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Lábán, Rudolf (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 15 December 1879 - Weybridge, England, 1 July 1958) – Dance teacher. He established his first dance group in 1896. Between 1900 and 1907, he studied Dance, Architecture and Theatrical Stage Design in Paris. At this time, he started the graphical interpretation of dances. In 1907, he was in Vienna, and from 1910 he taught dance in Munich. He founded a school of choreography in Zurich in 1915, and created the dance method called *Choreutika* in 1920. He was a choreographer at the *Staatsoper* in Berlin in 1930 and 1931 and, concurrently, he performed in Bayreuth. From 1938 he lived in England. In 1942 he opened his Calisthenics Studio and developed his system of dance notation. For the modern choreography, he emphasized the importance of space and space form. The system of dance notation named after him is now accepted throughout the world. Many of his theoretical works about the dance were published. – B: 0883, 1138, T: 7685.

Labanc (plural: *labancok*, *laboncok*, *loboncok*) – Nickname of those Hungarians, including nobles, soldiers and citizens, who sided with the Habsburg Emperor and pro-German policy in the 16th-18th centuries, mainly at the time of the Freedom Fights of Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly and Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II. The name either came from the word *lobonc*, meaning *wig* that was fashionable at the Vienna Court of the Emperor and worn by the German-leaning nobles, or from the German expression *Lauf Hans* (run John), or the word *lafanc* meaning *slovenly* or *ragamuffin*. Since then, *Labanc* had been a synonym for unpatriotic, anti-Hungarian and cowardly behavior. The opposite of *Labanc* is *Kuruc*, a zealous, patriotic pro-Hungarian person. – B: 0942, 1051, T: 7103. → **Freedom Fight of Thököly, Count Imre; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Kuruc; Kuruc army.**

Laborc – (1) Right-hand tributary of the Ung River, which flows into the Bodrog River, a tributary of the Tisza River. Laborc River was in Historic Hungary of the Carpathian Basin; today it is in Slovakia and is called Laborec. The river is 129 km long and its source is near the Dukla Pass in the Eastern Beskid Range of the Northeastern Carpathians. It flows past the townships of Homonna (now Humenné) and Nagymihály (now Michalovce) and the volcanic Vihorlat Range. (2) Anonymus, the Chronicler, mentions Laborc in his work *Gesta Hungarorum*, as ruler of the remnant White Ogurs in the northern part of the Great Plain (*Nagyalföld*) in the 9th century, who possessed Hunvár (Ungvár, now Ushhorod, Ukraine). (3) There is a village called Mező-Laborc. – B: 0942, 1031, T: 7103. → **Carpathian Mountains; Anonymus; Gesta Hungarorum.**

Laborfalvi, Róza (Rose) (née Benke, Mrs. Jókai) (Miskolc, 8 April 1817 - Budapest, 20 November 1886) – Actress. She used the noble name of her family as her artistic name. Her father, also an actor, introduced her to the Castle Theater (*Várszínház*), in Buda, where she made her debut in 1833. After a short period in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), she performed at the Castle Theater. From 1837 to 1869, she was a member of the Magyar Theater of Pest (*Pesti Magyar Színház*), then a member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*). In retirement, she still appeared in guest roles in country theaters. She became the wife of the famed writer, Mór (Maurice) Jókai, in 1848. She was renowned for her

voice, elocution, figure and expressive countenance. She was excellent in all her tragic roles, and her commanding, majestic interpretations were her best performances. Her main roles included Gertrudis in Katona's *Bánk bán*; Volumina in Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*; Lady Macbeth in *Macbeth*, Goneril in *King Lear*, and Orsina in Lessing's *Emilia Galotti*. – B: 0883, 1031, 1465, T: 7103.→**Jókai, Mór.**

Laborograph – Flour-testing apparatus. It spreads the flour pastry, and tests it by measuring the energy required for spreading, and records it in a diagram (Laborogram). Its advantage is that 20 grams of flour is sufficient for the test, rating the flour, and consequently also the grain. Ferenc (Francis) Gruzl patented it in 1940. – B: 1138, 1123, T: 7456.

Lace-making→**Halas Lace.**

Lackfi, András (Andrew) (? - 1359) – Transylvanian Voivode, Governor of Naples. Son of the Lord Chief Treasurer, Lack (i.e. *Lack-fi*, “son of Lack” in Hungarian). In 1345, he won an overwhelming victory over the Mongol-Tartars trying to invade Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) (1345-1352). He was also the Bailiff of the Szeklers (Transylvanian Hungarians). In the meantime, at the end of September 1350, when King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382) made a pilgrimage to Rome, he appointed Lackfi Governor of Naples (subsequent to the King's campaign against Naples), the post he held until 1352. From 1353, he was the Bán of Macsó, Bailiff in Sopron, and then again Voivode of Transylvania. – B: 1230, 0883, T: 7456.→**Szeklers; Lajos I. King; Lackfi, István; Macsó Banate; Lackfi Family Clan.**

Lackfi Family Clan (Laczkfy) – A family of noble rank originating from the Hermany Clan. The Csáktornyai, Kerekegyházi and Simontornyai families are its known branches. Its members took leadership roles in the Royal Courts of Kings Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382) and Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxemburg, 1387-1437). The family's most prominent members were: István (Stephen) Lackfi (?-1353), leader of the military expedition in Naples; Dénes (Denis) Lackfi (?-1355), Archbishop of Kalocsa; András (Andrew) Lackfi (?-1359), Governor of Naples; Dénes (Denis) Lackfi (?-1367), Voivode of Transylvania; Imre (Emeric) Lackfi (?-1375), Palatine of Hungary; István (Stephen) Lackfi (?-1397), Palatine of Hungary; Miklós (Nicholas) Lackfi (?-1368), Commander. The Family died out in 1420. – B: 1153, T: 7676.→**Lackfi, András; Lackfi, István; Lackfi, Miklós.**

Lackfi, István (Stephen) (? - 1353) – Military leader. He was the first-born son of Lack, the Lord Chief Treasurer. First, he played a role in the 1319 campaign against Uros, Prince of Serbia. From then on, until his death, he participated in all the military campaigns of King Károly I (Charles Robert, 1307-1342) and King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382) of Hungary. Between 1326 and 1343, he was Master of the Horse; from 1331 to 1336, Castellan of Újvár (Holics), Beckó and Berencs; from 1331 Bailiff in Counties Sopron, Vas and Nyitra, then Lord Chief Treasurer. From 1344 to 1350, he was Voivode of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). During the 1348-1349 campaign against Naples, he was the leader of King Lajos' Army, winning victories at Ascoli on 23

January 1349, and between Aversa and Naples, on 6 June 1349. Between 1351 and 1353 he was *Ban* of Croatia and Slavonia. As an acknowledgement of his outstanding services, he received considerable land grants in Transdanubia from the Kings. – B: 0883, T: 7456. →**Károly I. King; Lajos I. King; Lackfi, András; Lackfi Family Clan.**

Lackfi, Miklós (Nicholas) (?-1368) – Military leader. From 1347 to 1366 he was Bailiff in County Zemplén. From 1367 to 1368 he was Voivode of Transylvania (Erdély, now in Romania). In the second campaign against Naples in 1350, he won a great victory at Benevento. He took part in the Lithuanian campaigns in 1351 to 1353 and, in 1356 he was the leader of the Hungarian army unit sent to assist Pope Innocent VI. – B: 0883, T: 7456. → **Benevento, Battle of; Lackfi Family Clan.**

Lackner, Kristóf (Christopher) (Sopron, 19 November 1571 - Sopron, 29 December 1631) – Lawyer, municipal official. He was son of a rich goldsmith, Ádám Lackner and Borbála (Barbara) Schiffer. He completed his high school studies in Csepreg, under the renowned teacher Miklós (Nicholas) Gabelmann, and followed him to Graz, when he was transferred there. From here, Baron Saurau invited the talented young man to be his son's instructor and, in 1591, the Baron sent both of them to the University of Padua, where Lackner decided to study Law. After four years he obtained a Doctorate in Law (as a Protestant in a Catholic University, it was unprecedented). He traveled throughout Italy and returned to his birthplace in Sopron, in Hungary in 1597, where he was elected as an inner member of the Municipal Council in the same year. In 1599 he became Counselor, and in 1613 Mayor for the first time, and was re-elected six times consecutively, and one more time, when he was already ill. In his 32-year civic service, he spent 11 years as Mayor, 6 as Town Magistrate, and 15 as counselor. He was also several times a deputy for the Hungarian Diet (1622, 1625) and, in 1604, he founded a scholarly society. He also worked as a goldsmith. Childless, he left most of his fortune to the town of Sopron, earmarked for free citizens of Sopron from Turkish captivity; for a dowry to marry off poor girls; and as stipends for Sopron's youngsters. He was author of 12 works, including *Coronae Hungariae emblematica descriptio* (*Description of the Emblems on the Hungarian Crown*) (1615); *Maiestatis Hungariae Aquila* (1617), and *Cura Regia* (1616). He wrote treatises and several Latin school plays that were performed by the students of Sopron, as well as the *Emblematischer Jugend Spiegel* (1618). He even illustrated his works. He founded the Noble Scientists' Society of Sopron in 1604. King Mátyás II (Matthias, 1608-1619) granted him nobility. He was one of the early representatives of Hungarian Political Science. His autobiography was left in manuscript form. This, together with other documents and miscellaneous writings, is in the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest. A School and a Street bear his name in Sopron. – B: 0907, 1068, 0883, 1031, 0907, T: 7456. → **Sopron.**

Láczai Szabó, József (Joseph) (Sárospatak, 14 July 1761 - Sárospatak, 21 September 1828) – Minister of the Reformed Church, teacher, poet. He studied in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), and in his birthplace where, in 1784, he became Deputy Librarian at the Reformed College and, in 1787, a teacher. In 1789 he went abroad and first studied in Utrecht, then in 1790, in Göttingen. In 1791, the newly established Reformed College of Pápa invited him to teach. In 1805 he became Minister in Lepsény and, in 1807, Minister

in Sárospatak. In addition he taught Practical Theology at the College. His poems appeared mainly in periodicals. Among his 17 works, there is a textbook, a catechism for young children, and church supplications. – B: 0907, T: 7456.

Laczkó, Dezső (Desider) (Trencsén, now Trenčín, Slovakia, 22 July 1860 - Veszprém, 28 October 1932) – Geologist, paleontologist. Following his education, he entered the Piarist Order and, in 1886, obtained a Degree in Education as a teacher of Natural Science. He worked as a High School teacher in Privigye (now Prievidza, Slovakia), Debrecen, and Kecskemét and, from 1888, in Veszprém. Between 1912 and 1918, he was Principal of Veszprém's High School; he retired in 1920. Besides teaching, he was engaged in natural scientific studies. From 1895 he actively took part in the geological exploration of the Bakony Mountains in Transdanubia, and proved to be one of the best associates for the distinguished geologist, Lajos (Louis) Lóczy, in the study of Lake Balaton and its environs. In the Upper Triassic marl beds (Upper Marl Group) of Mount Jerusalem in Veszprém, he discovered a tortoise-like, ancestral-toothed reptile, *Placochelys placodonta*, described by the paleontologist Jaekel of Berlin. He participated in Mór (Maurice) Déchy's field trip to carry out research in the Caucasus Mountain Range, and made a significant contribution to its geology. The foundation of the Bakony Museum (formerly known as the Veszprém Museum) in Veszprém in 1903 is linked to his name; he was also its Director. From 1905 he edited the annual reports of the Museum. He took part in the exploration of the Roman archeological site of Baláca Puszta, near Nemesvámos (southwest of Veszprém). His works include *Geological Notes from the Caucasus* (*Geológiai jegyzetek a Kaukázusból*) (1907); *History of Mount St. Benedek of Veszprém* (*A veszprémi Szentbenedek-hegy története*) (1908); "Geological Description of Veszprém and its Environs" in: *Results of the Scientific Study of Lake Balaton* (*Veszprém városának és tágabb környékének geológiai leírása: A Balaton tudományos tanulmányozásának eredményei*) (1911), and *Prehistoric Data from the Environs of Lake Balaton* (*Őstörténeti adatok a Balaton környékéről*) (1929). A Museum in Veszprém is named after him. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456. → **Lóczy, Lajos Sr.; Déchy, Mór; Balaton, Lake; Caucasus Mountains.**

Laczkó, Géza (Budapest, 3 December 1884 - Budapest, 1 December 1953) – Writer, journalist, critic. He simultaneously earned his teacher's qualification in French and Hungarian from the University of Budapest, and from University of Paris (Sorbonne). He began as a poet, but switched to writing novels. He belonged to the left-leaning intelligentsia. During the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919, he was Director of a High School, then a university lecturer. After 1920, he gravitated away from teaching. From 1923 to 1939 he edited the *Pest Diary* (*Pesti Napló*); later on heading the Dante Publishers. From 1946 he was Chief Columnist for the weekly *Rainbow* (*Szivárvány*). Beginning in 1948, he led a more withdrawn life. His studies and critiques appeared in papers such as the *West* (*Nyugat*); *Evening* (*Est*), and *Transylvanian Helicon* (*Erdélyi Helikon*). His translations include works by Molière, Balzac, Dandet, A. France, Maupassant, Renau, Rolland and Maurois. His main publications were: *The Prussian Letter - the Death of Madame de Rothe* (*A porosz levél - Madame de Rothe halála*) short story (1911); *German Humbug, Turkish Opium* (*Német maszlag, török áfium*) novel (1918); *King's Pass* (*Királyhágó*) autobiographical novel (1938), and the *Summer's Wife*

(*Nyári feleség*), selected stories, (1963). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7688.

Laczkovics, János (John) (Szentlőrinc-káta, 13 January 1754 - Buda, 20 May 1795) – Hussar captain, writer, politician, descendant of a noble family that owned a medium-size estate. From 1772 he was a member of the Viennese Hungarian Guards of the nobility. In 1776 he became Sub-Lieutenant, then Captain in the 4th (Graeven) Hussar Regiment. He took part in the 1787-1790, war against the Ottoman Turks. In 1790, he drafted a petition to the Diet on behalf of the Staff Officers of his Regiment, to use Hungarian in the military command and employ Hungarian officers for the Hungarian regiments. For this the Military Tribunal sentenced him to a transfer to Mantova, whereupon he resigned his commission. For a while, the Diet sided with him; but later forsook him. In his despair, on the recommendation of his old friend Ignác (Ignatius) Martinovics, he joined the confidants of Emperor Lipót II (Leopold), in 1791, and officiated as a Secret Agent of the Austrian Court. He translated into Hungarian Frigyes (Frederick) Trenck's *The Macedonian Knight* (*A macedoniai vitéz*); he also translated several stinging anti-church and anti-religious pamphlets. He was enthusiastic about the concepts of the French Revolution, and wrote a number of pamphlets, mainly against the aristocracy and the priesthood, such as the Hungarian translation of the pamphlet *Oratio ad proceres et nobiles regni Hungariae...* 1790, by Martinovics (1791), and *Short Outline of the Hungarian Happenings* (*A magyar történeteknek rövid rajzolatja*) (1792). In his writings, he highlighted the Hungarian peasantry with compassion. In the spring of 1794, Martinovics drew him into the secret Republican Organization and made him one of the Directors of the *Freedom and Equality Society*, rallying the radical democrats. He was arrested in Pest in the night of 16 August 1794. First he was grilled in Vienna; then, in the court case against the Hungarian Jacobites, he was sentenced to death for disloyalty and treason, and was beheaded on the *Vérmező* (Meadow of Blood) in Buda on 20 May 1795. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456. → **Martinovics, Ignác; Jacobites in Hungary.**

Laczó, István (Stephen) (Szombathely, 16 September 1904 - Budapest, 27 September 1965) – Opera singer (tenor). He started his singing studies in Rome under Mascagni's inspiration, and Benjamino Gigli accepted him as student. He made his debut at the Opera House of Budapest in 1935, as Cavaradossi in Puccini's *Tosca*. During the period 1935-1963, he was a soloist of the Opera House as one of its leading heroic tenors. He had great international successes in Paris, Turin and Rio de Janeiro. In Perugia he sang under the direction of Karl Böhm. In Naples (1949), he interpreted the role of Kalaf in Puccini's *Turandot*, as the partner of Maria Callas. He also sang in Verdi's *Othello*. He was most successful in the operas of Verdi and Puccini. His voice of unusually high register, his Italian-like temperament, and excellent abilities as an actor made him one of the best Hungarian tenors. He received the Artist of Merit title in 1963. – B: 1445, 0883, T: 7456.

Ladánybene, Discoveries at – (1) Ring with runic writing. Kálmán (Coloman) Szabó, Museum Director at Kecskemét, excavated it from woman's grave No. 7. The inscription on the ring, dating from the 16th century, is allegedly in Cumanian writing. Gyula (Julius) Mészáros and Dezső (Desider) Csallány interpret the inscription differently. The ring in Kecskemét's Museum was destroyed during the Second World War; but a

drawing by Gyula (Julius) Mészáros survived. (2) Two ceramic vessels, with runic inscriptions. Elek Kada discovered them in 1909. Initially thought to be of Sarmatian origin, the two large ceramic vessels are exhibited in the Museum of Kecskemét. Opinions so far agree that the 14 signs in three lines were carved into the vessel at different times. The runes in the first group were impressed into the wet clay before baking, while the second and third lines were probably inscribed centuries later. The vessels, without any doubt, are of Jazyg origin. The accessories strengthen this supposition, for they show very strong similarity to Caucasian written records of the period. – B: 1174, 1545, T: 7669.→**Jazygs; Csallány, Dezső; Mészáros, Gyula; Kada, Elek; Hungarian Runic Script.**

Ladányi, Andrea (Budapest, 29 April 1961 -) – Dancer, choreographer. In 1980 she earned a ballet dancer diploma from the State Ballet School in Budapest, and was contracted with the Győr Ballet, where she was a solo dancer until 1986. She danced numerous leading roles as the best interpretive ballerina of the company; then, in 1986, she became a free-lance dancer and appeared mainly in various ballet companies in Canada: in Montreal, Calgary and Toronto. During her studies in Canada and the USA, her scope of dancing and technique became considerably larger. While she gave lessons in classical ballet, she was also continuously training, studying and mastering the techniques of modern dance as well. Since 1989, she has been living in Finland. At first she was a soloist at the Civic Theater, on the invitation of J. Uotinen, she was engaged by the Opera House in Helsinki. Later, she carried out choreographic works and was a movement planner in films in the USA, and in theatrical productions in Budapest. Since 1992, she has been a member of the Comedy Theater (*Vígyszínház*), Budapest. Her leading roles include The Desire (*A vágy*) in I. Markó's *Bolero*; Human (*Ember*) in I. Markó's *Totem*; Maria in I. Markó's *Jesus, the Son of Man*; Edith Piaf in Uotinen's *Piaf, Piaf*; Ballerina in Uotinen's *Ballet Pathétique*; Aijno in Uotinen's *Kalevala*, and Aurora in Uotinen's *The Sleeping Beauty (Csipkerózsika)*. She is also an active choreographer. – B: 1445, 1742, T: 7456.

Ladányi, Ferenc (Francis) (Debrecen, 3 December 1909 - Budapest, 10 March 1965) – Actor. Following his studies at the College of Dramatic Art, Budapest in 1931, he was contracted to Miskolc, Debrecen and Pécs. In 1936 he played in the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*), Budapest. From 1938 to 1941 he appeared in Transdanubian towns with the touring company of István (Stephen) Belezna Unger. Between 1942 and 1944 he was in Szeged. After 1945, he became member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. Later, he was Director of the Hungarian People's Army Theater (*Magyar Néphadsereg Színháza*) (1953-1955), and then that of the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*) (1958-1960). In the last years of his life, he again played in the National Theater. From 1953 to 1958 he was a Member of Parliament. With his splendid speech technique and carefully formulated acting, he interpreted a wide range of roles. His stage roles included Romeo in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; Zuboly in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer-Night's Dream (Szentiványéji álom)*; George in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men (Egerek és emberek)*, and the title role in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*. From 1945 he played in a number of films, among them: *The Schoolmistress (A tanítónő)* (1945); *Hot Fields (Forró mezők)* (1948); *Festive Dinner (Ünnepi vacsora)* (1956); *Two*

Confessions (Két vallomás) (1957); *Yesterday (Tegnap)* (1959); *The Town without a Face (Az arcnélküli város)* (1960), and *Accident (Karambol)* (1963). He received the Kossuth Prize (1952), and the Outstanding Artist title (1955). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.

Ladányi, Imre (Emeric, Emory) (Kecskemét, 8 November 1902 - New York, 5 October 1986) – Dermatologist, painter. He obtained a Medical Degree from the University of Budapest in 1927. He started painting under the direction of Vilmos (William) Aba Novák at the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest, and Berlin, Vienna, as well as in New York. In Berlin, he was in contact with the group called *Der Sturm* that operated a journal, as well as a well-known Gallery, an important publicizing forum for the international Avant-Garde Movement. Its influence on his entire work was decisive. In 1929 he moved to the USA, and became an associate professor at the Dermatology Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of New York. He worked there from 1950, as Professor of Dermatology; later, until his retirement, Head of the Dermatology Clinic. Between 1942 and 1945 he did his military service as a Major in the American Army, operating in the Mediterranean Theater of War. He returned to Kecskemét in 1945 but the following year, he returned to the USA. He was a member of the Medical Academy of New York and the Dermatological Academy of America. On his paintings, even on those painted in the 1980s he often used “foreign” materials, such as sand, brick, mobile parts and flashing lights. His painting became more and more massive “to drive mad the material of painting-art, the everyday association system of signs”. He was a member of the oldest American artists’ club, the Salmagundi Club that presented an exhibition of his works. About his art articles appeared in leading journals including *New York Evening Post*, *The New York Times*, *New York Herald Tribune*, *New York Sun Parnasus*. His paintings include *Filamentous*, (Picture with playful figures); *The Mirror*, (Morning awakening); *Scenery*, (Urban walk) and *Inforel, Chomo-Sonic*. He exhibited frequently; his works are in private and public art collections, some of them in Budapest. There is a Ladányi Foundation. – B: 0883, 1736, T: 7456.→**Aba Novák, Vilmos**.

Ladányi, Józsa (Josephine) (Debrecen, 1 May 1898 - Debrecen, 14 September 1985) – Physician, surgeon. She obtained her Degree in Medicine from the Medical School of the University of Debrecen (1922). Then she became a Demonstrator and later, an Assistant Lecturer in the Surgical Department in Debrecen. In 1944, during World War II, she was deported. In the following year, on her return, she became an Honorary Lecturer in the field of surgically treated illnesses in infants and children. From 1948 to 1950 she was Head Physician at the Municipal Hospital of Debrecen and, from 1950, Director of the Surgical Clinic, and Professor and Head of the Medical Department at the University of Debrecen. From 1962 to 1965 she was Deputy Vice-Chancellor and, on some occasions, Dean. She was a well-known abdominal surgeon, and also dealing with the surgical correction of harelip, cleft palate, and face crevice. She obtained good results in the re-attachment of fingers as well. Her work was pioneering in Hungary in the field of modern surgical corrective healing of burns and blood vessels, as well as leg ulcerations. She was particularly specialized in the surgery of duodenal ulcers. She was a member of numerous scientific societies abroad, including the German Surgeons’ and Austrian Surgeons’ Societies, and represented Hungary in the International Burns-Plastic Society (*Nemzetközi Égésplasztikai Társaság*). Her works include *The New Problems of Plastic*

Surgery (A plasztikai sebészet új problémái) (1972), and *Surgical Diagnostics (Sebészeti diagnosztika)* (1980). She received the Balassa (1964), the Pro Universitate (1978) and the Emil Weil (1980) Commemorative Medals – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.

Ladányi, László S.J. (Ladislao La Dany) (Diósgyőr, 14 January 1914 - Hong Kong, 23 September 1990) – Jesuit missionary, lawyer, journalist. He studied Law at the University of Budapest, obtaining a Ph.D. Concurrently, he learned to play the violin at the Academy of Music (Budapest), and later lectured on music at the Fu Jen Catholic University of Taiwan. On 30 July 1936 he entered the Society of Jesus in Budapest. In 1940, after completing his studies in Philosophy, he was sent to China and became a member of the Macao-Hong Kong Jesuit Province. He learned Chinese in Beijing, and studied Theology in Shanghai, where he was ordained on 8 June 1946. He spoke Mandarin, English, French and German besides his mother tongue. The Communist Revolution of 1949 forced him to leave China, and he went to Hong Kong, where he began to publish his famous China News Analysis from 1953 to 1982. It was his lifework and won him recognition at universities and embassies in both Communist and non-Communist nations. He exhibited a religious devotion to his weekly newsletter. Every night he would stay in a small room in a student hostel at the University of Hong Kong, and monitor news broadcasts from almost every Chinese province. His gleanings from the broadcasts opened for many a window on the Middle Kingdom, at a time when most western journalists were banned from the hard-line state; and those who did go there were either pro-Communists, or were severely restricted in their ability to report the news. In addition to engaging in the highly speculative tealeaf reading of who's up and who's down in Chinese politics, Father Ladányi's Newsletter also gave a feel for what it was like to live in Mainland China. At the end of 1982, he turned the China News Analysis over to a new team, although he remained a close watcher of change, especially Teng Xiao-ping. The crackdown of 4 June 1989 did not shock Fr. Ladányi, who, until his death, expressed no interest in returning to China. Critics accused him of being biased and too much of an anti-Communist to write an objective newsletter. Only few China-watchers in Hong Kong, in the 1960s and 1970s, would miss his weekly newsletter. After decades of work, he published the history of the Chinese Communist Party: *The Communist Party of China and Marxism, 1921-1985: A Self-Portrait* (1988). – B: 1004, 0945, 1672, T: 7643, 7456.

Ladányi, Mihály (Michael) (Dévaványa, 12 February 1934 - Csemő, 20 September 1986) – Poet. He was born into an artisan farming family. Following his secondary school examinations in Székesfehérvár, he trained to be a painter and graphic designer, and wrote poetry as well. András (Andrew) Todor published the poetry of his high school years in the *New Voice (Új Hang)*. Between 1953 and 1957 he was a student at the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Budapest. In 1957 he worked for the Belletristic Publisher (*Szépirodalmi Publishers*), and then for the daily *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet)*. From 1958 he first worked for the Szolnok County daily, *Folk Page (Néplap)*, then at the Nagyréd Cultural House. From 1964 he was able to make a living as a writer. His social commitment represented a sense of affinity with those living on the margins of society. In the 1970s he retreated to his small farm at Csemő, and supported himself with agricultural and literary work. He translated German, English, Russian and

Romanian poems into Hungarian. His works include *Like the Birds* (*Mint a madarak*), poems (1963); *I Could Have Lived Splendidly* (*Élhettem volna gyönyörűen*), selected poems, 1959-1969 (1970); *A More Pleasant Homeland* (*Kedvesebb hazát*), poems (1971) and *You Have Time* (*Van időd*), poems (1985). For his writings, he received the Andor Gábor Prize (1980), and the Attila József Prize twice (1963 and 1978). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7688.

Ladányi, Sándor (Alexander) (Kisújszállás, 1 February 1937 -) – Minister of the Reformed Church, church historian. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest (1957-1962), and History at the University of Budapest (1966-1969). He also graduated as an Archivist at the same University (1970-1973). He worked as an assistant minister in Fót (1962), in Bia (1963), and in Bicske (1964). He was Archivist of the Danubian Reformed Church District (1964-1979), Professor of Church History at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest (1979-1991), and at the Reformed University, Budapest (1991). He was also a professor at the Károli Gáspár Reformed University, Budapest from 1991, and became its Dean in 1994. He received the Széchenyi scholarship in 1999. His scope of research is the history of the Hungarian Protestant Churches from the beginning to the present. Many of his articles, papers and essays were published, such as Jenő (Eugene) Zoványi's *Hungarian Protestant Church History Lexicon* (*Magyarországi protestáns egyháztörténeti lexikon*), 3rd edited, extended edition (1977); *Hungarian Students at the University of Frankfurt an der Oder* (*Magyar diákok az Odera-Frankfurti Egyetemen*), in: the *Theology Review* (*Theológiai Szemle*) (1983); *Protestant Colleges in the 16-18th Centuries* (*Protestáns kollégiumok a 16-18. században*), in: *Hungarian Higher Education* (*Magyar Felsőoktatás*) (2001); *Tavaszi Sándor (Alexander Tavaszi)* in BBKL, vol.xi, (1996), and *The Impact of the Holland Neo-Calvinism 'Kuyperianism' in the Hungarian Reformed Church* (*A hollandiai neokálvinizmus 'kuyperianizmus' hatása a magyarországi református egyházban*), university notes (1998). He is a regular contributor for the *Biographisch-Bibliographische Kirchenlexikon*, BBKL, Germany. Ladányi is one of the leading Protestant historians. – B: 0878, 0874, 1257, T: 7103.→**Tavaszi, Sándor**.

Ladik, Katalin (Katharine) (Újvidék, now Novi Sad, Serbia, 25 October 1942 -) – Actress, poet, writer. After completing her studies at the Studio of the Serbian National Theater of Újvidék, she worked as a bank clerk; then, in 1963, the Novi Sad Radio (*Újvidéki Rádió*) engaged her as a child actress. In 1977 she was re-engaged by the Újvidék Theater. She played leading film roles, and her poetry books have been published since 1969. She is active in fine arts and gives independent performances. Her dramatic roles are particularly noteworthy and, with the use of avant-garde methods, she greatly improved the style of the Theater. She also appeared in Hungary. Her roles include Mása in Chekhov's *Three Sisters* (*Három nővér*); Carlotta Ivanova in Chekhov's *Cherry Orchard* (*Csereasznyéskert*); Skinner in Howard Baker's *The Castle* (*Kastély*); Actress in O. Tolnai's *Bayer Aspirin*; Winnie in S. Beckett's *Happy Days!* (*Ó, azok a szép napok!*), and Mother Übü in A. Jarry's *Ubu the King* (*Ubu Roi – Übü király*). Among her literary works are: the *Grass Cage* (*Fűketrec*), sound-poems; *Pearls falling to the Ground* (*Földre hulló gyöngyök*); *Selected Poems 1962-1988* (*Válogatott versek 1962-1988*), and *For Shadow and Moonshine* (*Árnyékul és holdfényül*) (2004). She

received the Kassák Prize in 1991. – B: 0878, 1445, 1743, T: 7456.→**Tardos, Tibor.**

Ladomerszky, Margit (Margaret) (Budapest, 17 December 1904 - Budapest, 10 October 1979) – Actress. Following her education at the School of Dramatic Art of the National Actors' Association, Budapest, (1924), first she appeared on stage in Székesfehérvár. Subsequently, she worked in the countryside for five years: at Kaposvár, Pécs and Szeged, and had a number of title roles. In 1929, the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*) Budapest, engaged her, where she excelled in character roles. From 1945 to her retirement in 1966, she was member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. She was part of Lajos (Louis) Kassák's circle of friends. With her brilliant stage appearances and cultured speech she reaped great success in dramatic and comic roles. Her most famous role was Mrs. Warren in George Bernard Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession* (*Warrenné mestersége*); played at the Comedy Theater from 1943, and at the Chamber Theater of the National Theater from 1948, almost 500 times, under different stage managements and with different actors. She often appeared on radio and in films. Her roles included Eva in I. Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*); Melinda in J. Katona's *Bánk bán*; title role in Henrik Ibsen's *Nora*; Hilda in Ibsen's *The Master Builder* (*Az Építőmester*); Solvejg and Granny Aase in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*; Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; Titania in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* (*Szentivánéji álmom*); Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, and Mrs. Higgins in G.B. Shaw's *Pygmalion*. There are a number of feature films to her credit; among them: *The Train of Ghosts* (*Kisértetek vonata*) (1933); *Rákóczi's Song* (*Rákóczi nótája*) (1943); *Spring in Budapest* (*Budapesti tavasz*) (1955), and *The Girls from Tündérlak* (*Tündérlaki lányok*), (1970, TV). She received the Merited Artist title (1966). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.→**Kassák, Lajos.**

Lahner, György (George) (Necpál, now Necpaly, in Slovakia, 22 October 1795 - Arad, now in Romania, 6 October 1849) – Military officer. He was in the Hungarian army independent of the Habsburg rule. Joined the 33rd Infantry Regiment in 1816, as a cadet. In 1848, as a commander of a battalion, he was sent to the southern border region of the Kingdom of Hungary, where he excelled in the fights against Serbian rebels. In October 1848, as Colonel, he became Inspector of rearmament and war-preparations. In January 1849, he headed the rearmament section of the Ministry of Defense in charge of the war-industry of the War of Independence against Habsburg rule. Working in the relatively undeveloped conditions of the time, in this difficult post to see it through, he achieved the expected results with unparalleled efficiency: the Army not once suffered from lack of armaments or clothes. On 16 February 1849, he was promoted to General in charge of armaments. He established armament-factories in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), Munkács (now Mukacheve, Carpatho-Ukraine), and Debrecen, and introduced the use of rocket launchers in warfare. After the Hungarian Army's capitulation at Világos, he was sentenced to death by hanging and was executed on 6 October 1899. A monument was erected in the village of Necpál on the site of the house where he was born. - B: 1078, 0883, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Arad, Martyrs of.**

Lajkó, Félix (Feliks Lajko) (Topolya, now Bačka Topola, Vojvodina, Serbia, 17

December 1974 -) – Violin virtuoso and composer from ethnic Hungarian stock. His musical talent was already evident in his early childhood. His first instrument was a dulcimer (*cimbalom*) at age ten. He started playing violin in High School. He studied music at the music school of Kishegyes, Hungary; then continued at the secondary school of Szabadka; (now Subotica, Serbia) but, instead of completing it, he moved to Budapest to join the Dresch Quartet. After that he became a member of the Makuz Ensemble and the Ritual Nova Orchestra. He gave concerts a number of times with Japanese dancer Min Tanaka, and the French Noir Désir Orchestra, the Alexander Balanescu, and Roban Markovic orchestras. He composed music for stage productions presented in Szabadka, Orleans, and Venice, wrote film music, and also did choreography. He composed the anthem for the cultural festival of Sarajevo in 1988. He played in several feature films, and there is a documentary about him, *Play Felix, Play! (Játssz Félix, játssz!)*. His virtuoso violin playing is highly appreciated abroad: in Tokyo, Amsterdam, Berlin, Prague, Frankfurt, Bordeaux, Venice, Edinburgh and London. He is also a recording artist; his discography includes: *Félix Lajkó and his Band* (1995, 1998, 2001); *Felix* (2002), and *Félix Lajkó* (2005). His music is a specific form of jazz, based on traditional folk music of Hungary and the Vajdaság (now Voivodina, Serbia). He received the Emerton Prize (1993), the For Hungarian Art Prize (1999), and he was made an Honorary Citizen of Szabadka. – B: 1105, 1031, T: 7103.

Lajos I, King, (Louis the Great) (Visegrád, 5 March 1326 - Nagyszombat, now Trnava,



Slovakia, 11 September 1382) – Son of King Károly Robert I (Charles Robert), from the House of Anjou, and Queen Erzsébet (Elizabeth). He received a thorough religious and secular education from the priests and the scientists of the Court. He spoke Hungarian, Latin, German and Italian. He was a good swordsman and a passionate hunter. He appeared in public for the first time at the Conference of Visegrád. He was a true Hungarian knight. On the death of his father, Lajos was crowned King at the age of seventeen at Székesfehérvár, by the Archbishop of Esztergom. In 1345, he initiated a campaign against the Mongol-Tartars under the leadership of András (Andrew) Lackfi, who successfully led the Szekler troops to a glorious victory in Moldavia. He re-established the

Bishopric of Milko. After the assassination of his brother, King András (Andrew) of Naples, he led his army against Naples in 1347. When he saw that the Pope was unwilling to start proceedings against the guilty Queen Johanna, the diplomatic overtures failed. He was victorious at Capua, occupied Aversat, and executed Charles Durrazo. In 15 February 1348, he took Naples, and assumed the title of “King of Jerusalem and Sicily”, and later that of Naples. Later, on 14 June 1350, he returned to Naples to regain the territory. He entered with an army of 15,000 Hungarian, 8,000-mounted German, and 4,000 Italian infantry troops. He was wounded during the siege of Canosa de Puglia. Replacing the ailing Polish King, Lajos I led a combined force of Polish and Hungarian troops against the Latvians, and forced them out of Halics (Galicia) and Ladomeria (north-east of Galicia), and struck a Peace Treaty with the Latvians. In 1356, he defeated

the army of Venice and regained the Dalmatian cities, converted the Balkan heretics, and was bestowed the title of “Great Captain of the Church”. Between 1365 and 1375, he sent armies to assist the Pope’s campaigns in Italy and in the Balkans.

In 1367 he established Hungary’s first University at Pécs. After 5 November 1370, the terms of the covenant with Poland enabled the Polish Estates to crown Lajos I as King of Poland in the Cathedral of Krakow. (His Polish name was: *Ludwik Węgierski-Wielki-Andegawenski*). In 1377, in still another campaign against the Latvians, he captured the cities of Belz and Chelm. The Latvian Princes, Kestutis and Lubart surrendered to Lajos I. He had inherited a peaceful and powerful Hungary from his father and, during his forty-year reign, he maintained the peace and enriched Hungary. The European historians bestowed him with the title of “Great”. He had inherited the best qualities of the House of Anjou of Naples and the Polish Royal Family. During his reign, the intellectual life of Hungarians far surpassed that of the rest of Europe.

While conducting 58 military campaigns, Hungary was still the only country at peace during times, when all of Europe was in the throes of unrest and revolutions. Hungary bordered on three seas: the Ionian, the Adriatic and the Black seas. He fathered three daughters: Katalin (Catherine), Maria and Hedvig (Jadwiga). Lajos I was the most outstanding of the “knight-kings”. The St. László (Ladislav) cult was set up to emulate the virtues of the great King. His stature and accomplishments became part of folklore, as was attested by historian, Péter Ilosvai Selymes. – B: 1230, 1143, 0883, 1031, T: 7658.→**Lackfi, András; Hedvig, Saint; Ilosvai Selymes, Péter; Toldi, Miklós**

Lajos II, King (Louis) (Buda, 1 May 1506 - Mohács, 29 August 1526) – Hungarian and Czech king from 1516 to 1526, son of King Ulászló II. He was crowned King as a child at Fehérvár on 4 June 1508, and in Prague on 11 March 1509. Because of his young age, others ruled in his place. He failed to assess the danger of the threatening Turks. He was unable to control the anarchy that had set in during and after the Peasant Revolt of György (George) Dózsa in 1514. In the National Assembly, the lesser nobility openly attacked the Estates in 1524. Palatine István (Stephen) Werbőczy recounted the losses that had occurred since the death of King Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490). They tried to correct the ineptitude of the Assembly at Rákos; but the country continued to rush toward self-destruction that ended in the tragic defeat by the Turks on the fields of Mohács on 29 August 1526, where King Lajos II died by drowning in the Csele Creek. – B: 0883, 1285, T: 7658.→**House of Jagello; Mohács Tragedy; Mária, Queen (2); Maria, Queen’s Dress; Dózsa, György; Werbőczy, István; Mátyás I, King;**

Lajosy, Sándor (Alexander) (originally Sándor Tamás) (Lajosmizse, 12 September 1920 - Croydon, England, 8 February 1989) – Writer. After the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight he fled to the West. He settled in England and, in 1959, established the *Harsona Publishers* (*Harsona Kiadó*). In 1960 he launched the paper *Clarion* (*Harsona*), which, from 1962, appeared under the title *Hungarian Family* (*Magyar Család*). He authored poems, short stories, studies and travelogues. He also published articles in the *Hungarian Catholics’ Sunday* (*Katolikus Magyarok Vasárnapja*); *Danube* (*Duna*); *Canadian Hungarians* (*Kanadai Magyarok*); *Shepherd’s Fire* (*Pásztortűz*), and *Hungarian Women* (*Magyar Nők*). His works include *My Memories of Rome* (*Római emlékeim*), study (1962); *Thoughts* (*Gondolatok*) (1965, 1984); *I Love my Motherland till*

Death (Szeretlek hazám mindhalálíg), poem (1973), and *The White Woman (A fehér asszony)*, novel (1976). – B: 1672, T: 7456.

Lajta-Banat (Bánság) – An area of 4,312 km² with 340,000 inhabitants. Soon after World War I, the victorious Entente Powers signed a Treaty of Peace with Austria at St. Germain-en-Laye on 10 September 1919. Among the stipulations of this Peace Conference was one that ceded the western belt, the newly created Burgenland of Historic Hungary, to Austria. Thomas Masaryk proposed this idea first, as a future corridor between the Czech and Serb states, essential in the case of a new war; however, it was rejected by the Peace Conference. When the future border between Austria and Hungary was discussed, Austria claimed Western Hungary. The two Governments negotiated but could not agree. The Austrian demand, from a former ally of Hungary, enraged Hungarians, although Hungary was ready to surrender three quarters of the territory but not the city of Sopron and its area. Nevertheless, irredentist organizations and a number of officers' groups were ready for armed resistance. On 8 August 1921, Austria decided on a military action and started occupying the area; but resistance forced them back and a local war broke out. On 6 September, Lieutenant Colonel Baron Pál (Paul) Prónay took over the full command of the insurgents, whose leader was Gyula (Julius) Gömbös. Among them was György (George) Endresz, later Trans-Atlantic pilot, István (Stephen) Friedrich, ex-Prime Minister, László (Ladislav) Endre, and many others, including workers, peasants and students. Consequently, a Conference was held in Venice, Italy. It recommended a plebiscite on the future of the debated area. In the meantime, under the leadership of Pál Prónay, an independent mini-state, under the name of Lajta-Bánát, was organized. Its leaders withdrew formally at the end of October 1921. The referendum took place on 14 December, and resulted in a 65% "Yes" victory, and Sopron and the villages in the neighboring region: Kismén, Nagymén, Alsócsatár, Felsőcsatár, Horvátkeresztes, Németkeresztes, Olmód, Pornóapáti, Horvátlövő and Szentpéterfa remained part of Hungary. The Parliament honored Sopron with the prestigious title "The Most Loyal Town" (*Civitas Fidelissima*, "A hűség városa"). – B: 1091, 1105, T: 7103.→**Gyepű; Trianon Peace Treaty; Burgenland; Ragged Guard; Irredentism; Friedrich, István; Gömbös, Gyula; Endresz, György; Prónay, Pál; "Civitas Fidelissima"**.

Lajta, Edit (Edith) (Beregszász, now Berehovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, 23 June 1926 - Budapest, 26 November 1970) – Art historian. At first, she studied Arts (1946), then Medieval and Modern History of Art in the Department of Museology at the University of Budapest, obtaining a Degree in Museology (1951). In the same year, she started to work in the Museum of Fine Arts, first, in the Modern Hungarian Section, later in the Old Hungarian Section. From 1959, she worked for the Encyclopedia Editorial Office of the Academia Publisher (*Akadémiai Kiadó*), until her death. Early on, she edited the section on Fine Arts and Applied Arts for the *New Hungarian Encyclopedia (Új Magyar Lexikon)*, later she was Managing Editor for the *Encyclopaedia of Art*, vols. i-iv. (*Művészeti Lexikon I-IV*) (1962-1968). In the last two years of her life, she was in charge of the editing work on the *Small Encyclopedia of Art (Művészeti Kislexikon)*. In her scholarly research work, she was mainly interested in the art of Medieval Hungary and 19th century Hungarian painting. Iconographic problems formed the center of her studies, and were published in the *Bulletin of Art History (Művészettörténeti Értesítő)*.

They included the studies: *Notes on the Iconography of the Altar at Jakabfalva (Adalékok a jakabfalvi oltár ikonográfiájához)* (1953); *Iconography of the Great Holy Family (A Nagy Szent Család ikonográfiája)* (1954), and *The Wall Paintings of the Thurzó House in Besztercebánya* (now Banská Bystrica Slovakia) (*A besztercebányai Thurzó-ház falképei*) (1966). She was also an educator and wrote books featuring J.A.D. Ingres (1963), W. Hogarth (1965), J. Vermeer (1968), and *Early French Painting (Korai francia festészet)* (published posthumously in 1973). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

Lajtai, Lajos (Louis) (Budapest, 13 April 1900 - Budapest, 12 January 1966) – Composer. He studied at the Universities of Budapest and Vienna. Early in his career, he wrote compositions for variety shows. His first international success was *The Old-time Summer (A régi nyár)*. After this came a series of successful works shown on Hungarian musical stages and abroad: *Sisters (Nővérek)* (1929); *The Clever Mom (Az okos mama)* (1930), and *The Rothschilds* (1932). The expansion of National Socialism put an end to his successes in Hungary; in 1935 he emigrated to Sweden via Paris. After World War II, he visited Hungary regularly. In the post-war years he composed only one new work: *Three Springs (Három tavasz)*; in it he used his most successful earlier works. Most of his works were based on the libretto of Dezső (Desider) Kellér, and appeared on stage at the Operetta Theater (*Operettszínház*), Budapest. His works also include the *Stories about the Typewriter (Mesék az írógépről)* (1927); *Parisian Fashion (Párizsi divat)* (1928); *The Black Girl (A fekete lány)* (1932); *Roasted Pigeon (Sült galamb)* (1933); *Adventure in Naples (Nápolyi kaland)* (1934), and *Tonton* (1935). – B: 1445, 0883, T: 7456. → **Kellér, Dezső**.

Lajtha, László (Ladislav) (Budapest, 30 June 1892 - Budapest, 16 February 1963) – Composer, ethno-musicologist. Concurrently with his studies at the Academy of Music in Budapest, he also studied in Leipzig and Geneva, and in Paris with Vincent d'Indy. From this time on, he had close ties with French music and traveled to Paris often, where his works are still popular. He was a friend of the French composer, Maurice Ravel. He started his folk song collecting work with Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály in 1910. In 1913, he joined the Hungarian National Museum, where he worked first with the collection of folk instruments, then in the folk-art department; later he became Director of the Folk Art Museum. He started his music educational work at the *National Music School (Nemzeti Zenede)*, in 1919. He was its Director between 1945 and 1949, when he was forced into retirement by the newly formed Communist regime. In 1951 he was even banned from the Folk Art Museum. He lived in Paris and London from 1958 to 1959. Several international artistic committees elected him member. He was President of the League of Nations' *Commission Internationale des Arts et Traditions Populaires*, Music Section (1930-1952). He was one of the founders of the International Folk Music Council (1947). He did valuable research and collected folk-tunes until his death. His compositions strictly follow the folk music traditions. In his papers he not only dealt with



musical relevance, but also published folk verses and analyzed folk art verses. His output in music is considerable. He composed an opera, *Le chapeau bleu* (1948-1950); ballets: *Lysistrata* (1933), *Le bosquet des quatre dieux* (1943), and *Capriccio* (1944); 9 symphonies (1936, 1938, 1948, 1951, 1952, 1955, 1957, 1959 and 1961); 10 string quartets, violin concertos, chamber music, and other pieces for orchestra, as well as choral works and folk song variations. Some of his other works are: *La Musique Hongroise* (1929); *Hungarian Folk Dance (Magyar néptánc)* (1942); *Transdanubian Dances and Tunes (Dunánúli táncok és dallamok)* (1952); *Collection from Szépkényerű-Szentmárton (Szépkényerű-Szent-Mártoni gyűjtés)* (1954); *Collection from Szék (Széki gyűjtés)* (1954); *Collection from Kőrispatak (Kőrispataki gyűjtés)* (1955); *Vigil Songs of Sopron County (Sopron megyei virrasztóénekek)* (1956), and *Dances and Tunes of Transdanubia (Dunántúli táncok és dallamok)* (1962); he also composed film music and choral pieces. He was a regular Directorate member of the International Folk Music Council (*Nemzetközi Népzenei Tanács*) in 1947; in 1955, he became a corresponding member of the Folk Arts Center (*Népzenei Központ*), and a corresponding member of the *Institut de France (Académie des Beaux Arts)*. Lajtha's art was very much influenced by the French music school; however, his life-work organically fits into the Hungarian music-culture of the beginning of the 20th century, and was built on folkmusic traditions. Besides Bartók and Kodály, he is regarded as the third most important Hungarian ethnomusicologist and composer. Because of his support for the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, his work in Hungary was largely suppressed. However, his reputation has begun to establish him as one of Hungary's most important composers and the foremost symphonists. A Foundation, a Prize, a High School and a heritage-preserving workshop bear his name. A plaque was placed on the wall of his residence on Váci Street, Budapest. He received the Coolidge Prize (1929), the Kossuth Prize (1951), and posthumously the Hungarian Heritage Prize (2001). – B: 1085, 0883, 1031, 1105; T: 7684, 7103.→**Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán.**

Lajtha, László György (Ladislav George) (Budapest, 25 May 1920 - Oxford, 14 March 1995) – Physician, radiation biologist, oncologist. He completed his studies at the Medical School of the University of Budapest (1944). Between 1944 and 1947 he was a demonstrator at the University of Szeged. From 1947 to 1950 he studied on a scholarship at the University of Oxford, where he headed the Radio-Biological Section of the Churchill Hospital (1951-1962). From 1950 he carried out research work at the University of Oxford. Between 1973 and 1981 he was President of the International Cancer Research Movement. He was Director of the Christie Hospital of Manchester (1962-1983), and also Professor of Experimental Oncology at the University of Manchester (1970-1983). He specialized in cancer research and dealt with hematology and cell cycles. Notable are his investigations into therapeutic methods dealing with the origin of certain types of cancer and leukemia. From 1977 to 1980 he was President of the International Cell Biology Society, and received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Pécs, Hungary. He was an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1983). His publications include *The Use of Isotopes in Haematology* (1961), and *Cellar Dynamics of Haemopoiesis* (1979). – B: 1730, T: 7456.

Lakatos, Demeter (László Demeter, Dumitru Vasile, Mitică Lăcătușu) (Szabófalva, now Săbăoani, Romania, 19 November 1911 - Szabófalva, 22 August 1974) – Csángó-

Hungarian poet in Romania. He attended a Romanian elementary school, became a blacksmith, then a locksmith, and wrote his first *Csángó-Hungarian* poems in Romanian orthography. He was a strolling actor (1930-1937), and a reporter for the Romanian newspaper *Universal*, Bucharest. Between 1938 and 1948, he was a shopkeeper in his birthplace. From 1946 he worked in a harvester factory, then in a creamery, and finally in a pipe factory. First, Jenő (Eugene) Dsida, introduced his poetry, then József (Joseph) Faragó, the folklorist of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) rediscovered him and encouraged him to resume writing. Romanian authorities held him under house arrest for his *Csángó-Hungarian* poems and rejected publication of his 45 poems in Romania. He also wrote poems in Romanian. He was secretary of the Csángó-Magyar Society. His works are in the *Csángó Strophes (Csángó strófák)* (1986, Bern 1988), and the *Farewell to the Days of Youth (Búcsú az ifjuságtól)* (Budapest, 1992). Among his poems are the *Autumn in the Garden (Ősz a kertben)*; *My Beautiful Village (Szép a falum)*, and *Dear Unknown Brother (Kedves ismeretlen testvér)*. He posthumously received the Knight of the Hungarian Culture title in 2006. A Society bears his name. – B: 0878, 0882, 0883, T: 7103. → **Csángó; Dsida, Jenő; Faragó, József.**

Lakatos, Gabriella (Budapest, 18 October 1927 - Budapest, 13 November 1989) – Ballerina. She was Ferenc (Francis) Nádas's student at the Ballet School of the Budapest Opera, and she joined the Company in 1943. From 1950 until her retirement (1973), she was a solo dancer. In 1945 she signed with the National Theater of Szeged for one season. She performed in all major character roles, as well as some classical leading roles of the Opera's repertoire of the time. She was the most talented performer of her time, possessing an exceptional dancing technique. Following her retirement as a dancer, she was a ballet master for five years. A year prior to her death, she established a private ballet school. She never completely retired from the stage and even accepted singing roles. She was active as a special program coordinator for Hungarian Television. She played dancing roles in plays of Iván Markó and Ferenc Novák. Some of her main roles were: Mrs. Molnár in Harangozó's *The Three-Cornered Hat (A háromszögletű kalap)*; Primadonna in Harangozó's *Music on the Square (Térzene)*; Girl in Harangozó's *The Miraculous Mandarin (A csodálatos mandarin)*; Sári in Harangozó's *Handkerchief (Keszkenő)*; Zarena in Zaharov's *The Fountain of Bakchisarai (A bahcsiszaraji szökőkút)*, and Odette-Odilia in Petipa-Ivanov's *Swan Lake (Hattyúk tava)*. She received the Kossuth Prize (1957), and the titles of Merited Artist (1966) and Outstanding Artist (1971). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.

Lakatos, Géza (síkszentsimoni) (Budapest, 30 April 1890 - Adelaide, Australia, 24 May 1967) – Army officer, politician. He studied at the Ludovika Royal Military Academy in Budapest. In World War I he served as a Second Lieutenant, later General Staff Officer and Lecturer at the Military Academy. He was Military Attaché at the Hungarian consulate in Prague, then Army Corps Chief of Staff and Brigadier-General in Budapest. He was Chief of Staff of the 2nd Army for two years. In 1941 he was Commander of the Army Corps at Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), and in 1943 Commander of the Troops on the occupied Russian territory. From March to May 1944, he led the 1st Army. From 29 August to 16 October 1944 he was Prime Minister of Hungary. Following Regent Horthy's policy, he endeavored to loosen the ties with the Germans, but he continued the

war with the Soviet Union. Later on, when the Western Powers declined his approach for a cease-fire and peace, he turned to the Soviet Union. His weak and uncertain policy actually helped the Germans and the Hungarian right-wing Arrow Cross Party to defeat the October 15th unprepared attempt of Regent Horthy to break with the Germans. In December 1944 the Arrow Cross authorities put Lakatos under house arrest. After World War II, he emigrated to the West, and he retired to Adelaide, Australia. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Horthy, Miklós.**

Lakatos, Imre (Emeric) (original name Lipschitz) (Debrecen, 9 November 1922 - London, UK, 2 February 1974) – Philosopher of mathematics and science. He is one of the most significant representatives of the positivist period of the philosophy of science. He received a degree in Mathematics, Physics and Philosophy from the University of Debrecen in 1944. After World War II, he also attended the universities of Budapest, and later Moscow. He took part in the Anti-Nazi Resistance Movement, and then became an adherent of Communism and Marxism. Despite his pro-Communist leanings, he was imprisoned during the Stalin era. He left Hungary in 1956, and moved to England, where he became a professor at the London School of Economics and broke with Marxism. From that point on, his main problem was how to provide a rational critical norm that would help neutralize the German National-Socialist and Marxist-Communist tenets. As a result, in the polemics that ensued after the publication of Tomas Kuhn's book over the philosophy of science, he appeared as one of the protagonists of Popper's critical rationalism. In his paper, *Falsification and the Methodology of Scientific Research Programs*, he further defended and developed Popper's theory and consequently became one of the most often cited persons in the field of Philosophy of Science after Thomas Kuhn. Although Lakatos became known chiefly for his work in the Philosophy of Science, his works on the History and Philosophy of Mathematics can be deemed more significant. In his work, *Proofs and Refutations*, he examined the history of mathematics, the process of the concept of mathematics and its development process. His significant works are: *Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge* (1970); *Proof and Refutations: The Logic of Mathematical Discovery* (1976); *The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes: Philosophical Papers Volume 1* (1977), and *Mathematics, Science and Epistemology: Philosophical Papers Volume 2.*, (Cambridge, 1978). In his memory, a School set up the Lakatos Award. – B: 1028, 1031, 1672, T: 7617.

