁₂ was significant. On a Rockefeller Scholarship in the USA (1934–1935), he worked out tissue-culture procedures to measure the pathogeny of viruses. During the 1950s, he contributed considerably to the development of virology in Hungary. He was a member of numerous scientific societies in Hungary and abroad. He was President of the Society of Hungarian Microbiology, and also a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He published several books, university textbooks, and 220 scientific articles. His works include *Microbiology (Mikrobiológia)* (1951) and *Study of Medical Microbiology and Immunity (Orvosi mikrobiológia- és immunitástan)* (1967). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize (1948, 1952); and the Semmelweis (1963), Géza Hetényi (1971), and Miklós Jancsó Commemorative Medals (1973). In 1972 the University of Glasgow bestowed on him an Honorary Doctorate. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7684.

Iványi-Grünwald, Béla (Somogyson, 6 May 1867 - Budapest 24 September 1940) – Painter. His higher studies were at the School of Decorative Art (*Mintarajziskola*), Budapest, with Bertalan (Bartholomew) Székely and Károly (Charles) Lotz (1882–1884). Thereafter, he studied at the Munich Academy and the Julian Academy in Paris. Later he joined Simon Hollósy’s group of artists in Munich. Between 1896 and 1909 he was with Károly Ferenczy’s *plein air* group in Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania). In 1902 he

was one of the founders of the Nagybánya Free Art School. Between 1909 and 1918 he led the Kecskemét Artist Colony. He turned to realistic painting and produced pictures with movement typical of Baroque; later simple and realistic ones. His works include Devotion (*Áhitat*) (1891); Still Life (*Csendélet*) (1903), the Three Magi (*Háromkirályok*) (1903); Christ in the Garden of Getsemane (*Krisztus a Getsemane kertben*) (1903); and Springtime Landscape (*Tavaszi táj*) (1910). He was awarded the Fraknói-Prize in 1904. – B: 0883, 0942, T: 7103.→



Czóbel, Béla; Székely Bertalan; Károly Lotz; Hollósy, Simon; Ferenczy, Károly; Réti, István, Thorma, János; Nagybánya Artist Colony; Kecskemét Artist Colony.

Iványi, Ödön (Edmund) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 18 November 1854 - Nagyvárad, 19 October 1893) – Writer, journalist. He was preparing to become a priest, but gave up his Theological studies and, from 1873, worked as a journalist. In 1884 he edited the paper, *Kortés* in Arad and, from 1885, he edited *Arad and Environs* (*Arad és Vidéke*). He was senior contributor for the journal *Alföld*. In 1890 he took over the editing of the magazine *Nagyvárad*. In his most important work, the novel: *The Kinsfolk of the Bishop*, vols i, ii (*A püspök atyafisága I-II*) (1889), he features the morality of his times, though not with pure critical realist's method. Other works by him include *One Book* (*Egy könyv*) short story (1883), and *Small Novels* (*Apró regények*)(1893). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Ivory Horn – A musical instrument for signaling. It is made out of elephant tusk. A lip-vibrating tongue whistle produces the sound. Due to its high pitch, only 2 or 3 of the high notes can be played on it. The most beautiful ivory horn dates from the Byzantine bone carving workshops around the 10th century AD. Originally only high-ranking officials used them. – B: 1197, T: 7670.→**Lehel, Horn of; Lechfeld (Augsburg), Battle of.**

Izabella, Queen (Erzsébet Izabella of Anjou) (in Italian: Isabelle d'Angio) (1261 or 1264 - Naples, before 3 November 1304) – Anjou Royal Princess, daughter of Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, and Countess Beatrix of Provence; Hungarian Queen, the wife of King László IV, (Ladislás, 1272-1290). She was engaged to László IV in 1270, and brought to Hungary. She changed her original name Izabella to Erzsébet at the Hungarian Court. Her marriage proved to be unhappy: her husband kept her locked up in the monastery on Margaret Island from 1286 to 1287 and, only through the intervention of Archbishop Ladomér, did he let her move to Esztergom. After her husband's death in 1290, she remained in Esztergom and, only in 1300 did she leave the country, when Prince Charles Robert of Anjou (1307-1342) appeared as claimant to the Hungarian throne against András III, (Andrew). Then she returned to Naples, where she became a Dominican nun. After her passing, she was buried in the St. Pietro Monastery of Naples. – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Izdenczy family (*Monostori* and *Komlósi*) – Old noble family from Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia), though a village called Izdenc is in Croatia. Not much is known about the family's early genealogy and history. One branch may be traced back to a Mark, who lived in the age of king Sámuel Aba (1041-1044). The members of the

Izdenczy family became barons with military and diplomatic posts. It is worthy of note that Miklós (Nicholas) Izdenczy distinguished himself in the defense of the castle fort of Eger in 1552, and King Ferdinand I (1526-1564) rewarded him with a donation. The baronial branch of the family died out by 1800. – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Aba, Sámuel.**