Lakatos, István (1) (Stephen) (Nagyzorlenc, now Zorlentu Mare, Romania, 26 February 1895 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 22 September 1989) – Music historian. From 1913 to 1915 he studied music privately with violin teacher, János (John) Koncz, and from 1919 to 1923, with János Seprődi. He received his Violin Teacher's diploma from the Hungarian Conservatory of Kolozsvár. Between 1919 and 1941 he was first violinist with the Lakatos String Quartet. From 1949 to 1963 he taught Music History at the Gh. Dima College of Music. He received an Engineering Degree from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1922. He also worked as an engineer from 1922 to 1954. He received his Doctorate in Philosophy from the University of Kolozsvár in 1945. He studied the Hungarian, Romanian and Saxon music of Transylvania. His main works include *Hungarian Motives in the Music of Brahms (Magyaros elemek Brahms zenéjében)* (1935); *The History of the Development of Romanian Music (A román zene*

fejlődéstörténete) (1938); *Confessions of a Transylvanian Musician: Memories of György (George) Ruzitska from 1856* (*Egy erdélyi muzsikusként vallomása: Ruzitska György emlékezései 1856-ból*) (1940); *Franz Liszt in Transylvania* (*Liszt Ferenc Erdélyben*) (1943); *Franz Liszt in Kolozsvár* (*Liszt Ferenc Kolozsvárott*) (1944), and *The Romanian Connection in Kodály's Work* (*Kodály művészetének romániai útja*) (1972, 1973). – B: 0883, 0882, T: 7667.

Lakatos, István (2) (Stephen) (Bicske, 26 April 1927 - Budapest, 6 May 2002) – Poet, translator of literary works. He completed his higher studies at the University of Budapest (1949). From 1945 he was a correspondent for the journal, *World* (*Világ*) and, in 1955, a committee member of the *Petőfi Circle* (*Petőfi Kör*). In 1957 he was imprisoned, and freed in 1959. After a long period of silence (although engaged in translation work), he launched the *New Moon Yearbook* (*Újhold Évkönyv*), a series in collaborations with Balázs (Blaise) Lengyel and Ágnes (Agnes) Nemes-Nagy in 1986. He translated works of Vergil in *All the Works of Vergil* (*Vergilius összes művei*) (1967), and other Latin, Italian and German classic poets (Horace, Ariosto, Tasso, Goethe, Heine); he also translated the Sanskrit philosophical classic, Bhagavad Gita's *The Song of the Sublime* (*A Magasztos éneke*) (1987). In his own lyric works he used the antique classical metric forms. His poems were written according to strict compositional laws; but almost all his poems followed a different form. His works also include *Pictures of a Passion* (*Egy szenvedély képei*) (1972); *The Writing in the Dust* (*Az Írás a porban*) (1981); *Hungarian Poets of Seven Centuries* (*Hét évszázad magyar költői*), edited (1997), and *Translations from the Mahabharata* (*Mahabharata-fordítások*) (1998). He was awarded the Baumgarten Prize (1949), the Graves Prize (1982), the Translator Prize of the Art Foundation (1982), the Attila József Prize (1983), the Déry Prize (1985), the Sörös Foundation's Works Prize (1992), the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1993), and the Kossuth Prize (1995). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Lakatos, Menyhért (Melchior) (Vésztő, 11 April 1926 - Budapest, 21 August 2007) – Roma (Gypsy) writer. He studied at the People's College, Nagykőrös, and completed his studies as general engineer in 1954. In the same year, he became Head of the Management Division of the District Council of Szeghalom. From 1955 to 1962 he was a plant-engineer at Szarvas and Nagykőrös; from 1964 Director of the Cigány Brick-works. From 1969 he was the correspondent in Roma Studies of the sociological research group at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; and from 1973 he was a freelance writer. As President of the Hungarian Romas' Cultural Association since 1988, he took active part in various Hungarian Gypsy community and cultural organizations. He gained his first literary recognition in 1975, with his first novel *Smoky Pictures* (*Füstös képek*). It features the conflict between the village community and the world of the Gypsies. He worked in elements of Gypsy mentality in his later books, exotic eastern tales, like *The Fables of Long Nights* (*A hosszú éjszakák meséi*), and short life-scenes, like *Chandra's Cart* (*Csandra szekere*). Other works include *Those who Wanted to Live* (*Akik élni akartak*) (1982), and *The Secret* (*A titok*) (1998). He received the Milan Füst Prize (1976), the Attila József Prize (1976, 1993), and the Book of the Year Prize (*Az Év Könyve Díj*) (1995). In 1999, he was presented with the Laureate Wreath. – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Lake Csorba Agreement→Hungarian-Slovakian population Exchange.

Laki, Kálmán (Coloman) (Szolnok, 1 February 1909 - Bethesda, Washington DC, 12 February 1983) – Biochemist. He completed his studies at the Department of Chemistry of the University of Szeged in 1935, and obtained his Ph.D. in 1936. He began his career as a student of Albert Szent-Györgyi. For a year (1938-1939) he studied on a Rockefeller Scholarship at the University of Manchester. In 1941 he was an honorary lecturer in Biochemistry at the Medical School there, and a professor from 1947. In 1948 he was a guest professor at the University of Leeds, and settled in the USA in the same year. In 1963 he became Head of a biochemical laboratory. His main field of research was the study of blood coagulation, muscle and quantum-biochemistry. He discovered a blood albumin (factor 13), unknown until then, and a new muscle albumin (tropomyosin). In addition to 150 scientific papers, his works include *Fibrinogen* (1968), and *Contractile Proteins and Muscle* (1971). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1946, 1989), and an honorary Doctor of Medicine at the University of Debrecen (1976). He received the Kossuth Prize (1948), was a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences from 1955, and received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Debrecen in 1976. He was an honorary professor of a number of Universities (Manchester, Leeds, Paris, Nürnberg). A Doctoral School bears his name. The City of Szolnok established the Kálmán Laki Prize in 2001, as well as a memorial plaque (2003). – B: 1730, 1746, T: 7456.→**Szent-Györgyi, Albert.**

Lakitelek, Consultation at – An important conference held at Lakitelek, near Kecskemét, on 27 September 1987. It was organized by Sándor (Alexander) Lezsák, a teacher and writer, on his own compound in a huge tent, where 181 participants were present. Its aim was to work out and offer an alternate program to replace the monolithic dictatorial system of the Communist Party-State. The main theme of the conference was: *The Chances of Hungarians (A magyarság esélyei)*. Here, for the first time, was conceptualized publicly that “the democratic socialism is a blind-alley” and that Hungary needs a “multi-party political system”. The prominent leaders of this assembly were: Zoltán Bíró, Sándor (Alexander) Csoóri, István (Stephen) Csurka, Gyula (Julius) Fekete, Lajos (Louis) Für, Sándor (Alexander) Lezsák, and Csaba Kiss Gy. The majority of the participants came from the so-called “populist” (*népies*) wing of the Hungarian intellectual scene: writers, sociologists, lawyers, economists, etc. The “*urbanites*” (*urbánusok*) were represented by only one writer, György (George) Konrád, the well-know novelist. Prime Minister Károly (Charles) Grósz was invited, but did not attend. Imre (Emeric) Pozsgay, one of his Ministers, participated, against the advice of the Prime Minister. The Assembly issued a statement, summarizing its main tenets and promising its continuation. This conference is regarded as a milestone in the political system changes in Hungary in 1989-1990. It was initially called the National Forum (*Nemzeti Fórum*), and finally from it emerged the system-changing Hungarian Democratic Forum (*Magyar Demokrata Fórum – MDF*), with its leader József Antall.– B: 1813, T: 7103.→**Lezsák, Sándor; Bíró, Zoltán, Csoóri, Sándor; Fekete, Gyula; Csurka, István; Für Lajos; Konrád, György; Pozsgay, Imre; Grósz, Károly; Antall, József; Hungarian Democratic Forum.**

Lakner, Artúr (Arthur) (Zólyom, now Zvolen, Slovakia, 7 April 1893 - Germany, 1944) – Movie critic, theater director. Between 1919 and 1924, he was Head of the Corvin Film Manufacturing Works. He prepared subtitles to numerous silent films. From 1925 to 1937 he was Artistic Director of the Royal Picture Theaters. In 1937 he established the advertising company, *Lakner Film Service*. In 1926 he gave lectures for children at the *Uncle Lakner's Children's Theater* (*Lakner Bácsi Gyermekszínháza*) at the Royal Apollo in 1926, at the New Theater from 1929, at the Comedy Theater between 1932 and 1938, and at the Goldmark Hall after 1940. Here operettas, fairy plays and cabarets for children were staged. A number of actors and actresses became acquainted with the stage here. Lakner carried on with his vocation with a good feeling for teaching, surrounded with the love of playing. In 1946 his daughter re-started her father's theater; but permission to run it was soon withdrawn. His most famous work: *Beloved Stepmother* (*Édes mostoha*), was made into a movie in 1935, with the music of Dénes (Denis) Zakál (1933). His dramas include *Fibbing Peter* (*Füllentő Péter*) (1932); *The Kings' Treasure* (*Királyok kincse*) (1932), and *Sleeping Beauty* (*Csipkerózsika*) (1936). His *Beloved Stepmother* became available in book form in 1983. His biography, *Uncle Lakner and His Hundred Children* (*Lakner bácsi és száz gyereke*) was published in 1993. – B: 1445, 1031, 1160, T: 7456.

Lakó, György (George) (Jánoshalma, 26 September 1908 - Budapest, 15 July 1996) – Linguist. He did his university studies in Budapest (from 1926), in Helsinki (from 1930), and in Tartu, Estonia (1931-1932). In 1934 and 1935 he was a Hungarian referee for the University of Stockholm and, from 1935 to 1936, he worked as an assistant at the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. From 1936 he taught in the High School in Jászapáti, and from 1939 to 1940, in Budapest. From 1940 he was a correspondent for the Lexical Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS). From 1945 he worked as a divisional teacher and librarian in the National Library. In 1948 he obtained a Ph.D. in Linguistics and became a corresponding member of the Institute of Linguistics of the HAS, was Department Head of the Institute from 1950, and in 1970 became a regular member of the HAS. In 1956 he became Professor and Head of the Department of Finno-Ugric Linguistics at the University of Budapest; he retired in 1978. From 1955 to 1967 he was Editor for the academic journal, *Proceedings of Linguistics* (*Nyelvtudományi Közlemények*). In 1968 he was a visiting Professor at the University of Munich. He was a specialist in Finno-Ugric Phonology, Morphology and Syntax, as well as the History of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies. His works include *The Finno-Ugric Elements of the Hungarian Vocabulary* (*A magyar szókészlet finnugor elemei*) (ed., I-III, 1967-1978); *Proto Finno-Ugric Sources of the Hungarian Phonetic Stock* (1968); *János (John) Sajnovics* (*Sajnovics János*) (1973); *József (Joseph) Budenz* (*Budenz József*) (1986), and *Chrestomathies Lapponica* (1986). In 1976 he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Reykjavik. – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456. → **Sajnovics, János**.

Laky, Zsuzsanna (Susanna) (Nagykanizsa, 17 April 1984 -) – Model, beauty queen. In 2000 she won the selection of the Beauty Contest of Zala (County Zala). Two years later she entered the Miss Hungary contest, where she became the first lady-in-waiting of the winning candidate. In 2003 she represented Hungary in the Miss Europe Competition in Paris, which she won. She was the second Hungarian to win the Miss Europe title. The first Hungarian Miss Europe was Erzsébet (Böske) Simon in 1929. In 2004, the

Hungarian Tourism Co. used her face on gigantic posters to advertise Hungary in Europe. The Company signed an agreement of cooperation with the Sky Europe Airway Company in the interest of tourism in Hungary, in the framework of which Laký's face was painted on the Company's planes. – B: 1031, 1978, T: 7456.

Lám, Béla (Medgyes, now Mediaş, Romania, 18 February 1892 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 29 August 1973) – Writer, mechanical engineer. He received his Engineering Degree from the University of Budapest (1913), and obtained a position with the Hungarian State Railways in Kolozsvár. It was during this period that he befriended Berta (Bertha) Boncza, and they became engaged; but the great Hungarian lyric poet Endre Ady, broke up the relationship, and married her in 1915. During World War I, he was wounded in Galicia, was taken prisoner by the Russians, and spent six years in Siberia. He recorded the period of his life from 1911 to 1922, in his biographical novel, *Outside the Circle (Körön kívül)* (published in 1967 and again posthumously, in 1974). Following his return from captivity in 1921, he again worked with the railways in Kolozsvár. The carburetor, regulating the functioning of steam engines, patented by him, used to be known by his name as Béla Lám Carburetor. From 1925 to 1929 he worked as a mechanical engineer in Bucharest, and later returned to Kolozsvár. Between 1942 and 1945 he lived in Budapest. Thereafter, he lectured at the Mechanical Engineering Department of the University of Kolozsvár's Faculty of Agriculture until his retirement in 1958. His literary works appeared in the journals *Transylvanian Helikon (Erdélyi Helikon)*, and *Shepherd's Fire (Pásztortűz)* (1933-1935), and later in the journal, *Our Road (Útunk)*. His engineering studies appeared in *Our Age (Korunk)*. Among his professional works is *Agricultural Tractors (Mezőgazdasági traktorok)* (1961). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Ady Endre**.

Lám, Frigyes (Frederick) (Késmárk, now Kežmarok, Slovakia, 13 May 1881 - Budapest, 27 December 1955) – Literary historian, translator, poet. He graduated with a Degree in Education in German and French Literature from the University of Budapest (1905), and obtained a Ph.D. in Hungarian Literature. He taught from 1903 in the country, between 1935 and 1938 in a High School in Budapest, and later became its Titular Principal. He was a member of a number of literary and other societies. He wrote all his poems either in the Cipser dialect, or in literary German reflecting Cipser's humor. The inspiration of his poetry is rooted in his longing for the "Szepesség" County, where the Saxons – the Cipsers' ancestors – were settled after the Mongol-Tartar invasion in the 13th century (Upland, *Felvidék*, Northern Hungary, now Slovakia), and it is often mixed with irredentist feelings. It is generally agreed that he is the greatest Cipser poet. As a literary translator, he distinguished himself with rendering some classical and contemporary Hungarian works into German, including poems of leading Hungarian poets. He also published many titles in Hungarian. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Cipszers (Zipsers)**.

Lamentation – *Planctus*, a genre of poetry from the Middle Ages, a lament with religious content. It turns to, and praises God; but the acceptance of his will is especially emphasized. This makes it different from any other wailing songs from antiquity to the Middle Ages. The wailing songs of the Christian Middle Ages are rooted in the mourning songs of Jesus' death. These flourished in the 13th century. The *Old Hungarian Lamentation of Mary (Ómagyar Mária-síralom)* is also from this period. Another form of

lament enumerates the setbacks and the change of fortune of a larger community, such as the Hungarian people. It was influenced by the prophet Jeremiah's Lamentations, and was popular in occupied Hungary. – B: 1136, T: 3240.→**Horváth, Helena, Lament of.**

Lamentation, Old Hungarian, of Mary→Maria's Lamentation, Old Hungarian.

Lamentation About the Destruction of the Kingdom of Hungary by the Tartars (*Planctus destructionis Regni Ungariae per Tartaros*) – This is the best example of medieval Hungary's Latin poetry. An unknown religious author wrote it in 1241 or 1242, most probably in the Dalmatian Court of King Béla IV (1235-1270). It tries to show the wrongdoings that led to the country's destruction through the dramatic events of devastation caused by the Mongol-Tartar invasion (1241-1242). This is the first time in Hungarian poetry that someone openly accuses the Hungarian aristocracy of their negligence. It conveys an honest agony and despair about the glorious past in view of the devastation, which only loosens up in the spirited final prayer for the end of misfortunes. – B: 1150, T: 3240.→**Mongol-Tartar Invasion; Béla IV, King.**

Lámfalussy, Baron Sándor (Alexander) (Kapuvár, 26 April 1929 -) – Economist, banker. He left Hungary in 1949. He studied at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium (1949-1953), and at Nuffield College, Oxford, England (1953-1955). In 1957 he obtained his Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Oxford. He has lived in Belgium since 1949. From 1955 to 1965, he worked as Economist, later became an advisor to the Bank of Brussels. He was guest professor at Yale University, USA, between 1961 and 1962. From 1965 to 1975, he lectured at the University of Louvain, and was a professor there between 1975 and 1995. Since 1997, he has been President of the Institute of European Studies at the University of Louvain. After serving in various high-ranking posts, he became a member of the Delors Committee (1988-1989). Between 1994 and 1997, he was President of the European Monetary Institute and, from 1999, he was President of the Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister of Hungary. In 2000 and 2001, he was Chairman of the Committee of Wise Men on the Regulation of the European Securities Markets. His works include *Investments and Growth of Mature Economies: the Case of Belgium* (1961); *The U.K. and the Six: An Essay on Growth in Western Europe* (1963); *Les marchés financiers en Europe* (1968), and *Financial Crisis in Emerging Markets* (2000). He is external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1998), a member of the Hungarian Western Scientific Council, and a corresponding member of the *Académie des Sciences Morales et l'Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris*. He is an honorary doctor of the University of Economics, Budapest, the University of Debrecen, *l'Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris*, and the University of Lyon. He is a recipient of the Sándor Popovics Prize (1993), Chief officer of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (1997), Chief Officer of the Order of Leopold (1998), Commander of the French Merit of Honor (1999), recipient of the Corvin Chain (2000), and the Middle Cross with the Star of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. He is regarded as father of the *Euro*. – B: 0874, 1609, 1031, T: 7103.

Lampérth, Géza (Mencshely, 23 October 1873 - Budapest, 18 November 1934) – Poet, writer. He studied Law at the Law School of the University of Budapest, and then

became a private tutor for the Perczel family of Bonyhád for a year. From 1898 to 1922, the National Archives employed him and, from 1922 to his retirement in 1933, he worked as a librarian. His first poem appeared under the pen name, *Tihanyi*, at the age of 17. In 1905 he became member of the Petőfi Society and, from 1926, its secretary. He wrote patriotic poetry, essays, novels and plays, following the official tastes. He also wrote literary historical studies. His main works are *My First Book (Első könyvem)* (1897); *The Hussars have Arrived (Megjöttek a huszárok)* (1898); *Three Students from Pápa (Három pápai diák)* (1902); *The Wanderer of Happiness (A boldogság vándora)* (1909); *My Roses (Az én rózsáim)* (1914); *The Glorious Rákóczi (A glóriás Rákóczi)* (1914), and *Old Hungarian Letterbox (Régi magyar levelesláda)* (1923). He received the Grand Prix of the Petőfi Society (1927). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.

Lampich, Árpád (Budapest, 11 May 1898 - Esztergom, 30 April 1956) – Engineer, aircraft designer. After completing his High School maturity examination in 1916, he was called up for military service. In 1918, while on a three-month leave from the front, he started his studies at the Budapest Polytechnic. On 10 November 1921, with his fellow students, he founded the *Polytechnic Amateur Flying Association (Műegyetemi Sportrepülő Egyesület – MSE)*, where, under his guidance, an entire generation of Hungarian airplane designers and flying technicians grew up. From 1923 to 1931 he managed the Editorial Office of the MSE, and led the experimental workshop. It was in this period that they built their first plane, the L-1 type, with a 12 m wingspan. It was a lightweight wood structure with a 12 horsepower, 2 cylinder engine of the Thoroczkay type. This was the world's first motorized glider plane. In 1925, the L-2 type already had international success; Károly (Charles) Kaszala and Árpád Lampich achieved three flying world records with it. In 1933 Lampich worked under contract in Austria and built a special two-engine amphibious private aircraft, the first of its kind in Central Europe. Later on, he built 16 more. Subsequently, he designed civil and military training planes, later directed their mass production, thereby establishing the Austrian airplane manufacturing industry. In 1934 he was invited to the technical Directorship of the newly formed *Wiener-Neustadter Flugzeugwerke*. This factory took over Lampich's earlier designs and, together with some of his more advanced airplanes, he started to mass-produce airplanes until the 'Anschluss' with Germany in 1938. Due to his anti-German attitude, he was deported back to Hungary. He first headed the airplane section of MÁVAG (Hungarian State Railways Machine Works) and, during World War II, the airplane-works of Rába MFG in Győr. From 1950 he directed the planning of modern, high performance glider planes. He was also the first to prepare the preliminary plan of six different 'work-planes'. After his transfer to Esztergom, he led the manufacturing of 50 YAK-18 type Soviet training planes. Lampich was one of the founders of classic amateur flying on a world scale. – B: 1123, 0883, T: 7456.→**Pioneers of Hungarian Aviation.**

Lance (*kelevéz*) – Old hurling weapon in Europe from the early Middle Ages. In the Hungarian art of war, this weapon was used from the 12th century. It is made of wood and has a 25-30-cm-long handle. As battle equipment, it was unknown to Hungarians before the settlement in the Carpathian Basin; its use originated in Western Europe in the preceding centuries. It was used for hurling, stabbing, and even for deflecting oncoming arrows. In later centuries its use became more and more widespread and was even applied

in duels in the Age of Chivalry. The word *kelevéz* first appeared as *keleuez* in a 13th century document dated 1273. It is treated in a study by András (Andrew) Borosy, *The Knightly Art of War and Chivalry in Hungary in the Era of the Árpád Dynasty (A lovagi haditechnika és a lovagság Magyarországon az Árpádkorban)*, in the *Mályusz Elemér Emlékkönyv (Elemér Mályusz Memorial Volume)*, pp.47-57 (1984) – B: 1629, 1153, 1178, T: 3240, 7456.→**Mályusz, Elemér.**

Lánczos, Kornél (Cornelius) (born Kornél Löwy) (Székesfehérvár, 2 February 1893 - Budapest, 25 June 1974) – Mathematician, physicist. He was born into a Jewish family and attended a Jewish elementary school, where he learned several foreign languages; then entered the local Cistercian High School, and graduated in 1910. He was admitted to the Polytechnic of Budapest, where Loránd (Roland) Eötvös and Lipót (Leopold) Fejér taught him. The latter greatly influenced him through instructions of the Fourier series, orthogonal polynomials and interpolation. Following graduation in 1915, Lánczos was appointed as assistant at the Budapest Polytechnic. He worked on the Theory of Relativity and dedicated his doctoral dissertation to Albert Einstein. He obtained his Doctorate in 1921, and went to Germany to accept a position at the University of Freiburg. After three years in Freiburg, he went to Frankfurt am Main. In 1928 and 1929 he was Einstein's assistant in Berlin, but returned to Frankfurt in 1929. In 1931, Lánczos spent a year as a visiting professor at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, USA. After a short visit to Germany, he returned to a professorship at Purdue (1932). At Purdue, he published papers on mathematical physics, and in 1938 he published his first work on numerical analysis. Two years later he published a matrix-method of calculating Fourier coefficients. He continued to work on relativity and corresponded with Einstein both on a scientific level and as a friend. From 1944 Lánczos worked for the Boeing Aircraft Company on the applications of mathematics to aircraft design. In 1949 he moved to the Institute for Numerical Analysis of the National Bureau of Standards, Los Angeles. Here, he developed digital computers. In 1952 he accepted an offer to work at the Theoretical Physics Department at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies in Ireland. From Dublin, he traveled widely, most often to the United States and Hungary, where he died during his last visit. He published over 120 papers and books. His eight books, translated into several languages, include *The Variational Principles of Mechanics*, *Mathematical Expositions*, No. 4 (1949); *Applied Analysis* (1956); *Linear Differential Operators* (1961); *Discourse on Fourier Series* (1966); *Space Through the Ages*, and *The Evolution of Geometrical Ideas from Pythagoras to Hilbert and Einstein (Mértani eszmék fejlődése Pythagorastól Hilbertig és Einsteinig)* (1970). He received a number of awards and prizes. He was a humble and deeply religious man. Lánczos exercised a profound impact on the foundations of twentieth century science. A High School in his birthplace and a physics competition bear his name. – B: 1031, 1122, 1610, T: 7103.→**Eötvös, Baron Loránd; Fejér, Lipót.**

Lánczy, Gyula (Julius) (Pest, 17 January 1850 - Budapest, 17 January 1911) – Historian. His father was Adolf (Adolph) Lázárfeld, a merchant, who changed his family name to Lánczy in 1861. After completing his high school education, he attracted notice with his work in the daily and periodical press with historical, political and extensive general literary studies, as well as with editorials and feuilletons in daily papers. In 1872 he

worked as a clerk in the Ministry of Finance; and from 1874 until 1880, at the Ministry of the Interior. In 1884 he was elected Member of Parliament, joined the Moderate Opposition; but later he withdrew from politics to pursue his literary and scientific studies. He obtained a Ph.D. in Law. In 1887 he became a professor at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania); in 1891 he was Professor of World History at the University of Budapest. His works include *The Origin of the Village Community* (*A faluközösség eredete*), a sociological and legal-philosophical study (1881); *Historical Period and Character Sketches* (*Történelmi kor- és jellemrajzok*) (1890); *Hungary in the Age of the Árpád Dynasty* (*Magyarország az Árpádok korában*) (1898), and *Dante and Boniface VIII*, left in manuscript form – B: 1068, 0907, T: 7456.→**Lánczy, Leó.**

Lánczy, Leó (Pest, 10 May 1852 - Budapest, 26 January 1921) – Financial expert. He was the younger brother of Gyula (Julius) Lánczy. After completing his general education, he entered the service of the Anglo-Hungarian Bank. Later, he became the Managing Director of the Hungarian General Land Mortgage Share Company. In 1881 he was Managing Director of the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, and did a great deal in the interest of the independence of the Hungarian money market. He satisfied the credit requirements of commerce as well as industry, thus promoting the development of the two economic branches. He also regularly developed the Hungarian debenture interest abroad and, as cheap capital from abroad, he used it for agricultural and the building developments in Budapest. In 1893, the Csaca (now Čadca, Slovakia) and Miskolc district elected him as their MP. His speeches in the House of Representatives attracted special notice regarding the currency motions. From 1893 he was President of the Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In 1905 he was elected to the Upper House of the Parliament. The establishment of several larger industrial enterprises is to his credit; but his greatest achievement was the creation of the Share Company for Local Light Railways that considerably contributed to the creation and development of these light railways in Hungary. He was a member of several committees, such as the First Steam-run Flourmill of Budapest, the Budapest Railroad Company, the Coalmine Company of Salgótarján, and the International Wagon-lending Company. In recognition of his work, he was awarded the Order of the Iron Crown (1891). For his participation in organizing the Millennial Exhibition, he received the Order of Franz Joseph Comthur-Kreuz (1896). In 1902 he received the title of *Hofrat* (Court Councillor). – B: 1031, 1068, 1942, 0907, T: 7456.→**Lánczy, Gyula.**

Landerer, Lajos (Louis) (? , 1800 - Pest, 1 February 1854) Printer. From 1824 he was in charge of the Landerer Printers in Pest. In 1838, because of the moral courage he showed during the Danube flood of Pest, he was elected an honorary freeman of the town of Pest. From 1840, Gusztáv Heckenast, a bookshop owner, became his partner. On 15 March 1848, without censorial permission, it was on Landerer's machines, that the Twelve Points and Sándor Petőfi's National Song were printed. The Kossuth-banknote was prepared in the banknote printery, which he organized. After the defeat of the Freedom Fight against Habsburg oppression, he was forced to hide for a while. After his death, Heckenast continued to run his business, from which the Franklin Company was formed in 1873. – B: 0883; T: 7456.→**March 1848, 12 points.**

Landler, Jenő (Eugene) (Gelse, 23 November 1875 - Cannes, France, 25 February 1928) – Lawyer, Communist army commander. Upon receiving his Law Degree, he became a legal advisor for the Hungarian Rail Workers' Union; later he worked as a lawyer for the socialist rail workers. In 1904 he took a political position in support of the organizers of the rail workers' strike and was one of the organizers of the 1906 tram workers strike. In 1908 he joined the Social Democratic Party. During World War I, he played a prominent role in the anti-military movement and in the strikes of the first half of 1918, as well as in the machine workers' strike in June. He was arrested at the beginning of the strike, but was released in September 1918. He became a member of the National Council and was involved in the establishment of the Council (Soviet) Republic (*Tanácsköztársaság*). He served it first as a commerce commissar, then as national affairs commissar. He was Commander of the 3rd Army Corps, later Chief Commander of the Red Army. He was one of the organizers of the successful military expeditions to Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia), against the invading Czech army. After the fall of the Council Republic, he emigrated to Vienna, where he became an editor. He took part in the 3rd and 4th Congresses of the Third Internationale. In 1925 he contributed significantly to the establishment of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. His works appeared posthumously, like the *Selected Speeches and Writings* (*Válogatott beszédek és írások*) (1960). Streets and a technical school bear his name. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7667. → **Council (Soviet) Republic in Hungary.**

Landed Gentry – The substantial estate-owning, untitled nobility, one of the strata of feudal society of Hungary. It consisted mainly of the gentry of the counties, whose sizable estates shrank steadily into insignificance from the late Middle Ages to the first half of the 19th century. The wealthier gentry were distinguished from the impoverished smallholder gentry, by the nickname “squireen” (*“bocskoros nemes”*). Numerous reform politicians emerged from the ranks of the lower gentry. They created the gentry of modest means from the first half of the 19th century. – B: 1231, T: 3233.

Láner, Kornél (Cornelius) (Orsova, now Orșova, Romania, 7 October 1883 - Budapest, 24 November 1963) – Mechanical engineer. He studied at the Budapest Polytechnic and obtained his Degree there in 1905. In the same year, he joined the Hungarian State Railways (*Magyar Államvasútak – MÁV*), and between 1908 and 1910 he worked in the Engine Construction Department. Until 1928 he was with the Railway and Shipping Supervision Board. From 1928 he worked again for the MÁV, and finally became its President (1938-1940). After his retirement, he was President of the Transdanubian Power Plants. Among his achievements were the renovation of MÁV's engines and coaches, the electrification of the Budapest-Hegyeshalom line, the extension of the Power Plant of Bánhida, and the construction of the famous No. 404 Express Steam Engine, exported to a number of countries. His work *On Railway Engines* (*A mozdonyokról*), with Kornél Petz, was published in 1908. Láner was a talented and versatile inventor. – B: 0883, 1610, T: 7103.

Láng, Adolf Ferenc (Adolph Francis) (Pest, 1 July 1795 - Nyitra, now Nitra, Slovakia, 23 November 1863) – Pharmacist, botanist. He obtained his Dispensing Chemist Degree in 1812 from the University of Pest. Between 1812 and 1818 he worked with the Botanical Collection of his University, then, from 1823 to 1828, he was employed in

pharmacies in Pest and Vienna. In 1828 he opened his own Pharmacy in Pest, and in 1832, in Nyitra. He ran it until 1858. In 1834, he became an Alderman in the town of Nyitra. In 1844, he was a Municipal Superintendent, and became a judge of the County Court (of County Nyitra of the historic Kingdom of Hungary), then, in 1849 and 1850, he was County Treasurer. Láng's main interest was botany. From his collections from Historic Hungary of the Carpathian Basin, he assembled a herbarium of 60,000 sheets. He also assisted financially botanical research in Hungary, and published the Bánát-area flora collection of Antal (Anthony) Rochel. József (Joseph) Sadler planned to publish the complete botanical description of the Carpathian Basin, in association with him and Rochel. He studied the plant parasites of the human skin, and was also interested in zoology. He established and edited the first Hungarian-language pharmaceutical journal, the *Pharmaceutical Weekly* (*Gyógyszerészeti Hetilap*). It was published in Nyitra between 15 August and 15 November 1848. Between 1856 and 1857, he edited the periodical, *Nature Lover of the Hungarian Lands* (*Magyarhoni Természetbarát*). He was a member of several Hungarian and German scientific societies. His works include *Enumeratio plantarum in Hungaria* (1824) and the *Brief Physiognomy of the Plants of Hungary* (*Rövid physiognómiája a növényországnak Magyarhonban*) (1846). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.→**Rochel, Antal; Sadler, József.**

Láng, Baron Boldizsár (Balthasar) (Budapest, 15 March 1877 - Budapest, 27 April 1943) – Politician, military officer. After completing his studies at the Military Academy of Wiener Neustadt, Austria (1909 to 1914), he became Captain of the General Staff of the Army. During the rule of the Soviet Council Republic, he was imprisoned. Later, in 1920, he was Chief of the Head of State to be (Regent) Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy's military office. In 1922, as counselor to the Legation, he was appointed Military Attaché in Paris. In 1927, with the rank of Lieutenant General, he went into retirement. From 1929, he was a Member of Parliament for the governing party; afterwards, a Member of the Upper House and President of the Hungarian section of the Inter-parliamentary Union. He also played an influential role in the commercial field; he was President of the Silk and Cotton Goods Works Company, and of the Paper and Carton Works Company; he was also a member of the directorate of the Black Coal Mine Company of Salgótarján. – B: 08883, T: 7456.→**Horthy, Miklós.**

Láng, Gusztáv (Gustavus) (Budapest, 15 February 1873 - Budapest, 31 January 1960) – Mechanical engineer. He received his accreditation from the Vienna and Charlottenburg Technological Universities. He worked in his father's factory, coordinating the exportation of steam engines. He traveled to Russian industrial centers and, between 1898 and 1907, he shipped over 40 steam engines to Russia. The factory also exported machinery to the Balkan states. After the 1900 Paris World Fair, he tried to produce steam turbines and Diesel motors. At first he produced the Zoelly Action Turbine with a capacity of 32 000 KW. After 1934, he had the right to manufacture the Brown-Boveri Reaction Turbine. He purchased the patent for a Diesel motor from the Sulzer Company. From 1920 on he worked on an oil-burning carburator to replace the air compressor carburator for motors. The Láng Factory was the first in Hungary to produce Diesel motors for transportation by train. At the time of industrial nationalization in 1948, he was relieved of his post as company director and was forced to retire. – B: 0883, 1105,

1031, T: 7688

Láng, Pál (Paul Henry Lang) (Budapest, 1901 - 22 September 1991, Lakeville, CT., USA) – Musicologist, music critic, bassoonist. He was educated in Budapest, studying at the Music Academy. He began his career in 1922, as a bassoonist; but soon switched to the study of music history and musicology. First, he was a bassoon player at the Folk Opera (*Népopera*), then music coach at the Opera House (*Operaház*) (1924-1926). He furthered his education at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) (1930-1933), and at Cornell University, USA, from 1933. He was a professor at several American Colleges and Universities, among them Columbia University from 1934. The volumes of Columbia University's Studies in Musicology appeared under his supervision. His work, *Music in Western Civilization*, published in 1941, was translated into many languages, and has been a standard music textbook ever since. He was also a music critic for the *New York Herald Tribune* (1954-1965), and a regular contributor to *High Fidelity* and *Opus* magazines. He was President of the International Music Sciences Society (1954-1957), and received an honorary doctorate from several institutions. Besides his several books, many of his papers appeared in American and European scholarly journals. – B: 1197, T: 7617.

Láng, Rudolf (Nagyszénás, 3 October 1904 - Budapest, 7 January 1991) – Artist, costume designer. He studied Fine Arts in Budapest and Florence. From 1932 he appeared with his paintings and graphics in several exhibitions. Since 1949 he worked for theaters as a costume designer. From 1953 to 1970 he was costume designer for the Hungarian People's Army Theater (*Magyar Néphadsereg Színháza*), and the Comedy Theater (*Vígyszínház*), Budapest. He designed a great deal for the Jókai Theater, then the Thália Theater, and also the Arena Theater. He was much sought after as a designer for theaters in the countryside as well: National Theater, Miskolc; Csokonai Theater, Debrecen; Szigligeti Theater, Szolnok; József Katona Theater, Kecskemét, and the Petőfi Theater, Veszprém. His costume designs showed a high degree of graphic knowledge, rich color schemes, and a refined ability for characterization and elegance. His paintings include Schiller's *William Tell*; G. B. Shaw's *Saint Joan*; Tolstoy's *War and Peace*; Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; B. Brecht's *Round Heads and Pointed Heads* (*Die Rundköpfe und die Spitzköpfe*); Buckner's *Elizabeth of England*, and Ortutay-Kazimir's *Kalevala*. In 1968 he began making etchings on subjects inspired by poetic, musical and scenic impressions. His works are found at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the Hungarian National Gallery in Budapest, and in private collections throughout the world. In 1969, Urho Kekkonen, President of Finland awarded him the Knight's Cross of the Finnish Lion Order for the staging of *Kalevala*. He received the Artist of Merit title (1964). – B: 1445, 1744, T: 7456.

Lang, Stephan (István) (Kálmánd, now Camin, Erdély, Transylvania, Romania, 1945 -) – Writer. He came from a Swabian family from County Szatmár (now Satu-Mare, Romania), attended Hungarian schools at Kálmánd, Börvely (now Berveni, Romania), then at Nagykároly (now Carei, Romania). He lived in Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania) and Temesvár (now Timișoara, Romania), where he landed in prison for his political activity. In 1974, he emigrated to the Netherlands and, since then, has been writing in the Dutch language. Some of his books are: *Transylvanian Wedding* (*Erdélyi*

mennyegző), which appeared in Hungarian as a series in the *Szatmári Újság* (*Szatmári Newspaper*), and *The Mole Hunter* (*Vakond vadász*), which also appeared in Hungarian in 2002. – B: 0939, T: 7103.

Language Records, Early Hungarian – Extant, preserved records of the Hungarian language. They could be writings on paper, carved into stone, scratched on walls, painted on objects, in manuscript form, or in print. The earliest Hungarian language records are found in Carolingian documents, containing names of localities from the 8th-9th centuries. There is the foundation charter of Veszprém by Prince (Khagan) Géza, from the end of the 10th century, and the Foundation Charter of Tihany Abbey, dated 1055, which contains one Hungarian sentence fragment embedded in the Latin text: *...feheruvaru mene hadi utu rea* (*Fehérvárra menő hadiútra*), meaning: “...unto the military road leading to Fehérvár”. This is the first extant sentence written in Hungarian. There is very little in the form of continuous texts available from the first two centuries of Christian Hungary, although there are numerous documents preserved in Latin from the 11th and 12th centuries, containing many Hungarian proper names, common nouns, interesting pagan personal names, replaced later by Christian names. Boundary-defining documents often contain names of roads, rivers and trees. There are continuous Hungarian texts in the form of prayers from the time of King Andrew I (András, 1047-1060); but these have not yet been satisfactorily studied. The *Funeral Oration and Prayer* (*Halotti beszéd és könyörgés*), dated 1192-1195, preserved in a Latin missal (Pray Codex), is the first continuous text in Hungarian. The *Old Hungarian Lamentation of Mary* (*Ómagyar Mária siralom*) is the oldest Hungarian verse, dated from the end of the 13th century. The Latin chronicles can be a rich source of Hungarian language relics, especially the Codex containing the *Gesta Hungarorum* (*The Deeds of the Hungarians*), written by *Anonymus*, the unnamed royal clerk of King Béla III (1172-1196), who signed himself simply as *Magister P.* It consists of 24 sheets with an illuminated title page. It is thought to be based on the continuation of an earlier *Gesta Hungarorum*. Another Latin chronicle is another *Gesta Hungarorum*, written at the end of the 13th century by Simon Kézai, royal clerk to king Ladislas IV. Then there is the *Regestrum of Várad* from the early part of the 13th century, the Latin record (registry) (1208-1235) of the ordeal by red-hot iron in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), The *Magyar Anjou Legendárium* (*Hungarian Collection of Anjou Legends* - “*Acta Sanctorum pictis imaginibus adornata*”) of 1320-1340 also contains iconography of Saints of the Royal House of Árpád. And finally, the royal statutes and patents of the Árpád Dynasty. All these language records provide the earliest examples of Hungarian vocabulary in addition to the history of phonology and morphology. The *Königsberg Fragment* (glorification of Virgin Mary), is from the 14th century and contains 27 lines in Hungarian. The *Glossary of Schlägel* (from about 1420), is a Hungarian-Latin word list on 14 sheets. The *Marosvásárhely Lines* (marginal notes, glosses) and the *Beszterce Glossary* are also dated from the early 15th century; the latter is written on 15 sheets, containing 24 word groups and 1316 Hungarian words. In 1473, András Hess published his *Chronica Hungarorum* in Buda, which was the first printed book in Hungary. It contains many Hungarian personal and settlement names. Then there are two Latin-Hungarian dictionaries from the 16th century: the *Verancsics Dictionary* (1500), and the *Ten-Language Dictionary* by Calepinus (1585). Books on grammar, showing the characteristics of the Hungarian language

include the *Grammatica Hungaro-Latina* (1539) by János (John) Sylvester. Enumerations, lists of objects, words and inventories include the trousseau list of Mária Drágffy from 1516. The *Laskói Lines* are written on paper, dating from 1433-1435, and have 268 letters on religious topics written by Demeter (Demetrius) Laskói, a Benedictine monk. The greatest number of early language records is found in the era of codices: from about 1440 to 1540, to the appearance of printing. The most important language record among the codices from the 15th century is the Jókai (Ehrenfeld) Codex (1448); a translation from Latin is the oldest book in Hungarian. It is about the life of Saint Francis of Assisi, from the time of King Sigismund (Zsigmond, 1387-1437). Adolf Ehrenfeld discovered it in 1851; also from the same century are the interconnected Vienna, Munich and Apur Codices (1466). From the 16th century, there is the Jordánszky Codex (containing Bible translations), the Érdy Codex, the largest in Hungarian, mainly describing some 90 saints of the Church (1524-1527), the Margit (Margaret) Legend, and the Érsekújvár Codex. All the authors of these codices wrote in their own dialect; only after the onset of book printing did the everyday literary language start to develop and this only became somewhat stabilized in Cardinal Pázmány's era (1570-1637), and as a result of his influence during the Counter-Reformation era. The literary vocabulary underwent great changes in the early 19th century as a result of the language reform, followed by the folk-speech trend in the middle of the same century.

The earliest written records are held in the National Museum, the National Széchényi Library and other libraries. The Hungarian codex literature was published as a *collection* in 15 volumes. Its first volume appeared in 1874; Lajos (Louis) Komáromi and Pál (Paul) Király edited volume 3, while the last volume (edited by Lajos Katona) appeared in 1908 with the Editorial notes of József (Joseph) Budenz, Gábor (Gabriel) Szarvas and Áron (Aaron) Szilády. The manuscript material of these codices (except for two volumes) was prepared for the press and edited by György (George) Volf, who also provided explanations. The best summary, a synthetic work on the earliest Hungarian written extant records that also lists all the other literature dealing with this topic, is the book by Gyula (Julius) Zolnai: *Our Literary Monuments up to the Era of the Beginnings of Book-printing, with 26 Facsimiles* (*Nyelvemlékeink a könyvnyomtatás koráig, 26 hasonmással*) (1894). Many Hungarian language relics in foreign lands were destroyed, since the monks, who copied them, did not understand Hungarian, and thought that they contained profanity. Thus, one part of the first column, half of the *Maria Lamentation* in early Hungarian, was completely scratched out, the binding sheet of the Königsberg Fragments was cut off, and also a great part of the Hungarian Ten Commandments at Mondsee (Austria; from the Benedictine Monastery, founded in 784, now a castle) was destroyed. However, recent photocopying techniques have restored the scratched out text and an expert was able to decipher most of it. – B: 0942, 1068, 1150, T: 7669, 7456.→**Language relics; Linguistic Records of Old; Funeral Oration and Prayer; Maria, Lamentation of, Old Hungarian; Pázmány, Péter; Language Reform; Gesta Hungarorum; Anonymus; Kézai, Simon; Chronica Hungarorum; Hess, András; Tihany Abbey; Géza-István, Prince; Hungarian Language; Etruscan-Hungarian Linguistic Relationship; Hungarian Language, Opinion of; Literature of Hungary.**

Language Reform (*Nyelvíjtás*) – A movement that was intended to make the Hungarian language richer, more elastic and more refined. Although there were earlier attempts by

István (Stephen) Geleji-Katona, János (John) Apáczai Csere, and Count Miklós (Nicholas) Zrinyi, the effective unfolding of the movement occurred only in the last third of the 18th and the early part of the 19th century. Its intellectual leader was Ferenc (Francis) Kazinczy (1759-1839). Besides influences and examples from abroad (German, French), the cultural, esthetic and political causes in Hungary herself played a part as well. The Piarist writer, András (Andrew) Dugonics (1740-1818), as Lecturer of Mathematics at the University of Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia), later moved to Pest, and made the terms of mathematics and geometry sound more Hungarian. The physician, Pál (Paul) Bugát (1793-1865), as Professor of Medicine, did the same in the field of natural science, though most of his reform words did not stand the test of everyday use. The writers strived to create a style that was more elevated, learned and grand, as distinct from the flatness of everyday speech. This was stressed by Ferenc Kazinczy, the leading language reformer: a born refiner, modifier of language, and the founder of the first Hungarian newspaper, *Magyar Múzeum*, followed by *Orpheus*. Archaic words were revived (e.g. *aggastyán* very old man), *hon* (homeland), words and expressions from folk-speech (vernacular) were adopted (e.g. *bojtár* [young herdsman]); new words were created by derivation, abstraction, as well as compound words, such as *érzelem* (sentiment), *csapadék* (rainfall), *csend* (silence), *nyomor* (misery), *jármű* (vehicle) and *esernyő* (umbrella). Despite some departures from the rules of the Hungarian language and some incorrectly used words, the language reform, on the whole, enriched the language and rendered it more flexible, more varied and lively.

Early in the 19th century, the writer, István (Stephen) Kulcsár (Kultsár) (1760-1828), offered a subject for a competition: *How far has the cultivation of the Hungarian language advanced?* It was at this stage that the language reform polemic broke out between the *orthologists* and the *neologists*. Gedeon Somogyi's anti-reform lampoon, the *Mondolat* (Message), insulting to Kazinczy, was answered by Kazinczy's friends. The polemic was closed by Kazinczy with his treatise entitled *Orthologist and Neologist* (1819). The protracted struggle was concluded with the victory of the language reformist *neologists*. Their innovations were accepted, and the approximately 10,000 reform suggestions contain many words, which nowadays we could not do without; they were absorbed into the literary language and the vernacular.

Further refinements in the language were attained by the great poets of Hungary, who came after the reform period (Arany, Ady, etc.). As a result, the modern Hungarian language is equal to the languages of Western Europe in every respect. The Hungarian language successfully preserved its original character, both in structure and in vocabulary. Since foreign words are disproportionately less used, according to the literary historian and linguist Vilmos (William) Tolnai (1870-1937), the proportional use of the original Hungarian words amounts to 88.4%. Tolnai was the author of a book on language reform (*Nyelvújítás*). – B: 1068, 1582, 1816, T: 7456. → **Geleji Katona, István; Apáczai Csere, János; Zrinyi, Count Miklós; Dugonics, András; Kazinczy, Ferenc; Arany, János; Ady, Endre.**

Language relics – Any genuine note (written, printed or otherwise recorded) from which it is possible to deduce previous condition and certain features of a language.

The ancient Hungarian language relics can be divided into five types: (1) Scattered ones, i.e. Hungarian proper names, common words and word connections found

sporadically in foreign language texts, e.g. (1) the *Foundation Charter of Tihany* (*Tihanyi Alapítólevél*) (1055) and the *Gesta Hungarorum* of Anonymus (around 1200); (2) Texts, longer line of thoughts as expressed in Hungarian text relics are the *Funeral Oration and Prayer* (*Halotti beszéd és könyörgés*) (about 1192-1195), and the *Old Hungarian Lamentation of Maria* (*Ómagyar Mária Siralom*) (around 1300); Self-standing text relics are the *Jókai Codex* (about 1450), and the *Munich Codex* (1466); (3) Marginal notes (glosses) are interpretations in Hungarian of certain words and expressions in a foreign language text, such as the *Marosvásárhely Lines* from the 15th century's first quarter.

Notes on words: Latin words grouped according to conceptual classes, with Hungarian words above them, giving the equivalent, as in the *Besztercei Szójegyzék* (List of words from Beszterce) of ca. 1380-1410; Dictionaries, alphabetically arranged Latin/Hungarian language dictionaries; Calepinus' *Ten-Language Dictionary* from 1585, the *Verancsics Dictionary* from about 1500. (4) Enumerations, i.e. list of objects, inventories, words, such as Maria Drágfiy's trousseau list from 1516. (5) Grammar books on the characteristics of the Hungarian language, e.g. János (John) Sylvester's *Grammatica Hungaro-Latina* from 1539.

Many Hungarian language relics in foreign lands were destroyed for the simple reason that the copying monk was ignorant of the Hungarian text, which he thought was profanity and therefore scratched it out. Half of the first column of the Maria Lamentation's Hungarian text was completely scratched out; the binding sheet of the *Konigsburg Fragments Codex*'s was cut off, also a great part of the *Hungarian Ten Commandments* at Mondsee, Austria was destroyed. Later, however, photocopying method brought out again the scratched-out text and experts could read most of the condemned text. – B: 1150, 1078, T: 7669.→**Language Records, Early Hungarian; Anonymus; Gesta Hungarorum; Funeral Oration and Prayer; Maria, Lamentation, Old Hungarian; Jókai Codex; Sylvester, János.**

Language, Research into the Origin of – Language is the most wonderful creation of the human mind but, as to its origins, the eminent linguist Noam Chomsky thinks “very few people are concerned with the origin of language, because most consider it a hopeless question”. Many theories have been advanced, such as the bow-wow theory, relying on onomatopoeic words as *bow-wow* for dog and *cuckoo* for a well-known bird species. How did the over 6000 existing languages evolve in the distant past? Some are classed as holistic, some as compositional languages, a fundamental feature of human language structure. What is language? Language is the vehicle for human communication, in speech or writing. Language is considered to be paramount for our sense of self; it is also a repository for history and knowledge. There is animal language, body language, computer language and also the language of love. Human language has a neurological basis, centered in the left hemisphere of the brain. In every normal child, either a unilingual or multilingual skill crucially develops between the ages of 1 to 5. How did humans graduate from grooming to gossip? Potential indicators of early language are written in our genetic code, animal behavior, material culture and human bones. At the start there must have been that musical gurgling between a mother and her baby (motherese) along with a lot of eye contact and touching. Morten Christiansen, a pioneer in language origins research, points out that infants learn language quickly and reliably from sparse and chaotic input. Language, he says, is a “non-obligate mutualistic

endo-symbiont”, like microbes in the human guts. Simon Kirby and his team in the University of Edinburgh are working within a new linguistic paradigm, one that considers language as an organism evolved to fit a unique ecological niche – the human brain. Primitive language would have been full of words signifying meaning but would have lacked grammatical elements and structure. The advance from primitive language to syntactic language is the most difficult to explain. Details of linguistic and genetic trees do not necessarily match. The linguist Luigi Cavalli-Sforza contends that this can be explained by the replacement of one language by another or by the interchange of genes. Hungary provides a good example of language replacement: although its people are genetically like their European neighbors, they speak a language of a non-Indo-European family adopted from the Magyars 11 centuries ago. Modern researchers postulate that the Magyars adopted the language of the autochthonous people of the Carpathian Basin but gave it their name – Magyar. (This occurred in the case of the Bulgarians too.) Derek Bickerton tentatively concludes, “a single genetic event might indeed have been enough to turn a proto-language into a syntacticized language”. Chomsky also agrees that the event must have happened abruptly in evolutionary terms, because syntax reflects an inborn pattern of great intricacy and the human brain is adapted to process vocal modulations as well. Morten Christiansen points out that language changes much faster than the biological human body. Languages, as different as Danish and Hindi, have evolved in less than 5000 years from a common proto-Indo-European ancestry. Yet it took 100,000 to 200,000 years for modern humans to evolve from the archaic *Homo sapiens*. “Language confers selective advantages on the human species”. The main language families are thought to have arisen as modern humans wandered about the globe in four great migrations beginning 100,000 years ago. More recently, the study of language origins is sometimes referred to as paleo-linguistics. In the area of linguistic diversification, we are puzzled to find that there are more than 150 Native American language families, yet Eurasia (the Old World) has only about 40 families, despite the much more ancient history of settlement that ought to have produced more linguistic diversity, not less. Languages can also die out and, in recent times, many have been dying out at an alarming rate. Out of the more than 250 Australian aboriginal languages, 55 are extinct and another 80 are classified as “almost extinct”.

Hungarian linguists have always been and still are actively involved in this research. In the second part of the 19th century, linguists (including Hungarian linguists) endeavored to solve the question of the origin of languages by methods of comparative philology. The metaphysical character of language origins was also pointed out, as well as the difficulties in solving the problem of language origins scientifically, aiming at objectivity. Psychologists, such as Gyula Révész, have joined the research. His major work is: *Origin and Prehistory of Language* (1956). According to Révész, human words, “sound combination signals”, at first must have been of a commanding, requesting nature and the earliest words must have been acting as both verbs and nouns. Jenő Fazekas also contributed an important monograph, entitled: *Zur Frage der Menschlichen Ursprache (On the Issue of Human Proto-language)*. An internationally known scholar in this field is Gyula Décsy. After his well-known earlier work *Einführung in die Finnisch-Ugrische Sprachwissenschaft* (1965), he has also published more recently a large work, *Sprachherkunftsforschung I – II* (1977, 1981), in which he projects back the results of modern phonology to the times of the old and new Stone Ages (the Neolithic lasting from

about 35,000 to 2000 BC), and compares his conclusions gained, with his speculative model of the original evolution of concepts. He analyses the polyhistor, Farkas Kempelen's early work, published in 1791, dealing with the mechanism of human speech. – B: 0942, 1020, 7456, T: 7456.→**Hungarian Language; Etruscan-Hungarian Linguistic Relation; Hungarian Language, Opinion of; Kempelen, Farkas; Literature of Hungary.**

Lant →Lute.

Lantos, István (Stephen) (Budapest, 1949 -) – Organist and pianist. He obtained his Degree in organ and piano from the Franz Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, as a student of Péter Solymos. He was one of the most versatile individuals of the artist generation of the 1970s. Not only was he an eminent piano virtuoso and chamber musician, but he also exhibited outstanding improvisational ability as an organist; he was also a born teacher. Apart from the European countries, he was repeatedly invited as a guest artist to the USA and Japan in solo and orchestral performances. Since 1974, he has been a professor at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt University of Music, Budapest, and between 1986 and 1988, he was guest professor of the University of Sapporo in Japan. From 1994 to 1997 he was Rector of the Academy of Music, and currently holds the Chair of Piano and Virtuoso Training. He was President of the Franz Liszt Society. He regularly takes part in piano and organ competitions worldwide as a member of the jury. He is a recipient of the Liszt Prize (1976), the Bartók-Pásztory Prize (1992), Merited Artist title (1998), and the Andor Földes commemorative medal (2001). – B: 1852, T: 7456.

Lantos, Mihály (Michael) (Lindenmayer) (Budapest, 29 September 1928 - Budapest, 31 December 1989) – Soccer player, Olympic Champion, World Champion silver medalist, also coach. He was the outstanding full-back of the famous Golden Team. He played in 53 international matches and kicked five goals. Already, at the age of 12, he was a registered player. He played in the “match of the century” in London in 1963; he was a member of the Olympic Champion team at the Summer Olympic Games in Helsinki, and also played in the final in the Soccer World Championships in Bern, in 1954. He won the title of Hungarian Champion three times, and also won the Central European Cup. As a trainer, he sat on the small seat in 272 first-class conventions. His awards include Olympic Champion in Helsinki in 1952, Silver-medal at the World Championships in Switzerland in 1954. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Golden Team, The.**

Lantos, Róbert (Budapest, 3 April 1949 -) – Canadian film, television and stage producer. He was educated at McGill University (Montreal), obtained his B.A. in 1970, and an M.A. in 1972. He was President and CEO of Alliance Communications Corporation (1975-1998). He produced more than 30 feature films, including *Whale Music* (4 Genies); *Exotica* (International Critics Prize, Cannes Film Festival; 8 Genies (including Best Picture); *Léolo* (winner of 3 Genies); *Black Robe* (6 Genies, including Best Picture); *Joshua Then and Now* (winner of five Genies); *Night Magic, Agency, In Praise of Older Women* (winner of 4 Genies), *L'Ange et la Femme, Heavenly Bodies, Due South, Suzanne*, (TV mini-series, winner of 3 Genies and an ACE Award), *Border*

Town, Night Heat, Exotica, Being Julia and *Barney's Version*, He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Toronto International Film Festival, a member of the Academy of Canadian Cinema and Television (past chairman), and a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science of America. He had been longtime head of Canada's largest Motion Picture and Television Production and Distribution Company, and has been one of the key figures in the development of the Canadian film industry in the last 30 years of the 20th century. – B: 0892, 1403, T: 4342.

Lantos, Tamás (Tom Lantos) (Budapest, 1 February 1928 - Maryland, USA, 11 February 2008) – Politician. He graduated from the Berzsenyi High School, Budapest. At the age of 16, he participated in the Resistance Movement. His Jewish parents were victims of the national-socialist persecution. He was 16 years old when Nazi Germany occupied Hungary. As a teenager, he was a member of the anti-Nazi underground and later of the anti-Communist student movement. He could not accommodate himself with the Communist regime either, and he left Hungary for the West in 1947. He was awarded an academic scholarship to study in the United States, where he arrived in 1947. He received his B.A. and M.A. in Economics from the University of Washington in Seattle, and later obtained a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of California, Berkeley. He taught Economics at American universities from 1950, while he was advisor to the Senate in public administration, economics and foreign policy between 1966 and 1980. He entered into politics in 1980. He was the only holocaust survivor ever to serve in the USA Congress, and also the only Hungarian-born member of the Congress through 14 cycles. He was President of the Congress Foreign Relations Committee, and was a key figure of the USA Congress. He represented Hungarian issues and stood up for the rights of Hungarian minorities several times in the neighboring countries: Romania, Slovakia, the Ukraine and Serbia. He campaigned to secure their equal rights and restitution of their communal and ecclesiastic properties confiscated by the former Communist regimes. He and his wife frequently visited Hungary. He received the For Hungary's Reputation Prize (1997), and the Middle Cross with Star of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2003). A Tom Lantos Institute was founded in Budapest in 2010. – B: 1037, T: 7103.

Lányi Codex – The manuscript of a Hungarian Church Service Book of 218 leaves, compiled for the Premonstran nuns of Somlóvásárhely in Western Hungary in 1519. It contains Latin prayers for the Service of the Mass, last rites, and for the monastic oath of the nuns. It received its name from Károly (Charles) Lányi, a church historian, who donated it to the Hungarian Academy of Science in 1855. – B: 1031, 7617, T: 7617.→**Codex Literature.**

Lányi, Viktor Géza (Rákospalva, 5 August 1889 - Brussels, Belgium, 19 October 1962) – Composer, writer, translator of literary works. He studied Philosophy at the University of Budapest, and Music at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music. From 1910 he was music critic for the journal, *Evening News (Esti Hírlap)*. He wrote music critiques for the literary review, *Nyugat (West)*, already at a very young age. During the Council (Soviet) Republic in 1919, he worked with Béla Reinitz for the Department of Music. For this, he was imprisoned after the fall of the Republic. From 1921 he was music Director for Endre Nagy's Cabaret. From 1926 he was Opera Director for the City Theater (*Városi Színház*). From 1931 he was the music referee on staff and a commentary writer for the

journal, *Pest News (Pesti Hírlap)*. After 1945 he wrote for the journal, *New Word (Új Szó)* for a while. His music critiques and poems appeared in numerous daily newspapers. He translated more than 50 opera librettos into Hungarian, including Beethoven's *Fidelio*, Gounod's *Faust*, Verdi's *Don Carlo* and *La Traviata*, and Wagner's *Lohengrin* and *The Ring of the Nibelung*. He also translated into Hungarian the literary works of H. Balzac, A. Dumas, G. Flaubert, A. France, A. Gide, H. v. Hofmannsthal, V. Hugo, G. Keller, H. Mann, Th. Mann, and Guy de Maupassant. He also edited the *Hungarian Musical Encyclopedia (Magyar Zenei Lexikon)* (1945). His main works include Songs for the Poetry of Csokonai, Petőfi, Babits, Móra, Lányi, Ernő Szép, etc. Among his writings are: *The 25-year-old Cinema (A 25 éves mozi)* (1920), and the *Opera Guide (Operakalauz)*, 1937. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.→**Pósa, Lajos**.

Laskai Csókás, Péter (Peter) (Lascovius de Barovia, Petrus Moneulatus) (Laskó, now Lug, Serbia - Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Romania, ? - September 1587) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian, teacher, poet. After studying in universities in Switzerland, Italy, France and Germany, he became a school principal in Marosvásárhely (now Targu-Mures, Romania), later Parish Minister in Fogaras and Gyulafehérvár (now Fagaras and Alba Iulia, Romania). Among his many Latin and Greek works, the most well-known is a Reformed Encyclopedia entitled *Speculum exilii et indigentiae nostrae*, published in Brassó (now Braşov, Romania) in 1581. He also wrote the Hungarian part of the *Calepinus Dictionary* of 10 languages, published in 1585, and a refutation against theses of the Jesuit Farkas Schreck (Geneva, 1584). In his publication: *De homine*, he talks about the majesty of the human body (Wittenberg, 1586). He extolled in verses the virtues of the Transylvanian Court's great figures. He was one of the first to discuss classical and scientific knowledge on a common platform. – B: 0880, 1257, T: 3240.

Laskai Matkó, János (John) (1605 -) – Minister of the Reformed Church. His secondary education was in Debrecen, tertiary at Leiden University from 1629 to 1631. He returned to Hungary and settled in Nagyecsed, where Count István (Stephen) Bethlen appointed him preacher. Bethlen's Transylvanian uprising made it advisable for him to leave and move to Constantinople. He only returned to Hungary in 1637, to settle again in Nagyecsed, and later, in Nyírbátor. During this period, as a family mentor, he escorted a number of aristocratic youths to various German universities. He is author of seven religious books, among them *Kingdom of Jesus (Jézus királysága)* (1644), translations from the works of *Justus Lipsius* (1641), and a description of the adversities of *Transylvania* during the years 1588 to 1622. – B: 0907, T: 7456.→**Bethlen, Count István**.

Laskói Codex – A Latin Codex on a variety of subjects written on paper between 1433 and 1435, containing also a few lines in Hungarian. It is made up of schoolbooks used in the schools of Medieval Monasteries. It contains a variety of Church texts, such as hymns and prayers, Bible stories and legends. Presumably, they were written in the same workshop by five scribes, of whom three even revealed their identities. Of the 268 letters, Demeter Laskói (Laskai), who must have been a text-copying monk, copied 241, hence the name of the Codex. He was a Benedictine monk, teaching in the Benedictine Abbey of Pécsvárad. There is no information about him in the special bibliography. However, he

is known to have been the language master of one of the students of the Monastery School: Johannes de Rotenborg from Germany, who was learning Hungarian there. In the 16th letter of this Codex, there is a Hungarian prayer in five lines, the so-called *Laskói lines* (*Laskói sorok*). After the *Old Hungarian Maria-Lament* (*Ómagyar Mária-siralom*), this is the oldest Hungarian literary relic in verse form, expressed in poetic beauty, as a translation from Latin. The late Piarist scholar, Béla Holl, discovered the Codex in the library of the Franciscan Monastery of Sibenik (Sebenico on the Dalmatian coast) in 1982, though a Croatian scholar had already mentioned it as an outstanding bibliophilistic treasure in 1933. This codex was written most probably at Pécsvárad and survived in its original binding, also made there. The 12th century liturgical scores found on its covers may conceal more things of interest. – B: 1091, 1020, 1626, T: 3240, 7456.→**Codex Literature; Laskói, Demeter, Textbook of.**

Laskói, Demeter, Textbook of (Laskai), (1427-1435) - The richest Medieval Latin textbook of Hungary containing the second oldest extant written record of the Hungarian language. It became known to Hungarian scholars in the library of the Franciscan monastery of Sibenik (Sebenico) on the Dalmatian coast in 1984. Of the five monk-scribes copying the 268 letters held in a paper Codex, Demeter Laskói copied 241 during the years 1433 to 1435. Its Hungarian origin is demonstrated by the sequence of holidays in the calendar found in the Codex: some of the holidays refer to the town of Pécs and its environs and they are clearly to be used by Benedictine monks. It must have been copied as a textbook or a book for teaching in the school of the Benedictine monastery of Pécsvárad. On the first page of the 16th letter, copied by Demeter Laskói in 1433, there are five lines in verse in early Hungarian, in the form of a supplication, (*Oh Istennek teste idesseg, ez vilagnak otalam...*) a literal translation of the five lines of a late medieval prayer for the elevation of the Host, written in leonine hexameter: *Corpus ave Domini, salus et reparatio mundi...* The inner lining of the Codex, made of wooden board, contains an important historical music relic: on the parchment cover there is a fragment of a 12th century troparion (short hymn of the Eastern rite) from Hungary, the earliest example of a Hungarian stave. B: 1257, T: 7456.→**Laskó Codex.**

László I, King, (St. Ladislav) (Poland, ca 1040 - 29 July 1095) – King of Hungary. He



**St. Ladislav as depicted
in the Illuminated Chronicle**

was the second son of King Béla I. He governed a Duchy with his brothers, Géza I, and Álmos. During King Salomon's reign (1063-1074), he participated in the wars against the Cumanians and the Greeks. As a twenty-two-year-old, he excelled in bravery by defeating the invading Cumanians at Cserhalom, and helped his brother, King Géza I (1074-1077) to victory in the battle of Mogyoród against the German-backed Salomon. He enjoyed national popularity and assumed full power during the reign of King Salomon, but would not usurp the throne of the legitimate king of the country. László, a moral and open-minded ruler, strengthened the internal borders of the strife-weakened country.

He developed the Church, finished the construction of

the Vác Cathedral, and founded new ones in Várad (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania) and Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania), and also established bishoprics, monasteries, and the networking of the churches in Hungary. The canonization of King István I, Prince Imre and Bishop Gellért took place in 1083, during his reign. He appointed Hungarians in high profile positions within the Church.

In his foreign policy he supported Popes Gregory VII and later Urban II in their struggles against the German Emperor. He repulsed two Cumanian incursions in 1085 and in 1091, and was honored as patron by the Szeklers (Transylvanian Hungarians). With his army, he marched into Croatia on the request of his sister, the widowed Queen of Croatia, in order to prevent internal turmoil. After that, Croatia remained part of Hungary for 800 years. He re-established public order and ensured the security of properties with firm but just laws.

His marriage produced two daughters: the first became the wife of the Russian Prince Jaroslav, and the second, Piroska-Eiréné, wife of Byzantine Emperor John II Komenos (1143-1180). During the reigns of Kings Lajos I, (Louis the Great, 1342-1382), and Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg, 1387-1437), his personal cult developed. As his reputation and fame spread throughout Europe, the Pope wished to appoint him as leader of the next crusade; but his early death thwarted this plan. He was first buried in the Monastery of Somogyvár. Later, his remains were transferred to the Cathedral of Várad (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania). The Hungarian knightly ideal was embodied in King László I. Pope Celestine III canonized him in 1192.

László I was a celebrated hero of the Hungarians and his gravesite in Várad became a place of pilgrimage for centuries; miracles were attributed to his memory, and even legally binding contracts were consummated over his grave. Even today many stories and legends are attributed to the memory of St László, such as water springing from a rock, the creation of mountain gorges, the coins of St László, and folk remedy cures with the grass of St László. He has become the patron saint of numerous churches in the Carpathian Basin and throughout the world. Mountains, streams, settlements and institutions all bear his name and statues can be found throughout these regions. – B: 1134, 0883, 1288, T: 7658.→**Cumanians; Piroska-Eiréné of Hungary.**

László IV, (Ladislav), King (1262 - Kőrösszeg, 10 July 1290) – He was also known as Kún (the Cumanian) László. His father was King István (Stephen) V (1270-1272), and his mother was the Cumanian Princess Erzsébet (Elizabeth). On the early death of his father, László was crowned at the age of ten, on 3 September 1272. His mother and her favorites ruled in his place. At that time the Kőszegi and the Csák families quarreled in their attempt to assume power against the feuding royal family members. András (Andrew) of the Kapony family gained the upper hand. László declared himself to be of age when he was only fifteen years old and he showed strong capabilities to restore the security of the country. He aligned himself with Count Rudolf of the Habsburgs against Czech King Ottokar, who wished to assume control of all of Central Europe. The battle swung into Rudolf Habsburg's favor by the intervening forces of László, eventually creating the power base for the Habsburg family. To counter the despotic violence of the landowners, the King sought the support of the Cumanians. The union of the Estates and the Prelates who were compelled to broker a peace with the Cumanians at the National Assembly of Tétény in 1279 countered this. The Papal envoy, Bishop Fülöp (Philip) of

Fermo anathematized the King. The country became severely impoverished, lacked effective leadership, and was under attack from the invading Tartars. The Cumanians assassinated King László in his sleep. He was buried in Csanád. László IV was the only Hungarian crowned King murdered during his reign. – B: 0883, 1031, 1105, T: 7658.→**Cumanians.**

László V, King (Ladislás), (Komárom, 22 February 1440 – Prague, 23 November 1457) – Hungarian and Czech King, posthumous son of Habsburg Albert and Elizabeth, daughter of King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg 1387-1437) His mother crowned him King on 15 May 1440, but his rights were not recognized either in Hungary or in Bohemia. Ulrik Cillei educated him and left a deep impression on him. When he became King he was already capable of deceit and could mask his goals quite skillfully. On 28 October 1453, the Hungarian King became King of Bohemia and was crowned in Prague. Although János (John) Hunyadi (1446-1453) renounced his position as Regent of the country, the King never exercised his royal power in Hungary. Even at the immediate danger of, and at the time of the onslaught of the Turks at Nándorfehérvár (now Belgrade, Serbia), he remained idle. He distrusted János Hunyadi and, after his death, installed the much-trusted Ulrik Cillei as Captain General of Hungary, whose aim was to eliminate the power and influence of László (Ladislás) Hunyadi, the son of János Hunyadi. Cillei made an attempt to kill him at the surrender of Nándorfehérvár. Cillei's attempt cost him his own life. The King received the news about the death of Cillei and, with feigned calm, he even swore that he had no retaliating intentions. However, he soon arrested László Hunyadi, and his brother Mátyás (Matthias) Hunyadi, János (John) Vitéz, the Bishop of Várad (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania), and others on grounds of treason. László Hunyadi was executed two days later. The public outcry and rebellion forced the King to flee to Prague, taking with him the very young Mátyás Hunyadi. The King suddenly died in Prague during the pestilence. – B: 1230, 0883, 1031, 1122, T: 7658.→**Hunyadi, János; Hunyadi László; Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus), King.**

László, Aladár (Budapest, 10 October 1896 - Los Angeles, USA, 19 October 1958) – Journalist, playwright. He worked for the journals, *The Day (A nap)*, and the *Pest News (Pesti Hírlap)*. He wrote one-act plays, humorous skits and light theater plays, of which several were filmed. In 1938 he left Hungary and settled in the USA, where he worked as a stage and screenwriter. His works include *Bewailing the Women (Asszonyisiratás)* (1916); *Golden Owl (Arany bagoly)* (1925); *One Daring Girl (Egy leány aki mer)* (1930); *The Honest Finder (A becsületes megtaláló)* (1931); *Piri Knows All (Piri mindent tud)* (1932); *Crazy Clock (Bolondóra)* (1933); *A Woman With a Past (Egy nő akinek multja van)* (1934); *The Perfect Wife (A tökéletes feleség)* (1935); *Honeymoon at Half Price (Nászút féláron)* (1936), and *Women Always Start it (Mindig a nők kezdik)*, 1938. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.

László, Andor (Andrew) (Budapest, 19 February 1897 - Buenos Aires, May 1959) – Actor. He studied Engineering at the Budapest Polytechnic, and Law at the University of Budapest; then he went to a military school. In 1919 he completed Szidi Rákosi's School of Dramatic Art, and studied voice at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. First, he appeared at the *Buda Stage Circle (Budai Színkör)* (1920); then in

1921, the King Theater (*Király Színház*) engaged him as a leading-man. From 1922 to 1924 he was a member of the Blaha Lujza Theater (*Blaha Lujza Színház*) and, in 1924 he was again a member of the King Theater. From 1925 to 1926, and from 1928 to 1929, he worked as guest artist at Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1928 he appeared in the *Theater am Zoo* of Berlin. In 1929 he was the leading artist of the Operetta Theater (*Operettszínház*) in Budapest, then of the King and City Theaters (*Király és Városi Színház*). In 1930 he played with the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Színház*), in 1931 at the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*), then in a number of other theaters during the 1930s. When the Hungarian Jewish Laws were introduced, he emigrated to South America. In 1941 he founded the Hungarian Theater in Buenos Aires, the only one of its kind in South America. He was not only its Director but also the most important leading man who appeared in all the leading operetta roles. His stately figure combined well with his resonant tenor voice. His roles included Illésházy in Huszka's *Baroness Lili* (*Lili Bárónő*); Paris in Offenbach's *La belle Hélène* (*Szép Heléna*), and Váry Tóth in Farkas' *Singing Captain* (*Nótás kapitány*). – B: 1445, T: 7456.

László-Bencsik, Sándor (Alexander) (Békésszentandrás, 14 December 1925 - Budapest, 9 December 1999) – Writer, sociologist, choreographer. In 1944 he completed his High School studies at the Reformed Wesselényi College of Zilah (now Zalău, Romania). Then he studied Hungarian Language and Literature, History and Ethnography at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). From 1942 to 1946 he carried out ethnographic and linguistic collecting work in northern Transylvania (*Erdély*, returned to Hungary between 1940 and 1945 by the Second Vienna Award). In 1946, the Romanian authorities expelled him from Northern Transylvania (which again became part of Romania after World War II). He finished his higher studies at the University of Budapest. From 1947 to 1953 he taught folk dancing in the Academy of Dramatic Art, at the School of Physical Education, and also at the State Ballet School. From 1949 to 1954 he was choreographer at the Artist Ensemble of the Hungarian People's Army. During 1954-1956 he worked as a vocational instructor at the Military High School and the Combined Officer's School. From 1955 to 1961 he was a freelance choreographer. In 1957-1958 he worked at the Industrial Co-operative and the Hungarian Optical Works of Budapest. From 1961 he was a special educational lecturer at the Central Club of the Hungarian People's Army, from where he was discharged in 1966. Until 1972, he worked as an export-packer for the Metropolitan Forwarding Co. These years were recorded in his sociological study, *History Viewed from Below* (*Történelem alulnézetben*) (1973). From 1973 to 1986 he was a correspondent for the Institute of Adult Education, later renamed the Cultural Research Institute. His works include *The Folk Dancing Culture* (*A népi tánc kultúra*) (1949), and *A Dance Ensemble Sets Off* (*Egy tánc-csoport útnak indul*) (1955). He received a number of prizes and awards. – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456. → **Vienna Award II; Rábai, Miklós.**

László, Ernő (Earnest) (Budapest, 11 July 1897 - Switzerland, 1973) – American dermatologist and cosmetic businessman. László studied skin pathology and skin disease at the Medical School of the University of Budapest, where he earned a MD degree, and furthered his clinical studies in Berlin. In the 1920s, after his return to Budapest, he became famous, when Princess Stéphanie of Belgium tried one of his skin preparations.

Soon women wanted to see him for skin and make-up advice. In 1927, László opened his first Institute in Budapest. In 1939, at the onset of World War II, he moved to New York, where, in the same year, the Erno Laszlo Institute was opened, specializing in beauty treatments and cosmetics. In 1945 László became a United States citizen. His Institute flourished. Among his famous clients were the Duchess of Windsor, Greta Garbo, Audrey Hepburn, Yul Brynner, Hubert de Givenchy, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Marilyn Monroe, Madonna, Woody Allen, and many more. In 1966, Ernő László entered the retail marketplace, with partner Cheseborough-Ponds, which later bought the Erno Laszlo Institute. His Company became a retail giant, the Erno Laszlo Institute for Scientific Cosmetology. In 1995, his Company was bought by Mana Product from Elizabeth Arden. Since the beginning of 2002, the Erno Laszlo Institute has been a part of Cradle Holdings. László was one of the creators of modern cosmetics. – B: 1031, 1081, T: 7103.

László, Ervin (Budapest, 1932 -) – Philosopher, pianist. At the age of 9 he was already giving piano recitals. His higher studies were at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, graduating in 1947, and at the University of Paris (Sorbonne), in 1970, where he read Philosophy and earned his Ph.D. He emigrated to the West in 1947. His career began as a pianist involved touring Europe and America until 1966. Initially he settled in the USA, then moved to London, Munich, Paris, Switzerland, and back to the USA. He was Professor of Philosophy at Yale University (1966-1984). He worked in New York, Princeton NJ, and for the United Nations Organization. Since 1986 he has lived in Italy, where he writes books on philosophy. He has authored more than 50 books and numerous papers and articles. His field of research is the synthesis of society and nature and system-theory. He developed a new approach to the cosmos, to nature, to the mind, to consciousness itself, to evolution, and to the future. His main works include *Essential Society: An Ontological Reconstruction* (1963); *Beyond Skepticism and Realism* (1966); *The Communist Ideology in Hungary* (1966); *System, Structure and Experience* (1969); *The Systems View of the World* (1972); *A Strategy for the Future* (1974); *The Inner Limits of Mankind* (1978); *La crise finale* (1983); *Evolution: The Grand Synthesis* (1987); *The Creative Cosmos* (1993); *The Interconnected Universe* (1995); *The Whispering Pond* (1996); *A tudat forradalma (The Revolution of Consciousness)* (1999), and *A rendszerelmélet távlatai (Perspectives of System-Theory)* (2001). A number of his books were translated into other languages. He is a member of the Club of Rome; founding President of the Club of Budapest (1984), Science Director of the University of Peace, Berlin, and an advisor to the Director General of the UNESCO. He received the *Grand Prix* of the Geneva Piano Competition in 1947. – B: 0874, 1031, 1612, T: 7103.

László, Fülöp (Philip) (Elek, Laub, Sir Philip Laub) (Pest, 1 June 1869 - London, 22 February 1937) – Portrait painter. In Budapest, he was a student of the famous artists, Bertalan Székely and Károly Lotz; later he studied in Munich. He organized exhibitions in Berlin (1900, 1909), London and Budapest (1907), New York and Budapest (1925), London (1927), and Paris (1931). He lived in Budapest and Vienna until 1907; afterwards he moved to London. He became a British citizen in 1914. He painted the portraits of numerous European and American public figures. Among his works are: *In the*

Hofbrauhaus in Munich; Portrait of Pope Leo XIII; Portraits of U.S. Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt; Portrait of Erzsébet and Stefánia (Elizabeth and Stephanie); Princess Elizabeth of England at the age of 9 (future Queen Elizabeth II); King George V of England, among others. He was known all over the world (especially among the ruling class) for his academic style and idealizing portraits. His *Self-portrait* is in the collection of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. His works are in private as well as in public collections including the Hungarian National Gallery, Budapest. He was an honorary member of several academies. In 1922, a catalogue of his paintings was prepared in English. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Lotz, Károly, Székely, Bertalan.**

László, Gyula (Julius) (Kőhalom, now Rupea, Transylvania, Romania, 14 March 1920 - Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 17 June 1998) – Archeologist, historian, artist, writer. He was born into a Szekler family. His early schooling was in Kőhalom and Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania); his secondary education was completed in Budapest (1928). Thereafter, he studied Art, first at István (Stephen) Szőnyi's private school, later at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest. Here he studied History of Art, Ethnography, Hungarian Literature, Geography, and Archeology. His teachers included Gyula (Julius) Rudnay, István (Stephen) Réty, István (Stephen) Csók, Oszkár Glatz, and Károly (Charles) Réty. He obtained a Degree in Education in 1933, and a Ph.D. in Art (*summa cum laude*) from the University of Budapest (1935). He went on a study tour to Paris, London, Rome and Florence. In 1936 he worked first as a museum assistant and, in 1937, as Curator of the Archeological section of the National Museum, Budapest. On a *Harriseion* scholarship, he traveled to Greece. His first excavation in Hungary was the Avar cemetery at Kiskőrös-Vágóhid. From 1940 to 1949 he was Professor of Archeology at the University of Kolozsvár, leading excavations in the surrounding area. Due to the re-annexation of northern Transylvania (*Erdély*) to Romania after World War II, he moved to Hungary for the second time for political reasons. In 1953 he became Head of the Medieval Section of the National Museum in Budapest and, in 1957, Professor of Archeology at the University of Budapest. In 1969 he became Head of the Archeology Department there, and led it until his retirement in 1980. He obtained his Ph.D. in Science in 1966. His main research interests were the history of the Carpathian Basin prior to the appearance of the Magyars, as well as the problems of the Árpád Dynasty period. Two of his earlier works stand out as landmarks in historical and archeological investigations: the *Hungarian Art of the Carpathian Settlement Period in Transylvania (A honfoglaló magyarság művészete Erdélyben)* (1943), and *The Life of the Magyars at the time of their Settlement [in the Carpathian Basin] (A honfoglaló magyar nép élete)* (1943). Later on in his career (in the 1960s and 1970s) he elaborated the theory of an earlier occupation of the Carpathian Basin by a Magyar-related people. This has been known ever since as “*The Two-Phased Conquest*” (*Kettős Honfoglalás*), a very popular theory, but so far it has not been accepted by most historians. The last mention of an Avar Khagan was in 677 by Byzantine sources. The conquest of the Avar realm by Charlemagne was as late as 803 AD, and the settling of the Magyars under Khagan Árpád in the same area was at the end



of the same century, between 896 and 900. In the 9th century, apart from the defeated Avar population and some Slavic settlements in certain areas, the first occupation must have been due to the appearance of the late Avars, i.e. the Onogurs who, as László maintains, must have been the ethnically and linguistically related “early Magyars”. The incoming Magyars under Árpád encountered them in the Carpathian Basin and that was supposed to be the second occupation. László’s numerous works include *On the Magyars of the Conquest Period (A honfoglalókról)* (1973); *The Two-Phased Conquest (A kettős honfoglalás)* (1978); *Our Ancient History (Őstörténetünk)* (1981), and *People of Árpád (Árpád népe)* (1988), among others. Many of his books have been translated into other languages, and several of his articles appeared in international scientific journals. Among his awards are: the József Fritz Prize (1988), the Széchenyi Prize (1991), the Lajos Nagy Őrize (1993), the For Budapest Prize (1993), and he was made Knight of the Finn Lyon. There is a Gyula László Historical and Cultural Society, and a High School is named after him in Budapest. – B: 0932, 1151, 1178, 1490, T: 7456.→**Szőnyi, István; Rudnay, Gyula; Csók, István; Glatz, Oszkár; Bálint, Sándor; Trogmayer, Ottó.**

László, József (Joseph) (Fugyivásárhely, now Oșorheiu, east of Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, before 3 May 1808 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 10 May 1878) – Actor. He completed his education in Kolozsvár and started his career there in 1827. In 1828-1829 he worked for the Royal Court of Appeals, then he became a strolling player. His first successes took place in Miskolc, Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), Debrecen and Nagyvárad. He was a first-time theater manager in 1833. Already in 1834, he appeared as a guest actor at the Castle Theater (*Várszínház*), Buda. In 1836 he was co-Director in Debrecen, where the great poet János (John) Arany (as a young man of 19), was among his actors. Between 1837 and 1858 he acted for the Hungarian Theater of Pest (*Pesti Magyar Színház*), then the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*). About this time, he was forced to retire from the stage because of his deteriorating health, his advancing age, and marital crisis. His wife was actress Mimi De Caux (1845-1847). Following some appearances in the countryside in 1858-1859, he was again on the stage in the National Theater of Kolozsvár, where he soon became artistic advisor and drama critic and, from 1871 to 1874, a member of the management. He started his career in the roles of young lovers and heroes. He found his real niche in the National Theater, where, for twenty years, he played the romantic lead in French social plays and comedies, and in similar pieces modeled on them in Hungary, with virtuoso moving and speech techniques and instinctive good humor. His memorable roles were: Grave’s Ghost (*Sírszellem*) in Vörösmarty’s *Awakening of Árpád (Árpád ébredése)*; Károly Lengy in Csató’s *Young Couple (Fiatal házasságok)*; Otto in Katona’s *Bánk bán*; Jester in Shakespeare’s *King Lear*; Mercutio in Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet*, and Dávid in Scribe’s *Esther (Eszter)*. – B: 1445, 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Arany, János; De Caux, Mimi.**

László L. Lőrincz (pen name Leslie L. Lawrence) (Szilvásszentmárton, Somogy County, 15 June 1939 -) – Orientalist, science fiction writer and translator of literary works. His 1982 collection, *The Shame of the Great Dome (A nagy kupola szégyene)*, deals with crime, punishment, and social isolation. Several of his novels are noted for their plots and ideas. He published under his name more than 30 novels, among them: *The Long Safari (A hosszú szafari)* (1984); *The Cursed Ship (Az elátkozott hajó)* (1989); *Sons of Stone (A*

kő fiai) (1994); *The Thirteen Crystal Skulls* (*A tizenhárom kristálykoponya*) (2004), and *Nine Bone-Wolves* (*Kilenc csontfarkas*) (2009). His works of fiction, some 51 volumes, can be divided into two main categories: traditional sci-fi novels, and adventure stories, mostly published under the pen name Leslie L. Lawrence, including *The Tree of Hatred* (*A gyűlölet fája*) (1988); *The Devil's Black Hat* (*Az ördög fekete kalapja*) (1990); *Island in Fog* (*Sziget a ködben*) (1995); *The Hunter* (*A Vadász*) (2001); *Three Dark Kings* (*Három sötét király*), novel (2006), and the *Black Widow* (*A fekete özvegy*) (2009). His works are noted for featuring oriental mythology. He is the most popular bestseller writer in Hungary in recent times. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

László, Margit (Margaret) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 17 March 1931 -) – Opera singer (soprano). Early on, she studied piano at the State Music Conservatory of Kolozsvár. From 1951 to 1953 she studied voice privately under the guidance of Mrs. János (John) Koranek, and Dr. Jenő (Eugene) Sipos. In 1953 she had her debut in the Opera House as Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto*, where, until 1986, she was a singer in lyric soprano roles. Her most memorable appearances were in Mozart operas, singing for three decades as the leading Mozart singer; she was equally successful both in lyric and soubrette roles. She sang with superior technique, good acting ability, and a feeling for humor, all dominated by her lyricism. She was also successful in oratorio singing and in recitals. She appeared all over Europe as a guest artist. She had several Hungaroton LP recordings. Her roles include Euridice in Gluck's *Orpheus and Eurydice*; Blonde, Konstanza in Mozart's *Entführung aus dem Serail* (*Abduction from the Seraglio* – *Szöktetés a szerájból*); Susanna, Countess in Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro* (*Figaró házassága*); Pamina in Mozart's *Zauberflöte* (*Magic Flute* – *Varázsfuvola*); Norina in Donizetti's *Don Pasquale*; Micaela in Bizet's *Carmen*, and Adél in Johann Strauss Jr.'s *Die Fledermaus* (*The Bat*; *Denevér*). She was awarded the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1961), the Merited Artist title (1973), the High-Level Prize of Hungarian Radio and TV (1974), the Outstanding Artist title (1981), Life Member of the Hungarian State Opera House, Budapest (1994), the Bartók-Pásztory Prize (1997), and the Déryné Prize (2000). – B: 1445, 1679, 1031, T: 7456.

László, Miklós (Nicholas) (Budapest, 1903 - New York, USA, 18 June 1975) – Actor, playwright, director. After completion of his studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, he started his acting career in the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*), Budapest, (1924). In 1925 and 1926 he was a member of the Renaissance Theater and the Inner City Theater; whereas in 1926 and 1927, he was a member of the Little Comedy Theater (*Kis Komédia Színház*) and, from 1927 to 1931, a member of the Comedy Theater, and also the Andrassy Avenue Theater (*Andrássy-úti Színház*). In the 1930s, following a series of changes, he acted on the Teréz Boulevard Stage (*Terézkörúti Színpad*), between 1935 and 1938. Facing the rise of National Socialism, he emigrated to the West. He wrote more than 60 cabarets performed mainly in the *Little Comedy* and the *Teréz Boulevard* Theaters, and in Vienna in the *Cabarett der Komiker*. In 1936 he rewrote, in Hungarian, the cabaret revue, *Black and White* (*Fekete és fehér*), of Georg Kaiser for the Teréz Boulevard Stage. His plays include *Ester's Fast* (*Eszter böjtje*) (1926), and *The Happiest Person* (*A legboldogabb ember*) (1934). His films include *The Big City* (1948); *In the Good Old Summer* (1949), and *You've Got Mail* (1998,

posthumous). – B: 1445, 1160, T: 7456.

László, Péter (Pierre Laszlo) (Alger, Algeria, 15 August 1938 -) – Chemist. He studied in Paris (1961, 1965). In 1962-1963 he was a Fulbright scholar at Princeton University NJ, USA. Between 1963 and 1966 he lived in France. From 1966 to 1970 he was an assistant professor at Princeton University; from 1970 he was a professor at the Faculty of Organic Chemistry, Liege University, Belgium. In 1986 he became Professor of Chemistry at the Technical University of Paris. He was visiting professor at different universities in Switzerland, Germany, the USA, and Japan. He wrote more than 200 scientific communiqués and articles. His major works include *Organic Spectroscopy* (1971); *Protons and Ions Involved in Fast Dynamic Phenomena* (1979); *NMR of Newly Accessible Nuclei* (1983); *Molecular Correlates of Biological Concepts* (1986); *Preparative Chemistry Using Supported Reagents* (1987); *Organic Chemistry Using Clays*, with Maria Balogh (1993); *Logique de la synthese organique* (1993); *Resonances de la synthese organique* (1993); *Organic Reactions. Simplicity and Logic* (1995), and *Qu'est-ce que l'alchimie?* (1996). He received the Triannual Prize of the Belgian Chemical Society (1980), and the Randolph Medal. – B: 0874, T: 7684.

László T., László (Ladislav) (Kőszeg, 1925 - Ottawa, Canada, 25 December 2008) – Political writer, Roman Catholic priest. After World War II, he emigrated to Austria in 1946, and to the USA in 1950. His higher studies were from European and American universities; his Ph.D. was from Columbia University, New York. His doctoral thesis was entitled *Church and State in Hungary 1919-1945*; it was published both in English and in Hungarian in recent years. For thirty years, he gave lectures on political issues; in 1990 he retired from Concordia University of Montreal. Since he felt a calling for the priesthood, he pursued theological studies at the Catholic Theological Faculty of the University of Montreal, and continued at Saint Paul University in Ottawa. In 1990 he was made Deacon and was ordained in 1991. He served in the Ottawa Diocese, where he ran a Hungarian, as well as an English language parish until 2003. In 1992 he established the St. László Scholarship Fund, which enables Hungarian priests to obtain further education in Canada. A number of priests from Hungary and Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), attended two-year courses in Ottawa, and obtained Degrees in Science. The Fund proves to be a considerable benefit for the Hungarian Church as a whole and assures the continued supply of priests for the Hungarian Catholic community of Ottawa. He was presented with the Pro Ecclesia Hungariae Prize (2006), and was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2008). – B: 1912, T: 7456.

Lászlóffy, Aladár (Torda, now Turda, Romania, 18 May 1937 - Budapest, 19 April 2009) – Poet, writer, literary translator. He studied Hungarian Linguistics and Literature at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), graduating in 1959. At first, in 1960-1961, he was Editor for the Romanian State Book Publishers; from 1962 to 1969 he worked for the children's magazine *Sunshine* (*Napsugár*). He was a member of the Editorial Board of the paper, *Our Way* (*Útunk*), from 1981 Editor of the periodical *Helikon*; and from 1989, of *Our Age* (*Korunk*). His books of poems began to appear in 1962, among them his *Best Poems* (*Legszebb versei*) (1984). Among his novels are *The*

Imaginary Excavation (A képzeletbeli ásatás) (1986); *The Lord of Hosts (A Seregek Ura)* (1998), and *Héphaistos and Paper Plane (Papírrepülő)*. His short stories include *Padlock of Szigetvár (Szigetvár lakatja)* (1979). He also wrote a Children's Encyclopedia *Old Riddle - New Mystery (Régi rejtély – új talány)* (1986). His *Alliance of Texts (Szövegek szövetsége)* is a workshop diary on the upkeep of high spirits (1988), while *The Shepherd from the Moon (A holdbéli pásztor)* contains tales and monologues (1989). His essays include *Longobard Crown (Longobárd korona)* (1997). He received a number of prizes, including that of the Romanian Academy of Science (1974); the Prize of the Romanian Writers' Association (1971, 1983); the Graves Prize (1988); Attila József Prize (1991), Endre Ady Prize (1995), the Kossuth Prize (1998), the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary, and the Officer Star of Merit of Republic of Romania. He was an outstanding representative of Hungarian literature in Transylvania. – B: 0887, 1036, 1257, T: 7456.

Lászlóffy, Csaba (Torda, now Turda, Romania, 21 May 1939 -) – Poet, writer, literary translator. In 1960 he obtained his qualification in Hungarian Language and Literature from the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He worked as Editor for the paper, *Truth (Igazság)*, from 1962 to 1968; for *Working Woman (Dolgozó Nő)* from 1969, and for *Family Mirror (Családi Tükör)* from 1990. He was also a contributor for various papers and literary journals in Hungary and Romania. He translated the poems of Mihail Eminescu (published in English in 1930), Eugen Jebeleanu, Aurel Rau, Bazil Gruia and others, into Hungarian. Donald Morse and Bertha Csilla translated his drama, *The Heretic (Az eretnek)* (1989) into English. His works include *Rain of Gold (Aranyeső)* poems (1964); *Game of the Lunatics (Bolondok játéka)* drama (1971); *Ashes of the Legend (A legenda hamuja)* poems (1984), and *But Who is the Winner? (De ki a nyertes?)* two short stories (1995). He was awarded a number of prizes, including the European Publishers Prize (1976, 1981, 1984, 1987), the Prize of the Romanian Writers' Association (1979, 1984) and the Berzsényi Prize (1987). – B: 0878, 1036, 1267, T: 7456.

Latabár, Árpád Jr. (Sátorajáújhely, 22 October 1903 - Budapest, 14 December 1969) – Actor, son of Árpád Latabár Sr. He was already on stage at the age of 16, but never had formal training in acting. He was a member of the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*), Budapest (1923). He also performed in the towns of northern Hungary (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia). He worked abroad with his brother Kálmán (Coloman). On his return, he became a member of the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*), Budapest. He was popular, but not as popular as his brother. Some of his roles were Feri bácsi (Uncle Feri) in Kálmán's *Gypsy Princess (Csárdáskirálynő)*; Zsupán in Kálmán's *Countess Marica (Marica Grófnő)*; Pomerol in Ábrahám's *Ball in the Savoy (Bál a Savoyban)*, and Sasek in Mihály (Michael) Eisemann's *Bastion Promenade 77 (Bástyasétány 77)*. B: 0870, 1445, T: 7684. → **Latabár, Árpád Sr.; Latabár, Kálmán; Tabódy, Klára.**

Latabár, Árpád Sr. (Miskolc, 10 September 1878 - Budapest 22 August 1951) – Actor. He was a child actor at the Zsigmond Feld's Children's Theater (*Gyermekszínház*). He finished his studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, in 1896. He worked with several theaters all over the country. In 1910 he became a member of the Király Theater (*Király Színház*), followed by the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*) of Budapest, where

he later performed with his two sons, Árpád Jr. and Kálmán (Coloman). At the beginning he was a popular dancing comic, later a comedian. His greatest strength was his jovial and strong sense of humor, always providing a joyous atmosphere. His roles included Guido Bonyhády in Szirmai's *Countess Eva* (*Éva grófnő*); Mr. Dómer in Zerkovitz's *The Youngest of the Horváth Girls* (*A legkisebbik Horváth lány*); Lojzi in Zerkovitz's *My Violin has Broken* (*Eltörött a hegedűm*); Feri bácsi (Uncle Feri) in Kálmán's *Gypsy Princess* (*Csárdáskirálynő*), and Count Rottenberg in V. Jacobi's *Marriage Market* (*Leányvásár*). – B: 0870, 1445, T: 7684.→ **Latabár, Árpád Sr; Latabár, Kálmán Sr.**

Latabár, Endre (Andrew) (Kiskunhalas, 26 November 1811 - Miskolc, 10 July 1873) – Actor, singer, manager, director, conductor, translator of literary works. He is the first member of the most renowned Hungarian actor dynasty. He began his higher studies at the Law School of the Reformed College of Debrecen, but soon joined the theater company of Dávid Killényi. He appeared with companies presenting also operas in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and in Pécs among others. In plays he mainly acted the humorous parts of harum-scarum cavaliers and young men. After 1838 he only worked as opera manager, conductor and répétiteur. In 1842 he established his own company, which he led for more than 30 years. After 1849 he played an important role in the reorganization and survival of the acting profession in the countryside. With his company in 1854 he opened the theater at Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia), and in 1857 the theater of Miskolc, where he worked with several interruptions until 1861. Later he scored some successes at Győr and Szeged as well. From 1873 to 1875, he was director at Kassa. His Company, which also staged dramas, as well as operas and operettas, grew into one of the strongest companies. He was a cultured man, a born leader. His company always engaged good and well-known actors, such as Ede (Edward) Paulay, Ede (Edward) Újházi, Mrs. Déry and Róza Széppataki. Later the elderly Latabár appeared only in good-natured father roles. He was also at home in the field of music, and composed several pieces. From 1837 he also worked as a translator of literary works from Italian, French and German; he translated into Hungarian some 45 stage works, especially French operettas. His statue stands in the courtyard of the National Theater of Miskolc. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Latabár, Árpád Sr; Latabár, Árpád Jr; Latabár, Kálmán Sr; Latabár, Kálmán Jr.; Déryné; Paulay, Ede; Újházy, Ede.**

Latabár, Kálmán Sr. (Coloman) (Kecskemét, November 1902 - Budapest, 11 January 1970) – Actor. He was the leading member of the famous Latabár actor-dynasty. He finished the Szidi Rákosi acting school in 1922. He worked as a comic at the Castle Theater (*Várszínház*) Budapest (1924), then at the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*), Budapest, and later in country theaters. He performed abroad with his brother, Árpád, as a comedian and acrobat (1927-1933). On his return he only accepted theatrical roles (1934). From the beginning of the 1930s, he became more popular as a movie comic. With his monocle in *Kis Latty*, his unmistakable “indignant” voice, clumsy movements, his super awkwardness, and a special sense of humor, he achieved great popularity. After World War II, together with Hanna Honthy, he became synonymous with the operetta genre. He was an outstanding representative, a real crowd pleaser, especially in his interpretation of *Ludas Matyi* (*Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd*). His mesmerizing spirit and grotesque ways were the undeniable expressions of a typical Budapest style satire. His

more important roles were: Fritz in V. Jacobi's *Marriage Market* (*Leányvásár*); Matyi Barács in Gárdonyi's *The Wine* (*A bor*); Gerzson Torlay in Johann Strauss' *Students of Vienna* (*Bécsi diákok*); Bumm tábornok (General Bumm) in J. Offenbach's *Grand Duchess of Geroldstein* (*Gerolsteini nagyhercegnő*), and Pietro in Suppé's *Boccaccio*. There are many movies to his credit, including *Armchair* (*Karosszék*) (1939); *One Skirt, One Pair of Pants* (*Egy szoknya, egy nadrág*) (1943); *Without a Lie* (*Hazugság nélkül*) (1946); *Civilian on the Field* (*Civil a pályán*) (1951); *State Department Store* (*Állami Áruház*) (1952); *With a Young Heart* (*Ifjú szívvel*) (1953), and *What a Night* (*Micsoda éjszaka*) (1958). He received the Kossuth Prize and the Artist of Merit title. – B: 0870, 0883, 1445, T: 7684.→**Latabár Árpád Sr.; Latabár, Kálmán Jr.; Tabódy, Klára; Honty, Hanna.**

Latabár, Kálmán Jr. (Coloman) (7 December 1938 - 15 March 2000) – Actor. He was a talented and successful son of Kálmán Latabár Sr. He studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. He was offered a two-year contract at the City Theater of Pécs in 1962, and became member of the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*), Budapest, in 1964. His supple body, exceptional musical talent and his sense of humor came through very well in numerous dancing and comic roles. His more important roles include Boni in Kálmán's *Gypsy Princess* (*Csárdáskirálynő*); Zsupán in Kálmán's *Countess Marica* (*Marica Grófnő*); Floridor in Hervé's *Forget-me-not* (*Nebáncsvirág*); Peppino in György (George) Behár's *Rendezvous at Midnight* (*Éjféλι randevű*). – B: 0871, 1445, T: 7684.→**Latabár, Kálmán Sr.**

Latinovits, Zoltán (Budapest, 9 September 1931 - Balatonszemes, 4 June 1976) – Actor, stage-manager. After graduating from High School he completed a joiner's apprenticeship and worked at a bridge construction; later, he studied Architecture and obtained a Degree in Engineering in 1956. He continued to study acting with Sándor (Alexander) Galamb and Árpád (Arpad) Lehotay, while performing in amateur theaters. The Csokonai Theater (*Csokonai Színház*) in Debrecen contracted him as an extra (1956), and he was soon noted for his acting ability, in addition to his good looks. He worked in the Theaters of Debrecen and Miskolc (1957-1962), and in the Comedy Theater (*Vígyszínház*), Budapest, (1962-1966); he was a member of the Thalia Theater (*Thália Színház*) (1966-1968), the Comedy Theater (*Vígyszínház*) (1969-1971), and the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi Színház*) (1971). His last role, before committing suicide, was in Békeffi-Fényes's *The Dog Named Mr Bozzi* (*A kutya akit Bozzi úrnak hívnak*), at the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*), Budapest. Within a short time, he became one of the most popular theater personalities. A sense of passion, an inner fire and his portraying ability, originating in the balance of emotions and thinking, characterized his acting. Among his roles were: Hero in Kohout's *Such a Great Love* (*Ilyen nagy szerelem*); Cipolla in Thomas Mann's *Mario and the Magician* (*Mario és a Varázsló*); Painter in Arthur Miller's *Incident at Vichy* (*Közzjáték Vichyben*); Lucien in J. Anouilh's *Romeo and Jeanette*; Higgins in Shaw's *Pygmalion*; Oriz in E. O'Neill's



Morning Becomes Electra (Amerikai Elektra); Iván in Dostoievsky-Muller-Kapos's *Brothers Karamazov* (Karamazov testvérek); Bolingbroke in Shakespeare's *Richard II*, and the title role in F. Molnár's *Liliom* (later adapted into the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical play *Carousel*). He was an outstanding and prolific artist. In ten years, he performed in 120 stage plays, and more than fifty films are to his credit, including plays based on M. Jókai's novels, *The Golden Man* (Az aranyember) (1962); *A Hungarian Nabob - Zoltán Kárpáthy* (Egy magyar nabob – Kárpáthy Zoltán) (1966); *Walls* (Falak) (1967), and *141 Minutes from an Unfinished Sentence* (141 perc egy befejezetlen mondatból) (1975). He was also an exceptional poetry reader. The title of his autobiography is *Fog-stabbing* (Ködszúrkáló) (1973). He received the Mari Jászai Award (1966), the Béla Balázs Prize (1970), the Merited Artist title (1975), and the Kossuth Prize, posthumously (1989). A Cultural House, a Student Theater, a Street, a Memorial Medal, and a Prize bear his name – B: 0870, 0883, 1178, T: 7617, 7103.

Lator, László (Ladislav) (Tiszasásvár, now Vilok, Carpatho-Ukraine, 19 November 1927 -) – Poet, literary translator. He completed High School at Makó, and earned a Degree in Education from the University of Budapest (1951), majoring in Hungarian and German. In 1950 he taught at the High School of Körmend, near the Austrian border. From 1955 he was contributor for the *Europa Publishers* (*Europa Kiadó*), later its Editor-in-Chief, and also President of the Sub-Carpathian Circle. In 1992 he was a founding member of the Széchenyi Literary and Art Academy, and its Managing President from 1998. His first book of poems was published in 1969. *The Abandoned Scene* (Az elhagyott színtér) is a collection of his poems, dated 1992. Comparable in quality with his lyric works are his literary translations and essays. Not only the anxieties of World War II, with its historic and physical horror vexed his soul, but also his own fate and self-realization, increasingly seeking archetypal connections in works such as *Tree on a Cliff* (Fa a sziklafalon), and *Through Transient Nests* (Mulékony fészkein át). *All His Poems* (Összes versei) (1946-1996) were published in 1997. He received a number of awards including the Attila József Prize (1972), the Tibor Déry Award (1987), the Milan Füst Award (1992), the Sörös Life-Achievement Prize (1993), the Officer's Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1993), the Kossuth Prize (1995), and the Rotary Literary Prize (2008). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Latvia, Hungarians in – In the Baltic state of Latvia, some 300 persons are of Hungarian origin; only 78 of them became citizens; 10 are citizens of other states, and 205 have permanent resident status. There are also some Hungarians with a homeless status. Hungarians moved there for the purpose of obtaining jobs or for higher education during the Communist era, mostly from Carpatho-Ukraine (*Kárpátalja*), then part of the Soviet Union, as was Latvia. In the early 1990s, when Latvia became an independent state again, foreigners, mostly 700,000 Russians, and Hungarians as well, were not granted citizenship automatically. Since 2004, Hungary and Latvia have been members of the European Union and their citizens do not need entry visas to each other's countries. However, ethnic Hungarians in Latvia, because they are from a former Soviet territory, need to obtain an entry visa when they visit their mother county, Hungary. Furthermore, they have to get it in Tallin, Lithuania, since there is no Hungarian Embassy in Riga, Latvia. In order to gain citizenship one must go through a strict citizenship examination in language, history, and the Constitution of Latvia; so far only 18 Hungarians have tried

it. Only one Hungarian, András (Andrew) Fazekas, was granted citizenship by his merit for successfully growing vines in that northern country. Hungarians in Latvia have their *Balaton Society (Lettországi Magyarok Balaton Szövetsége - Latvija Dzivojoso Ungaru Biedriba Balaton)*, established in 1992, and registered in 1997. – B: 1382, T: 7103.

Lauder, Estée (Josephine Esther, Eszti Mentzer) (New York, N.Y. USA, 1 July 1906 - Manhattan, New York, 24 April 2004) – Beautician and businesswoman. Her mother was a Hungarian Jewess. As a child she had her first marketing experience at her father's hardware store. At an early age, she was drawn to fashion and beauty. With her husband Joseph Lauder, she developed cosmetics and tried to sell them. First, she ran into difficulties selling her products; but she introduced samples, allowing potential customers to be convinced before buying them. Now department stores and boutiques all over the world carry her products. She established Estée Lauder Inc. in 1946, which became a huge success from the 1960s on. The name Estée is derived from her Hungarian nickname "Eszti". Her son, Leonard, has been the chief executive officer since 1982. Their most popular products include fragrances and cosmetics such as *Aramis*, *Perspectives*, *Origins*, *La Mer* and *Aveda*, and are sold in more than 100 countries. The company supports, among other causes, breast cancer awareness and research programs. She was the only woman on Time magazine's 1998 list of the 20 most influential business geniuses of the 20th century. She also received the Presidential Medal of Freedom. – B: 1082, 1031, T: 7103.

Lauer, Edit (Edith) (Budapest, 1943 -) – Politician, community leader, teacher. She actively participated in the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956. After the Soviet military crushed the Revolution, she escaped and ended up in the USA. She was always active in Hungarian affairs in her new country. In more than thirty years of non-profit activities, she has served on many boards of educational and arts organizations. In 1991 she became one of the founders of the Hungarian American Coalition. First, she served as President, then as Chairperson of its Board of Directors. The Coalition has some 20,000 members. Among many Coalition-related activities, she was an active participant in promoting in the USA the advantages of NATO expansion in Hungary. She argued for the rights of Hungarian minorities in Europe, the restitution of their confiscated properties, and their territorial autonomy. She often spoke at conferences and workshops in the USA, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia. A trustee of Case Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, she is also on the Board of the Cleveland Council of World Affairs, the Hungarian Communion of Friends, the Slovak Madách Posonium, and the Székely (Szekler) Association of Transylvania, Romania. She was a member of the World Federation of Hungarians until 2000, and was an invited member of the Hungarian Standing Conference (*Magyar Állandó Értekezlet – MÁÉRT*). She received the Hungarian Heritage Prize (2002). – B: 1037, T: 7103.

Laufenauer, Károly (Charles) (Székesfehérvár, 27 June 1848 - Budapest, 27 April 1901) – Physician, psychiatrist, neurologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Pest (1873). From 1873 to 1878 he worked as a physician at the Ferenc (Francis) Schwartzer Private Mental Hospital. In 1876-1877 he was on a scholarship, carrying out research at the Universities of Vienna and Berlin. In 1878 he became an

honorary lecturer of Psychiatry; from 1879 Senior Doctor of the National Mental Hospital of Lipótmező, Budapest; from 1881, Senior Physician at the Rókus Hospital; and from 1882, full professor. From 1890 until his death, he was Professor of Pathology and Therapy of Psychiatric and Neurological Illnesses at the Medical School of the University of Budapest. He investigated the histopathology of the brain, as well as hypnosis and epilepsy, and played an important role in the nation-wide organization of the care for mental patients. His works include *Brain-tissue Investigations (Agyszöveti vizsgálatok)* (1879), and *On the Power of Memory (Az emlékező tehetségről)* (1899). He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 1730, T: 7456.