Izsák, Domokos (Dominic) (Csehétfalva, now Cehetel, Romania, 5 November 1895 - Bencéd, now Bențid, Romania, 26 May 1977) – Transylvanian peasant poet and folk-story teller. He completed six primary school grades at his birthplace; from 1920 he did farming in Bencéd, Transylvania (*Erdély*), and also offered his services to the public as spokesperson for his village; in 1947-1948 he was a deputy and a member of the parliamentary group “Hungarian Folk Society”. Domokos Gyallay noticed his poetic ability; his first verses appeared in 1927 in the paper: *The Hungarian People* (*Magyar Nép*); he was invited to join the group of friends of the paper *Review of Transylvania* (*Erdélyi Szemle*). On the encouragement of Szekler lyric poet, László (Ladislav) Tompa, he appeared with his short stories for the journal *Public Life of the Szeklers* (*Székely Közélet*). In the 1950s he attempted to write novels as well, such as his historical report, *Nasztyerka*. His Szekler folk novel, *The Stones are Booming* (*Zúgnak a Kövek*) remained in manuscript form. He was re-discovered in the 1970s; his reports and articles appeared in the *Working Folks of the Villages* (*Falvak Dolgozó Népe*). He also published a volume of poems: *Songs in Forests and Meadows...* (*Dalok erdőn, mezőn...*) (1935). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7684.→**Gyallay, Domokos; Tompa, László.**

Izsák, Imre (Emeric) (Zalaegerszeg, 28 February 1929 - Paris, 21 April 1965) – Astronomer. He graduated from the University of Budapest, and started to work at the Astronomical Observatory of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1953. From 1957 he worked at the Observatory of Zurich, and was later invited to the USA. He worked initially at the Observatory of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio; later gave lectures at Harvard University, Mass. As the leader of NASA's Department of Space Mechanics, he contributed to the design of the American space sounding. He was an outstanding theoretician of space mechanics, and was an expert in trajectory calculations. The field of his principal interest was the determination of the potential surfaces of the Earth's gravity field, thus he produced the most accurate definition to date of the Earth's shape. He presented the resulting map at the Cospar Meeting of Paris in 1965. He published numerous scientific papers. After his death, a moon crater and an asteroid were named after him. – B: 0883, 1105, 1279, T: 7674.

Izsák, József (Joseph) (Sepsiszentgyörgy, now Sfintu Gheorghe, Romania, 1 August 1921 -) – Literary historian, critic. He completed his secondary studies at his birthplace. Thereafter, he obtained a Teacher's Degree in Hungarian language and literature from the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1946). From 1946 he was Assistant Professor of Literary History at this University. From 1948 to 1957 he taught at Sepsiszentgyörgy and Kolozsvár. From 1958 he was Editor for the periodical *True Word* (*Igaz Szó*) in Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures, Romania). Between 1960 and 1981 he was Professor of Education at the College of Marosvásárhely. After his retirement, he turned to contemporary literature and to Romanian-Hungarian literary relationship. His works include *Phobia of Nation-Death in Ancient Hungarian Poetry* (*Nemzethalál-félelem a régi magyar költészetben*) (1947); *Áron Tamási* (*Tamási Áron*) (1969); and *The Poetical World-view of Gyula Illyés* (*Illyés Gyula költői világképe*) (1982,(Ta1986)). – B:

0875, 1257, T: 7103.

Izsó, Miklós (Nicholas) (Disznóshorváti, now Izsófalva, 9 September 1831 - Budapest, 29 May 1875) – Sculptor, one of the greatest of the Hungarian sculptors of the 19th century. He studied at the Reformed College of Sáropatak between 1840 and 1847. He took part in the War of Independence of 1848-1849, and was forced to go into hiding after the surrender at Világos. He worked as a stonecutter between 1851 and 1856 at Rimaszombat (now Rimavská Sobota, Slovakia), where he later became an apprentice to István (Stephen) Ferenczi. He moved to Budapest in 1856; but with the assistance of young writers, artists and musicians, he left for Vienna, where he worked in various sculpting studios. He also studied at the Academy of Munich from 1859. He often handled vernacular themes. While still in Munich in 1862, he created a sensation with his *Sad Shepherd* (*Búsuló Juhász*). After returning home, he sculpted busts of contemporary public figures, such as poet *János (John) Arany*, and *Count József (Joseph) Eötvös*. Scenes from the life of common folks became realized in several of his significant works. He visited Italy; later became teacher at the Science College and at the Graphic Arts School in Buda. He created his most famous works between 1864 and 1870, as for the example the *Dancing Hajdús* (*Táncoló Hajdúk*), and a series of terracotta statuettes. The Hungarian National Gallery in Budapest holds seventy-one of his sculptures. – B: 0883, 1144, 1153, T: 7675.→**Ferenczi, István**.