Lauka, Gusztáv (Gustavus) (Vitka, 20 July 1818 - Nagybecskerek, now Zrenjanin, Serbia, 23 August 1902) – Writer, poet, humorist. He completed his studies in Art and Law at Pest and Máramarossziget (now Sighetu Marmatiei, Romania). In 1838 he was an estate manager and manorial clerk at Erdőd (now Ardud, Romania), Vállaj, and then at Mágocs. In 1841 he became Assistant-Editor for *Publications (Közlemények)* at Pest, then Clerk of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His writings appeared regularly, including the work that won the Prize of the Kisfaludy Society in 1843. He supported the policy of the Opposition at the 1847 Diet at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). In 1848 he was Clerk of the National Defense Committee; in 1849, was Secretary of the Interior Ministry in Debrecen (when Kossuth moved his Government there during the War of Independence). Also in 1848, he launched and edited the first Hungarian comic paper *Charivari*, ridiculing conservative politics. After the collapse of the War of Independence against Habsburg rule at Világos in 1849, he went into hiding. In 1850 he settled in Szaniszló (now Sanislău, Romania). In 1854 he worked at Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania), later at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). From 1860 he was again living in Pest working in various positions. As a press information officer from 1867, he was in the position to assist persecuted writers during the era of Habsburg Absolutism. When the Petőfi Society was founded in 1876, he became an elected member. In 1882 he became Archivist for County Torontál at Nagybecskerek (now Zrenjanin, Serbia). He was a popular humorist in the middle and second half of the 19th century with his bantering style and lively tales, full of surprise turns. His works include *Poems 1841-1845 (Versek, 1841-1845)*; *The Good Old World (A régi jó világ)*, short stories (1863), and *After So Much Struggle (Annyi küzdelem után)*, novel (1899). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Laurisin, Lajos (Louis) (Kálcsa, 26 March 1897 - New York, NY, USA, 10 January 1977) – Opera singer (tenor). He studied Philosophy and Theology at the Roman Catholic Seminary in Esztergom, and then in Jászóvárálja (now Jasov, Slovakia). In 1918 he left the clergy and became a private secretary, studied Law and Voice at the Szidi Rákosi Acting School, and at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. In 1922 he joined the Turanian Minstrel Group and, until 1926, he gave nearly a thousand concerts throughout Hungary. He was a member of the Opera House, Budapest (1926-1944). His operatic roles included Kalaf in Puccini's *Turandot*; Rodolphe in Puccini's *La Bohème (Bohémélet)*; Canio in Leoncavallo's *I Pagliacci (Bajazzók)*, and Hoffmann in Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann (Hoffmann meséi)*. He achieved success not just as an

opera-singer, but as an excellent concert soloist as well. His masterful singing ability and his talent soon made him popular. He earned lasting merits in the interpretation of Hungarian songs. From 1941 he was a professor at the Academy of Dramatic Art. In 1945 he left the country and established himself in New York as a choirmaster. Throughout his life he represented the Hungarian culture at its highest level. The book he published was about the Hungarian Royal Opera House (*Magyar Királyi Operaház*) (1941). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7685, 7103.

Lavotta, János (John) (Pusztaföldérmes, 5 July 1764 - Tállya, 11 August 1820) – Composer, violinist. He studied at Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia), then in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), where he also began his studies in Law. He continued to study Law in Budapest in 1786. He worked for the Chancellery, and later became a private tutor for Count Károly (Charles) Zichy. From 1792 to 1793 he was Musical Director of the Pest-Buda Hungarian Stage Company. He was Conductor of the Theater Companies of Miskolc and Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) from 1802 to 1804. There is only scattered information about the subsequent time periods of his life. As an itinerant musician, he visited various country homes of the nobility. He opened a music store in Debrecen in 1816. In 1817, his health began to decline. Following a few more years of traveling, he settled in Tállya in 1820. He was an educated musician, whose compositions reflected western influence and was an outstanding representative of recruiting music, composing some of the first cyclical programmed pieces. His main works are: *Nobilium Hungariae Insurgentium Nota Insurrectionalis Hungarica* (1797), and *Hungarian Recruiting Dances... from Lavotta and Csermák* (*Ungarische Werbungs Tänze... von Lavotta und Csermák*) (1843). – B: 0883, 1197, T: 7667.

Lax, Peter D. (Budapest, 1 May 1926 -) – Mathematician. At the age of 15, he emigrated to New York with his parents in 1941, and earned his Ph.D. from New York University in 1949. In 1945 he relocated to Los Alamos, New Mexico, to join the Manhattan Project, the USA effort to build an atomic bomb. He was also a protégé of John von Neumann, one of the fathers of modern computing. In 1951 he went to New York University, where he worked for the rest of his life at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences. His works include contributions to solitons, *entropy* and shock waves, which are considered groundbreaking. One of many methods named after him is the *Lax pair*, coming from his analysis of fluid dynamics. His name is connected with many major mathematical results and numerical methods, including the *Lax Milgram theorem*, *Lax equivalence theorem*, *Lax-Friedrichs scheme*, *Lax-Wendroff scheme*, *Lax entropy condition*, and *Lax-Levermore theory*. In 2005 he was awarded the Abel Prize in mathematics by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters “for his groundbreaking contributions to the theory and application of partial differential equation and to the computation of their solutions”. In particular, Lax laid the foundations for the modern theory of nonlinear hyperbolic systems in the 1950s and 1960s. He constructed explicit solutions, identified classes of particularly well-behaved systems, and studied how solutions behave over a long period of time. He is regarded as a most versatile mathematician. He has previously received many honors and awards for his work, including the Chauvenet Prize in 1974, the Norbert Wiener Prize of the American Mathematical Society and the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics in 1975,

the National Medal of Science in 1986, the Wolf Prize in 1987, and he shared the American Mathematical Society's Steele Prize in 1992. In 1996, Lax was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society; he is an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He is also the author of textbooks on functional analysis, linear algebra, calculus, and partial differential equations. – B: 1330, 1031, T: 1330, 7103.→**Neumann, von John.**

Lázár, Andor (Pápa, 8 March 1882 - Leányfalu, 12 June 1971) – Politician, lawyer, writer in economics, Justice Minister. He received his Doctorate in Law from the University of Budapest in 1903, and his certification to practice law in 1906. He traveled all over Europe and the USA. He was active as a lawyer in Budapest from 1906. He was one of the founders of the League for District Protection. He was Vice President of the Hungarian National Association. He played a role in the establishment of the Hungarian Mint. He was State Secretary for the National Ministry of Defense from May to August 1931; then he returned to law. He was Member of Parliament for Szentes between 1931 and 1935, representing the Christian, Smallholder, Agricultural and the Civil Parties, and for Debrecen from 1935 to 1939, representing the right-wing National Unity Party. From 1931-1932 he was President of the National Council for Physical Education. From 1932 to 1938 he was Minister of Justice. He was legal advisor for the Transdanubian Reformed Church District; later Lay President of the Danubian Reformed Church District. His main works are: *Studies in Political Economy (Gazdaságpolitikai tanulmányok)* (1921), and *Finances of Austria at the Beginning of the 19th Century (Ausztria pénzügyei a XIX. század elején)* (1925). – B: 0883, 1613, T: 7667.

Lázár Codex – A prayer book of 155 pages, written in 1526 in Transylvania, possibly in Marosvásárhely (now Târgu Mureș Romania) for the use of the nun Katarina, a daughter of the Lázár family. It includes prayers, legends and readings. It is a work of six scribes; one of them was Katarina. Besides its Franciscan characteristics, it includes all the usual prayers. One of its most beautiful parts is the *Lament of Holy Thursday, Jesus's Farewell to Mary*. The Codex was named after Zelma Lázár, who donated this family treasure to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1896. – B: 1150, 0945, 1257, T: 3240.→**Codex Literature.**

Lázár, Ervin (Erwin) (Budapest, 5 May 1936 - Budapest, 15 December 2006) – Writer. His childhood was spent at Alsó-Rácegrespuszta, northeast of Kaposvár. He attended High School in Szekszárd, graduating in 1954. He obtained his Degree in Education, majoring in Hungarian Literature, from the University of Budapest. His first short stories appeared in the journal, *Present Age (Jelenkor)*. From 1958, in Pécs, he was correspondent for the local papers: *Transdanubian Journal (Dunántúli Napló)*; *Evening Journal of Pécs (Esti Pécsi Napló)*, and *Present Age (Jelenkor)*. From 1971 on, he was a freelance writer; from 1989, a member of the Editorial Board of the journal, *New Times (Uj Idők)*, and from 1989 to 1990, a correspondent for the *Hungarian Forum (Magyar Fórum)* and Editor of the paper *Credit (Hitel)*. In his children's stories, reality and the fantastic form a natural unity. Through his bizarre humor, his flashes of absurd ideas and his flights of imagination, his writings have a place in adult literature as well. His books for children have been translated into numerous other languages. András (Andrew) Sólyom made a movie of his story *Poor Johnny and Amy (Szegény Dzsoni és Amika)*, in

1983. His books include *The White Tiger* (*A fehér tigris*), novel (1971, 1998); *Buddha is Sad* (*Buddha szomorú*), short story (1973); *The Four-Sided Round Forest* (*A Négyszögletű Kerek Erdő*), children's novel (1985); *General December* (*December tábornok*), fairytales (1988); *Horses, Dogs, Birds, Little stories about animals* (*Lovak, kutyák, madarak, Történetkék állatokról*) (1990); *The Goblin Factory* (*A manógyár*), fairytales (1993); *Little Angel* (*Kisangyal*), short-story (1997), and *King Atchoo* (*Hapci Király*) (1998). He was awarded a number of prizes including the Attila József Prize (1974), The Book of the Year Prize (1989, 1996), the Sörös Foundation Works Prize (1992) and the Kossuth Prize (1996). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Lázár, Lajos (Louis) (Nagybánya, now Baia Mare, Romania, 2 December 1885 - Budapest, 2 June 1936) – Movie Director. He became acquainted with the motion picture industry as an attorney and, during World War I and in the post-war period, he became one of the productive creators of Hungarian silent films. In 1917 he founded a film studio under the name *Lux*, and directed its productions. During the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic (21 March - 1 August 1919), he produced a film, together with Dezső (Desider) Orbán: this was the silent movie, *Yesterday* (*Tegnap*), dealing with the life of the working class. After the fall of the Republic, he moved to Vienna and returned to Hungary only in 1929. Then he joined the sound-film industry. He worked at the Star and the Hunnia Film-Studios. He was Co-President of the National Film Society (*Országos Filmegyesület*). He directed the first Hungarian sound picture *The Blue Idol* (*A kék bálvány*) (1931), and directed the first Israeli movie. His films include *Jerusalem* (1918); *The Devil's Fiddler* (*Az ördög hegedűse*) (1920); *Life, Death, Love* (*Élet, halál, szerelem*) (1929), and *The Train of Ghosts* (*Kisértetek vonata*) (1933). – B: 0883, 1737, T: 7456.

Lázár, Mária (Marie) (Czartoryski) (Herkulesfürdő, now Băile-Herculane, Romania, 18 April 1895 - Budapest, 1 October 1983) – Actress. She was a descendant of an ancient Polish noble family. She completed the School of Dramatic Art of the National Actors' Association, and first appeared on stage in Szeged in 1915. After playing there for six years, she was engaged by the Comedy Theater (*Vígyszínház*), Budapest, in 1921. For a short time, she played in the Operetta Theater (*Operettszínház*), Budapest, but returned to the Comedy Theater; she also appeared in the Hungarian, Inner City, Andrassy Boulevard, and Madách Theaters, and in the Apollo Cabaret. From 1948 she was a member of the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest. Due to an accident, she could not appear on stage between 1961 and 1965, and she retired in 1965. However, later she still continued to appear on stage for some years, for the last time as Mother Superior of a convent in the stage production of *Abélard and Héloïse*. Her impressive appearance and resonant voice rendered her eminently suitable for the role of a queen and a *femme fatale*; later she also realistically shaped the role of the "pre-war noble lady". She was a success in musical roles, as well as films and in TV plays. She wrote about her experiences in, *Let Us Be Frank* (*Legyünk őszinték*) (1943), a selection published in the journal, *Theatrical Life* (*Színházi Élet*) on 19 August 1990. Her roles included Natalia in Chekhov's *Three Sisters* (*Három nővér*); Lady Capulet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; Mrs. Dudgeon in Shaw's *Devil's Disciple* (*Az ördög cimborája*); Princess Maria Dominika in Ferenc Molnár's *The Swan* (*A hattyú*); Cinka in Molnár's *The Devil* (*Az ördög*); Angel in Vaszary's *I Married an Angel* (*Angyalt vettem feleségül*), and Mother Superior in Millar's *Abélard and Héloïse*. Her film roles included *The New Squire* (*Az új*

földesúr) (1935); *Adventure in Gerolstein (Gerolsteini kaland)* (1957), and *The Death of the Doctor (Az orvos halála)* (1966). For a decade, she was President of the Alliance of Hungarian Theatrical Art. She received the Merited Artist (1962), and the Outstanding Artist (1973) titles. – B: 1445, 0883, T: 7456.

Lázár, Miklós (Nicholas) (Nyíregyháza, 22 March 1887 - Baden bei Wien, 15 November 1968) – Journalist. He began his career with the paper *Hungarian News (Magyar Hírlap)* in 1905. The journal, *The Week (A Hét)* published his poems and short stories. From 1911 he worked for the *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló)*; from 1913 he was a political columnist and editorial writer. In 1916 he founded the daily *Midday News (Déli Hírlap)*, and during World War I he worked as a war correspondent. His reports appeared in the papers of Budapest and in a Berlin newspaper. In 1917 he served in the army on the Russian front. In 1921 he launched the Monday paper, *The Morning (A Reggel)*, working as its Editor-in-Chief. In 1925 he was member of the Metropolitan Municipal Board of Budapest. In 1930, and again from 1931 to 1936, he was the Parliamentary Delegate for the Tokaj District. In 1948 he fled to the West, settled in the USA, and was an outside consultant from New York for Radio Free Europe, after it was founded (at first under the pen-name Bálint Boda). In 1954 he joined its Editorial Board in Munich, where he worked until the end of July 1957, when he retired and returned to New York. Later, he moved to Baden bei Wien, where he died. – B: 1068, 1672, T: 7456.→**Radio Free Europe.**

Lázár Scribe (Lázár Deák) (16th century) – Cartographer. *Lazarus Secretarius* was a secretary to Archbishop Tamás (Thomas) Bakócz of Esztergom. There are various assumptions about his life. Only one of his maps is known, bearing the title *Tabula Hungariae*. This is the first surviving printed map of the Kingdom of Hungary. Its approximate scale is 1:1,152,000, and was made between 1514 and 1528. It shows, in extremely rich detail, mountains and rivers, lists the names of 1270 settlements, and 130 other geographical features; some do not exist anymore. This is the first map correctly delineating the River Danube. The original map disappeared; but a woodcut from 1528, an Ingolstadt copy, remains; it is preserved in the Apponyi Collection of the Széchényi Library, Budapest. For one-and-a-half centuries, this map was the basis of all maps that depicted the Carpathian Basin. It was favored among the country maps of his era because of its contents and exactness. A medallion, named after him, commemorates the outstanding cartographic achievements of *Lázár Deák* (scribe). He was also involved in the preparation of the calendar-reform, submitted through Vienna to the Vth Lateran Council (Rome, 1513-1517). Jacobus Ziegler, the prominent scientist, wrote to Colimitus that: “*He and Lazarus are the main authors of the work*”; – the Gregorian Calendar was introduced in 1582. – B: 0883, 1020, 1031, 1614, T: 7675.→**Bakócz, Tamás; Honterus, János.**

Lázár, Vilmos (William) (Nagybecskerek, now Zrenjanin, Serbia, 24 October 1817 - Arad, now in Romania, 6 October 1849) – Military officer, martyr. He was born into an Armenian-Hungarian family. He joined the Imperial Austrian Army in 1834, resigned as a lieutenant in 1844, and withdrew to his family estate in County Zemplén. In 1848 he entered the Hungarian Army. On 1 February 1849 he was promoted to Major, and later to

Colonel, and was appointed Commanding Officer of the Division stationed in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). Due to an illness, he participated in the fighting only from the summer of 1849. He fought against the invading Russian Army at the Dukla Pass of the Carpathian Mountains. Facing a superior army, he had to withdraw and, together with his 4,600 soldiers, laid down his arms to the Imperial Army on 19 August at Karánsebes, Erdély (now Caransebeș, Romania). He wrote his autobiography in prison. His letters, written in captivity, were published by the paper, *Fatherland and Abroad* (*Hazánk és a Külföld*) (1867. 28). He was condemned to death, executed by firing squad and was the first to be killed among the martyrs of Arad. – B: 0883, 1031, 0903, T: 7103.→**Arad, Martyrs of.**

Lazarites (Latin: *Congregatio Missionis, CM*) – A Missionary Order without oath of the Roman Catholic Church, founded by St Vincent de Paul in 1625 at the St Lazarus Monastery. Their objectives were to undertake missions among pagans and to lead retreats and seminaries; later, they focused on education and children's welfare. They received a papal endorsement in 1632 and, in the same year, they obtained a house which was a Monastery named after St Lazarus, thus their popular name. The female branch of the order (the Daughters of Charity) was called the Vincentine Sisters, since Vincent was their leader. The Order was established in Italy (1642), North Africa (1645), Poland (1651), China (1697), Spain (1704), Austria (1760), and in Hungary not long before the reign of Maria Theresa (1740-1780). They were disbanded during the French Revolution but, under Napoleon, they renewed their work. A similar fate befell the Order in Austria-Hungary under Emperor József II (Joseph) (1780-1790), but later they were able to resume their work. Reigning Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II was interned for a while in the church of the Order in Istanbul, Turkey. They had 545 monasteries around the world with about 3, 800 members.

The Order's first house was established at Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia), the second at Piliscsaba in 1898, later two more houses were founded, one in 1909, and another in 1920 in Budapest. In 1926, they were organized into a province in Hungary, and by that time they had five houses in the country. They began to work in Transylvania during World War I, in Nagyvárad (now Oradea Romania), but they were disbanded in Romania and in Hungary in 1950 by the Communist governments, and only resumed their work in 1990. – B: 0942, 0945, T: 7103.→**Religious Orders in Hungary.**

Lazó, János (John) (László, now Lascov, Slovakia, 1448 - Rome, 17 August 1523) – Humanist poet, ecclesiastic. He was a descendant of a noble family, and a student of Antal Sánkfalvi. As a well-known orator and poet, his fame soon brought him to the attention of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490), and the Transylvanian Bishop László (Ladislás) Geréb of Víngrád. Already in 1483, he became Royal Chaplain and Canon of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania), and Archdeacon of Telegd or Udvarhely. In the same year he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. On his way back, at Mt. Sinai, the German pilgrims present in St. Catharine's Church composed a prayer in his honor "*denn er ein grosser Poet und Orator ist*" ("*that he is a great poet and orator*"), hence Lazó's title in documents: *Venerabilis Magister*. In 1496 he was back in Transylvania. In 1512 he completed the construction of the vestibule of the Cathedral of Gyulafehérvár, together with a Renaissance style chapel. In 1518 he traveled to Rome by

invitation, where he acted as Father Confessor of Hungarians. He died there at age 75. – B: 0907, T: 7456.

Lebedia→Levedia.

Leblanc, Győző (Victor) (Budapest, 28 March 1947 -) – Opera singer (tenor). Received his music education at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest (1969-1975). Since 1975, he has been a private singer of the Opera House, Budapest. He frequently appeared in leading roles of operetta performances, and also participated in musical productions of the Lujza Blaha Theater, Budapest. He often appeared abroad as guest singer. With soprano Éva Tóth, he traveled for four years across the world, also visiting Hungarian centers with great success. He became recognized as the traveling ambassador of Hungarian operettas. He is now an anchorman of the Hungarian Television. His major roles include Alfred in G. Verdi's *La Traviata*; title role in Gounod's *Faust*; Pinkerton in G. Puccini's *Madama Butterfly* (*Pillangókisasszony*); title role in F. Erkel's *Bánk bán*; title role in Giordano's *Andrea Chenier*; Beppe in G. Donizetti's *Rita, or The Beaten Husband* (*Rita, ou Le mari battu*); Ernesto in G. Donizetti's *Don Pasquale*; Hoffmann in J. Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann* (*Hoffmann meséi*); Rodolph in G. Puccini's *La Bohème* (*A bohémélet*); Cavaradossi in G. Puccini's *Tosca*; Don Jose in G. Bizet's *Carmen*; Barinkai in J. Strauss II' *Gypsy Baron* (*A cigánybáró*); Eisenstein in J. Strauss II's *Die Fledermaus* (*The Bat; A Denevér*); Danilo in F. Lehár's *The Merry Widow* (*A víg özvegy*); Sou-Chong in F. Lehár's *The Land of Smiles* (*A mosoly országa*); Edwin in I. Kálmán's *The Csárdás Princess* (*A csárdáskirálynő*); Török Péter in I. Kálmán's *Countess Maritza* (*Marica grófnő*); Illésházy in J. Huszka's *Baroness Lili* (*Lili bárónő*); René in F. Lehár's *The Count of Luxembourg* (*Luxemburg grófja*), and Petrov in V. Jacobi's *Sybill*. He also worked as stage manager in several operettas. His film roles include *Sybill*; *Love as Illusion* (*Illúzió a szerelem*), and *Spring* (*Tavaszi*). His CD recordings include *Thanks for Everything* (*Köszönet mindenért*), with Éva Tóth; *From Faust to Bánk bán* (*Fausttól Bánk bánig*), and a DVD *On the Wing of Breezes* (*Szellők szárnyán*). There are more CDs and DVDs with Éva Tóth. – B: 0874, 1445, T: 1742.

Lebstück, Mária (Mary) (Zágráb, now Zagreb, Croatia, 15 August 1830 - Újpest, 30 May 1892) – Hungarian (*Honvéd*) army officer. In the revolutionary times of Vienna in March and October 1848, she fought in the streets as a member of the Law Student Troop, and was wounded. Then she went to Hungary during the Revolution, joined the German Legion, later the Tyrolean Riflemen's Troop – in man's attire and under the name of Charles. She took part in the Battle of Branyiszko; in the Battle of Kápolna, she was wounded and, for her heroism, she was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant on the battlefield. To avoid the discovery of her gender she transferred several times to other units. Later, serving with the Miklós Hussars, she advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. She also took part in the siege of Buda Castle. In July 1849 she married József (Joseph) Jónák, an artillery Lieutenant Colonel. Following the collapse of the War of Independence (1848-1849), she was imprisoned for six months in Arad, where she gave birth to her son. When widowed, she married the artist, Gyula (Julius) Pasch, but she was widowed again, and lived with her son in abject poverty. She died at the age of

62. She was buried in an honorary gravesite in Újpest (now in Budapest), where a street is named after her. Now her memorial is in the Kerepes Cemetery of Budapest. She was regarded as one of the bravest officers of the Hungarian (*Honvéd*) army. Mór (Maurice) Jókai, the great Hungarian novelist featured her character in a short story and, in 1942, Jenő (Eugene) Huszka wrote an operetta *Lieutenant Mária* (*Mária főhadnagy*) based on her story. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Jókai, Mór; Huszka, Jenő.**

Le Calloc'h, Bernard (Le Havre, France, 2 November 1925 -) – Linguist, orientalist. He studied in University of Paris, at Sorbonne's Institut National des Langues et Civilisation Orientales, finishing with a Degree in Law and Languages (Hungarian 1953, Finnish 1954, Russian 1954, Serbian and Croatian 1957). While in Hungary, he taught French at the Premonstrian High School of Gödöllő (1947-1949), and was a secretary at the French Embassy in Budapest (1949-1953). Following his return to France, he became a Gaullist politician in 1958, and worked at the Office of the Prime Minister, at the Ministry of National Defense and, subsequently, became advisor to the French Senate (1986). He was Chief Council Director to the National Electric and Gas Works of France (1973-1986). He is a board member of the Geographical Society of France, Vice-President of the French Finno-Ugrian Society; a member of the French Literary Association, the Asiatic Society, and the French Writers' Association. He is an honorary member of the Hungarian Geographical Society, the Hungarian Association of Medical History, the Alexander Csoma de Körös Society of Hungary, and also the Cultural Societies of Vác and Pásztó.

He speaks and writes in Hungarian and actively perpetuates Alexander Csoma de Körös-related articles in France, Hungary and Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Although his interest is not exclusively centered on Csoma, he is one of the few who continually try to correct the deep-seated, often-repeated misunderstandings about the time and life of Alexander Csoma de Körös. He frequently elaborates on important background information of Csoma's British, French and Kashmiri contemporaries. Le Calloc'h is one of the most faithful friends of the Hungarians. He is a prolific writer and publishes regularly in French, English and Hungarian. Among his most important works and nearly 500 articles are: *Aphorismes* (1970); *Charles de Gaulle raconté à Babette* (1971); *Alexandre Csoma de Körös fondateur de la Tibetologie* (1985); *Journal d'Alexander Csoma de Körös* (French 1991, Hungarian 1996); *Diary of Alexander Csoma de Körös* (*Körösi Csoma Sándor naplója*) (2000, 2005); *Les Csángos de Moldavie* (2005); *Les Sicules de Transylvanie* (2005), and *Les Unitariens de Transylvanie* (2002, 2007 in Hungarian). He received many prizes, among them: 19 Alexander Csoma de Körös medals (from 1991), the Pro Cultura Hungarica (1992), the Prix International Klebelsberg (2006), the Silver Medal for the Hungarian Nation of the World Federation of Hungarians (2007), and the Grande Médaille de Voyages of the French Geographical Society (2007). – B: 3240, T: 3240.→**Körösi Csoma, Sándor.**

Lechfeld (Augsburg), Battle of – This battle was fought on 10 August 955 between the future Holy Roman Emperor Otto the Great (912-973) and the Magyars, led by the military leader Bulcsu Horka and the Chieftains Lehel (Lél) and Botond. The battlefield is located near Augsburg along the Lech River. Otto had approximately 10,000 heavy

cavalry to fight against the Magyar's 8-10,000 light cavalry. The light Magyar cavalry was surrounded by a wall of shields and suffered a tragic fate. The actions of the Germans were brutal. The leaders of the Magyar army, which was in a hopeless situation, tried to negotiate; but the Germans would not negotiate unless the Magyars laid down their arms. After approximately five thousand Magyar soldiers had laid down their weapons in a pile, instead of negotiating as promised, the Germans attacked the disarmed Magyar soldiers and butchered them. Bulcsu and Lehel were hanged on the spires of the Regensburg cathedral. German historians teach that the Battle of Lechfeld in A.D. 955 was the final victory of the West over the Magyars, that after the battle the Magyars were forced to turn to a peaceful life and that they begged to receive the Christian religion. They insist that, after the Battle of Lechfeld, the Magyars had no power to retaliate. This is what the traditional but outdated research stated about the conclusion of the battle.

However, recent research has resulted in a different conclusion: The Magyar retaliation after the Battle of Lechfeld was three times as devastating as their defeat at Lechfeld. In their warring campaigns, the Magyars always deployed three separate armies. Two were on the offensive and the third was the defending army. Historians, writing about the Battle of Lechfeld, for some reason do not mention the third Magyar army. They only mention the armies of Bulcsu and Lehel, yet Anonymus, in two complete chapters, clearly describes the role of the third army under the leadership of Botond. Anonymus stated: "Although, the armies of Bulcsu and Lehel were defeated, the Magyars of Botond ran down those who had defeated Bulcsu and Lehel and killed them all in a horrifying manner." – (Anonymus: *Gesta Hungarorum*, translated by Dezső Pais, Budapest, 1975). – B: 1031, 1615, B: 7103. → **Anonymus; Hungarian Campaigns, era of; Lehel, Horn of; Ivory Horn; Eckhart's Chronicle; Taksony.**

Lechner, Károly (Charles) (Buda, 21 March 1850 - Budapest, 19 January 1922) – Psychiatrist, brother of architect Ödön (Edmund) Lechner. He pursued his University studies at the Medical School of the University of Vienna, then at the University of Pest, where he received his MD Degree in 1874. He specialized in Psychiatry following a year at the Clinic of János (John) Wágner. From 1877 he spent six years at Ferenc (Francis) Schwartz's Private Institution. After the death of his wife, he went abroad for further studies in Vienna, Berlin, Zurich and Paris. From 1886, he was Chief Physician at the newly opened Psychopathic Institution at Angyalföld, Budapest, and soon became its Director. From 1878 he was Professor of Neurology and Psychopathology at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). His field of research was hallucination and consciousness. His theory on reflexes is significant; he also proved the inheritability of reflexes. His main works include *The Reality of Consciousness in the Events of Our Spiritual Life* (*A tudatosság ténye szellemi életünk eseményeiben*) (1882), and *Psychomechanical Trends in Psychiatry* (*Psychomechanikai törekvések az elmegógyászatban*) (1900). He was one of the founders of the National School of Psychiatry, and was an internationally well-known authority on Psychology and Reflexology. He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1921). – B: 0883, 1429, 1730, T: 7103. → **Lechner, Ödön.**

Lechner, Ödön (Edmund) (Pest, 27 August 1845 - Budapest, 10 June 1914) – Architect. He studied at the Budapest Inner City Technical School and at the Polytechnic of

Budapest. Later he attended the Schinkel Academy in Berlin. Around 1871 he formed a partnership with Gyula (Julius) Pártos, and they opened an Architectural Firm in the Capital. The venture was well timed and became a financial success due to the economic boom after the Compromise of 1867 with Austria, and from the unification of the towns of Pest, Buda and Óbuda in 1873. After the death of his wife, Lechner spent several years abroad, notably in Paris. Upon his return to Budapest he rejoined his former partner, and together they designed and built several important public buildings, among them the *Drechsler Palace* on Andrásy Boulevard (1882-1884), and the *Thonet House* in Váci Street (1888-1889), the *Museum of Applied Arts* (1891-1896) Budapest, as well as the *Skating Arena* (*Korcsolyacsarnok*) in the City Park, Budapest, also the *City Hall* (*Városháza*), Kecskemét (1891-1896). In Szeged, they built the new *City Hall* (*Városháza*) on the Széchenyi-Square (1882-1883), one of the most beautiful Squares in Hungary. In his twilight years, Lechner designed and built the *St. Elizabeth Church* in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) (1907-1913), known to this day for its blue ceramic tile ornamentations, as the “blue church”. Lechner’s design of the *Franz Joseph Jubilee Votive Church* to be erected in Budapest reaped great success in its design stage. However, due to his death in 1914, the church was not built according to his ideas and specifications. Lechner wanted to establish a secessionist Hungarian architectural style by using folk and eastern motives and majolica products of the Zsolnay industry. There is an Ödön Lechner Society. The sculpture designed by him is in the garden of the Museum of Applied Arts, and at the Margaret Island as well, there is an Alley in Budapest, and streets in country towns named after him. – B: 0883, 1105, 1031, T: 7617.→**Lechner, Károly**.

Léda (Mrs. Ödön Diósy, née Adél Brüll) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 1 September 1872 - Budapest, 18 January 1934) – The ‘eternal woman’, and love of the great Hungarian lyric poet Endre (Andrew) Ady, the inspirer of his Léda-poems. In 1898 (aged 16), she married Ödön (Edmund) Diósy, correspondent for the Commercial Museum in Sofia. For a while she lived in Sofia; but her husband’s business bankruptcy forced them to leave. After a brief sojourn in Nagyvárad and Budapest, they settled in Paris. She first met Ady in Nagyvárad in the summer of 1903, when his first significant volume of poems, *Once More* (*Még egyszer*), was published. Her interest in literature and her familiarity with it greatly influenced Ady to visit Paris in 1904, and be versed in French literature, which helped the development of Ady’s poetry. In fact, she became Ady’s muse, his *Leda* for the next nine years (1903-1912). In 1912, to be with Ady, she divorced Diósy at the age of 40. Several works dealt with their love story, such as Béla Révész: *Ady and Léda* (1934); György (George) Bölöni: *The Real Ady* (1947), and Nándor (Ferdinand) Hegedüs: *Ady’s Days at Nagyvárad* (*Ady Endre nagyváradai napjai*) (1957). – B: 0883, 1105, T: 7456.→**Ady, Endre**.

Lederer, Emma (Budapest, 30 June 1897 - Budapest, 14 October 1977) – Historian. She completed her studies, majoring in History and Latin, at the University of Budapest, and obtained her Ph.D. in History of Economics (1923). After World War II, she worked as a scientific official, promoted to Honorary Lecturer in 1945 and, from 1950 to 1969, she was Professor and Head of Department at the University of Budapest. At the same time, she was a member of the Historical Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

She initiated the introduction of university training for Archival Work and Historiography. From 1945 she studied problems in social and political history, later the development of Hungarian bourgeois history writing. She prepared university notes; was co-author of volume I. of the university textbook *History of Hungary (Magyarország története)* (1957), and Editor of the handbook *Text-collection for the Study of the History of Hungary (Szöveggyűjtemény Magyarország történetének tanulmányozásához)* (1964). Her works include *The Development of the Oldest Hungarian Tradesman's (artisanship) Class (A legrégebb magyar iparososztály kialakulása)* (in: *Századok* 1928); *The Development of the Hungarian Community from the Carpathian Conquest to 1918 (A magyar társadalom kialakulása a honfoglalástól 1918-ig)*, (1947); *The Role of the Church in Hungary During the Árpád Dynasty (Az egyház szerepe az árpádkori Magyarországon)* (1949), and *The Formation of Feudalism in Hungary (A feudalizmus kialakulása Magyarországon)* (1959). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Legends of Ancestry (genesis) – Legends concerning the ancestors of the Hungarian nation. Some historical elements of these legends are rooted in Eastern folklegends. Their investigation is in progress. (1) The 11th century *Gestae* and chronicles were the common sources for Anonymus, the chronicler. According to these sources the forefather of the Magyars was Ménrót. The *Gestae* and chronicle writing clerics identify Ménrót as the biblical Nimród. In the Legend of Beginning, the forefathers of the Hungarians were Hunor and Magor, the sons of Ménrót. The Huns and the Magyars are their descendants. In the Hun-Magyar Chronicle, only Hunor is recognized as the father of the Magyars, being identified with the Huns. In another clerical work, the Empire of Ménrót and his sons is placed in the region of Meotis (The Sea of Azov). (2) In the legend of the Miracle Stag (*Csodaszarvas*), the two brothers, Hunor and Magor, were hunting, when they suddenly saw a white stag that lured them into the swamp of the Meotis. They were searching for the stag for quite a while, but to no avail. They went home but later returned to settle in the marshland. (3) According to the legend of Hunor and Magor, in the marshland of Meotis the two brothers and their warriors came upon the daughters of Dul, King of the Alans, and their handmaidens. They carried them off, married them, and became the forefathers of the Huns and the Magyars. (4) The Legend of Álmos is the ancestry legend of the ruling family, as noted by Anonymus. Ügek, the father of Álmos, married Emese. In her dream the sacred totem bird, Astur, rested on her. In her vision she saw a great body of water of another land originating in her loin as the line of glorious and heroic kings. According to legend, she named her son Álmos, i.e. “of the dream”. – B: 1150, T: 3240.→**Anonymus; Huns.**

Légrády, Erzsébet (Elizabeth) (Budapest, 15 November 1874 - Budapest, 15 November 1959) – Pharmacist, daughter of Tivadar (Theodore) Légrády, one of the founders of the newspaper, *Pest News (Pesti Hírlap)*. She was the first woman in Hungary to earn a Ph.D. in Pharmacology. In 1903 she passed the pharmaceutical trainee exam, and in 1905, she obtained the “Magister pharmaciae” diploma from the University of Budapest, and she received her Ph.D. in Pharmacology in 1906. She participated in the International Pharmacological Congress at The Hague (1913), and wrote a short story in the *Pharmacological Weekly (Gyógyszerészeti Hetilap)* in the same year. She fought for women's equality rights in science. She was a founding member of the Society of

Women with Tertiary Qualification (1916). She was the owner of the Pharmacy at No. 86 Király Street of District VI of Budapest (near Andrásy Boulevard). She was a founding member of the *Hungarian Pharmaceutical Society* (*Magyar Gyógyszerészeti Társaság*). She received the Jakabházy Medal in 1937. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

Légrády, Károly (Charles) (Until 1867 Pollak) (Pest, 27 November 1834 - Budapest, 27 November 1903) – Newspaper publisher, editor, politician. He studied Philosophy at the University of Pest and attended technical studies in Vienna. In 1858 he established a lithographic print shop and soon added book printing, stereotyping and bookbinding, followed by a newspaper and publishing company. He published the papers: *Inspector* (*Ellenőr*), *Our Agricultural Interests* (*Földművelési Érdekeink*), and the *Village Farmer* (*Falusi Gazda*). In December 1878 he started the newspaper, *Pest News* (*Pesti Hírlap*), soon to become the leading daily paper of Hungary. He was its Editor-in-Chief until 1896. Many great writers published in it, e.g. Mór (Maurice) Jókai, Kálmán (Coloman) Mikszáth, Géza Gárdonyi, and Ferenc (Francis) Herczeg. From 1880 he was member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Budapest; from 1888, member of the National Council of Industry; from 1895 to 1901, Member of Parliament, standing for the Liberal Party's program. He introduced a number of cultivation methods in his greenhouse, mainly based on French experiences. He was the first to raise the issue of cremation in Hungary; for its propagation he planned to found a society; but the Government refused to allow it. His works include *Handbook of Asparagus Cultivation* (*A spárgatermelés kézikönyve*) (1885). – B: 0883, 1068, 1257, T: 7456. → **Jókai, Mór; Mikszáth, Kálmán; Gárdonyi, Géza; Herczeg, Ferenc.**

Légrády, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 1920 - 1992) – Musician, composer. He graduated from the Bartók Conservatory of Music and obtained a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Erzsébet (Elizabeth) University in Pécs, in 1956. He emigrated to Canada, settled in Montreal, and started teaching solfège and orchestration at Loyola College (now Concordia University), also music teaching methods at McGill University and at the *École Normale de Musique* in 1972. He taught woodwinds at *Étienne Brûle High School*, and was Conductor of the North York Student Orchestra in Toronto. His compositions include *Divertimento; Sunrise; Brass Suite*, and *Eclipse*. – B: 0893, T: 4342.

Lehár, Ferenc (Francis, Franz) (Komárom, 30 April 1870 - Bad Ischl, Austria, 24



October 1948) – Composer, conductor. He began his musical studies at the Academy of Music, Budapest, and continued at the Prague Conservatory of Music. He was a conductor in the military (1890-1902), and started to compose operettas at the request of Antonin Dvořák. His first operetta, *Women of Vienna* (*Bécsi Asszonyok*), became an international success and was performed in Vienna in 1902. He spent most of his life in the Austrian capital, where his most successful operettas were performed. After the *Merry Widow* (*Víg özvegy*), he became Europe's most popular operetta composer. He was one of the best representatives of operetta composers of the early 20th century. He

wrote highly demanding compositions, reviving the stereotyped Viennese operetta style. During 50 years of creative work, he composed nearly 40 operettas, many of which are still performed all over the world. Some of his other works are: *Der Graf von Luxemburg* (*Luxemburg grófja*) (1909); *Frasquita* (1922); *Land of Smiles* (*A mosoly országa*) (1929); *Guiditta* (1934), as well as symphonic poems, sonatas, waltzes and marches. Only one of his operettas is based on a Hungarian subject, the *Gypsy Love* (*Cigány szerelem*), performed in 1910. The revised operetta was presented in Budapest in 1943, under the title *The Wandering Wizard Student* (*A Garabonciás*). The Lehár villa in Bad Ischl, purchased in 1910, and inherited by the City after his death, is now the Lehár Museum. His bust can be seen in the Kurpark, where his memory is kept in high regard. – B: 0942, 0883, 1031, 1445, T: 7684.→**Kálmán, Imre; Ábrahám Pál; Jacobi, Victor; Huszka, Jenő; Fényes, Szabolcs; Garabonciás.**

Lehel, Ferenc (Francis) (Papos, Hungary, 13 November 1885 - São Paulo, 24 August 1975) – Painter, art historian, art critic, journalist. He studied at the School of Decorative Art, Budapest, then learned painting, first in Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania), then in Munich and Paris, while he made several study trips to Italy as well. He soon gave up painting to work as a journalist in the field of Art History and Philosophy of Art. He regularly wrote articles and studies for the papers *The Week* (*A Hét*), *The Newspaper* (*Az Újság*), and *Past and Future* (*Múlt és Jövő*). He discovered some of the paintings of Lajos (Louis) Gulácsy and Tivadar (Theodore) Csontváry Kosztka, and he became their fervent follower and also their first monograph writer. From 1924 he lived in Paris for a while. In 1934-1935 he published the journal, *National Art* (*Nemzeti Művészet*) in Budapest, and published an article with a study material in it. In 1939, to distance himself from National Socialism, he moved to England first, and then settled in Brazil for a few years. After the World War II, he returned to Europe and worked mainly in London and Rome. His articles appeared in journals, while his books were published in English, Italian, and other languages. He was involved with theoretical, methodological problems; he was the first to employ the structuralist method in the history of art. Among his 16 books are *Tivadar Csontváry, the Hungarian Forerunner of Postimpressionism* (*Csontváry Tivadar, a posztimpresszionizmus magyar előfutára*) (1922); *Lajos Gulácsy, the Decadent Painter* (*Gulácsy Lajos dekadens festő*) (1922), and *Notre art dement. Quatre études sur l'art pathologique* (Paris, 1926). – B: 0883, 1738, T: 7456.→**Gulácsy, Lajos; Csontváry Kosztka, Tivadar.**

Lehel, György (George) (Budapest, 10 February 1926 - Budapest, 25 September 1989) – Conductor. He studied privately with Pál (Paul) Kadosa (composition), and with László (Ladislav) Somogyi (conducting). He made his debut as a conductor in 1946. From 1947 he conducted the Symphony Orchestra of the Hungarian Radio; from 1962 he was its Director and Chief Conductor. His symphony orchestra became well known and much valued worldwide. He was also an internationally known guest conductor. In 1974 he became a permanent guest conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of Radio Basel, and also guest conductor of the orchestras of Bamberg, Detroit, Montreal and New Zealand. The orchestras under his baton often featured works by Liszt, Bartók, Kodály, Dohnányi and Kadosa. His Italian concert series was significant: in 1960 he conducted in eleven towns the works of Haydn, Mozart, Liszt, Dvořák, Bartók, Kodály and F. Farkas.

Between 1968 and 1989 he gave concerts almost every year in Switzerland. He popularized Hungarian composers all over the world, featuring 62 Hungarian composers and their 256 compositions in live concerts and studio recordings. His ability to feel and identify with the music he conducted made him an outstanding interpreter of Bach, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, in addition to his specialization in the music of the romantic period and contemporaries. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize (1973), the Liszt Prize (1955, 1962), the Bartók-Pásztory Prize (1988), and an honorary doctorate from the Music Conservatory of Chicago (1977). – B: 0883, 1735, T: 7456.→**Liszt, Ferenc; Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán; Dohnányi, Ernő; Farkas, Ferenc; Kadosa, Pál; Somogyi, László.**

Lehel, Horn of (Lele or Lél) – The famous horn of the Hungarian tribal leader Lehel, one of the military commanders of Khagan (Prince) Taksony. Presumably he was also Lord of the Nyitra region (now Nitra, Slovakia). He was captured in the Battle of Lechfeld that took place between the Magyars and Germans in 955, and was executed by the Germans. A popular legend holds that he had a famous horn and before his execution he asked the German ruler to let him play one last song. When he finished the song he rushed at the German Emperor and split his head open with it. Then he said: “You will walk before me and serve me in the other world”, as it was a common belief among the Scythians, that whoever they killed will serve them in the other world. The end of the horn is indeed chipped, but otherwise it is in an excellent condition. It is richly decorated with carvings. Silver bands reinforce its top and bottom openings. It is richly decorated with carvings of clan emblems, separated by bands of braided decorations. There are figures of charging mounted riders in the center. Three men are holding the Sun cross. Human and centaur figures decorate the next rows. There is a totem eagle between two griffins and an open palm holding the magic loop in the next line. On the lowest part are the jesters and other entertainers of the royal court. These are all symbols of equestrian (horse-riding semi-nomadic) cultures. The renowned archeologist, Gyula (Julius) László dated the horn to the 10th century, to the time of Commander Lehel.

At one time the horn was hanging on the wall of a church in Jászberény; in 1642 it was already on the seal of the local Reformed Church. Jazig-Cumanian captains wore it as an adornment at major events and it was placed on their casket at burial ceremonies. Allegedly the Jazig-Cumanian Captain Ferenc (Francis) Molnár coined the name “The Horn of Lehel” in 1788. The horn is kept now in the Jazig Museum, Jászberény, Hungary. – B: 0883, 1322, 1031, 1134, 1445, T: 7103.→**Lechfeld, Battle of; Hungarian Campaigns, Era of; Lehel Legend; Bulcsu; Gyula; László, Gyula; Ivory Horn; Jászberény.**

Lehel Legend→**Lehel, Horn of.**

Lehmann, Gottfried (? – Wiener Neustadt, 24 December 1701) – Army officer. He was an Austrian army officer of Prussian descent. He was the Dragoon’s Unit Commander with the task of keeping a watch on Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, in the Wiener Neustadt prison. He sacrificed himself so that the Prince could escape from the prison. On 7 November 1701, in the prison, they exchanged their clothes and he awaited his fate in Rákóczi’s cell, while the prince fled along a prearranged route of relay horses to the

castle of Breznan in the Duchy of Makrovia, Poland. Having been directly responsible for Rákóczi's escape, the imperial court-martial sentenced him to death and his execution was duly carried out. – B: 1230, 1138, T: 7456.→**Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc.**

Lehoczky, Éva (Debrecen, 7 March 1925 -) – Operetta and Opera Singer (coloratura soprano). From 1949 to 1956, she studied Music, majoring in Voice at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, as a student of Magdolna (Madeleine) Katona, Mrs. Kapitánffy. She began her career in the Operetta Theater (*Operettszínház*), Budapest. From 1962 to 1965, she sang in the Géza Gárdonyi Theater (*Gárdonyi Géza Színház*), Eger. Between 1965 and 1968, she was with the Opera House of Dunaújváros (at the time Stalin City – Sztálinváros). From 1968 to 1970, she was a solo singer at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Szeged. The Budapest Opera House (*Operaház*) engaged her in 1970, where she remained until 1984. Owing to her excellent technique and versatility, she interpreted equally well even the most difficult lyrical and dramatic coloratura parts. The most important *primadonna* roles of operettas are also in her repertoire. She was also successful as a concert soloist. She appeared as guest singer almost in all European countries, and on the American continent. Her most memorable roles include Queen of the Night in Mozart's *Zauberflöte* (*Magic Flute – Varázsfuvola*); Konstanza in Mozart's *Entführung aus dem Serail* (*The Abduction from the Seraglio – Szöktetés a szerájból*); Fiordiligi in Mozart's *Così fan tutte* (*Women are Like that*); Adina in Donizetti's *L'Elixir d'Amore* (*Szerelmi bájtál*); Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto*, and Lady Billows in Britten's *Albert Herring*. Her feature and TV films include *Fotó Háber* (1963); *Lucky Fellow* (*Szerencsés flótás*) (1965); *Summer Play* (*Nyári játék*) (1965); *The Gypsy Baron* (*A cigánybáró*) (1967); *Her Majesty Betty* (*Öfelsége Bözsi*) (1974); *Boccaccio* (1977); *Pharmacy* (*Patika*) (1994-1995), and *Snowfall at Víziváros* (*Hóesés a Vízibárosban*) (2004). She received the title of Merited Artist (1980), the Déryné Prize (1993), the Officer Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1995). She is Life Member of the Operetta Theater, Budapest. – B: 1445, 1679, 1031, T: 7456.

Lehoczky, Zsuzsa (Susan) (Budapest, 18 July 1936 -) – Actress. In 1949 she was a dancer in Szeged; from 1956, she worked as an actress in the Gergely Csiky Theater (*Csiky Gergely Színház*), Kaposvár. From 1957 she was with the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Szeged, and from 1962, was a member of the Operetta Theater (*Operettszínház*) Budapest. Her singing and dancing talent, her peculiar humor all proved very effective in her soubrette roles. Her roles include Eliza in Lerner-Loewe's *My Fair Lady*; Denise in F. Hervé's *La fine fleur de l'Andalousie* (*Nebáncsvirág*); Bozena in Kálmán's *Countess Marica* (*Marica grófnő*); Mimi in Lehár's *The Land of Smiles* (*A mosoly országa*); Juliet in *The Count of Luxemburg* (*Luxemburg grófja*); title role in Fényes' *Maya*, and the Nurse in Neil Simon's *The Sunshine Boys* (*A napsugár fiúk*). Her feature films include *Foto Haber* (1963) and *Summer Play* (*Nyári játék*) (1967). Among her TV films are: *Boccaccio* (1977); *Pharmacy* (*Patika*) (1994-1996); *Hello, Doc* (*Hello, doki*) (1996), and *Between Friends* (*Barátok közt*) (2000). She received the Mari Jászai Prize (1966 and 1974), the Artist of Merit (1981), and Outstanding Artist titles (1989), the Déryné Prize (1993), the Kossuth Prize (2004), the Officer's Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2005), and she is Lifetime Member of the Operetta Theater. – B: 1445, 1439, 1031, T: 7456.

Lehotay, Árpád (Lehoczky) (Lőcse, now Levoča, Slovakia, 27 April 1890 - Budapest, 19 October 1953) – Actor, stage manager, theater director and teacher. He earned a Mechanical Engineering Degree from the University of Budapest. He started his acting career in Kaposvár. Sándor (Alexander) Hevesi recognized his talent and had him engaged at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest, where he remained until 1944. Concurrently, from 1935, he also became a teacher at the School of Dramatic Art, run by the National Actors' Association; and from 1939 to 1944, he taught at the Academy of Dramatic Art. From 1943 to 1945 he appeared in the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*), Budapest; and in 1944 and 1946, in the Pest Theater (*Pesti Színház*). Between 1945 and 1947, he was Director of the National Theater, Szeged and, from 1947, actor and stage manager of the Inner City Theater (*Belvárosi Színház*), Budapest. Due to his illness, he was unable to work in the newly formed Hungarian People's Army Theater (*Magyar Néphadsereg Színháza*). He was a many-sided actor with excellent speech technique, good appearance and refined movements. His talent equally suited classical and modern roles, and he was a virtuoso under-study. Earlier on he took on the roles of lovers and young heroes, later acting in more complex character roles of classical and modern dramas. He appeared regularly in movies from the late 1930s on. Among his roles were: Ádám in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*); Faust in Goethe's *Faust*; Posa in Schiller's *Don Carlos*; Theseus in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* (*Szeniványéji álom*); Octavius Caesar and Marcus Antonius in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*; Cassio in Shakespeare's *Othello*; Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest* (*A vihar*); Peer in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt Part II*, and Helmer in Ibsen's *Nora*. His film roles include *The Eternal Secret* (*Az örök titok*) (1938); *Captives of God* (*Isten rabjai*) (1942); *Siege of Beszterce* (*Beszterce ostroma*) (1948); *Gentlemen's Fun* (*Úri muri*) (1949), and *Déryné* (1951). – B: 1445, 0883, T: 7456. → **Hevesi, Sándor**.

Lehotka, Gábor (Gabriel) (Vác, 20 July 1938 -) – Organist, composer. He studied music with Tibor Pikéthy in his birthplace, from an early age. From 1953 he attended the Béla Bartók Music High School, Budapest, and studied organ with János (John) Hammerschlag, Kálmán (Coloman) Halász and Ferenc (Francis) Gergely, and composition with Rezső (Ralph) Sugár. In 1958 he continued his musical studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, where his organ teacher was Sebestyén (Sebastian) Pécsi, and he studied composition with Endre (Andrew) Szervánszky. He received his Degree in 1966. From 1969 he taught organ at the Béla Bartók Music High School, Budapest and, from 1975, at the Academy of Music; since 1990, he has been a professor at the Music University, Budapest. He became a soloist of the National Philharmonic Society in 1963, and performed in concerts regularly at home and abroad, mainly in Germany, France, and overseas. He was also a jury member of organ competitions. His major compositions include *Jáki Mass*; *Latin Mass*; *Amor Sanctus*; *Noël pour un Curé de Provence*, "L'abbé Charles Mèry" (1981); *Musique d'orgue inauguralale. (I Symphonie)* (1982); *Symphonie Maclou* (1992); *String Quartet (Vonósnégyes)* (1965); *Hommage à Händel* (Organ Concerto), and *Psalms C, CXII, CL, XXIII*. He did some 50 recordings of works of J.S. Bach, F. Händel, J. Haydn, F. Liszt, C. Frank, Z. Kodály, T. Pikéthy, and his own compositions. His books include *My Musical Instrument is the Organ (Az én hangszerem az orgona)* (1993), and *The Methodology of*

Organ Teaching (Az orgonatanítás módszertana) (2000). As an organ-building expert, he participated in the construction of a number of organs, including the Dohány Street Synagogue, Budapest. He received a number of awards and prizes, among them the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1974,) Artist of Merit title (1978), the Record of the Year's Prize (1980), and the Chevalier de l' Ordre des Arts et des Lettres title (1986). – B: 0874, 1616, T: 7103.→**Pikéthy, Tibor; Gergely, Ferenc; Pécsi, Sebestyén; Sugár, Rezső; Szervánszky, Endre; Liszt, Ferenc; Kodály, Zoltán; Varnus, Xaver.**

Lékó, Péter (Szabadka now Subotica, 8 September 1979 -) – World-famous chess-player. In 1994, at the age of 14, he was youngest grandmaster in history. He is a record-holder in the Hungarian championship list. In April 2003, he reached the highest placing so far: he was fourth in the world-championship list. His results include in the 1994 Youth World Chess-Championship, in the 16-year age group, he reached first place. In 2001 he defeated Michael Adams in a game of eight parties in the ischer Random Chess, part of the Chess Classic tournament of Mainz; with this victory he was declared the first unofficial world champion of Fischer Random Chess. He won the Dortmund Sparkasse Chess Meeting in 1998, 2002 and 2008, and also the super-competition at Linares in 2003. He was undefeated in the Wijk An Zee Corus super-contest in 2005. In Moscow, together with Ponomarjov and Aronjan, he won the Michail Tal memorial competition in 2006. – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Leiningen-Westerburg, Count Károly (Charles) (Ilbenstadt, Hessen, Germany, 11 April 1819 - Arad, now Romania, 6 October 1849) – Officer in the Hungarian army, one of the thirteen martyrs of Arad. He was a former officer in the Imperial Austrian Army, and in 1848, a Major in the 19th Infantry Regiment. Under General János (John) Damjanich's command, he participated in the fighting in the southern areas. In March 1849 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and Brigadier, and on 1 July, he became a General. On 2 July he drove the Imperial Austrian Forces of General Lajos (Louis) Benedek from Szőny. He displayed personal courage in every battle. Henrik Marczali translated and published his German letters (1900). – B: 0883, 1160, 1257, T: 7688.→**Arad, Martyrs of; Marczali, Henrik.**

Leitner, Vilmos Gottlieb (William) (Pest, 14 October 1840 - Budapest, 23 March 1899) – Orientalist. Though all his writings were in German and English, he considered himself Hungarian. In his childhood, he moved to Constantinople, where his father was the Sultan's physician. He studied at a Turkish Koran School, where he was educated in the Turkish and Arabic languages, and the Koran. Later he continued his education in the English High School of Lavaletta, Malta. During the Crimean War, the English Government appointed him interpreter with the rank of Colonel. In 1855 and 1856, he survived the Battle of Sebastopol. In 1855 he already spoke German, English, French, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Arabic and Persian. After this war, he settled in London and resumed his studies at King's College, Cambridge, until 1859 and, at the same time, he started his lectures on Arabic, Turkish and Modern Greek languages as an honorary lecturer. In 1861 he was appointed Professor of Arabic Language and Islamic Law in Cambridge. In 1862, the University of Freiburg bestowed on him a Doctorate in Philosophy. In 1864 he was a member of the Directorate of the Anthropological Society

of London. In 1865, the British Government appointed him Head of the East-Indian Government Committee in Lahore, where he established several schools, including the Punjab University College, a Literary Society, and a Library, and published newspapers. His travels are considered significant, carried out between 1866 and 1870, exploring, among others, Kashmir, Ladakh (where the Hungarian Orientalist Alexander Csoma de Körös was in 1822), and Dardistan. He searched for, and discovered the Dardu language, considered to be a relative of Sanskrit. On a brief visit to Europe, the Royal Asiatic Society and the English Linguistic and Ethnographic Societies elected him a member. In 1871 he returned to East Asia, and went on more research trips, discovered and excavated Buddhist antique artifacts with Greek influence from the Iranian Jusufcai tribe of northeast Afghanistan along the Svat River, and sent a few pieces of them to the Hungarian National Museum. In the same year, he was presented with the Order of the Iron Crown by Emperor Franz Joseph. In 1873, at the Paris World Fair, he exhibited ancient Indian and East Asian antiques, medals, sculptures and manuscripts, causing a sensation. In 1874, after another visit to London, he was made Vice-Chancellor of the East-Indian English Royal University in Lahore. On his suggestion, the British Indian Government adopted the *Kaisar-i-Hind* as the most appropriate title for Queen Victoria when she was crowned as Empress of India in 1876. He was an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1873). His works include *The Races of Dardistan*, vols. i, ii, iii (1867-1871). – B: 0907, 1068, T: 7456. → **Körösi Csoma, Sándor.**

Lékai, László József (Ladislav Joseph) (until 1940 Lung) (Zalalövő, 12 March 1910 - Esztergom, 30 June 1986) – Archbishop, Cardinal and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church of Hungary. He attended High School at Nagykanizsa. He studied Theology and Philosophy at the Seminary of Veszprém and in Rome, where he was ordained. He earned a Ph.D. in Philosophy in 1936. He was Chaplain in Ukk (NW of Sümeg) in 1936. In 1936 and 1937, he served as an educator at the Davidicum, Veszprém, later he taught Dogmatics at the Seminary of Veszprém (1937-1944). He was Bishop's Secretary (1944-1945), and was detained with Cardinal József (Joseph) Mindszenty at Sopronkőhida from the end of 1944 to 22 February 1945. From 1946 he served as Papal Chamberlain. From 1948 to 1959, he was Parish Priest in Balatonlelle, and Dean of the South-Balaton District. He served as Director of the Bishop's Office in 1956-1957. He was Parish Priest in Zalaszentiván (1959-1969), and in Badacsonytomaj (1969-1972). He became a Titular Bishop, consecrated on 16 March 1972. From 1974 he was Apostolic Governor of the Veszprém Diocese and, from 1975, a member of the Education Congregation, Rome. In 1974, he became Apostolic Governor at Esztergom, and Archbishop, Cardinal, Primate of Hungary in 1976, and President of the Bishops' Conference. He participated in the election of two popes in 1978. In Church-State policy, he followed the so-called "politics of little steps". – B: 0883, 0932 0945, T: 7103. → **Mindszenty, József.**

Lénárd, Fülöp (Philip, Eduard, Anton von Lenard) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 7 June 1862 - Messelhausen, Germany, 20 May 1947) – Physicist. He studied Physics and Chemistry at the Universities of Vienna and Budapest, as well as Mathematics at Heidelberg and Berlin. He obtained his Doctorate from the University of Heidelberg in 1886. With the assistance of Baron Loránd (Roland) Eötvös, he briefly worked at the University of Budapest and from 1887 he became a demonstrator in Heidelberg. In 1890

he began his experiments with cathode rays in Hertz's Bonn laboratory in Germany. Subsequently, he was a professor at several German Universities (Breslau 1894, Aachen 1895, Kiel 1898-1907, Heidelberg 1896-1898, 1907-1931), and finally, he became Director of the Radiological Institute in Heidelberg (later renamed the Philipp Lenard Institute). At the end of the 1890s, he constructed a cathode ray tube with auxiliary electrodes, and was first to cause cathode rays to pass from the interior of a vacuum tube through a thin metal window, the "Lenard Window", into the air, causing luminosity. In 1896 the University of Vienna, awarded him the Baumgarten Prize for these investigations. The other important sphere of his researches was the study of the phenomenon of phosphorescence. The explanation he has given for the photoelectric effect is still accepted today: that the velocity of electrons is independent of the intensity of the light emitting them. With all these researches he provided an indispensable experimental foundation for the quantum theory. For this and for his model of the atomic structure based on the cathode ray investigations, he received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1905. His work in the fundamental aspects of physics led him to oppose Einstein's Theory of Relativity, replacing it with his own hypothesis. Several physical phenomena have been named after him, such as the "Lenard Effect", the "Lenard Rays", "Lenard Window" and also the so-called "Lenard Tube" (a vacuum tube). He wrote a number of important books, among them: *Über Kathodenstrahlen (On Cathode Rays)* (1906); *Über Äther und Materie* (1911), 2nd ed.; *Über das Relativitätsprinzip* (1918); *Über Äther und Uräther* (1921), and *Quantitatives über Kathodenstrahlen aller Geschwindigkeiten (Measures of cathode rays of all velocities)* (1918, 2nd enlarged ed. 1925). He retired in 1931. Later on in life, he was one of the leading figures in *Deutsche Physik*. However, he maintained contact with Hungarian scientific activities to the end of his life. – B: 0883, 1031, 1105, T: 7456.→Klatt, Virgil.→Eötvös, Baron Lóránd.

Lénárd, Sándor (Alexander Lenard) (Budapest, 9 March 1910 - Dona Emma, Brazil, 14 April 1972) – Physician, poet, writer, literary translator. With his parents, he settled in Austria in 1918. His secondary and tertiary education was completed in Vienna, where he obtained his Medical Degree. In 1938, after the *Anschluss* of Austria to the German Third Reich, he escaped to Rome. He became a librarian at the Vatican Museum. Between 1946 and 1949, he was a physician of the Hungarian Academy of Rome. In 1951, he emigrated to Brazil and settled in a village called Dona Emma, working as a physician. In 1956, he won the São Paulo Television Bach competition with its \$64 thousand prize, which enabled him to buy a farm in the Dona Emma Valley. He wrote poems in German and translated Hungarian poems into German. He wrote literary prose in Hungarian, English and German, and also wrote many medical, art and cultural historical articles in Italian. In the late 1960s he taught Greek and Latin at the Charleston University, USA. Lénárd wrote his fictional work mostly in Hungarian, German and English. For fun, Lénárd translated Milne's *Winnie the Pooh* into Latin: *Winnie ille Pu* (1958, 1960). This translation was also used as a textbook in the English and German language areas. His works include the books: *A római konyha (The Fine Art of Roman Cooking)*; *Egy nap a láthatatlan házban (A Day in the Invisible House)*; in German: *Ein Tag im unsichtbaren Haus*; also poetry, translations from and into German, Latin, Hungarian, Italian and English, as well as scientific studies published in international journals. He illustrated his books himself, such as the *Római történetek (Stories from Rome)*, a biographical novel (1969). As of 2010, two of his books have been published in English: *The Valley of the*

Latin Bear (1965), and *The Fine Art of Roman Cooking* (1966). In 2009, the New York Film Festival premiered Lynne Sachs' *The Last Happy Day*, an experimental retelling of Lenard's life story from the intimate perspective of his distant cousin turned filmmaker. The film features unpublished letters from 1940s to the 1970s, written by Lenard to his relatives in the United States, as well as interviews and archival photos. A year after the film's premiere, the *Hungarian Quarterly* published an essay by Sachs along with some of Lenard's letters. – B: 1672, 0883, 1230, T: 7660, 7456.

Lénárt, Zoltán (*kakasfalvi*) (Nagytapolcsány, now Topolčany, Slovakia, 31 December 1870 - Budapest, 10 May 1953) – Physician, laryngologist. He obtained his Medical Degree in Berlin (according to other sources, in Budapest) in 1893. From 1894 to 1896 he was Demonstrator for the Institute of Pathological Anatomy at the University of Budapest. In 1896 he worked in the Medical Clinic of Internal Diseases. Between 1898 and 1900 he was on a European study trip. In 1899 he obtained his Laryngologist qualification. From 1900 he was a demonstrator in a clinic as ear, nose and throat specialist; in 1909 he became an honorary lecturer in Rhinology, Pharyngology and Laryngology, as well as associate professor; from 1902 to 1910 he was Head Physician in the Out-patients' Department and, from 1910 to 1925, a senior physician at the Rókus Hospital in Budapest. From 1925 to 1940, he was Professor of Rhinology and Otolaryngology in the Medical School of the University of Budapest, and Director of the Clinic. His field of research was the surgical solution of laryngeal cancer; he was the first in Hungary to carry out radical removal of tonsils. In 1923 he founded the Hungarian Otology-Rhinology-Laryngology Society. He was member of a number of societies in Hungary and abroad, and Co-Editor of the journal *Acta Oto-Laryngologica*. His works include *The Primary Cancer of the Nasal Cavity* (*Az orrüreg elsődleges rákjáról*), co-authored with Z. Donogány (1904), and *Laryngologie - Die Entstehung einer Internationale Wissenschaftspolitik* (*Laryngology - The Rise of an International Science Policy*). (1932). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.

Lencz, Géza (Vámospércs, 2 March 1870 - Debrecen, 29 April 1932) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian, and Church historian. His High School studies were in Debrecen, where he also studied Theology at the University. He went abroad to further his education. From 1895 to 1896, he was at the Theological Faculty of the University of Vienna, and from 1896 to 1897, at the University of Utrecht. Returning to Hungary in 1897, he taught at a High School in Debrecen. He served as Parish Minister in Tápe (outer suburb of Szeged) from 1899, in Tiszaroff from 1904, and in Mezőtúr from 1909. Concurrently, in 1902, he became Honorary Lecturer at the University of Debrecen and, in 1907 he obtained a Ph.D. in Theology from the University of Vienna. In 1909, he became a professor at the Reformed Theological Academy in Debrecen. From 1914, as a full professor, he taught Dogmatics and Philosophy of Religion at the newly opened University in Debrecen. In 1915 he became a member of the Committee of the Hungarian Protestant Literary Society and, in 1925, a council magistrate of the Trans-Tibiscan Church District. He edited the journals, *Pastoral Association* (*Lelkészegyesület*) and *Pastoral Magazine of Debrecen* (*Debreceni Lelkészi Társ*). In his studies on Church history (his center of interest), he focused mainly on Hungarian Protestantism of the 16th and 17th centuries. His works include *Ritschlianism and Orthodoxy until the Death of*

Ritschl (Ritschlianismus és az orthodoxia Ritschl haláláig) (1901); *History of Austrian Protestantism (Az ausztriai protestantizmus története)* (1905-1906); *The Significance of the Reformation from the Point of View of History of Religion (A reformáció vallástörténeti jelentősége)* (1910); *The Development of Dogmatics According to Periods and Trends (A dogmatika fejlődése korszakok és irányzatok szerint)* (1919); *The Question of the Lord's Supper (Az úrvacsora kérdése)* (1916); *Der Aufstand Bocskays und der Wiener Friede (The Uprising of Bocskay and the Peace of Vienna)* (1917); *The Development of Dogmatics (A dogmatika fejlődése)* (1919), and *The Translation and Annotation of St. Matthew's Gospel (Máté evangéliumának fordítása és magyarázata)* (1927). – B: 0883, 1068, 1617, 1908, T: 7667, 7456.

Lendl, Adolf (Adolph) (Orczifalva, now Ortisoara, Romania, 6 May 1862 - Keszthely, 25 September 1942) – Zoological researcher. He completed his higher education at the University of Budapest and the Polytechnic of Budapest, received a Degree in Education in 1888, and was qualified as an honorary lecturer. He was appointed Director of the Reorganized Botanical Garden in 1911. He took part in important study tours and collection expeditions abroad. (1) He accompanied Ottó Herman to Norway on ornithological studies. (2) In 1906, he traveled to Asia Minor to collect annuals for the Hungarian National Museum and for his own Institute. He toured the highlands of Anatolia and the Taurus Mountain, and returned with a considerable amount of material, enriching the collections of the country. (3) In 1907 his travels took him to South America, journeying from Buenos Aires to Confluenca (today Neuquen), from where he continued on foot. He and two others walked for a month through the pampas, arriving at the foot of the Andes; then crossed over to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Returning by the same route, he collected many animal, plant and rock specimens for the Museum. He summed up the story of his two expeditions in a book. He edited the periodical, *Nature (Természet)* for six years. His works include *About the Hungarian Tetragnathos (A magyarországi Tetragnatho-félékről)* (1886); *Flowers and Insects (A virágok és a rovarok)* (1887), and *The Spiders... (A pókok...)* (1888). – B: 1614, 1160, T: 7675.→**Herman, Ottó; South America, the Discovery of.**

Lendvai, Ildikó (Debrecen, 20 July 1946 -) – Politician. She completed her secondary education in Budapest in 1964. In 1969, she obtained her Degree of Education from the University of Budapest, majoring in Hungarian Language and Literature and in History. From 1969, she taught at the Ferenc (Francis) Móra High School in the Capital, and from 1972, she was a demonstrator at the University of Keszthely. In 1974, at the University of Budapest, she obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree and became a contributor to the cultural section of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Organization. In 1981 Lendvai Ildikó was a nominee for membership of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1984, she was a correspondent for the cultural section of the Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and later, its leader. From 1989 until 1995, she was Director of the *Gondolat Publishers*, and lectured in Philosophy and Ethics at two tertiary institutions – from 1995, in a senior position. From 1974, she was a member of the Socialist Workers' Party, and in October 1989, founder of the *Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP)*. Between 1990 and 1994, Ildikó Lendvai was an administrator of the Party Council in Budapest; from 1994 to 2000, President of the Socialist Party in Budapest, and founding President of the National Women's Section. From March 2003, as section head, she was

invited to become a permanent member of the Presidency. In April 1994 she became an individual Member of Parliament for Budafok-Tétény area, and obtained mandate for it a second time in 2002. Since 15 March 2002, she has been a leader of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party, and also a member of the House Committee. In June 2004, she was again elected to be Head of the Section in the Presidency. In the elections of 2006, she received an individual mandate for Electoral District No. 32 of Budapest, and in 2009, she was again elected as a section head. On the resignation of the Prime Minister Ferenc (Francis) Gyurcsány, Lendvai Ildikó was elected President of the Socialist Party; she, however, resigned this position on early July 2010, and became leader of the Party's Program Council. – B: 2029, T: 7456.→**Gyurcsány, Ferenc.**

Lendvai, Pál (Paul) (Budapest, 24 August 1929 -) – Journalist. He began his career at the journal, *Kossuth's People* (*Kossuth Népe*) in 1948, and he worked for the daily, *Free People* (*Szabad Nép*) in 1948-1949. He was a contributor for the *Hungarian News Agency* (*Magyar Távirati Iroda – MTI*) (1949-1951). In 1953 he was arrested and put into an internment camp. He was unemployed between 1953 and 1956; thereafter he became a correspondent for the *Evening Newsletter* (*Esti Hírlap*) (1956-1957). Since 1957 he has lived in Vienna. First, he worked for the *Financial Times* (1960-1982), and for German and Swiss papers. He served in various posts at the Austrian Radio. The Austrian Television employed him in 1987. He is Editor and co-owner of the *Europäische Rundschau*. He was a visiting Professor at the University of California, USA (1980). His major works include *Der rote Balkan: zwischen Nationalismus und Kommunismus* (*The red Balkan: between Nationalism and Communism*) (1969); *Antisemitismus ohne Juden* (*Antisemitism without Jews*) (1972); *Das einsame Albanien* (*The lonely Albania*) (1985); *Das einwillige Ungarn* (*The consenting Hungary*)(1986) (in Hungarian: *Magyarország kívülről, avagy a túlélés művészete*) (*Hungary from outside, or the Art of Survival*) (1990); *Die Ungarn* (1999) (in Hungarian: *A magyarok*) (2001), and *Where From and Where to* (*Honnan hová?*), only in Hungarian (1995). He received some prestigious prizes, among them the Karl Renner Prize (1974), the Bruno Kreisky Prize (1994), and the Corvinus Prize (2001). – B: 1672, 0874, T: 7103.

Lendvai, Kamilló (Camillus) (Budapest, 28 December 1928 -) – Composer. He carried out his higher studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, as a student of János (John) Viski, from 1949 to 1957. He worked for the Hungarian Radio from 1962. Between 1961 and 1966 he was Music Director of the State Puppet Theater, Budapest. From 1973 he has been professor at the Academy of Music. His works include operas: *The Magic Chair* (*Bűvös szék*); *The Honest Street Girl* (*A tisztességtudó utcalány*); oratorios: *Pro Libertate*; *Orogenesis*; *Via Crucis*, and *Stabat mater*; symphonic pieces: *4 Incantations*; *Harmony of Silence* (*A csend harmóniája*); *Chaconne*; concert-pieces: *Violin Concerto* (*Hegedűverseny*); *Cello Concerto* (*Gordonkaverseny*), and *Trumpet Concerto* (*Trombitaverseny*); chamber-pieces: *Espressioni*; *Travesta*; *Concerto da Camera*, and works for other instruments, as well as for choirs. He received many prizes, among them the Ferenc (Francis) Erkel Prize (1962, 1964, 1978), the Bartók-Pásztory Prize (1989), the Outstanding Artist title (1996), and the Kossuth Prize (1998). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.→**Viski, János.**

Lendvay, Márton Sr. (Martin) (Nagybánya, now Baia Mare, Romania, 11 November 1807 - Pest, 29 January 1859) – Actor, stage manager. First, he worked as a town clerk, then became an amateur strolling actor with Károly (Charles) Fejér's Company. His first successes were at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania); he appeared in Pest in 1831, then he became a member of the Transdanubian Actors' Company; he also played at the 1833 Diet in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). In the 1830s, he appeared in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and in the Castle Theater (*Várszínház*) of Buda. At the age of 31, the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Pest, employed him in 1838. With a few breaks, he remained its member until his early death at 52. In 1840 he went on a study trip to Vienna and Berlin. As a result of the "Opera War", at one time he had to play in Kassa and Pécs, where he was first asked to work as stage manager (1839-1840). In the National Theater he worked as a stage manager from 1843. He was the greatest strength of the young, newly founded theater. He also participated in politics; was a member of the National Circle, the Opposition Circle and, during the War of Independence (1848-1849) against Habsburg rule, became a Major in the National Guard. In 1849, when Kossuth's Revolutionary Government had to leave Pest, he moved with them to Debrecen. From 1843 he was a member of the Drama Critic Committee of the National Theater. His last appearance took place on 31 January 1854, in the role of Lord Rochester in Birch-Pfeiffer's *Jane Eyre, or the Orphan of Lowood* (*Die Waise von Lowood – A lowoodi árva*). He had a stroke at age 47, and gave up acting for the remaining years of his life. His native town, Nagybánya, elected him Honorary Freeman in 1844. His outstanding physical appearance, sonorous voice and his interpretative talent made him the ideal heroic lover of the Hungarian Romantic Age. In the last years of the Reform Age, he became the embodiment of the best Hungarian national characteristics. He kept to these roles to the end but, toward the final phase of his career, he interpreted tragic heroes as well. His clear baritone voice enabled him to sing tenor parts as well, especially while he was a strolling actor. He also appeared in the National Theater in operatic roles. His benefit performances and guest appearances significantly contributed to the popularization of classical, especially Shakespeare's, as well as contemporary Hungarian drama literature. By means of his guest appearances, he encouraged theatrical life in the countryside. He also wrote short stories and songs. His roles included Romeo, Hamlet, Othello, Richard III of Shakespeare, the title role in Katona's *Bánk bán*; Ferdinand in Schiller's *Love and Intrigue* (*Ármány és szerelem*); Árpád in Vörösmarty's *Waking of Árpád* (*Árpád ébredése*); Gergely Korpádi in Szigligeti's *Deserter* (*Szökött katona*); Táray in Czákó's *Last Will* (*Végrendelet*); the title role in Schiller's *William Tell* (*Tell Vilmos*), and Count Karl Moor in Schiller's *The Robbers* (*Haramiák*). – B: 0883, 1068, 1445, T: 7456. → **Reform Age; Lendvay, Márton Jr.**

Lendvay, Márton Jr. (Martin) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 14 September 1830 - Balatonfüred, 12 July 1875) – Actor. He became an actor against the will of his parents. In 1847, he was contracted by the company of Dávid Kilényi and Endre (Andrew) Latabár at Székesfehérvár and Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), appeared in Győr (1850), Kolozsvár (1851), in the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) of Temesvár (now Timișoara, Romania) (1852), then again in Kolozsvár (1853), and in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), and Debrecen (1854). He took part in the War of Independence

against the Habsburg rule (1848-1849). After appearing in the countryside for several years from 1855 until his death at 45, he was member of the National Theater of Pest. First he played heroic lovers, then, after his father's early death in 1859, he took over his roles. His athletic figure, fine voice and handsome face predestined him for those roles; but in dramatic force or even in talent, he did not match up to his father. His dress and behavior were characterized by free-and-easy Bohemianism. He was a romantic hero with good deal of pathos but without insight and originality. Jules Massenet's *Don Caesar de Bazan* was considered his best role. He also appeared in Shakespearean roles: *Romeo*, *Othello*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*; Ferdinand in Schiller's *Love and Intrigue* (*Ármány és szerelem*); Robin de Bois in Arago-Vermond's *The Diaoulmaugh* (translated from the French: *Les Memoire du Diable*, *Az ördög naplója*); Charles in Boucicault's *London Assurance* (*Londoni arszlánok*), and André in Sardou's *Fernande*. His major work is *I don't tolerate it in the House* (*Nem tűröm a háznál*) (1858). – B: 1068, 1445, T: 7456.→**Lendvay, Márton Sr.**

Lendvay Szemlér, Éva (family name Szemlér, pen names: Mária Tóth; Judit Fekete) (Brassó, now Braşov, Romania, 24 April 1935 -) – Poetess, journalist, literary translator. She is daughter of poet Ferenc (Francis) Szemlér. She attended the Music Lyceum in her native town (1953). In 1953 and 1954 she worked in the County Library of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1959 she obtained a Degree in Education from the University of Kolozsvár, majoring in Hungarian Language and Literature. From 1959 to 1962 she contributed to the paper, *Our Way* (*Utunk*); from 1963 to 1965 she edited the *New Time* (*Új Idő*) of Brassó; and in 1966-1967 she was Editor for the paper *Education* (*Művelődés*), Bucharest. From 1968 she was the principal contributor to the *Brassó Paper* (*Brassói Lapok*). She retired in 1976. She is a bilingual poetess, translated her own and other poets' works, and translated the works of classical and contemporary Hungarian poets into Romanian, including those of Endre (Andrew) Ady, Ferenc (Francis) Juhász, Gyula (Julius) Juhász, László (Ladislás) Nagy, Miklós (Nicholas) Radnóti, Lőrinc (Lawrence) Szabó, Margit (Margaret) Szécsi, Árpád Tóth. and her own father's, Ferenc Szemlér. She translated Tibor Déry's novel, *Imaginary Report on an American Pop-festival* (*Képzelt riport egy amerikai pop-fesztiválról*). She also translates Romanian poets and writers into Hungarian, such as Ana Blandiana, Mircea Ciobanu, Anghel Dumitru and Neana Vulpescu. The poem *Transylvanian Elegy* (*Erdélyi elégia*) is the best-known representative of the Transylvanian Saxon literature. Adolf Menschendorfer reached the Hungarian public through the translation of Éva Lendvay. Her other works include *Translations from the Poems of Classical and Contemporary Romanian Poets* (*Műfordítások klasszikus és mai román költők verseiből*), selection (1981), and *Home Diary, Romanian Anthology of Poems* (*Házi napló, román versantológia*) (1990). She received the Lyric Prize of the Romanian Writers Alliance (1984), the Forintos Prize (1992) and the Paula Prize (1994). – B: 0875, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**Most of the persons mentioned in the article have their own entry.**

Lener, Jenő (Eugene) (Szabadka, now Subotica, Serbia, 23 June 1894 - New York, NY, USA, 29 November 1948) – Violin virtuoso. He completed his musical studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, and became a member of the Orchestra of the Opera House, Budapest. Then he created a trio, later a quartet, and

toured Europe giving approximately 100 concerts a year. They also played in New York and traveled throughout the USA and Canada (1935-1937), and offering chamber music courses in Switzerland and England. The quartet performed in Northern Africa, Egypt and South America (1941) and toured Central America, including Mexico, where the string quartet dissolved. The ensemble was one of the best string quartets of its time. Homogeneous sound and brilliant technique were their most important characteristics. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7617.

Lengyel, Alfonz (Budapest, 1921 -) – Archaeologist, sinologist. He studied at the Ludovika Royal Military Academy of Budapest. He also read Law at Miskolc and obtained a degree in 1948. In World War II, he was seriously wounded at the bridgehead of Solt, and also at the town of Veszprém toward the end of the war. After the war he worked at the Ministry of Culture. In the mock trial of Cardinal Mindszenty, Lengyel was sentenced for 6 year, what he spent as forced labourer in mines. He was released in 1956 and started working at a Museum in Budapest when the Revolution of 1956 broke out. He became one of the leaders of Actio Catholica organization. After the Revolution was crushed by the Soviet military he fled Hungary on 13 December 1956. In the USA he earned a Masters Degree from California (1959), and a Ph.D. from the University of Paris (Sorbonne, 1964). He taught art history, archaeology and museum management in France, Germany and the USA. Within art history, he specialized in Humorous Art Through the Ages. He directed excavations in Yugoslavia (Smithsonian Project, 1968), in Italy (Project of the Institute of Mediterranean Archaeology, and the Etruscan Foundation, 1969-1974), Tunisia (UNESCO project in Carthage, 1973-1974), excavations for the Sino-American Field School of Archaeology, in Xi'an, China (from 1991 annually). He is a member of Michigan and New York Academies; the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; The International Council of Museums (ICOM/UNESCO), as well as a number of American and foreign professional organizations related to art history, archaeology, and museology. He is President of the World Organization of the Former Hungarian Political Prisoners (*Volt Magyar Politikai Foglyok Világszövetsége*). He received a Gold Medal from the Academy of Human Sciences of Brazil (1975), an honorary Ph.D. in Law from the London Institute for Applied Research (1973), and The Officers Cross of Merit, from the Republic of Hungary (1993). – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Mindszenty, József. ÚJ**

Lengyel, Béla Sr. (Körösladány, 4 January 1844 - Budapest, 1913) – Chemist. After completing High School he studied at the Budapest Polytechnic, followed by further studies in the laboratory of Professor Károly (Charles) Than, at the University of Budapest, majoring in Chemistry. Early on, he earned a scholarship in chemistry and later worked as a demonstrator. In 1868 he went to Heidelberg and worked in the laboratory of Robert Bunsen for two years and became his demonstrator. After his return to Hungary, he worked at the University of Budapest as an honorary lecturer. In 1877 he became Professor of Chemistry; this was followed by the Directorship of the Institute of Chemistry from 1885 to 1889. While he was Dean of the Arts Faculty during the academic year of 1895 to 1896, he held the title *Rector Magnificus*. In the early 1900s, he was the first Hungarian chemist to treat the phenomenon of radioactivity. He was a member of the Geology, Balneology, Public Health and Natural Science Societies

(Secretary of the last one 1887-1894). He was a Ministerial Advisor and co-Editor of the journal *Natural Science Bulletin (Természettudományi Közlöny)* (1887-1894). His works include *Chemical Analysis of the Mineral Water of Szulin* (Malý Sulín) (*A szulini ásványvíz vegyelemzése*) (1869 also in German); *On Explosive Material* (*A robbanóanyagról*) (1878), and *The Elements of Quantitative Chemical Analysis* (*A quantitative kémiai analysis elemei*) (1896). He discovered the chemical carbo-subsulfid (C3S2). He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1876, and became regular member in 1894. He has a memorial tablet in Körösladány. – B: 0907, 1031, T: 7456.→**Lengyel, Béla Jr.**

Lengyel, Béla Jr. (Budapest, 16 July 1903 - Budapest, 11 March 1990) – Chemist. He was the grandson of the chemist Béla Lengyel (1844-1913). He obtained a Degree in Chemical Engineering from the Budapest Polytechnic, and he went on a study trip to Vienna, and obtained his Ph.D. from the Vienna Polytechnic (1927). He obtained another Ph.D. from the University of Budapest (1928). Then he was appointed to the Institute of Chemistry. He became Honorary Lecturer of Chemical Thermodynamics (1934). After leaving the University, he worked as a patent judge and patent attorney between 1936 and 1950. In 1950 he was appointed professor in the Department of General Chemistry at the University of Budapest, and from 1952 he was Head of the Department. Between 1952 and 1962 he was scientific Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University. He retired in 1973. In 1960 he established the Research Group of Inorganic Chemistry at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He worked as its Scientific Advisor even after his retirement. From 1964 to 1977 he was Editor for the journal, *Chemical Proceedings (Kémiai Közlemények)*, and from 1965 to 1976 he edited the *Acta Chemica Hungarica*. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding in 1961, regular in 1967). His works include *World-conquering Industrial Materials (Világhódító ipari anyagok)* (1939), and *The Patent and Its Industrial Significance (A szabadalom és iparfejlesztő jelentősége)* (1942). He was presented with the Academy's Gold Medal in 1974, and received the Kossuth Prize in 1955. – B: 0883, 1406, T: 7456.→**Lengyel, Béla Sr.**

Lengyel, Dániel (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 15 November 1815 - Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 14 August 1884) – Physician. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Pest (1842). He practiced as a municipal doctor in Kolozsvár, taught Natural Science, and practiced as a dentist as well. During the War of Independence (1848-1849) against Habsburg rule, he was a medical officer in General Bem's Honvéd Army (national defense force of Hungary) and, after the war he emigrated to Turkey with Bem. For a short time, he was a civic doctor of the Turkish Army but, in 1851, he returned to Hungary. In 1852, he was appointed Chief Medical Officer of County Zaránd (east of Arad, now in Romania); then, from 1853, he was an assistant physician in the Rókus Hospital, Pest, and briefly a correspondent for Ignác Semmelweis ("Savior of Mothers"). From 1854 he was Latin, Greek, and later, Physics-Chemistry and Natural Science teacher at the Reformed High School of Nagykőrös. From 1875 to 1878 he was Principal of the High School of Fehértemplom (now Bela Crkva, Serbia, north of the Lower Danube). He wrote numerous medical informative and explanatory articles and was the author of the first dental work. He also did literary translations, poems and opera librettos. His writings include *Medical Guide in Towns and Villages (Orvosi tanácsadó*

városon és falun) (1864). – B: 1730, T: 7456.→**Bem, József; Semmelweis, Ignác.**

Lengyel, Emil (Budapest, 26 April 1895 - New York, 12 February 1985) - Political writer, historian. He earned a Degree in Law from the University of Budapest. In 1916 he was called up for military service and served on the Russian front. He spent eighteen months as a prisoner of war in Siberia. After his return, he completed his higher studies. After the fall of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic on 1 August 1919, he went to Prague and then to Vienna, from where he reported to Hungarian papers. In 1921 he moved to New York; at first he worked as a bank clerk; later, he contributed to various papers, e.g. to the *New York Times*, and translated from Hungarian the plays of Ferenc Molnár. In the 1930s, he spent some time in Paris, where he established contact with Count Mihály (Michael) Károlyi and his wife, and also with György (George) Bölöni. In 1932 he wrote a book on Hitler, and found himself on the death-list of the German National Socialists, who ordered all his works to be destroyed. From 1935 he taught History at the Polytechnic of Brooklyn, and became professor at the University of New York. He wrote a number of articles on Hungary, on the greats of Hungarian history, mainly for the leftist paper, *Nation*, and also for the Hungarian émigré press. He was President of the Ady Society, took part in the work of the American Association of Democratic Hungarians, and worked also for their paper, *Fight (Harc)*. After World War II, to help Hungarian children, he established the organization *Save the Children of Hungary*. In the last years of his life, he paid frequent visits to Hungary. His works include *The Cauldron Boils (Az üst forr)* (1933); *The New Deal in Europe (Az új politika Európában)* (1934); *Americans from Hungary (Magyarországi amerikaiak)* (1948); *World without End, The Middle East (Végtelen világ: A Közel-Kelet)* (1953); *Egypt's Role in World Affairs (Egyiptom feladata a világ dolgaiban)* (1957); *One Thousand Years of Hungary (Magyarország ezer éve)* (1958); *Nationalism: Latest Stage of Communism (Nacionalizmus: a Kommunizmus Legújabb Stádiuma)* (1969), and *The Changing Middle East (A változó Közel-Kelet)* (1960). – B: 0883, 1672, T: 7456.→**Károlyi, Count Mihály; Council (Soviet) Republic in Hungary; Molnár, Ferenc.**

Lengyel, Géza (Heves, 4 January 1881 - Budapest, 12 November 1967) – Writer, journalist, literary translator, critic. Following his secondary education, he studied in Budapest, Eger and Szeged. From 1902 on, he was a journalist at the *Freedom Paper (Szabadság)*, Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania); he edited it from 1905. In Nagyvárad he came into contact with poet Endre (Andrew) Ady. From 1906, his articles appeared in the paper: *Budapest Diary (Budapesti Napló)*, and from 1914, in the *Pest Journal (Pesti Napló)*; in the *Twentieth Century (Huszadik Század)*, in the *Sunday Newspaper (Vasárnapi Újság)*, and in the periodical *New Times (Új Idők)*. From the beginning he was an important contributor to the literary review, *West (Nyugat)*. His writing style was contemporary, modern and realist. His role as a critic made up a large portion of his life's work. In 1919 Lengyel began a magazine entitled: *Artistic Life (Művészet)*, but his art critiques appeared primarily in the *West (Nyugat)*. From the 1960s, the magazine *Art (Művészet)* published his writings and critiques. Lengyel also translated the works of **A.** Kuprin and G. Brandes, and selected writings of Emil Zola into Hungarian. Lengyel's main works include *Serendipities (Véletlenek)*, stories (1910); *Between Little Houses (Kis házak között)*, novel (1912), and *Ady in the Workshop (Ady a műhelyben)* (1957). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7688.→**Ady, Endre.**

Lengyel, József (Joseph) (Marcali, 4 August 1896 - Budapest, 14 July 1975) – Writer, poet and journalist. He read Law at the University of Budapest in 1914, and at the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) in 1915-1916. He also studied History of Art. He began to work for the journals *The Deed* (*A Tett*), and *Today* (*Ma*). In 1918 he was one of the founders of the Hungarian Communist Party, and was arrested by the revolutionary authorities of the Károlyi Government; but the Bolshevik Revolution (Soviet Council Republic), led by Béla Kun, freed him. After the fall of the Council Republic he fled to Vienna and thence to Berlin, finally settling in Moscow in 1930, where he worked in the circle of Hungarian émigré writers. There, he was arrested in 1938 and sent to a Soviet concentration camp. After World War II, Lengyel was exiled to Siberia, but was released and rehabilitated in 1955, when he returned to Hungary. His literary work after his imprisonment describes, with profound psychological analysis, the cruel world of those condemned to a slow death in the Gulag. He wrote more than 25 books, including *Visegrád Street* (*Visegrádi utca*) (1930, 1957); *Obsolete Debt* (*Elévült tartozás*) (1964), and *On the Stairs of Sincerity* (*Az őszinteség lépcsőin*) (1974). He was the recipient of numerous prizes, including the Attila Jozsef Prize (1957), the Kossuth Prize (1963), and the Golden Class of Labor (1966, 1968). – B: 1031, 1257, T: 7456.

Lengyel, Károly (Charles) (Miskolc, 1942 -) – Painter. He studied at the Academy of Applied Art of Budapest, under Professor László (Ladislav) Lukovszky from 1958 to 1962, obtaining his Degree in 1968. Thereafter he undertook postgraduate studies at the Academy of Art of Düsseldorf between 1975 and 1977, where his master was Professor Sackenheim. He has been living in Düsseldorf since 1971. He turned from abstract expressionism to the post painterly abstraction in the early 1980s, and also became influenced by post-modern eclectics in the 1990s. In his works often appears a window, door or a lattice: the frame of his view. The painting brushes swimming in the reflex light, food-tins, geometric bodies, the picture-elements ordered into disorder. In his paintings, we are at the same time outside and inside. In the course of this process, the structure of the pictures becomes more constructive, while preserving the picturesque richness of the color surfaces. He has appeared in individual and collective exhibitions in towns in Hungary and abroad. – B: 1977, T: 7456.

Lengyel, Menyhért (Melchior) (Lebovics) (Híreshát, 12 January 1880 - Budapest, 23 October 1974) – Dramatist. He was educated in Miskolc; then spent some time as a journalist in Budapest and Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). His first drama, *The Great Prince* (*A nagy fejedelelem*), was performed to great acclaim in 1907, at the Thalia Theater (*Thália Színház*), in Budapest. His second play, *Grateful Posterity* (*Hálás utókor*), premiered at the National Theater in 1908, in Budapest. It placed him among the popular playwrights of his time and brought him recognition. His early plays reflect the progressive trend that emerged at the beginning of the 20th century. His greatest success came with the play, *Typhoon* (*Tájfű*), written with an excellent understanding of the Japanese culture, of stage technique and effects. It was translated into and performed in several foreign languages. In 1914, American film Director Th. H. Ince made it into a film. Lengyel lived in Switzerland during World War I, and from there he dispatched his anti-war articles to the literary review, *Nyugat* (*West*). These collected articles were

published in 1918, under the title *Simple Thoughts (Egyszerű gondolatok)*. In 1917 Lengyel provided the lyrics for Béla Bartók's ballet *The Miraculous Mandarin (A csodálatos mandarin)*.

Following World War I, he wrote a long series of plays performed both at home and abroad. In 1931 he published the satirical novel, *Happy City (Boldog város)*. He moved to London the same year and continued to write for the journal, *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló)*. From 1937 he lived in the USA, and wrote film scripts for Director Ernst Lubitsch. Such were the *Angel* (1937); *To be or not to be (Lenni vagy nem lenni)* (1942), and *Ninotchka*. During the 1960s he lived in Rome. In his last years he worked on his autobiography. In 1974 he moved back to Hungary and died within a few weeks.

He and Ferenc (Francis) Molnár are credited with introducing the world to Hungarian stage literature. His main works include *The Ballerina (A táncosnő)* (1915); *Miss Charlotte (Charlotte kisasszony)* (1918); *American Diary (Amerikai napló)* (1922); *The Battle of Waterloo (A waterlooi csata)* (1924); *Antonia* (1924); *Seybold* (1926); *Royal Blood (Királyi vér)* (1937), and L. M.'s *Collected Plays (L. M. színművei)*, vols. i-v, (1928). After World War I, his plays were performed on a regular basis at home and abroad. In 1929 he became member of the Inner City Theater of Budapest (*Belvárosi Színház*). For a quarter century, Lengyel was one of the most often performed playwrights in Hungary. In 1978 his daughter presented 17 booklets of his Diaries to the Petőfi Literary Museum, Budapest. He received the Vojnits-Prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the Grand Prix de Rome (1963). – B: 0883, 1031, 1081, 1257, T: 7617, 7688. → **Bartók, Béla; Molnár, Ferenc.**

Lenhossék, József (Joseph) (Buda, 20 March 1818 - 2 December 1888) – Anatomist. He is an offspring of a distinguished family of physicians, son of Mihály (Michael) Ignác (Ignatius), and father of Mihály (Michael). In 1841 he earned a Ph.D. from the University of Budapest, where, from 1842, he was a demonstrator at the Department of Anatomy. In 1844 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy at the University of Innsbruck. In 1850 he became an honorary lecturer at the University of Budapest. During his lectures, he sometimes used the Hungarian language instead of Latin, for which the oppressive Bach Government of Austria reprimanded him. From 1854 he was Professor of Anatomy at the Medical-Surgical Institute of the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). From 1859 to 1888 he was Professor of Descriptive and Topographical Anatomy at the University of Budapest, and Vice-Chancellor of the University during the 1878-1879 academic years. He worked also with the famous Joseph Hyrtl, Ernst W. Brücke and Karl Rokitansky. Besides medicine, he also carried out research in anthropology. His research on the anatomy of the spinal cord and the *medulla oblongata* (lowermost portion of the vertebrate brain), as well as his study relating to the *varicose vein plexus* are the most significant. The appellations *tractus solitarius* (a descending tract of nerve fibers) and *formatio reticuluis* (the central nervous system of vertebrates) are his creations. In anthropology he mainly studied skull deformations. His works include *Neue Untersuchungen über den feineren Bau des zentralen Nervensystems des Menschen (Newer Researches into the Finer Construction of the Human Central Nervous System – Újabb vizsgálatok az emberi központi idegrendszer finomabb felépítéséről)* (1855); *Mémoire sur la structure de la moëlle épinière (Treatise on the structure of the spinal marrow – Éretekezés a gerincvelő struktúrájáról)* (1859), and *The Varicose Vein System*

of the Human Kidney (Az emberi vese visszer-rendszere) (1875). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1864 corresponding; 1873 regular). In 1871 he became a royal advisor and received, among many other decorations, the Iron Crown of the Knight's Cross 3rd Class. – B: 0883, 0907, 1068, 1429, 1730, T: 7456.→**Lenhossék, Mihály.**

Lenhossék, Mihály (Michael) (Pest, 28 August 1863 - Budapest, 26 January 1937) – Anatomist. He obtained his Medical Degree from University of Budapest (1886). At first, he was an assistant professor at the No.1. Department of Anatomy of the Medical School of the University of Budapest. From 1888 he worked at the Anatomy Institute of the University of Basel. In 1891 he was qualified as an honorary lecturer, and lectured at Würzburg University in Germany. From 1895 he worked at the Institute of Anatomy of the University of Tübingen, Germany. Between 1899 and 1934, he was Professor and Director of the No.1. Institute of Anatomy of the University of Budapest, then became Rector of the University. His investigations of the nervous system are outstanding. He proved the correctness of the neuron hypothesis. He coined the terms: *astrocyta*, *lemnoblast* and *tigroid*. He also carried out a considerable amount of anthropological research and was Professor of Anthropology at the University of Budapest (1914-1925). From 1934 he was Vice-President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His main works are: *Die Geschmacksknospen (The taste buds – Az ízlelőszemcsék)* (1892); *Der feinere Bau des Nervensystems... (The Finer Construction of the Nervous System – Az idegrendszer finomabb felépítése...)* (1893); *Entwicklung des Glaskörpers (The Development of the Vitreous materials of Eye – A szem vitreous anyagainak kifejlődése)* (1903); *The Cell and Tissues (A sejt és a szövetek)*, textbook (1922), and *The Human Anatomy (Az ember anatómiája)*, textbook (1922 -1924). He edited the *Medical Weekly (Orvosi Hetilap)*. There is a Mihály Lenhossék Prize. A Street in Budapest bears his name. – B: 0883, 1429, 1730, T: 7675.→**Lenhossék, József.**

Lenin Boys of Hungary – The Lenin Boys were a band of Communist enforcers formed to support the short-lived Hungarian (Soviet) Republic of 1919. The group seems to have contained about 200 young men, dressed in leather jackets, acting as the personal guard of Tibor Szamuely, Commissar for Military Affairs. Their unit commander was József (Joseph) Cserny. The Lenin Boys were used as an instrument to suppress opposition to the Communist regime. However, there was an evolution of the Band from enforcers to killers. After a failed counter-revolutionary coup attempt in June 1919, Communist leader, Béla Kun is said to have unleashed the Lenin Youth in a more savage fashion, in order to stamp out any more counter-revolutionary urges among his opponents. This was the time when most atrocities, mainly rampant hangings, occurred. This was the time of the Red Terror. After the French and Romanian troops invaded Hungary, occupying Budapest on 6 August 1919, Kun and his colleagues fled. After the arrival of Rear-Admiral (later Regent) Miklós Horthy in Budapest, three months later, strongly anti-Communist officers carried out a wave of retributive violence against Communists, as well as suspected leftists, known as the *White Terror*. The Lenin Youth were particular targets for their anger. Szamuely was killed at the Austrian border, Cserny was captured, tried and executed; Béla Kun fled to Vienna and settled in the Soviet Union, where he was executed in Stalin's purge in 1939. – B: 1031, T: 1031, 7103.→**Council (Soviet)**

Republic in Hungary; Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy, Insurrection of the Officers of; Kun, Béla, Szamuely, Tibor; Horthy, Mikós; Soviet Rule in Hungary.

Lenkey, János (John) (Eger, 7 September 1807 - Arad, 9 February 1850) – Hungarian (*Honvéd*) army officer. As the Captain of the Württemberg-Hussars, together with his Squadron he returned to Hungary in 1848, and took part in the War of Independence. The poet laureate Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi welcomed his decision in a famous poem. Later he became Commander of the Hunyadi Hussar Regiment. On 15 March 1849, he was made General, and for a while the Castellan of the fort of Komárom. After the capitulation at Világos, in the Austrian legal action against the generals of Arad, he was also one of the defendants but, because of his illness, the legal proceedings were discontinued. He died in prison. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Petőfi, Sándor; Arad, Martyrs of.**

Leo VI, the Wise (or Leo the Philosopher) (886 - 912) – Byzantine emperor, philosopher and historian. He was a contemporary of Khagan (Prince) Árpád. His renowned work, *Taktika* (*Tactics*) is one of the first-rate sources about the Hungarian leaders of the age. It offers a complete description of the ancient Hungarian warfare. – B: 0942, 1031, T: 7668. →**Árpád.**

Leövey, Klára (Clara) (Löwey, Lövei) (Máramarossziget, now Sighetu Marmatiei, Romania, 25 March 1821 - Budapest, 8 April 1897) – Educator, writer. From 1836, she worked with the Theater Group of a charitable organization in Máramarossziget. From 1846 to 1849 until its closure, she taught at the Blanka Teleki Girls' School of Pest, where she was Pál (Paul) Vasvári's colleague. In 1849 she went to Debrecen with Countess Blanka Teleki, where she nursed wounded soldiers, and helped the persecuted and refugees. She was continually engaged in promoting the spirit of the Revolution and the War of Independence. For her nationalist activities, she was arrested in Pálfalva (1851) and, together with Blanka (Blanche) Teleki, she was imprisoned for 5 years in the Kufstein Castle, Austria. After being freed in 1856, she founded a girls' school in Máramarossziget. In 1862 she went to Paris with Blanka Teleki. On her return, she became a private tutor to the Count Teleki family for 26 years. From 1865 she was also in Máramaros, and launched a magazine there in the same year. Her articles mainly addressed topics of economics, politics, literature and theater. Her sketches, in memory of the War of Independence of 1848-1849, appeared in papers in Budapest. She was one of the pioneers of women's education in Hungary. Her main work is *Blanka Teleki and Her Circle* (*Teleki Blanka és köre*) (1863). High schools bear her name in Budapest and Pécs. – B: 0883, 1257, 0907, T: 7667.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Teleki, Countess Blanka; Vasvári, Pál.**

Létai, Sándor (Alexander) (Élesd, now Aleșd, Romania, east of Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 19 October 1885 - Budapest, 27 April 1942) – Airplane builder. With the assistance of his brothers, Lajos (Louis) and András (Andrew), he designed and built several single and double-seated planes in the early phase of Hungarian aviation. In his planes, he used Hungarian-manufactured engines, designed by the Dedics brothers,

Ferenc (Francis) and Kálmán (Coloman). His last plane participated in an airplane competition held at Pöstyén (now Piešťany, Slovakia) on July 1914. Its pilot was Gyula (Julius) Minár, who flew with the plane for more than one hour, a record at the time. – B: 0883, 1739, T: 7456.→**Pioneers of Hungarian Aviation.**

Lesznai, Anna (née Amália Moscovitz) (Budapest, 3 January 1885 - New York, N.Y. USA, 2 October 1966) – Poet, writer, handcraft. She grew up at Körtvélyes in the countryside, learned embroidery from peasant women, and pursued handicraft studies under the direction of Sándor (Alexander) Bihari in Budapest, and Simon Lucien in Paris. Her cousin Lajos (Louis) Hatvany was responsible for sending her first verses to the literary review, *West (Nyugat)*. The appearance of her first collection of poems won her praise from poet Endre (Andrew) Ady. She was an honorary member of the Society of Eight, and participated in their groundbreaking 1911 exhibition. From 1913 to 1918, she was the wife of politician Oszkár (Oscar) Jászi. Lesznai was on friendly terms with the most notable representatives of Hungarian progressivism: Endre (Andrew) Ady, Margit (Margaret) Kaffka, Béla Balázs, György (George) Lukács, and many other members of the *West (Nyugat)* and *Twentieth Century (Huszadik Század)* circles. After 1919 she emigrated to Vienna, Austria, and from this point on, until her death, she was the wife of the painter, Tibor Gergely. In 1930 the two returned to Budapest, where their house became homes to many writers and artists. In 1939 she was forced to emigrate once again. New York provided her the opportunity to teach artists and to finish her novel. In the last two years of her life she returned to Hungary twice. Her fresh, pantheistic, lyrical poetry and decidedly women-oriented topics give her a place among the best Hungarian female poets. Lesznai's embroidery and cover art design in the Hungarian folk secessionist style are characterized by rich inventions. It was one of her last wishes to have her ashes brought back to Hungary. Her main works include *Homecoming Poems (Hazajáró versek)* (1909); *The Journey of the Little Butterfly through Leszna in Search of Neighboring Fairylands (Die Reise des kleinen Schmetterlings durch Leszna nach den benachbarten Feenreichen)*, stories (1913); *In the Beginning, there was the Garden (Kezdetben volt a kert)*, novel (1966), and *Fog before Me, Fog behind Me (Köd előttem, köd utánam)*, selected poems (1967). – B: 0883, 1257, 1672, T: 7688.→**Jászi, Oszkár; Ady, Endre; Kaffka, Margit; Balázs, Béla; Lukács, György.**

Letters from Turkey – Some of the most beautiful 18th century Hungarian language relics, a collection of 107 letters in form of a diary, addressed to an imaginary person, called *Letters from Turkey (Törökországi levelek)*. During his exile in Turkey, Kelemen (Clement) Mikes wrote them in Rodostó (now Tekirdag) to a non-existent “aunt”. Mikes was in the entourage of Reigning Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, in exile in Turkey from 1718, after the collapse of the War of Independence against the Habsburgs (1703-1711). During the time when the Hungarian language was banned in Hungary, and for all intents and purposes was replaced by Latin, the Hungarian language blossomed possibly in its most beautiful form among the exiles in Turkey. These letters are actually Kelemen Mikes's Memoirs, the first dating from 17 October 1717, the last one from 20 December 1758. The forty-one-year “correspondence” reflects the spirit of the Transylvanian-Hungarian dialect, reporting on the fate and lives of the exiles, at times in a jesting but always in a pleasant tone. Mikes becomes sad only toward the end, when he writes in a

mournful mood, awaiting death. The letters were handed over by the last surviving exile, the 116-year old István (Stephen) Horváth, to Mészáros, the “ornamental Hungarian” of the Pasha of Travník. Through Mészáros, the collection found its way home to Hungary. The letters appeared in print for the first time in a book printed in Szombathely in 1794. The original manuscript was acquired by Ferenc (Francis) Toldy and was in his possession until 1867, when it was deposited in the Archbishop’s Library in Eger. – B: 0942, 1020, 1257, T: 7617.→ **Mikes, Kelemen; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Toldy, Ferenc.**

Leuven Codex – A parchment Codex in Latin, in which the earliest extant Hungarian language record written in verse form is found: the *Old Hungarian Maria-Lament* (*Ómagyar Mária Siralom*) of the late 13th century. It appears on page 134b, which was presumably inserted by a Dominican monk of Hungarian origin. There are also a number of Hungarian-language glosses in the Codex. The copying and editing work of those who wrote down the Hungarian texts shows that, in the 13th century, the codex must have been used in a monastery, where the Hungarian language was known and used. Originally, the Codex consisted of two books made up from 298 parchment sheets of 147 x 101 mm size; the Maria Lament is in 37 lines, consisting of 132 words. The fate of the manuscript has been known since 1910, when Jacques Rosenthal, an antique book dealer of Munich, purchased it in Toscana. The German Reparation Committee bought it from him in 1922. This Committee had the purpose of compensating the Library of the Catholic University of Leuven, which had burned down. The same library was again burned down during World War II, but the Codex, together with others, was preserved in an iron chest. In 1982, the Leuven Codex, through a book exchange, was acquired by the Széchényi Library (National Library), Budapest. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Codex Literature; Maria, Lamentation of, Old Hungarian.**

Léva Nameless (1570) – Writer, the anonymous author of the “Story of Paris” and “Greek Helena”, an epic romance written in the fortress of Léva (now Levice, Slovakia). His tale is a complicated translation of an episode of the Trojan War, ending with a moral lesson. – B: 1150, T: 3240.

Lévai, Pál (Paul) (Budapest, 30 May 1892 - Budapest, 25 August 1957) – Mechanical engineer. He obtained his Degree from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1914. World War I caught him in England. On his return to Hungary he first worked in the Telephone-Designing Section of the *United Incandescent (Egyesült Izzó)*; later he headed the Designing Department of *Ericsson Hungarian Electric Co. Ltd. (Ericsson Magyar Villamossági Rt.)*. He was an outstanding figure of the telecommunication efforts in Hungary. Under his direction, they worked out several significant pieces of equipment for telephone technology, among them the party line, joint-line systems with selector, the parallel extension system, and several automatic telephone exchanges. From 1938 he conducted business matters on patents of the recently merged *Ericsson and Standard Electric Co.* From 1948 until his death in 1957, he was Chief Engineer of the Hungarian Bureau of Standards. His efforts are shown by a number of important industrial standards. He played an active part in establishing the Hungarian Telecommunication Technological Scientific Society. For several years, he was a member of the management

and Editor-in-Chief for its journal, *Hungarian Telecommunication Technology* (*Magyar Híradástechnika*). Lévai was a many-sided, highly cultured individual, who contributed several terms to the Hungarian technical language that have remained in current use such as *loud-speaker* (*hangszóró*), *party-line* (*ikertelefon*), etc. – B: 0883, 1740, T: 7456.

Lévay, József (Joseph) (Sajószentpéter, 18 November 1825 - Miskolc, 4 July 1918) – Poet. Between 1836 and 1846 he studied at the Miskolc Lutheran Lyceum, and read Law at Késmárk (now Kežmarok, Slovakia). As secretary of Bertalan (Bartholomew) Szemere, he was present at the Diets held Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). During the Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-1849, he worked for the official *Gazette* (*Közlöny*). He wrote political and patriotic poems. From 1850 he worked for the *Pest Diary* (*Pesti Napló*) and, beginning in 1852, he taught in Miskolc. Later, as a proponent of the 1867 Austro-Hungarian Compromise, he re-entered politics. From 1865 he was Borsod County's Chief Notary and, from 1894, Deputy Lord Lieutenant. He retired in 1895. From 1862 he was a member of the Kisfaludy Society. He was a close friend of the poets Mihály (Michael) Tompa, János (John) Arany and Pál (Paul) Gyulai. Lévay translated some works of Seneca, Shakespeare, Molière and Burns into Hungarian. His poetry is characterized by a quiet, slightly melancholy tone and simple, light versification. His main works include *József Lévay's Poems* (*Lévay József költeményei*) (1952), and *József Lévay's Complete Poems, vols. i, ii* (*Lévay József összes költeményei, I-II*) (1881). This work received the Grand Prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1886). *Looking Back. My Autobiography* (*Vissza tekintés. Életrajzom*) was prepared for publication by Győző (Victor) Balázs (1935). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding in 1863, regular in 1883, honorary in 1906). – B: 0883, 1257, 0907, T: 7688.→**Compromise of 1867; Tompa, Mihály; Arany, János; Gyulai, Pál; Szemere, Bertalan.**

Levedia (Lebedia) – A settlement area of the Magyar tribes, moving from an earlier eastern colony of the Sea of Azov region (referred to as *Maeotis* in ancient times) during the years 739 to 745 A.D., according to Simon Kézai's 13th century chronicle, *Gesta Hungarorum* (*Deeds of the Hungarians*). The Meotis area (also called "Dentumoger" in the chronicles) extended south of the Sea of Azov between the lower course of the Kuban River and the Kerch Strait. From here they soon moved further west, to Levedia, named after one of their leaders. The Magyars occupied the area between the Don and Dnieper Rivers and they became part of the Khazar Khaganate. It was during this period, around 830, under Khazar rule, that the characteristic culture of the Hungarian tribes fully developed prior to Etelköz and the settlement in the Carpathian Basin. The Magyars were the intermediaries between the Norman, Arabic and Byzantine traders, thus becoming quite rich, as shown by the Magyar goldsmiths' works found in 10th century graves. A breakaway Kabar tribe from the Khazar Khaganate joined the Magyar tribal confederation. Because of internal troubles among the Khazars, and also pressed by the Petchenegs (Patzinaks, *Besenyők*), the Hungarians left Khazaria and around 830 they moved to the rather restricted area called Etelköz, between the Dnieper River and the lower course of the Danube, near its Delta. They moved into the Carpathian Basin from there between 896 and 900, while successfully pushing the Bulgar Khaganate out of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). – B: 1031, 1068, 1138, T: 7103, 7456.→**Meotis; Anonymus; Kézai, Simon; Khazars; Kabars; Etelköz.**

Levente (around A.D. 875 ? - Lower Danube, 894) – Levente was the eldest son of Vazul, a ruler of the Árpád dynasty of the Magyars. He was member of the Khagan (Prince) Árpád's family, general of the Eastern Army Units. In 894 he aligned with the Byzantine forces against the Bulgarian Simeon's forces and died in the battle. It is a popular male personal name among Magyars even today. – B: 1031, 1020, T: 7658.→**Árpád, Vazul**.

Leviny, Ernő (Ernest) (Szepesszombat, now Spišská Sobota, Slovakia, 1818 - Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia, 1905) – Industrial artist. He studied the gold and silversmith trades, and then, in order to further develop his skills, went to study in Paris, and started a clock and jewelry business with his partner. At the start of the War of Independence in Hungary (1848), he returned, but had to flee after its defeat. He emigrated to England, settled in London, and helped the Hungarians seeking asylum. He published an *English Grammar Book* and also an *English-Hungarian Dictionary*. In 1853, he emigrated to Australia and settled in Castlemaine, in the gold-field of the State of Victoria. His gold-exploring effort was successful and he combined that with his gold and silversmith skills. He soon became one of the richest citizens in town. He built a manor house named "Buda"; grapevines covered its outside walls in authentic Hungarian style. He married a lady from Tasmania and they had a large family. During his long life, Leviny produced beautiful statuettes, chalices, drinking vessels, table decoration pieces, some of which were awarded with valuable prizes at the Australian and International exhibition in London (1862). He was a renowned artist; and some of his masterpieces are in Australian museums. He was an influential member of his city's administration. His portrait is among the pictures of the six most famous persons of Castlemaine. Finally Buda, with its estate and all belongings, was inherited by the city and became a national heritage site. Today it is the Australian Museum of Victoria. – B: 1020, 1620, T: 7103.

Lezsák, Sándor (Alexander) (Budapest, 30 October 1949 -) – Politician, writer, poet, educator. He graduated from the Imre Madách High School, Budapest (1968). First, he worked as a manual laborer; then in 1969, the National Széchényi Library, Budapest employed him as a library assistant. He learned about the problems of Hungarian minorities in the neighboring states. Between 1969 and 1974 he taught as a lay teacher at the School of the Szikra farmland area. From 1971 he was a corresponding student of the Gyula Juhász Teacher Training Academy of Szeged, where he received his Degree in Literature and History in 1975. Between 1969 and 1975, he was Manager of the local House of Culture but, in 1985, he was dismissed for political reasons. In 1977, he refused the Medal for Socialist Culture. In May 1979, he organized the Meeting of Young Writers at Lakitelek, near Kecskemét, with more than a hundred participants. On 17 September 1987, the Hungarian Democratic Forum (*Magyar Demokrata Fórum – MDF*) was born in a tent in the yard of his house at Lakitelek. This political organization became one of the driving forces for political change in 1989 and 1990. Since then, he has played a major role in the leadership of the MDF. In 1994 he became a first time Member of Parliament. Due to his criticism, the MDP and others excluded him from the party ranks. He founded the National Forum (*Nemzeti Fórum*). From 2006 on he was a Member of Parliament on the ticket of Fidesz-KDNP, was reelected in 2010, and he is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Parliament. Some of his works are: *Peaceful Night*

(*Békés éjszaka*) poems (1983); *Black Cloud, Tea-grass* (*Fekete felhő, teafű*) poems (1988); *Eighty Buckets of Air* (*Nyolcvan vödör levegő*) drama (1988), and *Attila the Sword of God* (*Attila, az Isten kardja*), rock-opera lyrics, music by Levente Szörényi. (1988). He received a number of awards, among them the Literary Prize of the Nínth (1982), the Prize of the Attila József Society, Cleveland (1984), the Prize of the Helikon International Cultural Society (1990), and the János (John) Pilinszky Prize (1993). – B: 0874, 1016, 1257, T: 7103.→**Lakitelek, Consultation at.**

Liberation Day in Hungary – (1) The Soviet Red Army “liberated” (conquered) Hungary in 1945, and managed to keep it under a “temporary” occupation for 46 years. The Communist Government declared 4th of April as Liberation Day, a National Day of festivities. The final effect of the 1989-1991 political changes was an agreement to end the Soviet occupation of Hungary, and the Red Army began to leave on 30 June 1991. The Communist-enforced Liberation Day was abolished. (2) The 30 June 1991 was declared Freedom Day in Hungary. For this historical occasion an ecumenical *Te Deum* and an impressive celebration was held at Gödöllő. This was initiated by a historic tolling of all the church bells. The celebrant was László (Ladislav) Tőkés, Bishop of the Reformed Church of Királyhágómellék (King’s Pass District in the Partium area in Transylvania, now in Romania), and Reverend Gábor (Gabriel) Roszik, Lutheran Pastor, who took the occasion to announce the inauguration of the Sámuel Tessedik Foundation. The tolling of bells was taken up by all the churches of Hungary and lasted a full hour, thus signaling the termination of over four decades of Soviet occupation. B: 1269, T: 7661.→**Freedom Day in Hungary; Tessedik, Sámuel; Tőkés, László.**

Lichtenstein, György (George) (Keszthely, about 1820 - Edinburgh, Scotland, February 1893) – Mnemotechnologist. He completed his studies at the Faculty of Arts of the Universities of Pécs and Zágráb (now Zagreb, Croatia), later he studied Law. He was the first Jewish law student in Hungary in the 19th century. It was about this time that he started to be engaged in mnemotechnology (a system of improving memory). In 1845 he lectured on the subject in a number of Hungarian and Transylvanian towns. In 1846 and 1847 he traveled through Croatia and Austria, everywhere popularizing mnemotechnology with great success. In 1848, on behalf of the Hungarian Government, he carried out diplomatic tasks in Berlin. After 1850 he went to England, where for a while he taught piano to Louis Kossuth’s children. Later, he established a boarding school in Edinburgh. – B: 0883, 1339, 0907, T: 7456.→**Kossuth, Lajos.**

Liebermann, Leó (from 1905 Szentlőrinczi) (Debrecen, 28 November 1852 - Budapest, 15 July 1926) – Physician, hygienist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Innsbruck (1874), where he became a demonstrator in the Department of Medical Chemistry, and an honorary lecturer in 1875. In 1878 he was an honorary lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Budapest. From 1879 to 1902 he was Professor of Chemistry at the School of Veterinary Surgery there. From 1881 he was Director of the first Wine-Testing Station; then, from 1882, Head of the State Chemical Research Laboratory. Between 1892 and 1902 he was Director of the National Chemical Institute and the Central Chemical Research Station. In 1887 he was an honorary lecturer in Forensic Medicine and Chemistry at the Medical School of Budapest. Between 1902 and

1926, following the death of József (Joseph) Fodor, he became Professor of Public Hygiene and also Dean of the Medical School in 1908 and 1909; in 1911 and 1912 he was Dean, and Rector from 1913 to 1915. Based on his research, he established the Chemical Branch of Biochemistry; investigated the composition of bacterial toxins, the antibodies, the specificity of immune reactions, and succeeded in producing pure hemolysin. He worked out methods for the determination of the nutritional content and pollution of foods. His research is also important in relation to albumins, guaiac test and catalase reaction. He continued József Fodor's research into public hygiene and community hygiene, and established public health in schools. The method he worked out to show the presence of albumins is called the Liebermann-Burchart test, which is still used. He was the founder of wine-testing in Hungary. His research on general chemistry is also important. He published papers on applied agricultural and food-chemistry, general chemistry, and hygiene. His works include *The Present State of Biochemistry* (*Az életvegytan jelen állásponjtja*) (1882) and *Die chemische Praxis auf dem Gebiete der Gesundheitspflege und gerichtlichen Medizin* (1895). – B: 1730, 1122, T: 7456.

Liezen-Mayer, Sándor (Alexander) (Győr, 24 January 1839 - Munich, Germany, 19 February 1898) – Painter. He studied at the Vienna, and at the Munich Academy of Art in 1857, where he began painting romantic historical pictures. His illustrations for Goethe's *Faust*, Schiller's *Die Räuber* (*The Bandits*), and *Das Lied von der Glocke* (*The Song of the Bell*) brought him success. His first historical composition was painted in 1865. For two years, he worked in Vienna and painted the portrait of Emperor Franz Joseph (1870). After working from 1880 to 1883 as Director of the Stuttgart Academy, he returned to Munich, where he taught at the Art School and painted more historical events. He also produced numerous gray-toned Grisaille works and charcoal drawings that later appeared as reproductions. His major pictures include *St. Elizabeth of Hungary* (in two, almost identical versions); *Queen Elizabeth Signs the Death Sentence of Mary Stuart*; *Marie Therese Feeds the Child of a Beggar Woman* (1867); *Venus and Tannhäuser*, and *Faust and Gretchen*. In 1896 he was awarded the Gold Medal for his painting *The Election of Hunyadi Mátyás, King of Hungary*. His works are held in the Royal Castle of Buda, in other Hungarian and foreign museums and also in private collections. – B: 1031, 1445, T: 7653, 7103.

Ligeti, György (George) (Dicsőszentmárton, now Tirnaveni, Romania, 28 May 1923 - Vienna, 12 June 2006) – Avant-garde composer. He was born into a Hungarian Jewish family in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). He studied at the Conservatory of Music, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1941-1943), then at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest (1945-1949). From 1950 he was Professor of Composition and Counterpoint at the same Academy. He lived abroad after 1956: in Vienna (1957-1969), Berlin (1969-1973), and Hamburg (1973). His first international success was achieved by his orchestral piece *Revelations* (*Jelenések*). He taught music in Stockholm (1961-1971) and at Stanford University, USA (1972). He was Professor of Composition at the Academy of Music, Hamburg. Among his compositions are: *Poème symphonique für 100 Metronome* (1962); *Rekviem* (1962-1965); *Volumina*, for organ (1962, 1966); *Concerto for Violoncello* (*Gordonkaverseny*) (1966); *San Francisco Polyphony* (1974); *Passaglia ungherese*, for violoncello (1978); *Horn Trio* (*Kürttrió*) (1982); *Hungarian Etudes* (*Magyar etüdök*) (1963); *Piano Concerto* (*Zongoraverseny*)

(1986-1988); *Violin Concerto (Hegedűverseny)* (1989-1993), and *Sonata for Viola (Brácsa szonáta)* (1991-1994). His opera, *Le Grand Macabre* (1978) was a success in Paris. He was one of the world's best-known contemporary composers and was widely acknowledged as a musical pioneer of the late twentieth century. He received the Kossuth Prize. – B: 0881, 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

Ligeti, József (Joseph) (Löfler) (Budapest, 10 December 1897 - Budapest, 28 January 1985) – Dancer, stage manager. In 1921 he obtained a ballet-master diploma in Paris. Until 1928 he was a member of the Romanian Opera House at Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He helped to establish a studio, called the Romanian-Hungarian Cultural Society. From 1929 to 1931 he was Stage Manager in Berlin and, in 1932 and 1933, Stage Manager of the *Workers' Theatrical Group (Grupa Teatreală Muncitorească)* in Bucharest. In 1935 and 1936 he organized the stage workers and was Stage Manager for the operatic section of the Municipal Theater (*Városi Színház*), in Budapest. From 1937 to 1939 he was a playwright, stage manager and dancer in Paris, and took part in the French Resistance Movement. In 1945 he brought into existence the Trade Union Theater in Paris, called the Comedians of the People (*Comédiens du Peuple*). In 1947 he worked as a manager for the I. C. Frimu Theater, Bucharest; from 1949 he managed the National Theater at Iași; and from 1952, the State Hungarian Theater (*Állami Magyar Színház*), at Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfântu Gheorghe, Romania). Between 1958 and 1960 he was Manager of the Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi Cultural House (*Petőfi Sándor Művelődési Ház*) in Bucharest. In 1963 he moved to Hungary. In the course of his activities, he tried to combine the proletarian cultic principles and the avant-garde aspirations. His greatest success was the paraphrase on *The Emancipated George Dandin (A felszabadult Dandin György)*, staged in Paris, Budapest and Bucharest. His stage managements included Imre (Emeric) Kálmán's *The Gypsy Princess (A csárdáskirálynő)*, and Beaumarchais' *Marriage of Figaro (Figaro házassága)*, and wrote *The Dance of the Present (A ma tánca)* (1925), and *Ballet and Literature (Balett és irodalom)*, in *The Week (A Hét)* (1978). – B: 1445, T: 7456.→**Kálmán, Imre.**

Ligeti, Lajos (Louis) (Balassagyarmat, 28 October 1902 - Budapest, 24 May 1978) – Orientalist. He studied Philology and Turkology at the University of Budapest (Eötvös College), and Oriental Subjects at the University of Paris (Sorbonne), and the College de France, Paris, for three years. He toured Mongolia (1928-1931), Afghanistan (1936-1937), Northern Manchuria and Japan in 1940. He was University Professor of Oriental Studies at the University of Budapest, from 1938. His main areas of research were Mongolian, Mandzu-Tunguz, Turkic and Tibetan Philology and Chinese Language History. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding member: 1936-1947; ordinary member 1947). He was President of the Körösi Csoma Society. He was Editor for the journal, *Acta Orientalia*, and a member of Türk Dil Kanun Society of Turkey. A selection from his works: *Yellow Gods, Yellow Men: A Year in the Lama Cloisters of Inner-Mongolia (Sárga istenek, sárga emberek. Egy év Belső-Mongólia láma kolostoraiban)* (1934); *Question of our Mongolian Loan words (Mongol jövevény szavaink kérdése)* (1935); *On Afghan Soil (Afgán földön)* (1938); *A magyarság őstörténete (Ancient History of the Hungarians)*, edited by him (1943); *Turkish Relations of the Hungarian Language and What is Around It (A magyar nyelv török kapcsolatai és ami körülöttük van)* (1977); *Our Old, Proper Names of Turkic Origin (Régi török eredetű*

neveink) (1979); *Correct Hungarian Orthography of Oriental Names (Keleti nevek magyar helyesírása)* (1981), and *Turkish Relations of the Hungarian Language before the Conquest of the Homeland and in the Árpád Era (A magyar nyelv török kapcsolatai a honfoglalás előtt és az Árpád korban)* (1986). He received a number of prizes and awards, including the Kossuth Prize (1949), the Golden Prize of the Academy (1967), the Gold Medal of Indiana University (1968), and the Order of Banner with Laurels of the Hungarian People Republic (1982). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7103, 7456.→**Kőrösi Csoma, Sándor.**

Ligeti, Miklós (Nicholas) (Pest, 19 May 1871 - Budapest, 10 December 1944) – Sculptor. He trained in Budapest at the studio of the renowned sculptor, Alajos (Aloysius) Stróbl, and also in Vienna. He produced mainly memorials and portraits. Ligeti's main works, all located in Budapest, are the *Statue of Anonymus*; the *Peace Fountain (Béke-kút)*; the statue of the famous actress *Mrs. Déry (Déryné)*, and the *Mounted Artillery Monument (Lovastűzér emlékmű)*, erected in 1937. However, the last two were so badly damaged during World War II that they had to be removed. Among his notable decorative sculptures are the figures on the façade of the Parliament Building, and those on the Adria Palace. He was also a popular ceramist. For several years Ligeti was President of the Society of Applied Arts. He was one of the most famous representatives of impressionist sculpture in Hungary. – B: 1105, 0883, 1122, 1445, T: 7617.→**Stróbl, Alajos.**

Light Cavalry→Hussars, Corps of.

Light Concrete (Cellular) – A variety of concrete, “cellated” (when still in a thin, fluid state) by the addition of foam and gas-generating materials, and light additional materials, like pumice and slag. József (Joseph) Wass patented the procedure in 1916. It is widely adopted as a fill-in material, and also as a sound and heat insulating structure. – B: 1138, 1226, T: 7456.

Limanova Battle, of Poland – In World War I, a decisive battle raged at the town of Limanova between 1 and 9 December 1914, when the Austro-Hungarian Army repelled a Russian breakthrough southwestward between Limanova and Krakow. In the battle, the Hungarian Hussars charged at the oncoming juggernaut Russian army at Limanova. Under the leadership of Colonel Othmar Muhr, the 9th Nádasdy Hussar Regiment, bolstered by the 10th and 13th Hussar Regiments, attacked the heavily armed and fortified Russian position overlooking the city. After extensive hand-to-hand combat and heavy losses to troops and officers (over half of them became casualties) their victory assured their place in Hungarian Military History.

Surviving even the Soviet rule, a well-respected memorial still stands at the site of the battle, preserving the memory of the heroic deaths of the Hungarian Hussars. On the memorial, there is an inscription in Hungarian: “*In memory of the precious blood, the hard fists and the silent Hungarian loyalty of those Hussars, who lost their life here together with their beloved Colonel*”. In Sopron, at the corner of Deák Square (*Deák Tér*) and King Matthias Street (*Mátyás Király utca*), the city erected a monument to honor the heroes. The statue commemorated the Hussars' great military feat, often acknowledged in military literature that stopped the Russian “steamroller” from progressing toward

Hungary. However, under the Communist regime, one night in December 1950, the monument was stealthily removed. Today there is a Limanova Street in Budapest. – B: 1288, 1031, T: 7665.

Limp, Xavér Ferenc S. J. (Francis) (Franciscus Xavier Limp) (Óvár, now Olovary, Slovakia, 3 December 1696 - Asuncion, Paraguay, 18 October 1769) – Jesuit missionary. He entered the Jesuit Order in Trencsén (now Trenčín, Slovakia), studied Philosophy and Theology and, in 1726, was posted to the colonies of Río de la Plata, Argentina, with László (Ladislav) Orosz. Limp actually arrived in the territory of the Indians of Guaraní in Paraguay. He worked in a few reductions and arrived in Concepción and then Loreto. Orosz met him in Apóstles. He spent his last years in Yapeyú. At the time of the expulsion of the Jesuits, he was seriously ill, thus avoided deportation, and soon died. Only one of his letters survived. It has some important data about the Geography of Paraguay and the life of missionaries. – B: 0945, T: 7103.→**Jesuits, Hungarian, in Latin America.**

Linder, Béla (Majs, near Mohács, 20 February 1876 - Belgrade, 15 April 1962) – Military officer, politician. He attained the rank of Artillery Colonel in the General Staff, early in his military career. However, for political reasons, he was removed from the General Staff. Psychologically, this affected his subsequent career. Probably this was the reason why he sought contact with discontented elements pressing for change. He took part in the Revolution of 31 October 1918, in Budapest, when the soldiers were pouring back from the fronts, wearing white asters pinned to their caps. For this reason this Revolution was referred to as the *Aster Revolution* (*Őszirózsás forradalom*). Allegedly, in a drunken state, it was he, not Prime Minister Count Mihály (Michael) Károlyi, who publicly uttered the famous/infamous sentence: *No need to have armies again! I don't ever again want to see another soldier!* Because this policy was carried out, Hungary remained defenseless without its formerly huge army. This resulted in the illegal occupation of Transylvania (*Erdély*) by the Romanians; Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*) by the Czechs, and Southern Hungary (*Délvidék*) by Serbian armies, and these territorial seizures were actually sanctioned by the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate on 4 June 1920. Linder's participation in this Revolution led to his sudden rise in politics as a non-party man, and he became Minister of Defense in Count Mihály (Michael) Károlyi's Cabinet from 31 August to 9 November 1918. Then, from 9 November to 12 December, he was Minister without Portfolio, in charge of the preparations for the peace negotiations. In this capacity, he signed the Armistice agreement in the Károlyi Government's name on 13 November 1918 in Padua, Italy. During the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic (31 March - 1 August 1919), he carried out various diplomatic tasks as the military representative of the Ministry of Defense in Vienna from May to August 1919. After the fall of the Council Republic, he became Mayor of Pécs (under occupation by allied forces), on 23 September 1920, and member of a local Socialist Party. He was one of the leaders of the "Pécs-Baranya Republic" and the "Serbian-Hungarian Republic of Baranya", which lasted for 8 days (this area is the so-called Baranya Triangle, bordered by the Rivers Danube and Sava, the historic Baranya County of the Kingdom of Hungary). When the Serbian troops had to leave the area on 14 August 1921, as a result of the Trianon Peace Treaty, he went with them to the newly established South-Slav Republic, later called Yugoslavia, where he remained until the

end of his life. The South Slavs (both the Kingdom and Tito's Republic) respected him and, when he died, he was given an honorary grave. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Károly, Count Mihály; Council (Soviet) Republic in Hungary; World War I; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Linear Writing – Archeologists found traces of writing similar to those found at Tordos in the Balkan region and considered them a direct continuation of the Vinča-Tordos writing culture of 6000-4000 B.C, discovered and excavated by Hungarian archeologist Zsófia Torma in 1875. Several researchers examined the connection of these writings to the runic characters of linear writing. Among them, Jovan Todorovic, a Croatian historian of writing, demonstrated this in a chart starting with the 3 Tărtăria tablets containing cuneiform writing, discovered in the Transylvanian village of Tărtăria (*Alsótatárlak*, formerly in Hungary, now in Romania) in 1961, by a team of Romanian archeologists led by Nicolae Vlăsa. Besides the ancient Near Eastern, and the development of Phoenician writing around 2000 BC, it seems that a writing center also evolved in the Carpathian Basin between the Hassuna period (c. 5750 – c. 5350 B.C.) and the time of the Mesopotamian, i.e. Sumerian City-States (around 3500), where the cuneiform system of writing was developed. It is well-known that in the Carpathian Basin, the Magyars' ancient runic writing has survived until today.

Due to its geographical position and favorable climatic conditions, the Carpathian Basin seems to be the only area where prehistoric men could further their cultural development. Gyula (Julius) László, the renowned archeologist, may have had in mind the prehistoric man of the *Subalyuk* cave at the Bükk Mountains, the *Vadásztelep* (Hunting settlement) at *Tata*, the *Nagytábor* at *Érd*, and the *Jankovich* cave, when he wrote: “*Our human ancestors were never inexperienced, did not start their knowledge of nature and environment from point zero, but brought with them many thousand of generations' accumulated experiences from incalculably ancient times...The man at Vértesszőllős may be several hundred thousand years old, but he already had stone tools, lived with fire, and believed in some kind of skull magic.*” – B: 1289, T: 7669.→**László, Gyula; Hungarian Runic Script; Runic Writing Research; Forrai, Sándor; Torma, Zsófia.**

Linguistic Records of Old – Hungarian words can be found in Latin texts, in textual relics, and in glossaries.

(1) *Sporadic relics of the language* can usually be found in early Charters and documents. The oldest authentic Charter that has survived in its original version is the *Foundation Charter of the Benedictine Abbey of Tihany* of 1055. It fixes the land possessions of the Abbey and its borders. Among Hungarian place names such as *Tihany*, *Somogy* and *Tolna*, there are 58 common words with 33 suffixes. *The Deed of Gift of the Dömös Provostry* (1138/1329) contains more than 100 geographic names, and about 1400 personal names. The personal names are names of servants. They are partly of Biblical origin, such as *Gábrriel* (Gabriel), *Jákob* (Jacob) and *János* (Janus), or they originate from common words, such as *Lengyel Péntek* and *Vasas*. The *Tihany Inventory* from 1211 contains about 150 place names and 2000 personal names. A large collection of names can be found in a Charter that grants the *Crusaders of Székesfehérvár* their possessions (1193). There are 55 estate names listed in this document. The *Pécsvárad Foundation Letter* of the monastery at the foot of Vashegy, dating from 1015 (more probably around

1220) is actually a forgery, but contains several personal and place names. The *Várad Regestrum* is an official report of the Várad (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania) cathedral, similar to charters, and is a significant source of the history of Hungarian education and law. Its smaller part contains the summary of conciliations, testaments, contracts of sale, and other matters settled in front of the chapter between 1208 and 1235. In its greatest part, there is a list of red-hot iron tests and scourges. In the list, more than 30 castle districts, 600 villages and 2500 persons are mentioned. Personal names with accusative suffixes are: *Bélát* (Belat) and *Medvét* (Meduet). Anonymus, the chronicler of King Béla III, wrote the *Gesta Hungarorum* (The Deeds of the Hungarians) around 1200 about the origin of the Hungarians and their Settlement in the Carpathian Basin. He knew the Hungarian regions and the names and location of settlements and rivers well. In his work there are common words and several place and personal names among its sporadic records.

(2) *Textual relics*. From the early old Hungarian period there are only *four* short texts, the so-called “guest-texts” copied into Latin Church service books. Actually they were spoken-parts of Christian church services. They suggest that the cultivation of the mother tongue in the age of the Árpád dynasty (997-1301) may have reached high standards. The oldest known Hungarian text relic is the *Funeral Oration and Prayer* (*Halotti beszéd és könyörgés*) from the end of the 12th century, which survived in the Pray Codex. Its first part, the oration, is not a translation of a Latin funeral oration but a Hungarian interpretation of it. The text is heightened by figurative etymology synonyms and alliterations. Its second part is the prayer for the dead, a translation of the Latin Church text. The *Königsberg Fragment and its Ribbon* is a prayer of praise of the Virgin Mary, dating from the beginning of the 13th century. Its text was repeated as a litany. It consists of three broken text fragments. The first part is the “Fragment” itself, a meditation on Mary as a virgin mother. The second part tells the story of Archangel Gabriel’s mission in a colorful dialog style; then, it quotes the words of the angelic greeting. The third part of the text fragment is an extract from a medieval Mary-legend, in which the author meditates on Mary being a mother. Here are also poetic texts (figurative etymology, alliteration), for example “*királyok királyának szent arany oltára*” (holy golden altar of the king of kings), “*angyaloknak asszonyához*” (to the lady of the angels). The *Old Hungarian Lament of Mary* is the first poem written in Hungarian. It originates from the middle of the 13th century and is one of the most beautiful and most lyrical pieces of early Hungarian poetry. The Virgin Mary is standing under the cross, lamenting the sufferings and unjust death of her holy son. The author heightens the poem by using various linguistic means, such as similes. The *Gyulafehérvár Lines* (now Alba Iulia, Romania) from the second half of the 13th century actually do not form a complete text; they are simply drafts of sermons. This linguistic relic consists of three parts. Presumably it was not written as a poem; however, the regular structure of sentences and rhythmically rhyming lines make it similar to a poem.

(3) *Glosses*. They preserve the memory of Hungarian spiritual and material culture and represent great value of cultural history. There are three glosses from this period. These are: the *Oxford Glosses* from around 1230 that contain 11 Hungarian words, the *Vatican Glosses* from around 1290 include 4 Hungarian words; and the *Leuven Glosses*, which appeared in the same Codex as the *Old Hungarian Maria-Lament* (*Ómagyar Mária-siralom*) and contains 9 Hungarian words. – B: 1091, T: 1091, 7103.→**Tihany Abbey**;

Béla III, King; Anonymus, Gesta Hungarorum; Kézai, Simon, Gesta Hungarorum; Funeral Oration and Prayer; Maria Lamentation of, Old Hungarian.

Linhart, György (George) (Pest, 16 June 1844 - Magyaróvár, 27 January 1925) – Botanist. He was founder of the Hungarian flora preservation research. After studying at the Agricultural College of Magyaróvár, he studied Natural Science at the Universities of Halle and Strasbourg. In the meantime, he was an agricultural engineer at the estate of Russian Royal Princess Helena Pavlovna; later on at Archduke Albrecht's manorial farm at Bélye. On his return he taught at the Agricultural Academy of Magyaróvár and, in 1884, he became Director of the newly organized Sowing-seed Testing Institute. His work is fundamental in the area of agricultural experimentation and the modernization of methods for testing sowing seeds. He developed a method for tan-pickle against seed-diseases that is named after him, related to turnip, carrot, sugar beet and potato diseases, guarding against blight and black-rust. He published many work-related articles. He wrote 13 books, including *Mushrooms of Hungary, vols. i-v (Magyarország Gombái, I-V)* (1882-1887); *Vine-pest (A szőlőpenész) (Odium Tuckeri)* (1881), and *Vine-diseases (Szőlőbetegségek)* (1895). Together with Imre Deininger he was first to identify *phylloxera* in Hungary on the Pancsova vine branches. He was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Franz Joseph Order of Merit in 1898. – B: 0883, 1091, T: 7675.

Linz, Peace of – The Peace Treaty, signed on 12 December 1645, between György (George) Rákóczi I (1630-1648) Prince of Transylvania and Emperor Ferdinand III (1637-1657), ended Prince Rákóczi's 1644-1645 campaign. It regulated religious matters, giving freedom of religious observance to the Protestants, and it ordered the return of illegally seized churches. In compensation, the Prince received Tarcsl and Regéc, the castles of Tokay and Ecsed and, for his lifetime, the control over seven counties in Upper Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia). On his part, Rákóczi returned the mining towns of the territory he had occupied, and refrained from interfering in the affairs of Habsburg- controlled Royal Hungary. Despite the stubborn opposition of the Catholic clergy and some members of the aristocracy, the National Parliament of 1647 ratified the terms of the treaty in Bill V. – B: 1078, 1153, T: 7665.→**Rákóczi I, Prince György.**

Lion Symbols – Symbols of power. In prehistoric times, lions lived from Africa to Southern Europe and to India. They were hunted not only because they preyed on flocks, but also because the lion hunt was the test of manhood and later a test for kingship. Hence the lion became a symbol. When the institution of royalty was connected to heavenly origin, in many places the king was regarded as the son of the Sun, and the lion too became a heavenly or Sun symbol with a flame-like mane. In Egypt, two lions, reposing back to back, symbolized the setting and rising sun enclosed within. In the coat of arms of the Hungarian Pauline Monastic Order, two lions are holding the tree of life. Özséb, the founder of the Order, placed it under the guardianship of the hermit St Paul, whose grave, according to the legend, was dug by two lions.

During the years around 1190, King Béla II (1131-1141) started a large building project in Esztergom. The royal chapel was discovered during the 1930 excavations. The chapel, originally the royal reception hall, had 7 frescoes symbolizing the royal dynasty; seven lions stepping forward were illustrated on the right and left side of the throne, but

only one was preserved. The lion's four stripes represented the lord of the four heavenly directions. On its rump there is an eight-segmented rosette, the symbol of the autumn sun god, while behind the lion there is a tendril and a double cross, the symbol of the ruler. The frame of the fresco is decorated with palmettos.

These seven stepping lions with four stripes are similar to those on the coat of arms seal of the Golden Bull, issued by King András II (Andrew, 1205-1235) in 1222. These lions symbolized the king's realm of seven provinces.

On mediaeval Hungarian relics, other lion symbols can be seen. There is a lion symbol on the oldest Hungarian crown regalia, on the crystal globe of the royal scepter. There is also a lion symbol on the collar of the royal gown, four lions' bodies but only one head. Supposedly, these represent the four branches of the royal clan under the leadership of the sovereign.

When kings of the House of Árpád had to make a decision between life and death, the judgment was written *inter leones* in the presence of the Head of State. This manner of judgment is surprisingly in line with the Sumerian *Urnammu* tablet of law, the first such written document in the world, where 14 lions (nobility) with the 15th, the King, pronounce judgment over life and death. This type of court procedure was unknown elsewhere in Europe. – B: 1230, 1621, 1020, T: 7682.→**Özséb**.

Lipcsei Codex (not to be confused with the Codex Sinaiticus – Leipzig Codex) – A manuscript book of 12 leaves, contains copied songs in 1615 by Tamás (Thomas) Nagy at an unknown location. There are 31 lesser religious and historical songs in the first part, and some historical songs and biblical stories in the second. This historical song collection, dating from the time of the Fifteen Years' War, also called the "The Long War" (1591-1606), includes the more noted epoch of István (Stephen) Bocskai and Gábor (Gabriel) Báthory. The Codex is stored in the City Library of Leipzig: No. 98. Mf: MTAK E 1. – B: 1150, 1134, T: 3240.→**Bocskai, Prince István; Báthory, Prince Gábor; Codex Literature**.

Lipizzan Horse (Lipizzaner) – This breed was developed at the Lipizza (now Lipca, Slovenia) Imperial Court Stud Farm near Trieste, founded in 1580. Until the end of World War I, the farm belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Lipizzaners are the result of four hundred years of selective breeding from Spanish, Italian and Oriental Arabic blood, which made them one of Europe's oldest horse breeds. The color of these horses is mostly gray, but there are also black and bay ones. The head might be refined and noble, but it could also be a fine ram-head. This is characteristic of them and also the long neck, which, together with a lively gait, gives the class a fine presence and truly Baroque beauty. Eight stallion lines and approximately forty mare families are recognized in this class. After World War I, registered stallion droves were established at Tiber (Austria), Tapolcsány (now Tepličany, Slovakia), Djakov (Croatia), Monterotondo (Italy), Fogaras (Făgăraș, in southern Transylvania, now in Romania), and also at Bábolna and Szilvásvár, both in Hungary. The class is widespread today. The Austrian type is well suited for performing the demands of the Vienna *Haute École* equestrian show. The Hungarian *Lipicai* achieved great successes in the international four-in-hand carriage driving. – B: 1622, 1020, T: 7675.

Lipót I, Emperor and King (Leopold) (Vienna, 9 June 1640 - Vienna, 5 May 1705) –

Hungarian (Habsburg) King and Holy Roman Emperor. He was to become a priest and he remained under the influence of his Jesuit educators. He was crowned King of Hungary on 27 July 1657, and Holy Roman Emperor in 1658. His reign in Hungary met with continuous and serious resistance both politically and religiously. His interference in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) led to the Turkish wars and the Peace of Vasvár (1664), so unfavorable to Hungary. The increasing dissatisfaction in the country led to the Wesselényi conspiracy (1664-1671). This was discovered, and its members were punished with their lives. Hungary's Constitution was annulled and absolute rule was instituted. The fanatical persecution of Protestants also took place at that time. Their ministers, pastors and teachers were summoned before the Court and sent to the galleys. Persecution of wealthy patriots occurred; imposition of illegal and impossibly high taxes and their ruthless collection was everyday occurrences; in addition, there was the inhumane pillaging by the forces of the Austrian Generals (Kobb, Spankau, Strasoldo, etc.). The result was the heroic armed uprising of Prince Imre (Emeric) Thököly, in alliance with French King Louis XIV, in 1678. Thököly's conquests and the Turkish peril led to Lipót's easing of his eight-year long absolutism (restoring the position of Palatine, guaranteeing the Constitution, promising freedom of religion). But even this did not still the dissatisfaction. In 1682, Thököly began his second uprising to defend Hungary's freedom. The new Turkish supreme commander, Kara Mustafa, in his 1683 campaign against Vienna, posed an extreme threat to the Habsburg Government. Leopold I fled to Linz and then to Passau, and the large Turkish army started to lay siege to Vienna; but the Polish-German-French auxiliary forces, under Jan Sobieski (John III, King of Poland at the time), led by the great commander Prince Eugene of Savoy, arrived just in time. They raised the siege and crushed the Sultan's army on 12 September 1683. The relief of Vienna was followed by other victories: Buda castle was liberated in 1686, and Hungary of the Carpathian Basin (except the Banate of Temes) became freed from Turkish occupation. Eugene of Savoy was finally victorious over the Turks at Zenta in 1697, and the new situation was sealed by the Treaty of Karlowitz (*Karlóca*) on 26 January 1699. This opened the possibility for Leopold I and his successors to convert Hungary and Transylvania into a Habsburg colony. – B: 1031, 1068, T: 7456.→**Wesselényi Conspiracy; Galley Slavery; Thököly, Prince Imre; Freedom Fight of Thököly, Prince Imre; Sobieski III, János; Savoyen, von Eugen; Lothringen, Prinz Karl Leopold von; Buda, reconquest of, in 1686; see also under: Reconquest of Buda in 1686; Turks, expulsion of, from Hungary; Karlóca, Peace of; Temesvár.**

Lippai, János (John) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, 30 July 1606 – Trencsén-baths, near Trencsén, now Trenčín, Slovakia, June 1666) – Botanist, Jesuit teacher, economic and horticultural writer. He studied in Vienna, and in 1624, he joined the Jesuit Order. In the Universities of Graz and Vienna he taught Oriental languages; later, he lived in the court of his brother and tended the archiepiscopal garden. After the archbishop's death he withdrew to the Monastery of the Order. It was about this archiepiscopal garden that he wrote the first Hungarian-language scientific horticultural work, entitled *Posoni Kert*, (*Garden of Pozsony*), which was published in three volumes: *Floral Garden* (*Virágos kert*), *Vegetable Garden* (*Veteményes kert*) (1664), and *Fruit Garden* (*Gyümölcsös kert*) (1667). The three volumes, bound together in one, were again published in Győr in 1753, with a new facsimile edition in 1966. In his works, Lippai observed and recorded some

fundamental theses of horticulture, which are still valid. He is the first Hungarian pomologist to describe 100 different varieties of fruits, based on his own observations. With strong criticism he discussed the grafting methods of horticultural writers. Dismissing superstitious beliefs, he stood on the side of the developing sciences. His work is the first attempt in Hungary to reconcile agricultural and horticultural theory and practice. His two main works have been the only Hungarian-language textbooks for two centuries, proving valuable also from the philological angle, since they attempt to achieve correctness in the use of the language. One of his agricultural books was *Calendarium Oeconomicum Perpetuum...* (Pozsony, 1661, Nagyszombat, 1662). – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Lipp, Vilmos O. Praem. (William) (Pest, 11 December 1835 - Keszthely, 3 January 1888) – Archeologist. Piarist, later Premonstrian monk. He was ordained in 1861. He studied at the University of Pest, where he obtained a Teacher's Degree in Latin, Greek and German and, in 1878, a Ph.D. In association with Flóris (Florian) Rómer, he excavated and studied the antiquities of Savaria (the modern town of Szombathely in western Hungary). He founded the journal, *Gazette of Vas County (Vasmegyei Közlöny)*, and established the Archaeological Collection of Vas County. In 1876 he went to Italy on an extended study trip; later taught in Keszthely (at the western end of Lake Balaton), then became Principal of the School. In Keszthely and its surroundings he uncovered large cemeteries of the Migration and Avar Periods. The term Keszthely Culture of Early Medieval times was also used in the literature abroad. His main works are *Studies (Tanulmányok)* (1880); *The Cemetery of Keszthely-Dobogó (A Keszthely-dobogói sírmező)* (1884), and *Cemeteries of Keszthely (Keszthelyi sírmezők)* (1884). He translated literary works as well, and wrote a comedy, *The Truth Teller (Igazmondó)*. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Rómer, Flóris.**

Lipták, Béla G. (Budapest, 7 June 1936 -) – Instrument engineer, environmentalist, educator. He studied at the Budapest Polytechnic. As a university student, he participated in the events of the Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956. He was one of the writers of the 16-Point Demands of the Revolution. During the defense of Móricz Square, Budapest, he was captured by the Soviets, but escaped and, after the final 3 weeks of Resistance in the Revolution and Freedom Fight against the occupying Russian forces, he left Hungary for Austria. He emigrated to the USA, where he became the founding President of the American Hungarian Student Association, and continued his postgraduate studies. He received an M.E. Degree from the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, NJ (1959), a Masters Degree from CCNY (1962), and completed graduate courses in computer science at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, NY (1965). He taught at Yale University (1975-1997), and presented customized courses at IBM, UNIDO, Dow Chemical, HP, CFPA, Monsanto, Reilly, Israel Chemicals, and other corporations. As Chief Instrument Engineer at Crawford & Russell Inc. (John Brown Ltd.), an engineering design firm, he served the processing industries from 1959 to 1975. Currently he is President of Lipták Associates P.C., an engineering consulting firm of industrial process control, computer automation, new hard and software product development, energy conservation, pollution prevention, and safety related projects. He published nearly 200 technical articles and 26 technical books, including *The Instrument Engineers' Handbook*, vols. i-ii, in its 4th edition; *Analytical Instrumentation*; *Flow*

Measurements; Environmental Issues in Central and Eastern Europe; Precedent for the 21st Century: The Danube Lawsuit, and A Testament of Revolution. As an environmentalist, he opposes the diverting of the Danube by Slovakia. He is well-known for his work in compiling comprehensive technical information. He is a licensed professional engineer listed in the Who Is Who of American Scientists and Engineers. He is a book reviewer for American Scientist, and was elected ISA Fellow (1973) by the Instrument Society of America. He received the Pond Award, best paper award by ASHRAE, the ISA's 2005 Life Achievement and Control's 2001 Hall of Fame awards. He is also President of the American-Hungarian Lobby. – B: 1623, T: 7103.

Lipták, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 30 June 1912 - Balatonfüred, 30 May 1985) – Writer, journalist, cultural historian. He attended High School in Budapest and was educated at the University of Economic Sciences, Budapest. Lipták held administrative posts in the Commercial and Agricultural sector. In the 1950's he published his writings as a journalist for *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló)*, *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet)* and *Voice of the People (Népszava)*. He became Editor for the *Veszprém Review (Veszprémi Szemle)* in 1957. He was engaged in keeping alive the regional literary traditions and cultural history of Lake Balaton. His house in Balatonfüred, where he regularly invited domestic and foreign writers, poets and ethnologists, became a notable meeting place. Lipták authored numerous travelogues and popular articles. These included *Mór Jókai in Balatonfüred (Jókai Mór Balatonfüreden)* (1960); *Golden Bridge [Legends, Sayings, Stories Concerning Lake Balaton], (Aranyhid...)* (1961); *What the Waters Tell [Legends, Sayings, Stories] (Amiről a vizek beszélnek...)* (1972); *Open Gate (Nyitott kapu)*, *Reminiscences* (1982), and *The Entourage of the Ship Mill (A hajómalom kísérete)*, short story (1985). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7688.→**Jókai, Mór.**

Lissák, Kálmán (Coloman) (Szentes, 13 January 1908 - Győr, 25 June 1982) – Physician, physiologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Budapest in 1933. Between 1931 and 1933 he was research student at the Biological Institute there. From 1933 to 1939, he was a demonstrator at the University of Debrecen and, in 1937, an honorary lecturer (*privatdozent*). He furthered his studies on scholarships in Graz (1935), Berlin (1936-1937), and in the USA (1937-1939). In 1941 he became an associate professor, and from 1946 to 1951, he was appointed professor at the University of Debrecen, and Director of its Biological Institute; in 1946-1947 and 1950-1951 he was Dean of the Faculty of Science. From 1947 to 1949, he was Vice-Chancellor; from 1951 to 1978, Professor of Biology and Head of Department of Biology at the Medical School at the University of Pécs where, in 1956-1957, he was again Vice-Chancellor. His fields of research were biology, neurobiology, higher working of the nervous system, and the biology of the neuro-endocrine regulation, of which he was first in Hungary. In 1939 he demonstrated the existence of adrenalin, and discovered an inhibiting neurological factor. His works include almost 1000 studies including in German and English. Among his books are: *Biological Exercises (Élettani gyakorlatok)* (1935); *Pathological Exercises (Kórtani gyakorlatok)* (1936), *Hormones and Brain Function*, edited with co-authors (1973), and also textbooks. His books were translated into a number of languages. He was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and international societies, such as the International Brain Research Organization, and the International Union of

Physiological Sciences. He received the Kossuth Prize in 1954. There is a Kálmán Lissák Prize. – B: 0883, 1105, 1730, T: 7456.

Listowel, Countess Judith (born: Judit de Márffy-Mantuano) (Kaposvár, 12 July 1903 - 15 July 2003) – Journalist. She completed her secondary education in Budapest; then went to England, studied at the London School of Economics, and became a journalist. Later, she worked as a reporter for the *National News* (*Nemzeti Újság*) and *Pester Lloyd*. In 1933 she married William Hare, the Earl of Listowel, and together they traveled around the world. She wrote about her travel experiences in *This I Have Seen* (1943), a book that achieved great success. After war was declared, Lady Listowel urged Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister (Mussolini's son-in-law) and the Hungarian Prime Minister Count Pál (Paul) Teleki not to side with Hitler. During World War II, at first she worked for the information ministry, and later she was a civil lecturer for the army. She regularly gave lectures to the Land Forces, as well as to the Navy. In 1944, with Polish Colonel Ian Kowalewski, she started the foreign affairs review, *East Europe and Soviet Russia* that was running until the end of 1954. She wrote for a number of other papers, such as *Tablet*, *Listener* and *Statist*, and also for the English Radio. She dealt with international problems, mainly East-European and African. Her works include *Crusader in the Secret War* (1952); *Manual of Modern Manners* (1959); *The Modern Hostess* (1961) that attracted widespread attention; *The Making of Tanganyika* (1965); *Dusk on the Danube* (1969), and *A Habsburg Tragedy, Crown Prince Rudolf* (1978). – B: 1672, 1031, T: 7456. → **Teleki, Count Pál**.

Liszka, József (Joseph) (Köbölkút now Gbelce, Slovakia, 6 April 1956 -) – Ethnographer. He completed his high school studies at Érsekújvár (now Nové Zámky, Slovakia) in 1975. In 1980 he obtained a Degree in Ethnography and Archeology from the University of Budapest; then, in 1987, he received a Ph.D. in Ethnography. Since 1980 he has been working as a museologist at the District Museum of Érsekújvár. In 1986 he became member of the Hungarian Ethnographical Society. Since 1989 he has been a member, and since 1990 President of the Czechoslovak Hungarian Ethnographical Society. His articles include *At the Cradle of our Self-knowledge. Our Research Between the Two World Wars in the Light of Hungarian Published Works* (*Önismeretünk bölcsőjénél. Kutatásunk a két világháború között a kiadott munkák fényében*), published in the *Literary Review* (*Irodalmi Szemle*) (1983:916), and *The Slovakian Hungarian Youth and Ethnography* (*A szlovákiai magyar fiatalok és néprajz*), published in the *Ethnographical News* (*Néprajzi Hírek*) (1986:71). Among his books are: *Branchy-Twiggy Tree* (*Ágasbogas fa*) (1986), *Hungarian Ethnographic Research in Slovakia 1918-1938* (*Magyar néprajzi kutatások Szlovákiában 1918-1939*), textbook (1990), *Ethnography of Hungarians in Slovakia* (*A szlovákiai magyarok néprajza*), monography (2002), *Introduction to Ethnography* (*Bevezetés a néprajzba*), textbook (2006), and *Being on Road* (*Úton lenni*), notebook sketches (2007). Since 1988 he was an Editorial Board member of *The New All-Inclusive Collection* (*Új Minden Gyűjtemény*). Since 1990 he has been Editor for the Bulletin, *Newsmonger* (*Hírharang*) of the Czechoslovak Hungarian Ethnographical Society. In 1988, he was awarded the János Jankó Prize by the Hungarian Ethnographical Society. – B: 1083, T: 7456.

Lisznyai Szabó, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 8 December 1913 - Budapest, 22 May 1981) – Composer, organist, choirmaster, teacher. He started his musical studies at the Ernő (Ernest) Fodor's School of Music in Budapest and, from 1931, studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest. His teachers were Albert Siklós and Artúr Harmat in composition and liturgy; Ernő (Ernest) Unger in conducting; Jenő (Eugene) Ádám in choral singing, and Aladár Zalánfy in organ. In 1937, under the direction of Ernő (Ernest) Dohnányi, he concluded his musical studies and obtained his Degree. In 1938 and 1939, he was a voice teacher at the Benedictine High School, Budapest; from 1940 to 1942, a piano teacher at the Academy of Music; from 1942 to 1944, composition teacher at the National School of Music (*Nemzeti Zenede*); and from 1947 to 1949, Professor at the Academy of Music in Budapest. Between 1950 and 1971, he was organist at the Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest. In 1958 and 1959 he was a teacher at the Music School of Vác. From 1964 on, he was a member of the National Church Music Board. In spite of being partially paralyzed, he continued his composing until his death. His works include 15 *Masses*; a *Te Deum*; *Hymns*; *Cantata*; 2 *String Quartets*; 2 *Sonatas for Piano and Violin*; several *Organ Sonatas*, and some songs for the poems of Endre Ady, Attila József and Sándor Weöres. Some of his organ and choir works were recorded. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456. →**Siklós, Albert; Ádám, Jenő; Zalánfy, Aladár; Dohnányi Ernő; Ady, Endre; József, Attila; Weöres, Sándor.**

Liszt, Ferenc (Franz) (Doborján, Hungary, now Raiding, Austria, 22 October 1811 - Bayreuth, Germany, 31 July 1886) – Piano virtuoso, composer. His father, Adam Liszt, a farm bailiff on the Esterházy estate, was his first music teacher. He performed in public at the age of 9 in Sopron and Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). His father took him to



Franz Liszt.
Painting by Miklós Barabás
1847

Vienna, where he studied with Carl Czerny and Antonio Salieri. His Viennese concerts were a great success. In 1823 he traveled to France with his father to perfect his musical education at the Paris Music Conservatory. However, Director L. Cherubini denied his entry, citing Liszt's foreign citizenship. Paris became his second home, where he made the acquaintance of important personalities, such as F. Chopin, H. Berlioz, N. Paganini, A. de Lamartine, H. Heine, George Sand and E. Delacroix, whose company had a decisive influence on his intellectual development. He taught at the Geneva Conservatory (1825), and organized concerts to help the Danube River flood victims of Pest in 1838. As a well-known piano virtuoso throughout Europe, Liszt made his debut as a conductor in Pest, and established there a fund for a National Music School (*Nemzeti Zenede*) in 1840. His subsequent celebration in the city reached an unprecedented level. He also gave concerts in London, Moscow, in several Polish

cities, in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), as well as in Turkey. Liszt was

conductor (*Kapellmeister*) for the Princely Court of Weimar from 1848 to 1861. During this period he concentrated on composing. At the consecration of the new Cathedral of Esztergom, Hungary (1855), his Festive Mass, the *Missa Solemnis* (*Granter Mass - Messe de Gran*), composed for the occasion, was performed and, in Pest, his symphonic poem, *Hungaria*, premiered in 1856. His Oratorio, *The Legend of St Elizabeth* (*Die Legende von der Heiligen Elisabeth*), was performed under his direction in 1865, at the quarter-century Jubilee Celebration of the founding of the National Music School in Pest. His *Hungarian Coronation Mass* (*Ungarische Krönungsmesse*) was performed in Pest in 1867, at the coronation of Emperor Franz Joseph as Apostolic King of Hungary. He continued to visit his native country yearly. His 50-year artistic jubilee in 1873 was celebrated with the *Christ Oratorio* (*Christus*), and by establishing a scholarship fund. Liszt was elected President of the newly established Music School of Budapest in 1875, and from then on he divided his time between Weimar and Budapest. In his book on Hungarian Gypsy music (*Die Zigeuner und die Musik in Ungarn*, 1816), he wrote “*Among all Hungarian artists, I can refer, with the noblest pride, to a deserving homeland. My guiding star and watchword is that Hungary would be able to talk about me with pride. I adore my homeland and our art; it is my single desire to serve it to the best of my ability*”. However, he made the error to attribute the origins of Hungarian folk music to Gypsy music – albeit the common belief at the time.

After suffering a number of personal tragedies, such as the death of his son, Daniel, and later of his elder daughter Blandine, Liszt turned to the priesthood, entering the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi in 1865. Pope Pius IX conferred on him the title of *Abbé* in 1866. He remained active as a teacher and performer to the end of his life. In the summer of 1886, while attending the Wagner Festival in Bayreuth, where his daughter Cosima married Richard Wagner, he contracted pneumonia and died on the 31st of July.

Liszt was a leading personality in the artistic life of the 19th century, one of the brilliant piano virtuosi of all times. He elevated the symphonic poem to the greatest artistic height, a new musical form first used by Hector Berlioz. In addition to two great symphonies and 13 symphonic poems, he wrote two piano concertos, the great Sonata in B-minor, and other piano pieces, operatic and other transcriptions for piano, as well as 19 Hungarian Rhapsodies, numerous songs and religious works. Liszt's music was even influential for 20th century music. In his literary works Liszt dealt mostly with timely musical questions. His collected writings appeared in six volumes, his correspondence in fifteen. The Academy of Music in Budapest, a Square in Budapest, a Street in Hamilton, Ont., Canada, and now the Airport of Budapest bear his name. – B: 0883, 1288, T: 7617.

Liszt Ferenc Academy of Music →Universities.

Literature of Hungary – Only fragments of the earliest Hungarian poetry survived; besides the Linguistic Records of Old, it was mainly preserved by oral tradition. One such poem is the minstrel song from Dozmát. Other epics, spells, and literary works probably became casualties of Christianity. One of the most ancient epic compositions is the *Legend of the Miraculous Stag*. The *Turul Legend of Árpád*, the *Dream of Emese*, and the *Dream of the Beautiful Enéh*, originates Attila's tribe from the Turul-bird (a mythical falcon-like bird). The *Legend of the White Horse* from the Settlement era in the Carpathian Basin, and Anonymus' story in his 12th century *Gesta Hungarorum* (*The Deeds of the Hungarians*) about acquiring the region between the Rivers Danube and

Tisza for 12 white horses from Zalán, the Leader of the Bulgars, is also among them. *The Legend of Botond and Lehel* hails from the era of the military campaigns.

The surviving written Hungarian literature started after the settlement in the Carpathian Basin (896 AD), followed by the conversion to Christianity between 1000 and 1530. The Hungarian literature of the Middle Ages is written in Latin and not in Hungarian, due to the prohibition and persecution of the original Hungarian runic script. The most important parts of the Hungarian Latin literature of the Middle Ages are the chronicles, the so-called *Gestas* and the *legends*. An erudite Hungarian prelate wrote the very first Hungarian *Gesta* in the middle of the 11th century (around 1050, now lost) and provided the basis for the second and third versions, created around 1100 (also lost). Anonymus, the chronicler, independently wrote his version of Árpád's settlement of the country in the Carpathian Basin. Simon Kézai's History of the Huns tried to confirm the Hun-Magyar brotherly origin in a poetic way. In 1358, Márk Kálti's history of the Hungarians was based on the Ancient Chronicles. Legends provide an insight into the contemporary life of the Church through the stories of Hungarian saints and their miraculous actions. Some of them are truly artistic, such as the early 11th century *Lesser Legend of King István I* (St Stephen, 997-1038), and the *Great Legend of St. Gellért*, 11-12th century. The hymns of the saints and the songs of lamentation represent artistic poetry about the devastation caused by the Tartar invasion in Hungary (1241-1242). There are some compositions in Hungarian, in spite of the Latin literature of the Middle Ages. The 12th century *Funeral Sermon and Prayer* is a brief and touching sermon in Hungarian. The *Old Hungarian Maria-Lament*, (*Ómagyar Mária-siralom*), written around 1300, is a poetic description of a mother crying over the death of her son: its rich Hungarian vocabulary is unique. The *Legend of St. Margit* (Margaret), daughter of King Béla IV (canonized, 19 November 1943 by Pope Pius XII), is another kind of literary work in Hungarian from the same era, describing a Hungarian environment; the authentic description of the way of life in a convent makes it important.

The Renaissance (between about 1450 and 1640) brought a renewal to the Hungarian secular literature, although its main representatives, the humanist writers, wrote their compositions in Latin. However, it was not the Latin of the Middle Ages, but that of the language of the great Roman classical authors. János (John) Kükküllei was the first to show the characteristics of a humanist writer in his *Chronicon de Ludovico* i.e. the Chronicle of King Louis the Great, written around 1360. In the court of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus) (1458-1490), there were many erudite Italian writers besides Antonio Bonfini, who came to visit the famous *Corvina* library. The greatest Hungarian and internationally one of the most important poets of this era was Janus Pannonius, whose original Hungarian name was János (John) Csezmicei. With his animated stories and successful sermon collection, Pelbárt Temesvári (ca. 1435-1504) is the most important writer of the monastic Latin literature in prose. Some fragments of the so-called *flower songs* also survived. With their informality, simplicity, closeness to nature and their melodies, they are closely related to folk poetry.

The most important Hungarian writer in the Erasmus style was János (John) Sylvester (c. 1504 - ?). He was a conscious author, the first one to recognize the system and the values of the Hungarian language while comparing it with the Latin. He wrote a Latin-Hungarian grammar in Latin. He authored the first Hungarian distich (couplet) verse in antique form. The prominent figure of his time was the lyricist Bálint (Valentine) Balassi

(1554-1594), the first poet to write entirely in Hungarian. The colorful travelogue of Márton (Martin) Csombor Szepesi (1595-c. 1623) about contemporary European countries is another important piece of prose. Albert Molnár Szenczi (1574-1639), noted for his excellent Latin-Hungarian dictionary and grammar and his psalms, whose translations are still in use, is among the best poets. János (John) Csere Apáczai (1625-1659) was the very first person in the world to put together an Encyclopaedia in a national language.

The Age of Enlightenment (1772-1825) was also an era of renewal for Hungarian literature. There was a trend to bring Hungarian literature into the European mainstream, at the same time also serving national interests. The concept of enlightenment fuelled and partly formed the poems of Dániel Berzsenyi and Ferenc (Francis) Kazinczy who, as organizer and leader of Hungarian literature, greatly helped these changes from his home in Széphalom. Károly (Charles) Kisfaludy gradually took over the leadership and established a more stable literary center in the bourgeois Pest. In the meantime, a long debate over the works of language reformers took place. Then Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty and József (Joseph) Bajza eventually inherited Károly Kisfaludy's legacy. József Katona's dramatic historical play, *Bánk bán*, made headway much before its time. His play was not considered revolutionary, although it strongly voiced – with a balance – all the national and social grievances of what was understood, but presented only in the 1830s. The Hungarian era of critics began to thrive with the appearance of Ferenc (Francis) Kölcsey. Instead of friendly critiques, he implemented a style of objective and esthetic opinions and, with this, greatly contributed to the advancement of cultural esthetics. In 1825, Count István (Stephen) Széchenyi established The Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Pest, signaling the first period of the Reform Age that ended with the publication of Széchenyi's greatest works, *Credit (Hitel)* (1830), the *World (Világ)*, and the *Phase (Stádium)*. The second stage of the Reform Age ended in 1841 with the beginning of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth's publication, the *Herald of Pest (Pesti Hírlap)*. The third phase lasted until 15 March 1848, and was “hallmarked” by the poems of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi.

There were heavy consequences of the harsh suppression of the 1848-1849 War of Independence. In the following terror-filled years the nation was stripped of its statehood and all kinds of restrictions limited the literary establishment. Vienna's political ambition was to totally eliminate Hungarian independence. Thus history changed the importance of Hungarian literature. Suddenly, its main task was to keep alive the national identity, the resistance, nurturing and the dissemination of national ideals.

The new Hungarian literature began unfolding at the turn of the 20th century. Endre (Andrew) Ady's new style of poetry and the year 1905 are considered as a literary landmark. Coupled with nationalistic feelings, there was a marked interest in whatever was authentic and folkloric Hungarian. The literature turned to the real Hungarian past and to the real world of the Hungarian peasantry instead of the folkloric superficialities of the second half of the previous century. The greatest representative of the new Hungarian literature was Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz, who uniquely presented the Hungarian peasantry, the small town, the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie. Some of the Hungarian writers welcomed the national Democratic Revolution of 1918, but became disillusioned and retreated. Dezső (Desider) Szabó later became the voice of the radical bourgeois middle class. His novel, *Az elsodort falu (The Swept Away Village)*, written in an expressionist romantic style, as well as his other publicist works equally made their

marks. The romantic and anti-capitalistic verses of József (Joseph) Erdélyi were inspired by the simple folk songs and folk ballads. Although the so-called “folk” trend did not represent a unique group of writers, there were some recognizable common threads between them. Beside the naturalistic style of János (John) Kodolányi and Péter Veres, an even more colorful, more lyric style – at times bordering on folk mysticism -- took precedence. Pál (Paul) Gulyás, István (Stephen) Sinka, Pál Szabó and Áron Tamási all influenced the mind-set of the times.

*During the period of Soviet occupation (1945-1991), Béla Balázs, Gyula (Julius) Házy and Béla Illés returned from the Soviet Union and, together with Tibor Déry and Lajos (Louis) Nagy, the socialist writers living in Hungary, re-published most of their earlier works. There were no real patriotic thoughts published in Hungary at that time. Many writers left for the West; the rest of them made only sporadic attempts to voice some true nationalistic feelings instead of praises of the occupying power. Such is the case of Gyula (Julius) Illyés. Only when the occupying power weakened was it possible to form the Petőfi Circle (*Petőfi Kör*). Its literary discussions were the actual forerunners of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight.*

*In the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight, writers played an important and vital role. Its proof is the one and only edition of the *Literary Newspaper (Irodalmi Ujság)*, or the essay of Áron Tamási, *Anxiety and Creed (Gond és hitvallás)*, adopted by the Writers' Association after the Soviet invasion of 4 November. Reprisal followed the crushed Revolution. Writers, such as Tibor Déry and István (Stephen) Eörsi were arrested and sentenced to prison terms. The majority of writers were coerced into denouncing the Revolution and their publications were restricted. Around 1961, a compromise was reached and a consolidation took place: the writers abandoned open criticism of the political regime and the regime gave more opportunity for publication of their works. This situation prevailed well into the 1980s. In the interim years significant works were published, e.g. those of Gyula (Julius) Illyés, László (Ladislav) Németh, Tibor Déry, István (Stephen) Vas, Sándor (Alexander) Weöres, János (John) Pilinszky, Ágnes Nemes Nagy, Sándor (Alexander) Csoóri, László Nagy, Mihály (Michael) Váci, Ferenc (Francis) Karinthy, Ferenc (Francis) Sánta, Erzsébet (Elizabeth) Galgóczy, Miklós (Nicholas) Mészöly, György Géza (George Geza) Ottlik, András (Andrew) Sütő, György (George) Konrád, Dezső (Desider) Tandori and Péter Nádas. The 1980s brought forth the so-called “Samizdat” underground literature, such as the *Talking (Beszélő)*. It was foremost a politically inspired movement, the voice of the growing political opposition. It was written by “otherwise thinking” politically oppositional writers and politicians such as Gábor (Gabriel) Demszky, Jenő (Eugene) Nagy, Otilia Solt, György (George) Krassó, Ágnes Házy, György (George) Dalos, Sándor (Alexander) Lezsák and István (Stephen) Csurka. This literature was printed and distributed illegally.*

The great political changes in 1989, also transformed the structure of literary life. Besides the rejuvenated Writers' Association, other writers' associations came into existence, such as the *Attila József Circle (József Attila Kör)*, the *Association of Belletristic Writers (Szépirok Társasága)*. Due to the new freedom of the press, book publications grew dramatically. This freedom offered a chance for launching independent periodicals, whereby creating rich opportunity for publications. Periodicals such as the *Contemporary (Kortárs)*, *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*, *Tisza Region (Tiszatáj)* or *Present Age (Jelenkor)* all play a great role in the literary life. The novelty of the 1990s

was the publication of translated Hungarian books in Western countries. Translated works of S. Márai, M. Szabó, P. Nádas, Gy. Konrád, P. Eszterházy and I. Kertész grew in popularity. Imre (Emeric) Kertész won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2002. Authoresses are also present in growing number, among them: Magda Szabó, Orsolya Karafiáth, Ágnes Judit Kiss, Zsófia Balla, Noémi Kiss, Agáta Gordon, Kriszta Bódis, Bán Zsófia, Ildikó Lovas, and Zsuzsa Takács. – B: 0879, 1020, 1031, 1091, 1257, T: 7103.→ **Hungarian Runic Script; Linguistic Records of Old; Language Records, Early Hungarian; Language Relics; Most of the writers in the article have their own entry.**

Lithuania, Hungarians in (Litvánia) – The relationship between Lithuania and Hungary goes back to medieval times, despite the fact that the two countries never had a common border. The Lithuanian Jagaila (Jagello) House gave three Kings to the Hungarian throne: Ulászló I (Wladislas) (1440-1444), Ulászló II (Wladislas) (1490-1516), and Lajos II (Louis, 1516-1526). There are quite a few outstanding Hungarians in Lithuanian history. Hedvig (ca. 1371-1399) was the daughter of Hungarian King Lajos I, (Louis the Great, 1342-1382). She became Polish Queen as Hedwiga. She married a Lithuanian Prince, whereby a Polish-Lithuanian union was created. She helped spread Christianity in Lithuania. She was beatified on 8 August 1986 in Krakow, and canonized 8 June 1997, in Krakow. After the Polish Jagello House died out, Prince István (Stephen) Báthory (1533-1586), Reigning Prince of Transylvania (now Romania), became Reigning Prince of Lithuania and King of Poland in 1576. He established the University of Vilnius, where many Hungarian students studied in the times of Báthory. He is regarded as one of the great rulers of Poland as well as of Lithuania. Gáspár (Gasper) Bekes of Transylvania (1520-1579) was Báthory's General in Lithuania, with a distinguished service. Hungarian merchants visited the country regularly, later all foreign traders were called "Magyars". Hungarian prisoners of wars were in Lithuania during the two World Wars. When Sub-Carpathia (*Kárpátalja*) was annexed to the Soviet Union, a good number of Hungarians from that region went to Lithuania, then also part of the Soviet Union, for higher studies. Many of them settled there. Lithuania was part of the Soviet Union from 1940, and became independent again in 1990. After independence, everyone who had lived there for five years has been granted citizenship. According to the 2001 census, there were 120 Hungarians living in the country, most of them in the capital Vilnius. The István Báthory Cultural Society of the Lithuanian Hungarians started with 30-35 members in 1990. – B: 1382, T: 7103.→ **Ulászló I, (Wladislas) King; Ulászló II, (Wladislas) King; Lajos (Louis) II, King; Lajos I, King, (Louis the Great); Hedvig, Saint; Báthory, Prince István.**

Little Christmas (*Kiskarácsony*) – The "Eighth Day of Christmas" is the day of Jesus' circumcision and the old name for New Year's Day. The first of January has been New Year's Day since the Calendar Reform of Julius Caesar, and was celebrated with debauchery by the people of the Roman Empire in honor of Janus. People wished all the best to each other and to these good wishes they responded with gifts. However, in Hungary, New Year's Day during the Middle Ages was still counted from Christmas day. The counting of the beginning of the year with January 1 according to the Calendar Reform of Pope Gregory XIII, came into being in 1582. Documents from the 13th century mention the good wishes and gift giving as a custom originating in Italy. In the

villages, even at the beginning of the 20th century, it was still customary that, on New Year's Day, shepherds and farm hands cracked the whip and sounded the bell until they received gifts. In many areas, children would walk all around the village, wishing people a Happy New Year. There were superstitions, such as the magic of plenty, predictions for love and weather beliefs attached to New Year's Day. – B: 1134, 1160, T: 7684.

Little Entente (*Kis Antant*) – A political and military alliance of Czechoslovakia, the Serbo-Croatian-Slovenian Kingdom (later Yugoslavia), and Romania, directed explicitly against Hungary, which culminated in the country's truncation by the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate on 4 June 1920. Its members were also in alliance with the victorious Entente, or Allied Powers of World War I. It was formed on 14 August 1920, in Prague, on the initiative of Edvard Beneš, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister. Its sole purpose was to defend the borders created by the dictated Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty, that ceded two-thirds of the territory and one-third of the Hungarian population of the Kingdom of Hungary, 3.5 million ethnic Hungarians – without plebiscite – to the neighboring states, and to prevent Hungary's attempts to revise this Treaty. They were ready to enforce the wartime reparations or any other terms of the Treaty, if necessary with the use of arms. They aimed to maintain their control over the territories obtained from Hungary with the assistance of the Allied Powers. They tried to isolate Hungary internationally and always acted in unison against her. In their endeavors they enjoyed the strong support of the French Government.

In 1921, during the Habsburg restoration attempts, they acted together against Hungary, partially mobilizing their armies and threatening war. In their 18-24 May 1929 meeting, they planned on closer co-operation against Hungary, and on 6 June 1936, they worked out a military plan for a possible war against Hungary. On 20-29 August 1938, due to the change in the international situation, they held a meeting with Hungary's representatives at Bled in Yugoslavia, where they recognized Hungary's right to equality in armaments. At the same time, they made a promise to improve the lot of Hungarian minorities living under their rule. In September 1938, the English-French appeasement policy sacrificed Czechoslovakia to Germany in the Munich Agreement and, a few weeks later, Romania effectively ended the Little Entente as an organization by negating all of her obligations in the alliance. – B: 1078, 1230, 1030, 1230, 1285, T: 7665.→**Trianon Peace Treaty; Entente.**

Littmann, Imre (Emeric) (Budapest, 21 November 1913 - Budapest, 21 August 1984) – Physician, heart surgeon. Between 1931 and 1937 he completed his medical studies at the University of Pécs, where he was awarded a prize for a histochemical essay competition. During 1937-1938 he started his medical career in a military hospital. He served his medical internship (1938-1941) under Professor Vilmos (William) Milkó in the surgical section of the Miklós Horthy (later Bajcsy-Zsilinszky) Hospital, near the Inner City of Budapest. In 1941-1942 he was an assistant physician in the Brody Hospital. In 1942-1943, as a forced laborer, he was posted to the General Hospital of Balassagyarmat as an acting resident physician. From 1945 he was a resident surgeon in the János (John) Hospital, Budapest, and from 1948, an assistant lecturer. From 1949 to 1951 he was a demonstrator under Professor Petrovski in the 3rd Surgical Clinic; then he was appointed Director and honorary lecturer of the newly established Post-graduate Surgical Clinic. On his return, after a brief study trip to London, he used new surgical techniques successfully

in a number of different procedures in his clinic. He was the first surgeon after World War II who obtained his Medical Degree in surgery (1955), and received the Kossuth Prize (1954). During the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, he left Hungary. During the years 1956 to 1958, he worked in Sheffield, UK, later at the Toronto General Hospital in Canada. Following his return to Hungary in 1958, he became Head Surgeon of the László (Ladislás) Hospital, Budapest, and from 1960, he worked at the Tétény Road Hospital, Budapest. From 1963 to 1981 he was a professor of the Medical Post-Graduate Institute. Besides his teaching commitments, he was engaged in the study of abdominal surgery and congenital heart defects. He published more than a hundred articles and papers. They include *The Heart and the Congenital Growth-abnormalities of the Main Bloodvessels* (*A szív és a nagyerek veleszületett fejlődési rendellenességei*), co-authored with René Fonó (1951, 1955); *Textbook of Surgery* (*Sebészeti műtétan*) (1953, 1968), and *Bauchchirurgie. Indikation und Technik* (*Abdominal surgery. Indications and technique – A has sebészete. Javaslat és technika*) (1977). – B: 0883, 1730, T: 7456.

Litván, György (George) (Budapest, 19 February 1929 - Budapest, 8 November 2006) – Historian. In 1950 he earned a Degree in Education from the University of Budapest. During 1955 and 1956 he was a member of the Petöfi Circle; in 1956 he was the first to demand the replacement of the Communist Party secretary Mátyás (Matthew) Rákosi; for this he was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1957. Freed in 1962, he became a librarian at the Árpád High School in Budapest. From 1971 he was a correspondent for the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and between 1991 and 1999, Director of the same Institute. From 1990 he became Honorary President of the Sociological Society, and in 1991 he obtained a Ph.D. in Historical Studies from the University of Budapest. In 1995 he became a professor in the Sociological Institute of the University of Budapest. He retired in 1999. He mainly dealt with the history of the 19th and 20th century Hungarian democratic, social and national movements, the bourgeois democratic revolution of 1918, and the history of the Hungarian emigration in the interwar years. His works include *Ervin Szabó* (1974); *He Liked the Truth, Mihály Károlyi's Life*, co-authored with János Jemnitz, (*Szerette az igazságot, Károlyi Mihály élete*) (1977); *The 1956 Revolution, Reform, Uprising, Freedom-fight, The Reprisal. Historical Reading-book*, edited, co-authored with János (John) Bak (*Az 1956-os forradalom, reform, felkelés, szabadságharc, megtorlás. Történelmi olvasókönyv*) (1991); *The Tradition and Literature of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution* (*Az 1956-os magyar forradalom hagyománya és irodalma*) (1992); *Ervin Szabó, the Moralism of Socialism* (*Szabó Ervin, a szocializmus moralistája*) (1993), and *Oszkár Jászház's Homecoming* (*Jászház Oszkár hazatérése*) (1996). He received the Academy's Prize (1992) and the Ferenc Deák Prize of Pro Renovanda Cultura Hungariae Foundation (1994). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Livestock keeping – In the history of humanity the first three domesticated animals were the sheep, the goat and the dog. They appeared in the Carpathian Basin at the same time as cattle and pigs in the 6th millennium BC. The Körös Culture kept livestock and were the first to practice animal husbandry in the region. At the time of the Hungarian settlement in the country in 896 A.D., animal husbandry had already a major role in the Magyar economy. They kept and bred large animals, mostly cattle and horses; but they

also kept some sheep. Contrary to other nomadic peoples, they also had pigs and poultry, although these were not suitable to a wandering lifestyle. Livestock-keeping distinctly reflects the lifestyle of their keepers. There are different ways of livestock keeping such as (1) Wild or all year round in the open air; (2) Half-wild pasturing, and (3) Cultivated keeping. Animal herding became a profession and an inherited family tradition. Herdsmen were called by different names depending on the type of animals they were guarding. There were mostly cattle on the Hungarian Great Plain (*Nagyalföld*) and their keepers were called *gulyás* (herdsmen). In the herdsman hierarchy they were followed by the *csikós* (horse herdsman, i.e., cowboy), the *juhász* (shepherd), and the *kanász* (swineherd). Hungarian herdsmen have an extremely rich linguistic heritage, as indicated by 300 different words describing the color and hair of horses; and there are about 200 words describing different cattle characteristics. The herdsman attire is a distinctly colorful aspect of Hungarian folk culture, as is their artistry. Their songs, dances and musical instruments also show some unique characteristics. – B: 1134, 1020, T: 3240.→**Körös Culture.**

Lloyd George, Lord David (Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 17 January, 1863 - Tŷ Newydd, 26 March 1945) – British Liberal politician of Welsh origin. He spoke English as a second language. He studied Law and became a solicitor, but chose a political career. He was a pioneer of social reform, Member of Parliament for Caernarvon Boroughs from 1890. During the South African War, he was prominent as a pro-Boer. As Chancellor of the Exchequer (1908-1915), he introduced old-age pensions in 1908, and health and unemployment insurance in 1911. His 1909 budget (with graduated direct taxes and taxing land values) provoked the Lords to reject it, resulting in the Act of 1911, limiting their powers. He held ministerial posts during World War I until 1916. There was an open breach between him and Lord Asquith, and he became Prime Minister of a coalition government (1916-1922). He set up a war cabinet and secured a unified Allied Command. Thus he enabled the Allies to withstand the last German offensive and achieve victory. As one of the Big Three, with US President Wilson and French Prime Minister Clemenceau, he played a major role in the Versailles Peace Treaty. He also endeavored to moderate the excessive demands of the Little Entente of the Allied (Entente) Powers. In the 1918 elections he achieved a huge majority over Labor and Asquith's followers, but high unemployment, intervention in the Russian Civil War, and use of the black-and-tans in Ireland, eroded his support. Creation of the Irish Free State in 1921, and his pro-Greek policy against the Turks led to the withdrawal of the Conservatives and the collapse of the Coalition in 1922. In 1927, he started to fight against the unjust Trianon Peace Treaties. In 1940, Churchill invited him to join his War Cabinet, but he was unable to accept because of ill health. In the last year of his life, he was raised to the peerage as 1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith. As to the Peace Treaty of Trianon, dictated to Hungary in 1920, Lloyd George declared in 1928, that: "*Every argument advanced by certain of our Allies to convince us, was untrue and faked*". – B: 1031, 1068, 1471, 1923, T: 7456.→**Wilson, Woodrow; Clemenceau, George; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Lobkowicz Codex – A manuscript in Hungarian of varied contents, consisting of 176 leaves. It was copied in 1514 by Franciscan friars most probably for the Mother Superior

of the Óbuda Clarissa Convent. It contains the legends of St. Francis of Assisi, St. Eufrozina and St. Elek, as well as prayers and meditations, among them some identical texts contained in the Bod Codex. The Codex was discovered at the end of the 19th century by the librarian and literary researcher János (John) Csontos in the library of the princely Lobkowitz family in the town of Raudnitz (now Roudni in the Czech Republic). How and when it came into their possession is uncertain - but they already owned it in 1878. After WW II, it was kept in the National Library in Prague. However, later it was returned to the Lobkowitz family. – B: 1031, 7617, T: 7617.→**Codex Literature.**

Local Nobility – A special form of nobility. In County Veszprém the hunters of Szentgál were invested with this regional nobility right. In Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), the so-called *oppida nobelium*, the inhabitants of Dés, Nagyenyed, Torda (now Dej, Aiud, Turda, Romania), received this rank collectively as members of those towns; but could exercise their nobility rights only among themselves and it was restricted to their own townships. – B: 1078, T: 3233.

Local Sentries – Following the example of military organizations, the civilian population also organized a sentry system called *strázsák* (sentries). Their main duty was to sound the alarm in case of fire or flood in villages as well in some cities, such as in the village of Alsóőr. The chief of the sentries was called *bakter*. The *bakter's* duty was to walk the streets from 9 p.m. until 3 a.m. in summertime, and until 5 a.m. in winter. It was also his duty to call the time out, loudly shouting it every two hours. This was the so-called *kurjantás*. This shout in Hungarian was forbidden when Alsóőr was annexed to Austria in 1920, since the Austrians villagers claimed it was disturbing the peace of the night. The *bakter's* and his eight helpers' nightly rounds also discouraged thieves. The two main districts of the villages: the *Alszeg* (lesser end) and the *Felszeg* (upper end) had to provide 4 sentries each. This organization was in service until the end of World War II. – B: 1134, T: 3233.

Locomotiv GT (often abbreviated LGT) – A Hungarian Rock Band formed in 1971 in Budapest. The founders were already well-known musicians: Gábor (Gabriel) Presser, songwriter, keyboardist and singer; József (Joseph) Laux, drummer; Károly (Charles) Frenreisz bass guitarist; Tamás (Thomas) Barta solo guitarist and Anna Adamis, lyrics writer. Their first concert was held on the Park Stage in Buda, in July 1971. In the same year, they opened a Club together with the Tolcsvay Trió and, later in 1971, they were invited to the World Popular Song Festival in Tokyo, to participate with one of Frenreisz's songs, *Touch Me, Love Me, Rock Me*. In Hungary, its style is still counted as experimental, and they didn't have as much success as they did abroad. In western countries, they were more popular. In 1972, they were invited to the Great Western Express Festival in Lincoln, England, where they performed alongside well known bands and artists. The group was asked to write a musical, based on Tibor Déry's *An Imaginary Report on a Pop Festival*. The musical was a great success; it was performed in five countries. After the band started touring North America and Europe in 1974, they became better known internationally. The Band made several singles and LP recordings in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Spain, Argentina, the UK and the USA, including *Rock Yourself (Ringasd el magad)* (1972); *Lokomotiv GT V* (1976); *Loksi*

(1980), *424 Locomotive Opera* (*424 Mozdonyopera*) (1997), and *The Boys Went to the Pub* (*A fiúk a kocsmába mentek*) (2002). The Band is one of the most influential bands in the history of Hungarian rock music. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Locomotive of Phase Period Changing – An electric locomotive that represents an advance made by Kálmán (Coloman) Kandó in 1923, based on several prior Hungarian inventions; Kandó's version is an electric locomotive of 50 periods for electric traction on main lines. – B: 1226, T: 7456.→**Kandó, Kálmán.**

Lőcse Almanacs – These very well known calendars were printed in the Brewer's printing house of Lőcse (now Levoča, in Upland, *Felvidék*, Slovakia), at the beginning of the 17th century. The oldest is dated 1626. The mathematician, Dávid Fröhlich of Késmárk (now Kežmarok, Slovakia), produced the first ones. In them, he included some weather forecasting, combined the weeks with Gospel passages, noted the market days, their time and places, and added some Hungarian historical stories and predictions, many of which became proverbs. – B: 1078, 1020, T: 3240.

Lőcse, Book of Dances (*Lőcsei tablature*) (Lőcse now Levoča, Slovakia) – It is a tabulated manuscript written in Upper Hungary in the second half of the 17th century. It contains several Hungarian dances in well-developed instrumental style and in rich sound forms. – B: 1197, T: 3240.

Lőcse Chronicles – Its original title was *Zipserische Oder Lautschauerische Chronica*. (Casper) Hain (1632-1687), judge, and on several occasions parliamentary ambassador of the city of Lőcse (now Levoča, Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia), was its author. In his chronicles he wrote down the history of the city of Lőcse and other cities of the Szepesség and Felvidék (Upper Hungary, now Slovakia), from the very beginning to 1684. He used the notes and diaries of several people of Lőcse in his work. – B: 1078, T: 3240.→**Cipszers.**

Lőcse, Wood-carving School of - In former Upper Hungary (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia), mainly at Lőcse (now Levoča, Slovakia). The growing demand for woodcarvings in the Middle Ages created schools, such as the Nuremberg School in Germany, and the renowned Gothic school of Northern Hungary. There are important artifacts from the 14th century, such as the *St Nicholas* figure, a *Crucifix*, and the *Apostles*, all parts of a main altar. Master Pál (Paul) Lőcsei, a creator of winged altars, was the school's most famous artist. The main altar in the St James Cathedral of Lőcse dates from the beginning of the 16th century. It is the highest wood-carved altar in Europe (18.6 m high and 6 m wide). The statues are from Master Pál's workshop. In the center of the altar is a statue of the *Blessed Mary with Child*, and of *St James with St John, the Evangelist*. On the winged altar there are *high reliefs*, and on the dividing wall there is the group of the *Last Supper*. There is a *Madonna* sculpture in the church of the Franciscan Minor Order, while the *Calvary* is in the parish church. In the Virgin Mary Church of Besztercebánya (now Banská Bystrica, Slovakia) is the *St Barbara* (*Szent Borbála*) winged altar from the workshop of Master Pál. The 16th century *Main Altar* of the St George (St György) church in Szepesszombat (now Spišská Sobota, Slovakia) was also created in his workshop. Around the end of the 15th century, the school applied more color. The *Vir*

dolorum altar, and the Mátyás-crested (King Matthias Corvinus) (1458-1490), *Altar of Holy Mary* demonstrates the art of Kassa (now Kosiče, Slovakia). The school's most productive era was the first quarter of the 16th century. Besides Master Pál Lőcsei, the leading sculptor, there were other artists who created such masterpieces as the *St Anne altar*, the statue of *St George*, and the *Nativity sculpture*. – B: 1144, 1031, 1285, 1625, T: 7103.

Lőcsei, Jenő (Eugene) (Putnok, 11 May 1956 -) – Dancer, choreographer. He completed his studies at the State Ballet Institute (*Állami Ballet Intézet*) in 1976. He went with a scholarship to Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) for a year to further his studies. He has been a member of the Opera House, Budapest since 1977. Between 1982 and 1987, he was a solo dancer there, and concurrently a soloist at the Vienna State Opera (*Staatsoper*). From 1988 he was the leading soloist for the Norwegian National Ballet; from 1989 to 1991 he was the leading soloist of the West-Berlin Deutsche Oper. He is a dancer of lyric make-up of unusually fine lines and clean technique he moulds the classical, neoclassical and modern roles on an equally high, inspired level. He created his first choreography for Miklós (Nicholas) Königer's TV film, the *Dance of Death* (*Haláltánc*), he also danced the leading role. His other roles include Crassus in L. Seregi's *Spartacus*; Romeo in L. Seregi's *Romeo and Juliet*; Jesus in A. Fodor's *The Test* (*A próba*), and the Prince in Nureyev-Grigorovich-Róna's *Nutcracker* (*Diótörő*). His choreographic works include Porten's *Can-can* (*Kánkán*) and I. Kálmán's *Countess Marica* (*Marica grófnő*). Apart from operetta insets, he created a one-act choreography entitled: *Flamma*. He received the Franz Liszt Prize (1983), the Artist of Merit title (1986), and he is a member of the Society of Immortals (2009). – B: 1445, 1439, T: 7456.

Lóczy, Lajos Sr. (Louis) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, November 1849 - Balatonáracs, 13 May 1920) – Geoscientist. He completed his High School studies in Arad (now in Romania), then, obtained an Engineering Degree from the Zurich Polytechnic in 1874. On his return to Hungary, he was appointed assistant curator of the Mineralogy and Paleontology Section of the National Museum of Hungary, Budapest. From 1877 to 1880 he took part in Count Béla Széchenyi's East-Asian expedition, and toured most of China. His observations and discoveries have been recognized worldwide. He showed that the rock and sand material of the Central-Asian deserts were not derived from the sea floor but were the result of millions of years of accumulation. His observations on the geological structure of the mountain ranges of southeast India are pioneering. After his return, he remained at his former workplace for another two years, then, from 1883, as the geologist of the Geographic Institute, he carried out the geological survey of the mountains in the Bánság area of southern Hungary. From 1886 to 1908, Lóczy was professor at the University of Budapest, and from 1902 to 1908, Director of the Geological Institute, at the same time retaining his professorial title and status. Between 1900 and 1914 he was President of the Hungarian Geographical Society. On his initiative and under his leadership he formed, in 1891, the Balaton Commission, a Society for the manifold scientific study of Lake Balaton and its immediate environs. He initiated the systematic geological and geo-morphological exploration of the Transylvanian Basin (*Erdély*, now in Romania), and he gained significant merit in the exploitation of the Transylvanian rock salt and natural gas wealth. The drilling around Nagysármás (now Sărmaşu, Romania) in the middle of the Transylvanian Basin, was based on his survey

and studies. In the geosciences, beside tectonics, he obtained outstanding results in Stratigraphy and Paleontology, and was an expert in Geomorphology as well. His collections in Ethnography, Archeology and History were also famous. However, his world fame was based on his East-Asian travels. He participated in the formation of the Hungarian Carpathian Association, subsequently renamed as the Hungarian Tourist Association, and was its Vice President. He published some 200 papers in various specialized publications. His works include *Description of the Natural Conditions of the Chinese Empire (A kínai birodalom természeti viszonyainak leírása)* (1886); *Results of the Geological Observations in the East-Asian Travels of Count Béla Széchenyi (A geológiai megfigyelések eredményei gróf Széchenyi Béla keletázsiai utazásában)* (1890), in German: *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Reise in Ostasien, mit B. Széchenyi, History of the Heavenly Empire (A mennyei birodalom története)* (1901); *Geology of the Lake Balaton region (A Balaton környékének geológiája)* (1913), and *Geographical and Geological Description of the Lands of the Hungarian Holy Crown (A magyar szent korona országainak földrajzi és földtani leírása)*. He raised the Hungarian geosciences to an international level. He is generally regarded as the greatest Hungarian geologist. A bilingual High School in Balatonfüred, a geography competition, a walking path, and a medal of the Hungarian Geographical Society bear his name. – B: 0883, 1068, 1105, 1122, T: 7456.→**Laczkó, Dezső; Széchenyi, Count Béla; Papp, Károly; Lóczy Lajos Jr; Vojnics, Oszkár; Lóczy Peak.**

Lóczy, Lajos Jr (Louis) (Budapest, 5 June 1891 - Rio de Janeiro, 9 June 1980) – Geologist. Son of Lajos (Louis) Lóczy Sr. He studied in Zürich, where he obtained his Doctorate in 1914. He was a demonstrator at the Geology Department of the University of Budapest in 1916, and Honorary Lecturer in Tectonics in 1919. He became a professor at the University of Economics in 1925, and from 1932 to 1948 he was Director of the Geological Institute. From 1920 to 1961 he also worked in 17 different countries as an expert advisor. He permanently settled in Brazil in 1961. He was a visiting professor in Teheran and Rio de Janeiro in the 1960s. He was a specialist advisor at the Geological Institute of Rio de Janeiro (1965-1968), and later became Professor of Geotectonics at the Federal University until his retirement at the end of 1973, although he continued working for some time as an expert advisor. His research work in Hungary started with exploring the Paleontology and Geology of the Villány Mountain, and then from the 1930s, hydrocarbon research was the center of his interest that resulted in some successful oil-field development in a number of areas. During the last two decades of his life, he studied fissil materials. Adjunct to his body of earlier work, his study of large-scale structures stands out. It led to the assessment of the origin of Gondwanaland and the Atlantic Ocean and the assumption of the enrichment of certain elements along large-scale faults led to the discoveries of enormous ore-bodies. He published more than 90 papers and studies. – B: 0883, 1741, T: 7456.→**Lóczy, Lajos Sr.**

Lóczy Peak (Nepal, Lhotse, Lhoce) – Glaciated mountain peak in the Himalayas, the fourth highest point on Earth. Sven Hedin (1865-1952), the Swedish explorer and prolific writer, stated in a lecture given at the Hungarian Geographical Society, Budapest, that Lóczy's earlier findings were acceptable in every respect, and announced that he named the 27,923 ft high massive mountain peak in the vicinity of Mt. Everest, Lóczy Peak, in his honor. According to Indian sources *Lhotse* means Southern Peak in the Tibetan

language, thus intimating that the peak is south of Qomolongma (Mt. Everest). During his life Hedin visited Budapest three times. – B: 1288, 1153, T: 7456.→**Lóczy, Lajos Sr.**

Lodomér (Lodomér) (early 13th century - January 1298) – Archbishop, Canon of Veszprém. He is a descendant of the Monoszló family. From 1264 he was Chancellor of István (Stephen) V, Junior King. Between 1268 and 1279 he was Bishop of Várad (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania). Unexpectedly, Pope Nicholas III invested him Archbishop of Esztergom. He was a renowned statesman. He had a long controversy with King László IV, (Ladislav the Kun, 1272-1290), whom he excommunicated and later absolved. He presided over a synod in Esztergom in 1288. After the death of King László IV, he quickly brought András incognito from Vienna to Buda, had him elected King, and crowned him at Székesfehérvár on 23 July 1290. He became the main supporter of King András III (Andrew 1290-1301) and defended him against Rome. – B: 0945, T: 7103.→**István V, King; László IV, King; András III, King.**

Lodomeria, Poland – Located along the River Bug in today's Volhynia. Lodomeria, an independent state around 888, A.D., surrendered to the Magyars arriving from Kiev. Around 1025 it came under Russian influence and only regained its independence in the 12th century, when it was unified with Halics. Hungarian King András II (Andrew, 1205-1235), who later claimed the title "King of Lodomeria" for himself, placed Daniel, the son of its ruler on the throne under Hungarian authority in 1206. Between 1214 and 1219, through the Hungarian Prince Kálmán (Coloman), and between 1370 and 1382, through Hungarian King Lajos I, (Louis the Great, 1342-1382) Lodomeria came under Hungarian influence again. In 1390 it was taken over by Poland and remained under Polish control until the first partition of Poland in 1772. In the same year Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780), based on the historical rights of the Hungarian Crown, reclaimed it, but put it under Austrian authority. – B: 0942, 1153, T: 7665.→**András II, King; Lajos I, King; Mária Terézia, Empress and Queen.**

Loew, Károly Frigyes (Charles, Frederick), (Lőw) (Sopron, 20 March 1699 - Sopron, 4 November 1741) – Physician, botanist. His medical studies started under János (John) Windisch in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), where he also studied botany. From 1717 to 1721 he studied at the School of Medicine of the University of Jena, where he obtained his Degree in Medicine. For a year he practiced medicine in Sopron and then, between 1722 and 1738, he was Army Physician, and later Court Physician in Vienna. Following his return to Sopron, besides practicing medicine, he was engaged in flora research. From 1739 he wanted a team of colleagues each to cover the flora of one county and to compile a national botanical collection, the *Flora Pannonica*; but only one work was realized. It was the one that Loew wrote, together with Deccard, called the *Flora Pannonica seu Soproniensis*, only in manuscript form that lists 1098 plants. For his work, he was elected a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. His works include *De morbo petechiali, qui anno 1683...* (1730), and *Epistola ad celeberrimos omnium regum botanicos* (1739). – B: 1730, 0883, 0907, T: 7456.

Lófő – (Horse's head) – Head of a Transylvanian clan, of four branches (*ágszáz*), Lord of the clan's counties. Later it became a rank of the Szekler nobility, meaning Szekler nobleman; second rank of the Szekler nobility in the Middle and New Ages who had to

go to fight wars on his own horse. They amassed important fortunes during the 15-16th centuries. In time the rank of *lófő* and *ágszáz* merged into one. In the period of feudalism, their social structure disintegrated, they became serfs, and lost all their wealth in the 18th century. At the center of their crest is the Sun with a four-branched rosette. There are four bundles of rays at the outline of the emblem denoting the four lords of *ágszáz*. There are also half-circle mounds on the crest's stems with a decoration of slanted lines underneath. Sometimes there are serfs (master of the branches) or flagged halberd (bannerette) over the center sun. This seems to reinforce the ranks of branches. – B: 0942, 1231, T: 3240.
→**Szeklers.**

Log Wall – A wall made of horizontally positioned logs or beams joined by notches and pins. Perfectly fitted, gap-free walls were erected from good quality materials. This method of construction has been practised in the Carpathian Basin since prehistoric times. Hungarians used log walls already before settling down in present Hungary and continued to use them throughout the Middle Ages for the construction of fortresses, churches and manor houses. In wooded regions building of log houses is still common today. – B: 1134, T: 7663.

Lókkös, Antal (Anthony) (Gór, 20 October 1928 -) – Poet, writer, librarian. He studied Theology and Philosophy at Pannonhalma. From 1954 he studied Hungarian Linguistics and Literature in an evening course at the University of Budapest. Before that, from 1952 to 1954, he worked as a railway-track repairman in Balatonkenese, and in the shunting yard of District IX (*Ferencváros*) of Budapest. After the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he emigrated to the West, and settled in Switzerland. He earned a Degree, majoring in Latin, French and Hungarian from the University of Geneva. Later, he worked as a clerk for the International Public Education Office; then acted as a science correspondent for the University Library in Geneva, where he also gave lectures at the College of Librarianship. He wrote studies in French, dealing with the history of the Geneva Library, published in Swiss scientific journals. His short stories, parodies, critiques and reviews were written in Hungarian and published in the papers *New Horizon* (*Új Látóhatár*); *Catholic Review* (*Katolikus Szemle*); *Literary Journal* (*Irodalmi Újság*), and *National Guard* (*Nemzetőr*). His works include *Lost Creeks* (*Elveszett patakok*) poem (1960); *Ballads, Songs* (*Balladák-Énekek*) poems (1967), and *Les incunables de la Bibliothèque de Genève* (1982). – B: 1672, T: 7456.

Lomb, Kató (Kate, born: Szilárd) (Pécs, 8 February 1909 - Budapest, 9 June 2003) – Interpreter, translator, linguistic genius. She was raised in Pécs, went to the University there and studied Physics and Chemistry, and earned a Ph.D. But her interest soon led her to languages. During the Soviet siege of Budapest, from 24 December 1944 to 13 February 1945, she learned Russian. She soon acquired such an excellent command of Russian that, for a while, she served as the translator for the Russian Commander for Budapest. Her language learning increased, and finally she earned money with sixteen languages: Bulgarian, Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Slovak, Spanish and Ukrainian. She learned these languages mostly as an autodidact. Through her books, she shared her learning method, including *This is How I Learn Languages... (Így tanulok nyelveket...)* (1970,

1972, 1990, 1995); *An Interpreter Around the World* (*Egy tolmács a világ körül*) (1979); *Languages remind me...* (*Nyelvekről jut eszembe...*) (1983), and *Harmony of Babel...* (*Bábeli harmónia...*) (1988). Her books also appeared in many translations. She was one of the first simultaneous interpreters of the world. : B: 1031, T: 7103.

Long-playing record – A long-playing (LP) record has much more densely spaced micro-grooves compared to the older standard records. The preheated raw material, placed between the press-moulds (in contrast with standard records), receives various different fillers with a vinyl base. It takes less space and its playtime is considerably longer than that of standard records. They have been manufactured since 1947 in three sizes: with diameters 7, 10 and 12 inches (170, 250 and 300 mm respectively) and with two speeds: 45 and 33 rotations/minute. Its playtime is about 5.5, 15, 22-26 and maximum 30 minutes respectively. The invention of Péter Károly (Peter Carl) Goldmark perfected this type of record. It was introduced in 1948. – B: 1138, T: 7456.→ **Goldmark, Péter Károly.**

Lontay, Margit (Margaret) (Lencse) (Hódmezővásárhely, 27 July 1918 - Budapest, 11 January 1993) – Actress. She finished her studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, in 1938. From 1938 to 1939 she did acting with strolling companies in the countryside. From 1939 to 1949 she played in Szeged; from 1949 to 1953 at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) of Pécs; between 1953 and 1960 she worked again at the National Theater, Szeged. From 1960 to 1976 she was a member of the Csokonai Theater (*Csokonai Színház*), Debrecen. From 1976 until her retirement in 1982, she worked at the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest. In her career, she played tragic heroines and appeared in character roles. Her roles, among others, were Gertrudis in Katona's *Bánk bán*; Goneril in Shakespeare's *King Lear* (*Lear király*); Margaret in Shakespeare's *Richard III*; Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*; Rebeka in: Magda Szabó's *An Old-fashioned Story* (*Régimódi történet*), and Orbánné in Örkény's *Cat's Play* (*Macskajáték*). She had some 13-feature films to her credit, among them: *Trial-road* (*Próbaút*) (1961); *Woman at the Colony* (*Asszony a telepen*) (1963); *The Plague* (*A járvány*) (1976); Csontváry (1980), and the *Three Sisters* (*A három nővér*) (1991). Among her TV films are *Black Rose* (*Fekete rózsza*) (1980); *For Ever and Ever* (*Örökkön örökké*) (1984), and *We Never Die* (*Sose halunk meg*) (1993). She received the Mari Jászai Prize (1957) and the Artist of Merit title (1976). – B: 1445, 1719, 1031, T: 7456.

Lontay-Rajner, László (Ladislav) (Rimaszombat, now Rimavská Sobota, Slovakia, 6 May 1911 - Budapest, 25 May 1987) – Opera singer (baritone). He studied music in Rimaszombat under Kálmán (Coloman) Lackner, and in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), under Oszkar (Oscar) Nedbal. From 1936 to 1939 he was a singer in the Opera Company of the National Theater of Pozsony. He sang baritone and bass-baritone parts in Mozart's *Magic Flute*, in Verdi's *Luisa Miller*, and in Millöcker's *Beggar Student*. From 1939 to 1971 he was a member of the Budapest Opera House's choir; and beside choir work, he had smaller roles as well. He was an excellent oratorio recitalist. He also wrote lyrics for songs and sung Hungarian songs with great success. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

Lónyay, Count Menyhért (Melchior) (Nagylónya, now Lónya, near Záhony, 6 January

1822 - Budapest, 3 November 1884) – Politician, political writer, financial specialist. He was a descendant of an ancient noble family from County Bereg (now in Carpatho-Ukraine). He studied Art, Law and Economics and, in 1839, he obtained a Ph.D. in Art. He took up a political career after a long study trip abroad. As the owner of a large estate, he became County Bereg's deputy at the Diet of 1843. He stood near the centralist group of József (Joseph) Eötvös. In the Reform struggle for the transformation of the country, he sided with the Liberal opposition's right wing, leaning to an agreement with the Conservatives. In the Parliament of 1848 he was the right-wing representative of County Bereg. In September 1848 he was adviser to the Minister of Finance, then Financial Under-Secretary of State in the Szemere Cabinet. His exile after the collapse of the War of Independence of 1848-1849 from Austrian rule did not last long. In 1850 he returned and joined in the economic life. He was one of the founders and President of the Land Bank. He was co-editor for the journal, *Budapest Review (Budapesti Szemle)* with Antal (Anthony) Csengery. Prior to the Compromise (1867), he was a correspondent for the *Political Weekly (Political Hetilap)*, of Baron József (Joseph) Eötvös, and became the financial adviser of Ferenc (Francis) Deák and Count Gyula (Julius) Andrassy. From 20 February 1867 to 21 May 1870 he was Minister of Finance in the Andrassy Cabinet. In 1870 and 1871 he was Minister of Finance jointly with Austria. From 14 November 1871 to 4 December 1872 he was Prime Minister and also Minister of Defense, and received his title of Count. The opposition sharply criticized his financial policy and even his personal integrity, whereupon he resigned. From 1861, he was Vice-President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; from 1871 until his death its President (corresponding member from 1858, honorary member from 1861). His works include *History of the Regulation of the River Tisza (A Tiszaszabályozás története)* (1860); *On the State Property*, vols. i-ii (*Az államvagyonról, I-II*) (1869), and *On Our Public Affairs*, vols. i-ii (*Közügyeinkről, I-II*) (1873-1875). – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456. → **Deák, Ferenc; Andrassy, Count Gyula; Eötvös, Baron József; Szemere, Bertalan.**

Loop (sling) – In popular beliefs “binding” and “loosing” belong to the realm of magic powers. According to this belief, a person can “bind” a man's or an animal's bodily or mental functions, i.e. can make them sick or, by “loosing”, can heal them. In the ancient Persian Pantheon, *Varuna*, the controller of weather was “the Lord of Binding” and he was pictured with a rope sling. In Greek mythology *Aeolus*, the King of the Winds was his counterpart. Binding and loosing are symbolic actions. As the expressions go “his hands are tied” and “his tongue was loosened”. These originated however, by actual binding by the snare of the hunter, the tying of the prisoner, the noose of a rope on the gallows. The loop has – in general – a sinister association: captivity, symbol of unmerited death. Binding is at the same time a symbol of uniting and unity: bond, obligation, matrimony, etc. The power of an endless loop is that it is insoluble, cannot be disentangled. If it is cut, it loses its power. An example for this is the *Gordian knot*. By cutting it, Alexander the Great magically acquired world power. Christianity adopted the symbol of the rope sling. In Christian iconography the cord belt of monks recalls Christ bound with a rope. It became a symbolic instrument of self-torture. On the rope belt of Franciscans the three slings express the three obligations of chastity, poverty and obedience. – B: 0942, T: 7677.

Lorán, Lenke (Győr, 1 May 1927 -) – Actress. She studied at Margaret Makay's Studio. From 1943 to 1945 she was a member of the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*), Budapest. From 1945 to 1966 she was a member of the Artist Theater (*Művész Színház*), the Merry Theater (*Vidám Színház*), the Hungarian People's Army Theater (*A Magyar Néphadsereg Színháza*), and the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi Színház*). From 1966 she acted on the stage of the Merry Theater. Explosive temperament and high-spirited comic playing in a powerful style characterize her stage appearances. Beside her comic roles, she also created something lasting in more serious character roles. She appeared in several feature films and TV plays. Her roles include Zsizi in B. Gábor's *Drunken Night* (*Részeg éjszaka*); Peacockné (Polly Peachum) in Brecht–Weill's *The Threepenny Opera* (*Die Dreigroschenoper*, based on John Gay's 1727 *Beggar's Opera* (*Koldusopera*); Ritka Panna in Jókai's *The Poor Rich* (*A szegény gazdagok*); Miss Finigale in K. Aszlányi - F. Karinthy's *The Seven Slaps* (*A hét pofon*); Roticsné in F. Molnár's *The Glass Slipper* (*Üvegcipő*); Koltayné in A. Gábor's *The Dollar Dad* (*Dollárpapa*), and Mrs. Pogson in Maugham – G. Nádas – I. Szenes' *Love and Beauty* (*Imádok férjhezmenni*). There are 33 feature and TV films to her credit, among them: *Mirage in all Quantity* (*Délibáb minden mennyiségben*) (1962); *Jaguár* (1967); "Next Please" ("Kérem a következőt") (1974); *Seven Tons of Dollar* (*Hét tonna dollár*) (1974); *Believe Me* (*Higyjetek nekem*) (1984), and *Prankish* (*Huncut*) (2003). She received the Mari Jászai Prize (1968), the Knight Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2003), the Officer Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2007), and Life Member of the Society of Immortals (2010) – B: 1445, 1439, 1719, 1031, T: 7456.

Lorandite (TlAsS₂) – rare mineral of Tallium (Tl), red, tabular. József Sándor (Joseph Alexander) Krenner, who named it after Baron Loránd (Roland) Eötvös, the renowned physicist discovered it. – B: 0883, 1138, T: 7674.→**Eötvös, Baron Loránd.**

Lóránt, Gyula (Julius) (Lipovics) (Kőszeg, 6 February 1923 - Salonika, Greece, 31 May 1981) – Soccer player, trainer. He played with the Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) Athletic Club (NAC) (1943-1945), the Flacara Rosie Arad (now in Romania) (1946), the Hungarian Vasas (1947-1949), the Budapest Honvéd (center-half) (1950-1956). He was a member of the Hungarian Olympic Champion Team in Helsinki (1952); a member of the World Cup, 2nd placed Hungarian team in the Switzerland (1954). In the so-called London "Match of the Century" (1953), he was part of the Hungarian team that defeated the English selected team, 6:3. He was four-time Hungarian champion between 1943 and 1955, and also Romanian champion (1946-1947). From 1948 to 1955, he was in the Hungarian National Team 42 times. From 1963 to 1981, he was a trainer in West Germany, trainer of Cologne FC, the Bayern Munich and the Schalke 04. He was Freeman of Kőszeg. He was buried in Endingen, West Germany, but for the request of his family his ashes were brought back to Hungary and reburied in Kőszeg in 2011. He was promoted major posthumously. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Golden Team; Bozsik, József, Buzánszky, Jenő; Czibor, Zoltán, Grosics, Gyula; Kocsis, Sándor; Puskás, Ferenc.**

Lóránt, Károly (Charles) (Budapest, 20 September 1942 -) – Electrical engineer, economist. He completed his Electrical Engineering course at the Budapest Polytechnic

(1961-1966), and later an Economics course at the University of Economics (1968-1970). He worked as a development engineer for the Electromechanical Company from 1966 to 1970, and at the National Market Research Institute (1970-1972). During the years 1970-1990 he was correspondent for the National Planning Board (1985-1990), head of the Long-term Development Section. From 1990 he was Section Head of the Economic Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Finance. From 1991 he was a correspondent and Section Head of the Economic Analytical and Informative Institute (ECOSTAT); member of the Future-Research Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; member of the Hungarian Economic Society, Secretary of the Economic Developmental Section, also member of the National Democratic Association. Since 2003 he has been Economic Specialist for the European Parliament. He was engaged in the supervision of the economic and social influence of the World Bank loans and of the alternative possibilities of the European Cooperation and Economic Policy. He is one of the editors of the bimonthly magazine called EUWatch, launched by the Independence and Democracy Organization; his articles and studies are published in various papers and journals. – B: 0874, 1930, T: 7456.

Lorant, Stefan (István Lóránt) (Budapest, 22 February 1901 - USA, 14 November 1997) – Photographer, filmmaker, journalist. His father directed the largest Photographic Studio in Budapest, named *Erdélyi*. He attended the Evangelical (Lutheran) High School, Budapest, and studied at the University of Economics. In 1914 he started publishing his photos in Budapest newspapers and magazines. Following the end of World War I, he first went to Czechoslovakia, then to Vienna, and worked as a still photographer for a Hungarian filmmaker. At the age of 19, he was already known as a leading cameraman in Europe due to his first film, *The Life of Mozart*. Over the next few years he developed his skills as a scriptwriter and made a total of 14 films. While working in Berlin in 1921 a young woman approached him and asked for a screen test. He turned her down rudely saying that she had no gift for the movies. She turned out to be Marlene Dietrich. In 1928 he was Chief Editor of a Munich weekly, responsible for making the *Münchener Illustrierte Presse*, the first modern photojournalistic paper in Europe. With the Nazi invasion of Bavaria in 1933, his political commentaries enraged Hitler, who ordered him taken into protective custody and he was imprisoned for nearly a year without being charged. The Hungarian Government came to his rescue and he was released and began editing a paper in Budapest. Based on his prison experience he wrote *I Was Hitler's Prisoner*, took the manuscript to London in 1934, and published it the following year. He began photojournalism in England and soon became Editor for the Odham's *Weekly Illustrated*, the first popular illustrated paper in England, and a model for American picture magazines such as *Life* and *Look*. Later he started a successful pocket magazine *Lilliput*, and the influential illustrated news magazine *Picture Post*. He met Winston Churchill, and wrote articles about him in the *Picture Post*. Churchill also contributed articles and, in 1939, he suggested that he devote a special issue on the United States. Lorant went to America and, on his return to London, he published a 160-page Issue on America. From 1940 he lived in New York, wrote articles in the *New York Times*, *Life*, *Look*, and *Saturday Evening Post*. From 1959 to 1961 he studied at Harvard University. He authored several books between 1928 and 1941; among them the most successful one was *I Was Hitler's Prisoner*. His other works include *The World* (1946); *F. D. Roosevelt*,

A Pictorial Biography (1950); *The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1954); *Sieg Heil! An Illustrated History from Bismarck to Hitler* (1974), and *My Life in England* (1984). His other publications were *The Glorious Burden*, about the American presidency, *The New World*, with illustrated biographies of American Presidents, and *Pittsburgh: The Story of an American City*. – B: 1081, 1672, T: 7456.→**Churchill, Sir Winston; Roosevelt, Franklin Delano; Hitler, Adolf.**

Lorántffy, Zsuzsanna (Susanna) (Ónod, ? 1600 - Sárospatak, 18 April 1660) – Wife of György (George) Rákóczi I, Reigning Prince of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) in 1616. Sárospatak was her dowry and remained in the hands of the Rákóczis. The young couple moved from Szerencs to Sárospatak, where she remained to the end of her life. They had five children; but only two, György and Zsigmond (Sigismund) reached adulthood. She was an excellent manager and gardener, the enthusiastic patroness of the Calvinist Reformed Church and schools, and expertly managed the family holdings to provide even greater support to her charitable activities. The family moved to Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) following György Rákóczi's election as Reigning Prince of Transylvania in 1630. She aided her husband in the recruiting of the troops with their organization. After the death of her husband in 1648, she returned to Sárospatak and dedicated her life to the development of the Reformed College there. She invited foreign professors such as János Ámos (John Amos) Comenius, who helped to develop the College as one of the centers of the Hungarian Reformed Church. This was the golden age of the town, the castle and the Reformed College of Sárospatak. – B: 0883, 1245, T: 7658.→**Rákóczi I, Prince György; Medgyesi, Pál; Reformed College at Sárospatak; Sárospatak; Comenius, Ámos János.**



Lord-Lieutenant (*főispán*) – He represented the reigning Monarch in a county. Before the 15th century, he was called *ispán*. His main duty was to enforce the king's orders with the help of the royal *bandérium* (a cavalry contingent under the royal banner). The *főispán* was appointed by the Monarch or the Head of State. The power of the *főispán* gradually diminished when, led by the nobility, the independent authority of the counties grew strong and the executive power was taken over by the *alispán* (*vice-ispán*), who was elected by the inhabitants of the county. In the 16th century the office of the *főispán* became a permanent title for life, given to certain courtiers and ecclesiastic dignitaries or members of the aristocracy, but it was just an empty title. Except for the years between 1867 and 1918, the *főispán* was the local trustee of the Government in power. He could exercise a wide range of supervisory authority over the administration and over the self-governing assembly of the county. In 1950, following the Soviet system, the office was abolished in Hungary. – B: 1122, 1231, T: 3233.

Lőrente Family Clan – The first known member of the family was Lőrente, deceased in 1251. His son, János (John) was “comes” in 1259. Between 1236 and 1456, there is

mention of the clan's 25 estates in Transdanubia. The Bezerédy and Lőrinczy families are descendants of the clan. – B: 0942, T: 7676.

Lőrincz, Ferenc (Francis) (Bálványosvárálja, now Unguras, Romania, 15 October 1898 - Budapest, 15 May 1986) – Physician, microbiologist and parasitologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the Medical School of the University of Szeged, and was a correspondent for the Institute of Anatomy there (1923-1928). In 1926 he obtained his qualification for Forensic Medicine. In 1934 he became a medical laboratory specialist. Between 1928 and 1936 he was Assistant Lecturer, organized the laboratory for Pathological Histology and Parasitology. He established human Parasitology in Hungary. He made extensive study trips on a Rockefeller scholarship to a number of European countries (London 1930-1931, Italy and Albania 1936). From 1934 he was Professor of Public Hygiene in the Medical School of the University of Budapest, and Honorary Lecturer in Parasitology. From 1943 to 1946 he was one of the Directors of the National Chemical Institute. Then he voluntarily retired only to become the Scientific Adviser for the Institute, later its Scientific Director. From 1948 he became Head of the Microbiological and Meat-industrial Section. He obtained his Doctorate in Medicine in 1956. From 1950 to 1959 he was in charge of a section of the packing, meat and refrigeration industries. From 1959 he was Director of the Meat Industrial Research Institute. He was the editor of several scientific journals, such as the *Népegészségügy* (1933-1936); *Meat Industry* (*Húsipar*), and *Parasitologia Hungarica* (1968-1986). In 1964 he was a founding member of the Hungarian Parasitology Society; from 1967 to 1972 he was its President and, from 1972, its Honorary President. He published 171 scientific papers and several books. His works include *The Frequency of Echinococcus in Hungary* (*Az echinococcus gyakorisága Magyarországon*) (1931); *Malaria* (*A malaria*) (1939), and the *Handbook of the Meat Industry* (*Húsipari kézikönyv*) (1973). He received an honorary doctorate from the University of Szeged, the János Balassa Prize (1935), and the Elek Zsigmond commemorative medal (1965). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.

Lőrincz, Lajos (Louis) (Debrecen, 25 August 1935 -) – Lawyer, student of public administration. In 1953 he completed his studies at the Commercial High School of Sárospatak. He began his higher studies at the Foreign Affairs College while, between 1955 and 1959, he studied for a Degree in the Department of Jurisprudence of the University of Szeged. In 1963 he did postgraduate work in the Institute of Comparative Studies, established by the Common Market at the École Universitaire des Études Européennes in Torino. From 1988 to 1990 he was Director of the College of Public Administration; from 2000 to 2004, Dean of the Department of Jurisprudence and Political Science in the Reformed University. Lőrincz was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1990, ordinary 1999); in 1983 he received an honorary doctorate at the University of Aix-Marseille. His works include *Hungarian Public Administration, Dilemmas and Perspectives* (1988), and *Law of Public Administration* (with others, 2007). Recipient of the Albert Szent-Györgyi Prize (2000) and the Ferenc Deák Prize (2002). He was a well-known expert in public administration. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7456.

Lőrincze, Lajos (Louis) (Szentgál, 24 November 1915 - Budapest, 11 October 1993) – Linguist. He studied at the Reformed College, Pápa. As a member of the Eötvös College, he acquired a Degree in Education from the University of Budapest. He taught at Pápa between 1943 and 1945, earned a Ph.D., and became a contributor to the Linguistic Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was Editor for the *Hungarian Language Magazine* (*Magyar Nyelvtár*), and Editor for a radio broadcast series: *Our Sweet Mother Tongue* (*Édes anyanyelvünk*) from 1952. He also edited a similar series in television from 1963. His work was spreading and popularizing the Hungarian linguistic culture. By organizing the Mother Tongue Conferences (*Anyanyelvi konferenciák*), together with the World Federation of Hungarians, he helped to preserve the national identity of Hungarians abroad. Some of his works are *The Life of Our Geographical Names* (*Földrajzi neveink élete*) (1947); *Bibliography of Hungarian Dialects* (*Magyar nyelvjárási bibliográfia*) Co-Editor (1951); *Language and Life* (*Nyelv és élet*) (1953); *Our Sweet Mother Tongue* (*Édes anyanyelvünk*) (1961); *On Language Guard* (*Nyelvőrségen*) (1968); *Human-centered Language Culture* (*Ember központú nyelvművelés*) (1980), and *Our Heart Swells* (*Megnő az ember szíve*) (1990). He received the State Prize (1970), the Apáczai Prize (1981), the Dezső Pais Prize (1990) and the Kosztolányi Prize (1992). – B: 0932, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Deme, László**.

Lorre, Peter (László, Ladislav, Loewenstein) (Rózsahegy, Hungary, now Ruzomberok, Slovakia, 26 June 1904 - East Germany, 23 March 1964. After cremation, he was buried in Hollywood) – Actor. His grandfather was a rabbi, his father a middle-class landowner. He settled with his parents in Vienna after the Communist Revolution in 1919, which left Hungary in turmoil and his family bankrupt. First, he was a student of Sigmund Freud for a while. His family wanted him to become a banker; instead he ran away from home and spent most of the 1920s learning his trade as an actor in various small theater companies. In 1928, he adopted the stage name Peter Lorre. In the late 1920s and early 1930s he started to make an impact in the Art Theater of Berlin, where he worked with German playwright Bertolt Brecht, and impressed Fritz Lang. In 1931 his first movie was a phenomenal success. He played the role of a psychopathic child murderer in Fritz Lang's thriller, "M", considered a classic of German cinema. His performance made him one of the greatest in the history of cinema. He also became typecast as a quiet, sinister villain. In spite of his diminutive size he became synonymous with dread. He fled Germany when Hitler came to power in 1933, and went to Paris, then to London, where Alfred Hitchcock exploited his image by casting him in his first English-speaking role as a charming villain, the head of a kidnapping ring that menaced young Nova Pilbeam in Hitchcock's *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (1934). Subsequently, he moved to California, USA. Two years later, Hitchcock cast him in a similar role in his *Secret Agent*. He acted as yet another murderer, Raskolnikov in Sternberg's version (1935) of Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment* (1866). His unforgettable role was as the cringing, effeminate Joel Cairo opposite Sydney Greenstreet and Humphrey Bogart in *The Maltese Falcon*. Between 1937 and 1939 he played the Japanese detective, Mr. Moto, in a popular series. In 1940 he co-starred with fellow horror actors, Béla Lugosi and Boris Karloff, in the Kay Kyser movie, *You'll Find Out*. In 1941 he became a US citizen. He played the role of Ugarte in the classic film *Casablanca* (1942). He returned to Europe in 1949. In the 1950s he expanded his repertoire with a musical, *Silk Stockings* (1957), and also

several comedies. His comic talent was displayed in a 1960s series of comedy-horror movies. He acted with precise timing and amusing delivery in *The Raven* (1963). Actor Vincent Price said of him: “*He was superstar of horror film classics*”. Charlie Chaplin called him “*the greatest actor alive*”. Lorre has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. – B: 1081, 1031, T: 7456.→**Curtiz, Michael; Szőke, Szakáll; Lugosi, Béla.**

Losárdy, Zsuzsanna (Susanna) (Sátoraljaújhely, 1681 - Turkey,?) – Poetess, presumably a fanciful person. In 1836 Count József (Joseph) Kemény published her alleged biography. According to this, during the Rákóczi War of Independence (1703-1711), she followed her flag-bearer brother into battle and attended the wounded. She encouraged the *Kuruc* fighters with her songs. Her ode *To the Estates of Transylvania (Erdélyi Rendekhez)* was written for the official crowning of Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, as Prince of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), and distributed in several thousand copies. In the battle of Zsibó, the Imperials apprehended her on 11 November 1705. She was imprisoned, tried for high treason for her poems, and eventually sentenced to death. Just before her execution 1706. She escaped from the prison of Marosvásárhely (now Targu-Mures, Romania), and fled to Turkey. Before her escape, she wrote a letter to her mentor, Buday. This letter still exists today. *The Camp Song of Rákóczi, (Rákóczi tábori éneke)* handwritten by Ferenc (Francis) Kazinczy, was, most probably, authored by her. – B: 1150, 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Kuruc; Kazinczy, Ferenc.**

Losonczy, Áron (Szolnok, 1977 -) – Architect, inventor. He obtained his Degree in Architecture from the Budapest Polytechnic in 2001, and also did some postgraduate studies at the Department of Architecture at the Kungliga Tekniska Hogskola of Stockholm, Sweden, where, still in 2001, he created the prototype of the Light-Transmitting Concrete called LiTraCon from the first three letters of the material. It was first exhibited in the form of a man-sized wall in the Swedish Architectural Museum in September 2003. A special characteristic of this glass-fiber concrete is that it preserves the strength and structure of the material; hence, due to the presence of the fibers in it, this concrete is able to transmit sunlight even in several meters in thickness. The use of this glass-fiber concrete named *Litracon* from the abbreviation of its English appellation, spread as far as Stockholm, Brussels, Japan and the USA. It is also used in Hungary, e.g. on the memorial called *Gate of Europe* at Komárom; on the reception desk of the new building of the Corvinus University in Budapest, as well as on the gate of the visiting center Cella Septichora of Pécs. The invention of this unconventional material was rewarded with a number of prizes, such as the Red Dot and Material Award, the Ernst & Young Innovator Prize, and the Best of the Best Prize of the North-Rhine Westphalian Design Center. *Time* magazine rated the light-permeable concrete as one of the most significant inventions of 2004, recognizing that the Hungarian engineer created a building material that may fundamentally change architectural practices. – B: 1031, 1915, T: 7456.

Losonczy, Pál (Paul) (Bolhó, 18 September 1919 - Kaposvár, 28 March 2005) – Politician, statesman. As an agricultural laborer in 1939, he joined the illegal Communist Party and, at the time of the land distribution in 1945, he acquired some land of his own. Between 1948 and 1960 he was President of the Red Star (*Vörös Csillag*) Cooperative of Barcs. From 1954 to 1956 he was a member of the Hungarian Democratic Party and, between 1957 and 1989, a member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist

Workers' Party. From January 1960 to April 1967 he was Hungary's Minister of Agriculture. Between 1953 and 1989 he was a Member of Parliament; from 14 April 1967 to 25 June 1987 he was President of the Presidium, i.e. the Head of the Hungarian State. His main works are: *On the Cooperative's Management (A termelőszövetkezeti gazdálkodásról)* (1955), and *Strengthening People and National Solidarity and Peaceful Coexistence (Erősödő népi-nemzeti egység, békés egymás mellett élés)* (1984, 1985). He received the Kossuth Prize in 1956. – B: 0879, T: 7456.

Losonczy, Géza (Érsekcsanád, 5 May 1917 - Budapest, 21 December 1957) – Journalist, politician. During the time of his university studies in Debrecen, he became interested in the labor movements. He was a member of the Hungarian Communist Party (KMP), from 1939, and began to write in the journal, *Voice of the People (Népszava)* in 1940. He was arrested in 1941 and, after his release he worked illegally for the KMP press, organizing intellectual activities. Losonczy became a domestic columnist at the daily, *Free People (Szabad Nép)*, and a stand-in for József (Joseph) Révai as State Secretary in the Ministry for the People's Education. The Stalinist terror organizations placed him in jail in conjunction with the László (Ladislav) Rajk trial. He was released in 1954; but the prison conditions and interrogatory methods damaged him psychologically. His connections to Imre (Emeric) Nagy remained constant even after becoming one of the chiefs of staff for the daily, *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet)*. When Imre Nagy was relieved of all his posts, he played a key role in the opposition Communist movement. He was organizer of the *Petőfi Circle (Petőfi Kör)*. Losonczy took part in the mass demonstrations on 23 October 1956 in Budapest. He became a member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party's Executive Committee on 31 October 1956. Imre Nagy appointed him a state Minister on October 30. When the Soviets began their assault against the Revolution on November 4, Losonczy sought refuge at the Yugoslav Embassy. From there, he was forcefully carried off with his family to Romania. In April 1957, he was taken back to Budapest. Losonczy would have been the second highest-ranking figure facing persecution in the Imre Nagy trials. However, before his case was taken to court he died in prison under dubious circumstances. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7688.→**Révai, József; Rajk, László; Nagy, Imre.**

Losonczy, György (George) (Lébény, 21 July 1905 - Budapest, 4 May 1972) – Opera singer (bass baritone). In 1928 he studied voice on a scholarship at the Opera House, Budapest. From 1929 until his retirement in 1968, he was its ordinary member. During his forty years there, he appeared in more than a hundred operatic roles. With his unusual talent he took on difficult roles, e.g. as Wotan in Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelung* Cycle, Hans Sachs in *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, and Prince Ivan Khovanski in Mussorgsky's historic opera, *Khovanshchina*. His unique talent was even more evident in roles of intrigue such as Mephistopheles in Gounod's *Faust*; Telramund in Wagner's *Lohengrin*; Escamillo in Bizet's *Carmen*; Iago in Verdi's *Othello*; Gessler in Rossini's *William Tell*, and Grand Inquisitor in Verdi's *Don Carlos*. He gave a significant interpretation in the title role in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, also Petúr and Tiborc in F. Erkel's *Bánk bán*, and Captain in Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes*. His concert appearance on 25 October 1943 was memorable, when he sang the bass solo in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony on the occasion of Wilhelm Furtwängler's last guest conducting appearance in Budapest. In his last role as the *Investigating Judge* in Mihály

(Michael) Hubay's opera, *Together and Alone (Együtt és egyedül)*, he was outstanding. His singing voice is preserved on radio recordings, among them *Don Giovanni* and *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, conducted by Otto Klemperer. In addition, his acting could also be seen on TV films. The soprano, Magda Rigó, was his wife. They appeared together in a number of operas, e.g. *Tosca*, *Lohengrin* and *Cavalleria Rusticana*. He was a recipient the Merited Artist title (1954), the Kossuth Prize (1956) and the Outstanding Artist title (1968). – B: 0883, 1445, 1031, T: 7456.→**Klemperer, Otto; Erkel, Ferenc; Rigó, Magda.**

Losonczy, István (Stephen) (? - Temesvár, now Timișoara Romania, 27 July 1552) – Military officer, aristocrat, owner of a large estate. From 1542 he bravely fought against the Ottoman Turks. First, he was on the side of János (John) Szapolyai of the Royal Party; later he changed over to Ferdinand of the Habsburg Party. In 1542 he took part in the unsuccessful siege of Buda. In 1547 he became Lord Lieutenant of County Nógrád. In 1551 he participated in the Transylvanian campaign. In the same year, he became Lord Lieutenant of Temes County, and Captain of the Fort of Temesvár. In 1552 the Turks attacked Temesvár with a large force. Losonczy valiantly defended the Fort, but after a 40-day siege, his mercenaries persuaded him to surrender it to Ahmed Pasha, who gave his word not to harm Losonczy when he and his troops marched out. However, the Pasha broke his word: when the defenders of the Fort marched out, Losonczy and his men were attacked and he was mortally wounded. After taking him prisoner, the Pasha had him beheaded. – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456.→**János I, King.**

Lóte, Attila (Szeged, 13 June 1934 -) – Actor. He completed the Academy of Dramatic Art in 1957. Between 1957 and 1959 he was a member of the Csokonai Theater (*Csokonai Színház*), Debrecen and, from 1959, a member of the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest. In the earlier part of his career he mainly interpreted the heroes of Greek tragedies and lyric heroic roles. Later, he scored success mainly with the interpretation of brooding, ironical characters. His roles include Trofimov in Chekhov's *Cherry Orchard (Cseresznyés kert)*; Rudi in E. Szép's *Bridegroom (Vőlegény)*; title role in H. Kleist's *Amphitryon*; Haimon in Sophocles' *Antigone*; Akhilleus in Euripides' *Iphigenia in Aulis*; Jason in Euripides' *Medea*; Harold in Shaffer's *Black Comedy*; Molcsalin in Gribojedov's *Trouble from the Mind (Az ész bajjal jár)*; Marquis De La Mole in Stendhal's *Red and Black (Le Rouge et Le Noir – Vörös és Fekete)*; Archbishop Lonovich in L. Németh's *Széchenyi*, and Genz in Rostand's *The Eaglet (A sasfiók)*. His feature films include *Fotó Háber* (1963); *Innocent Killers (Ártatlan gyilkosok)* (1973); *Family Circle (Családi kör)* (1981); *Daughter of Darkness* (1990); *6:3* (1999), and *The Taste of Sunshine (A napfény íze)* (1999). His numerous TV films include *Ways (Utak)* (1965); *Fourteen Martyrs (Tizennégy vértanú)* (1970); *Galilei* (1977); *Kémeri* (1-5) (1985); *Small Town (Kisváros)* (1996), and *In the Firing Line (Tűzvonalban)* (2008-2009). He was awarded the Mari Jászai Prize (1973). – B: 1445, 1439, 1031, T: 7456.

Lóte, József (Joseph) (Maroscsúcs, now Ciuciu, Romania, 19 March 1856 - Budapest, 13 July 1938) – Physician. He earned his Degree from the Medical School of the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1880. From 1883 to 1890 he worked as a demonstrator both at the Institute of General Pathology and Pharmacology, and at the Pasteur Institute of the University of Budapest. In 1887 he became an honorary lecturer

in Patho-biology and, three years later, Professor of General Pathology at the University of Kolozsvár (1890), then at the University of Szeged from 1918, where he took part in the resettlement and organization of the escaped staff of the Hungarian University of Kolozsvár (Transylvania was taken from Hungary and ceded to Romania by the Peace Dictate of Trianon-Versailles in 1920). In 1901-1902 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kolozsvár and, on several occasions, Dean of the Medical School there. He carried out research in connection with hydrophobia and vaccination against anthrax. He also worked out the basic idea for the so-called Hőgyes' Vaccination Method against hydrophobia. In the Robert Koch Institute of Berlin he pursued research in connection with the experimental therapy of tuberculosis. He wrote extensive specialized literature. His works include *Practical Pathology* (*Gyakorlati kórtan*) (1885); *On the Susceptibility to Contagious Diseases* (*A ragályos betegségek iránti fogékonyságról*) (1910), and *A Few Words on the Hungarian Medical Language* (*Néhány szó a magyar orvosi nyelvről*) (1915). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.→**Hőgyes, Endre.**

Lotharingiai, Károly→**Lothringen, Prinz Karl Leopold von.**

Lothringen, Prinz Karl Leopold von (*Lotaringiai, V. Károly Lipót herceg*; originally Charles Leopold duc de Lorraine) (Vienna, 3 April 1653 - Wels, 18 April 1690) – Army officer. Under his leadership, the ousting of the Turks from Hungary was begun. Prince Karl distinguished himself in the Battle of Szentgotthárd against the Turks on 1 August 1664, where the united European forces, under the Italian Field Marshal Montecuccoli, were victorious over the Turks. However, the Peace of Vasvár on 10 August 1664 proved humiliating to Hungary, because the Turks were allowed to keep Érsekújvár (now Nové Zámky, Slovakia), and Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), Leopold I promised to pull out his forces from Transylvania (leaving it to Turkish domination) and to pull down the fortifications of Székelyhid (now Săcueni, Romania, in County Bihar). In 1671 he fought against the Hungarian *kuruc* forces of Count Imre Thököly. In 1675 he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Austrian Forces and, in the same capacity he led the relief forces against the Turks, who were besieging Vienna in 1683. On 12 September he joined the forces of Field Marshal Eugen Savoyenor and the Polish King John Sobieski, and defeated the Turkish army in the Battle of Kahlenberg, thus Vienna was relieved. The victorious forces continued to pursue the Turks, seized Párkány (now Sturovo, Slovakia) on 9 October, captured Esztergom on 21 October, and tried unsuccessfully to take Buda, still in 1684. In the summer of 1686, after extensive preparations, the combined forces (74,000), organized by Pope Innocent XI, after a siege of 10 weeks and a final assault on 2 September, took the castle fortification of Buda. The first to reach the parapet of the rampart were the *Hajdú* warriors of Prince Karl. The commander of the Turkish defense force, old Pasha Abdurrahman fell in the battle. Buda and a large part of Hungary were freed from Turkish occupation, and the fighting came to an end in 1699 with the Peace of Karlóca (Karlowitz, now Sremski Karlovci in Serbia) on 26 January 1699. – B: 1031, 1883, T: 7456.→**Savoyenor, von Eugen; Sobieski III, John; Thököly, Prince Imre; Esztergom; Buda, Reconquest of,**



in 1686.

Lotz, János (John) (Milwaukee WI, 23 March 1913 - Chevy Chase MD, 25 August 1973) – Linguist. He was born in the USA as an émigré laborer's child from Somogyvámos, north of Kaposvár; but when he was ten, he and his parents returned to Hungary in 1923. He completed the Art Course, majoring in Hungarian, German and English in the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest and obtained a Ph.D. in Arts from the University of Pécs. Then he moved to Stockholm and became a Hungarian Instructor and Head of the Hungarian Institute of the University of Stockholm. From 1939 he was an honorary lecturer and, from 1942, a full professor there. The same year, he became a visiting professor at Columbia University of New York, where he was Professor of General and Comparative Linguistics from 1946 to 1949, and full Professor of General Linguistics from 1949 to 1967. Between 1953 and 1965 he was Director of the Institute of Ural-Altaic Linguistics and, from 1959 to 1967, Head of the Center for Ural-Altaic Linguistics and Area Research. In Stockholm, he was Department Head until 1957; thereafter he worked as visiting professor between 1959 and 1965. From 1967 he was Director of the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington for four years, and its European Director from 1971 to 1973. During this period, he carried on his research mainly in Hungary, lectured as a visiting professor at the University of Budapest, and published more and more articles in Hungarian scientific journals. He was chiefly interested in the phonology and morphology of the Hungarian language, and also its metrics. His works include *Hungarian Reader, Folklore and Literature* (1962); *English-Hungarian Comparative Phonology*, vols. i, ii (1972), and *Script, Grammar and the Hungarian Writing System* (1972). In 1973, he became an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 1672, T: 7456.

Lotz, Károly (Charles) (Homburg von der Höhe, Germany, 16 December 1833 - Budapest, 13 October 1904) – Painter. After the death of his German father, he returned to Hungary with his Hungarian mother. First, he studied sculpture, and later studied painting. In 1852 he went to Vienna, where he painted frescoes in palaces and homes of dignitaries and people in high positions. At the beginning of the 1860's, he returned to Hungary and his fascination with the scenery of the Alföld (Great Hungarian Plain) made him turn from the magical world of mythology to the romantic world of the *Puszta* (prairie). Later, he took on large assignments and, in 1864, had great success with the fresco at the magnificent *Vigadó* building in Budapest. After that, churches, aristocrats and members of high society commissioned him to do numerous works. In 1883 he became a professor at the School of Decorative Art and, from 1896, he was head of a second master school of painting. In 1884 he painted the ceiling of the auditorium of the Budapest Opera House. From 1889 to 1890, together with the great masters Bertalan (Bartholomew) Székely and Lajos (Louis) Deák Ébner, he painted the interior frescoes of the Abbey Church of Tihany. In 1892 and 1893, working with Bertalan Székely, the paintings of the Mátyás (Matthias) Church of Buda were completed and, in 1896 and 1897, the stairway of the Parliament House in Budapest. Lotz was one of the most well-known Hungarian masters of the second half of the 19th century. His frescoes show the great influence of the Venetian Baroque style of fresco painting; they are graceful and elegant. Timeless are his fine sketches, captivating portraits, and the painting of mythological themes. His oil paintings include *Horses in the Thunderstorm* (*Ménes a*

zivatarban) (1962); *Twilight (Alkonyat)* (1870); *Bathing Woman (Fürdő nő)* (1901), and *Amor and Psyche (Ámor és Psyche)* (1902). His numerous portraits and nude paintings are at the National Gallery in Budapest. – B: 0942, 0883, 1445, T: 7653.→**Székely, Bertalan; Deák Ébner, Lajos; Iványi-Grünwald, Béla; László, Fülöp.**

Louis CK (Székely?) (New York, 12 September 1967 -) – Comedian, writer, television and film producer and director. He uses his peculiar surname because his “Hungarian name has too many letters”. From 1989 he appeared on most of the popular comedy shows of the time, e.g. *Evening at the Improv*, *MTV Half Hour Comedy Hour*, *Comic Strip Live*, and *Comedy on the Road*. His film, *Caesar’s Salad* (1990) earned him a Silver Plaque Award from the Chicago Film Festival. He wrote some TV comedies, for which he received an Emmy Award (1999). In 2000 he wrote his first studio movie, *Pootie Tang*, starring a character he created on the Chris Rock show. In 2001 he made his first appearance on NBC’s *The Tonight Show*. He scored a great success at the Montreal Comedy Festival, at the Aspen Comedy Festival, and a sitcom pilot named “Saint Louie”. A sitcom pilot for HBO was premiered on 19 August 2005. It was picked up by HBO for a serial and he is in production, writing, producing and starring in 12 episodes of the show that first aired in 2006. – B: 1081, T: 7456.

Lovas, István (1) (Stephen) (Leboniczki) (Gyöngyöshalász, 1 October 1931 -) – Physicist. From 1950 he studied physics at the University of Budapest and, in 1955, he obtained a Degree in Education. He became an Associate of the Nuclear Research Institute and, in 1956 he joined the Central Physical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, where he was its Director from 1991 to 1993. As a guest researcher and member, he worked at the University of Budapest (1963-1964), in the Niels Bohr Institute (1964), in the Dubna United Atom Research Institute (1967-1968), and in the Nuclear Research Center of Jülich (1973-1974). In 1986 he joined the Theoretical Physics Department of the University of Debrecen, and became a professor and Department Head, a post, which he held until 1992, retiring in 2001. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1971, was a member of several committees, and a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1979, ordinary 1987). He was also a member of a number of academies and councils, and received an Donorate from the University of Nagyvárad (Oradea, now in Romania) (1999). He was a member of the conservative Batthyány Circle of professors. Lovas is a well-known researcher of theoretical and experimental nuclear physics, which was his special field from 1990 till 1993. He introduced into Hungary the research in mega-energy atom-nuclear and particle-physics. His books include *The Collective Generations of Atom-nuclei (Az atommagok kollektív gerjesztései)* (1991), and *Astrophysics (Astrodizika)* (2003), in addition to numerous scientific papers. He was a recipient of the Academy Prize (1978), and the Szent-Györgyi Prize (2002). – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Lovas, István (2) (Stephen) (Budapest, 17 May 1945 -) – Political writer, journalist, translator of literary works. In 1969 he attended the Central Theological College for three months. In the 1960s he was imprisoned by the Communist Government because, with a few of his friends, he founded a Christian-Socialist Party. He was excluded from all schools in Hungary, so the only possibility for his further education was abroad. His

Degrees were obtained at McGill University of Montreal and at the University of Los Angeles, while his Ph.D. was obtained at the Institute of Political Science of Paris. From 1984 to 1990 he was Editor of Radio Free Europe in Munich, as well as its reporter in New York. When the change of the political system took place, he returned to Hungary and his writings appeared in the leading daily *Pester News (Pesti Hírlap)*. From August 1997 he worked as correspondent of the daily, *New Hungary (Új Magyarország)*. Around the turn of the millennium, he regularly read his notes on the program entitled *Sunday News* of the Hungarian Radio. At present he is the reporter for the daily *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet)* in Brussels, and the permanent political writer of the *Hungarian Democrat (Magyar Demokrata)*. In 2001 he received the Bocskai Prize, and the Embassy of Palestine in Budapest presented him with the *Impartiality Prize* in April 2002. His works include *Straight Right: Genocides in the 20th Century (Jobbgyenes: népirtások a 20. században)*; *D-209 and its Age (D-209 és kora)*, and *With Double Standard (Kettős mércével)*. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Radio Free Europe**.

Lovassy, László (Ladislav) (Nagyszalonta, now Salonta, Romania, 8 May 1815 - Nagyszalonta, 6 January 1892) – Lawyer, one of the young parliamentary leaders of the Hungarian reform era. He read Law at Debrecen, Késmárk (now Kežmarok, Slovakia) and Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). In 1834, at the opening of the Diet, with some others, he launched the Conversation Club at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), and as its president, he greeted Baron Miklós (Nicholas) Wesselényi, the eminent representative of the reform ideas during a meeting of demonstration of sympathy, arranged for him. This did not please the Habsburg Court; as the result of a report of an infiltrated police spy, he was arrested together with several of his associates on 2 May 1836. He was sentenced to ten year imprisonment in a fortress and taken to Spielberg. In prison, he lost his reason; on 12 May 1840, through the good offices of the Diet, he received a pardon, but after he was freed, he did not regain his mental balance. He was an important figure in the Diets of the reform age. A high school at Veszprém and a street in Budapest bear his name. B: 0883, 1031, 1068, T: 7456.→**Reform Age**.

Lovász, László (Ladislav) (Budapest, March 9 1948 -) – Mathematician. He studied at the University of Budapest (1966-1971). He was a Science Fellow at the same university (1971-1975), and a lecturer at the Department of Geometry (1975-1982). He was a full professor and Chair of the Department (1978-1982). In 1987 he became a senior professor at Princeton University, USA. He was professor at Yale University during the 1990s. He is now a member of the Microsoft Research Center, USA. His fields of research are combinatorial mathematics and the theory of algorithm. He is a member of the Board of Social, Mathematical and Operational Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; he serves on the Editorial Board of the *Acta Mathematica*, the *Mathematics Journal (Matematikai Lapok)*, and is Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Combinatorica*. In 1979 he was a corresponding member; in 1985 an ordinary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His main works include *Combinatorial Problems and Exercises* (1979); *Matching Theory* (with M.D. Plummer, 1986); *An Algorithmic Theory of Numbers, Graphs and Convexity* (1987), and *Geometric Algorithms and Combinatorial Optimization* (with M. Grötschell and A. Schvijver, 1988). He was a recipient of the Hungarian State Prize (1985), and the Wolf-Prize (1999). – B: 1306, 1031, T: 7617.

Lovicsek, Béla (Nagypeszek, now Vel'ký Pesek, Slovakia), 2 September 1922 - Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 27 June 2006) – Writer, educator. He obtained his Degree in Education from the Teachers' College of Pozsony in 1952. Between 1950 and 1969, he was teaching in Nyírágó (Nyrovce), Zsemlér (Žemliare), Ipolyszakállos (Ipeľský Sokolec), Zalaba and Csata (Čata) in Slovakia (formerly Upper Hungary). From 1969 to 1977 he was Editor for the periodical *Week (Hét)*. Then, from 1978 until his retirement in 1982, he worked as Secretary of Central Committee for the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Workers' Cultural Federation (*CSEMADOK*). His radio-plays include *The Road was Long (Hosszú volt az út)*; *Agony (Vívódás)*, and *On the Crossroad (Válaszúton)*. His poems, novels, stage works, literary and community life articles appeared in various papers and magazines, such as the *New Youth (Új Ifjúság)*; from 1952, the *Torch (Fáklya)*; from 1956 the *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)*; the *Woman (Nő)*, and others. His works include *Enemies (Haragosok)*, narrative (1957); *Woman with Starry Eyes (Csillagszemű asszony)*, novel (1961); *Fire-Flower (Tűzvirág)*, novel (1963); *Terminal (Végállomás)*, novel (1967); *Long Night (Hosszú éjszaka)*, novel (1975); *Neither With, Nor Without You (Se veled, se nélküled)*, novel (1986); *In a Whirlwind (Forgószelelben)*, novel (1987), and *Window Facing the Sky (Égre nyíló ablak)*, novel (1991). He also wrote dramas, including *After Twenty Years (Húsz év után)*; *Silver Wedding Anniversary (Ezüstlakodalom)*, and *Beneath Us the Town, Above Us the Sky (Alattunk a város, felettünk az ég)*. – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Lovik, Károly (Charles) (Budapest, 9 March 1874 - Budapest, 19 April 1915) – Writer, journalist. He studied Law at the Universities of Budapest and Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). From 1893 he pursued a career in journalism. He was an internationally recognized expert on horse breeding, and published widely on the subject in the *Hunter (Vadász)* and the *Racing Journal (Versenylap)*, the papers he edited. In his novels and short stories he portrayed the typical characters of the age, such as the humiliated office worker, the hunting gentry, miserly landlords, flirting society ladies, and bored army officers. His works include *The Family Home (Szülei háza)*, (1899); *The Mute Sin (A néma bűn)* (1902); *The Murderer (A gyilkos)* (1903); *Fleecy Clouds (Báránnyelők)* (1909), and *In the Corner (A szögletben)* (1913). He had a disillusioned outlook on life. His modes of escape were dreams, visions, stories and travel, as in *The Ghosts (Kísértetek)* (1905); *At the Crossroads (A keresztúton)* (1912), and *A Tardy Knight (Egy elkésett lovag)* (1915). He turned away from the idealistic realism of his time; instead he embraced the descriptive compositional form. His style falls between realism and neo-romanticism. – B: 1122, 1257, T: 7617.

Löw, Lipót (Leopold) (Cernahora, 22 May 1811 - Szeged, 13 October 1875) – Rabbi, theologian, writer. He was Rabbi in Nagykanizsa, where he established an elementary school, a trade school, and an Association; Rabbi in Pápa (1846-1850), then in Szeged. He was Editor for the paper *Hungarian Synagogue (A magyar zsinagóga)* of Pápa. He was Military Chaplain in the War of Independence of 1848-1849, and after that he underwent a prison term. He edited the *Ben Chananja*, a Jewish scientific journal in German (1859-1868). He advised Jews that, besides commerce, they should be involved in industry and agriculture. He traced the history of Hungarian Jewry. He was the first rabbi to deliver sermons in Hungarian. Some of his works are: *The Hungarian Synagogue*

(*A Hungarian zsinagóga*) (1847); *Four Golden Rules of Prophet Jeremiah on the True Patriotism* (*Jeremiás prófétának négy arany szabálya a valódi hazafiságról*) (1847); *Alle Hilfe kommt von Gott* (*All help comes from God*) (1848); *Past, Present and Future of the Jewish Oath* (*A zsidó eskü multja, jelene és jövője*) (1868), and *Gesammelte Schriften* vols. i-v (1889-1900). – B: 0932, 1257, T: 7103.

Luby, Margit (Margaret) (Benedekfalvi) (Nagyar, Count Szatmár, 13 November 1885 - Budapest, 18 July 1976) – Ethnologist, teacher. She received her Degree in Education from the University of Budapest in 1919, and she taught between 1923 and 1928 at the Elizabeth Women's Civic Pedagogical Training School. She worked for a School of Commerce as a member of the Administrative Board for Educational Matters, and was the Director of this Board from 1928 to 1943. She began her Ethnology Research in Szatmár, her county of birth. She was concerned with various folk crafts related to pastoral life, holiday customs, folk-beliefs, with peasant historical memory and knowledge, and the traditions shaping peasant life. She published her research and articles in ethnological and linguistics journals. A significant portion of her work is preserved in manuscript form. Her main writings were: *The Nature of Peasant Life in Szatmár County* (*A paraszti élet rendje Szatmár megyében*) (1935); *Midwives' Superstitions* (*Bábelelte babona*) (1936); *On Disappearing Pastures* (*Fogyó legelőkön*) (1942), and *It Was a Type of World* (*Olyan világ volt*) selected studies (1976). – B: 0883, 1031, 1257, T: 7688.

Luca Day, Luca Stool, folk customs of – Luca-day (*Luca nap*) is held on St. Lucy's Day, also called Witches' Day. Its feast is on 13th December.. Lucy (Santa Lucia) was a Sicilian virgin martyr, commemorated daily in the canon of the Mass. According to legend, she early vowed herself to God and she rejected a pagan suitor. She was the heavenly patron of young girls ready for marriage. Before the adoption of the Gregorian calendar (1582), Luca Day was the shortest day of the year. Women were forbidden to work on that day. They were not allowed to light a fire, sew or do laundry; otherwise they risked offending St. Lucy and would be punished.

Luca Stool (*lucaszék*) is slowly carved, a little each day between 13th and 24th December and completed on Christmas Eve. This is a superstition and the phrase “made slowly as the Luca Stool” has evolved from this tradition. It has also become a folk-song. The Luca Stool is supposed to be constructed and carved from nine different kinds of wood and assembled in the form of a witch's angle (*boszorkányszög*). Whoever sits on it on Christmas Eve, during Midnight Mass, can recognize all the witches of the village. After exposing the witches, he has to run home to escape the wrath of the witches, and on his way he strews poppy seeds behind him, which the witches have to pick up, and so they never catch him. When he arrives home, he has to burn the stool.

Nowadays the custom is nearly extinct. St. Lucy's Day folk customs were accompanied by singing, on the occasion of the festival of fertility charms. Various customs are connected with Luca Day: (1) germinating Luca wheat grains near the oven, which sprout by Christmas; later this custom evolved into placing a bunch of wheat tied with a blue ribbon onto the altar at Christmas (2) greeting-custom by little boys, who on their knees recite their greetings to the housewife, wishing rich harvest and multiplication of farm animals; the boys are rewarded by the housewife with buns, sausages or dried

prunes. (3) In a folk play, the custom of mummery used to be practiced: the central theme of the mummery play (a form of ancient drama) is the death and resurrection of the hero. (4) In many places the young girls, dressed in white, visit the village houses and, reciting rhymes, wish that the hens become good layers and lay many eggs. In other places, the young men visit the houses of the young girls and, after reciting rhymes they are given eggs as gifts. (5) This day is also connected with predicting the future husband. The girls write boys' names on 12 slips of paper and, without looking at them, every day from Luca Day to Christmas, they throw one name into the fire and the last one is the name of the future husband. (6) Many years ago old people predicted the following year's climate by cutting six onions in half, taking out the center, pouring salt into it and, depending on how much liquid some of the onions produced, they could predict the following year's rainfall. – B: 0945, 1068, 1789, 7456, T: 7456.

Ludányi, András (Andrew Ludanyi) (Szikszó, 12 February 1940 -) – Political economist, sociologist, historian, cultural event organizer. He left Hungary for Austria with his parents in 1944, and emigrated to the USA. He completed his studies at the State University of Louisiana. He became a professor at Ada in the Northern Ohio University and gives lectures in Political Economy. His major fields of research are Political Studies, East-Central-European nationality problems, and Hungarian ethnography. He is one of the leaders of the Hungarian Friendship Association (*Magyar Baráti Közösség*), and was its warden from 1987 to 1990. He plays a significant role in Hungarian politics in the USA, and the protection of the rights of Hungarians and other minorities. He is involved in the publishing of the journal *Here-and-There* (*Itt-Ott*). His works include *Transylvania: The Roots of Ethnic Conflict*, co-edited with J.F. Cadow and Lajos (Louis) Éltető (1983). He is a recipient of a number of Hungarian State Distinctions. – B: 1672, 1031, T: 7456.

Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy (*Ludoviceum*) (1872 - 1945) - The Diet



of 1808 at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) voted for the establishment of a Hungarian institution for military officer training. Queen Maria Ludovika (the third wife of King-Emperor Francis I) offered her wedding present of 50,000 Forints from the nation to the realization of such an institution and for which the various estates offered another 800,000 Forints. The concerned obstructions of the Habsburg Court of Vienna rendered the realization of the Academy only a plan and it remained so for some time. However, the establishment of this military institution became an important objective of the Reform Period. The necessary additional finances were raised by a nation-wide collection. The most generous contributor was Count János (John) Buttler of Párdány.

In 1830 the corner stone was laid for the Ludoviceum building, designed by the renowned builder Mihály (Michael) Pollák (Pollack), which became one of his masterpieces, like the National Museum building. By 1836 the main building of classical style and the covered riding-hall were completed. During the time of the disastrous Danube flood of Pest in 1838, the paintings and the library of the Hungarian National

Museum were transferred there for safety.

During the Revolution against the Habsburg oppression, on 7 January 1849, for a short period of time, the Military Training Institute in the already completed Ludoviceum building opened for teaching according to the plans and curriculum laid down by the then Minister of Defense, general Lázár (Lazarus) Mészáros. Then Prince Windischgrätz came to the Hungarian capital with his vengeful Austrian occupying forces and, on his orders, the already appointed teaching staff as well as the admitted 50 young men, the students-to-be were dismissed. The Austrians treated the building as spoils of war and later used it as a prison. During the bitter days of Habsburg oppression of 1853, Hungarian patriots were executed on the gallows set up in the inner courtyard of the building.

The politics of opposition directed by the “nation’s sage”, Ferenc (Francis) Deák gradually reached its target and after the Compromise of 1867, the Royal Hungarian Defense-force called “*Honvédség*” was born. All of a sudden, there was great demand for officers able to speak Hungarian. Under the pretext of being entitled to take part in matters of defense-issues, the Austrian Court Chancellery continued to oppose the establishment of an officers’ academy functioning entirely in Hungarian. They justified their position that, according to them, the Hungarian language was unsuitable for military expressions and commands.

Finally, in 1872, after 64 years of political struggle and waiting, the training courses for Hungarian military officers as well as the teaching of young students began. The actual academic training of infantry and cavalry officers started in 1887. The greatest day for the Ludovika Academy was the ceremony of the dedication of colors on 8 May 1901, when the King, the Hungarian Cabinet and the Parliamentarians were present. From 1912 on, artillery officers also had their academic training there.

After World War I, on 1 November 1918, a revolutionary mob burst into the building of the Academy and looted the storerooms. During the 133-day period of Soviet-style Communist Republic, the Ludovika Academy was dissolved on 12 April 1919. A course for training Red Commanders replaced it. The day of the Counter-Revolution of the Ludovika took place on 24 June 1919. After its fall, the military academics were imprisoned and the deserted Academy was looted once more. However, the Academy resumed its work in September 1919.

In October 1931, Division II of the Ludovika Academy was established for the training of engineer officers. The new Institute began its work in the Hűvösvölgy, the hilly, wooded outskirts of Budapest. In 1939 Division II was expanded into the János (John) Bolyai Engineering Academy, and in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), the Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy Aviation Academy was set up. On 1 November 1944, the Academy was evacuated from Budapest and moved to Körmend, in the western part of the country. On 14 January 1945, the attacking Soviet forces took the surroundings of the Academy. The members of the Academy were dispersed and settled in Germany, and on 25 April 1945, the US forces in Schönthal, Bavaria, captured their members. Thereby the fate of the 115-year old building and an institution of 73 years came to an end. In the Academy and in its two sister-academies the officers-to-be were trained. They were men who loved their country, fulfilled their duties, and were well prepared professionally. In the Academy between 1872 and 1944, during a period of 72 years, 9,435 academically trained men became military officers. Altogether they numbered 10,853 men, counting those finishing in the two sister academies. 1145 of them were killed in action during the

two World Wars, more than 100 died as martyrs, and several hundred of them were imprisoned during the times of the hard-line Communist era after 1945. In 2012 the building became a campus of the University of National Public Service (*Nemzeti Köszolgálati Egyetem*).

The academic training took three years for infantry, cavalry and artillery officers. Only mentally and physically fit 17-20 years old males were admitted following the matriculation exam. After successful completion of the academic military courses, students were made second lieutenants at the graduation ceremony. – B: 1070, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy, Insurrection of the Officers of; Jányi, Gusztáv; Nagybaczoni Nagy, Vilmos.**

Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy, Insurrection of the Officers of (Budapest, 24 May 1919) – A courageously nationalistic but unsuccessful attempt after World War I to overthrow the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic (21 March – 1 August 1919), organized by the officers of the Ludovika Academy (*Ludoviceum*), a prestigious Hungarian officer-training institution led by Captain Jenő (Eugene) Lemberkovics. The personnel of the Academy comprised 20 officers, 144 trainee officers and 137 cadets. Fourteen of the officers (out of the 20) participated in the insurrection. According to the original plan, the soldiers of the *Vilmos* (William) barracks, the ironworkers' brigades, the monitors of the Danube flotilla, and even the police were to participate in the insurrection. Early in the afternoon, three ships of the Danube flotilla, led by the monitor *Maros*, hoisted the national flag (instead of the red flag) and opened fire on the *Soviet House* at the Hungaria Hotel. The only supporting fire came from the artillery batteries set up in the courtyard of the Ludovika. The batteries of the Vilmos barracks that were to signal the beginning of the general uprising did not fire due to the treachery of People's Commissar Haubrich. The ironworker brigades did not begin their expected demonstration and the police units also failed to occupy the Central Police Station. Despite the lack of support, the officers and the students of the Ludovika Academy occupied the József (Joseph) Telephone Center and the environs of the Academy. The Red troops suffered significant losses of dead and wounded in the fighting. However, the lack of ammunition and support forced the insurrectionists to surrender the next day. The ships of the Danube flotilla, under attack by the Red troops and their airplanes, moved south where the mine layer ships *Munka*, *Lajta* and *Komárom* joined them. Unexpectedly, the *Munka* changed sides and, pulling down the national colors, opened fire on the *Komárom* and mortally wounded two second lieutenants. In the ensuing battle, the *Munka* was sunk and the *Maros*, the *Lajta* and the *Komárom* sought refuge with the English, stationed at the bridgehead of Baja, about 150 km south on the Danube River. Following his capture, Captain Lemberkovics was taken to the Engels barracks, where the commander of the Red Guard, after cruel tortures, personally executed him. Returning from a meeting with the People's Commissar Haubrich, Captain István (Stephen) Karátson was captured and shot in front of the Academy by a Red patrol. Jenő (Eugene) Pogány, one of the trainee officers, was shot while on patrol. Captain Ferenc (Francis) Mildner was led into a trap on the street, thrown into an automobile, bayoneted and thrown into the River Danube. Ödön (Edmund) Erődy, a school principal, was also executed for his participation in the fighting. In revenge, and to frighten others into submission, the Supreme Council of the People's Commissars

decided to execute all the captured insurrectionists, including 137 under-age participants, thereby violating the international code of law and creating a bloodbath. The planned 26 June public execution of three captured officers by hanging, on the prominent Oktogon Square of Budapest, was only stopped by the strong protests of Lieutenant Colonel Guido Romanelli, Head of the Italian Military Mission in Hungary at the time. Béla Kun, Commissar for Foreign Relations, at first objected to the “unwarranted interference” but, in response to Romanelli’s repeated and strongly worded protestations and being concerned by the increasingly hostile public opinion in the Capital, finally desisted from the public reprisal. Later on, after the demise of the Hungarian Soviet (Council) Republic’s 133 days of rule of terror, a monument was erected on the grounds of the Academy, in memory of the insurrection, and in Budapest a street was named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Romanelli. After 1945, the Communist Government of Hungary, under Soviet Russian military occupation, removed the monument and denounced the Ludovika insurrection as a “counter-revolution directed against the people”. – B: 1070, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic; Kun, Béla; Szamuely, Tibor; Lenin Boys in Hungary.**

Lugosi, Béla (Béla Ferenc Blaskó) (Lugos, Hungary, now Lugoj, Romania, 20 October 1882 - Hollywood, 16 August 1956) – Hungarian-American actor. He ran away from home at age 11. He worked in a mine, but wanted to become an actor. He started his career in country theaters. He had his debut on the stage of Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia). For a while, he worked in Szeged, and was invited to Budapest. He trained in private schools and acquired stage experience in the Theater of Temesvár (now Timisoara, Romania) (1909-1910). In 1911 and 1912 he was with the Király Theater (*Király Színház*), Budapest, and attended the Acting School of Szidi Rákosi. He appeared in Shakespeare’s *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet*, and played the role of Lucifer in Madách’s *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*). In 1919 he became secretary of the National Trade Union for Actors and was influential in reorganizing the Theater of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic that resulted in his forced emigration. He moved to Vienna, Berlin, and finally to the United States in 1921. From 1922 to 1928 he was a member of a strolling Hungarian Troupe that was the first to present in the USA Madách’s *The Tragedy of Man*, in Hungarian, at the Lexington Theater, New York, on 9 April 1922. It was presented in Chicago and Cleveland as well. He soon became attracted to the film industry. He is best known for his role as *Count Dracula* (1931). This was followed by series such as *Frankenstein* and others. – B: 0870, 1445, T: 7617, 7103.→**Lorre, Peter.**

Lugossy Codex – A handwritten songbook from the 17th century. József (Joseph) Lugossy donated it to the Reformed Church District’s Library, formerly known as the Library of the Reformed College of Debrecen, and it is still kept there. This large formatted and still well read manuscript, with almost 400 pages, is one of the richest sources of 16th century Hungarian epic poetry. Pál (Paul) Somogyi gathered and copied the songs at the beginning of the 16th century in Turkish-occupied southern Transdanubia. It gives an interesting picture about Hungarian literature that was known and in common use during the Turkish occupation. Many occasional songs give an indication of the lives and customs of this territory’s towns and villages hence it is an

important source of cultural history. – B: 1150, 1136, T: 3240.→**Anonym of Sarlóköz; Codex Literature; Csoma Codex; Nyilas Anonymus.**

Lugossy, József (Joseph) (Felsőbánya, 3 December 1812 - Debrecen, 7 March 1884) – Linguist. He began his schooling in Felsőbánya, continued in Debrecen and then, in 1841 and 1842, he studied at the University in Berlin. He was Minister of the Reformed Church of Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania, for a few months, and then taught in Máramarossziget (now Sighetu-Marmației, Romania), and from 1845 on, he was professor and Librarian at the Reformed College of Debrecen. Besides German and Romanian, he also learned Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hebrew and Tibetan. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member in 1841 and, in 1858, an ordinary member. He participated in the War of Independence of 1848-1849; after this, he lived in exile for a few months, working as a tutor; then in Pest as a bibliographer. Between 1851 and 1861 he taught again at the College of Debrecen; later, as an associate professor, he taught Sanskrit. He published numerous linguistic and bibliographic essays. His most renowned work is the copy of Sándor (Alexander) Csoma de Kőrös's *Tibetan Grammar*. He was the only Hungarian linguist who could comment with merit on the works of Csoma. He wrote the first Hungarian language *Arabic Grammar* and also wrote on the ancient Magyars' knowledge of astronomy; his main work, *The Stars of the Ancient Hungarians (Ősmagyar csillagisme)*, containing more than 200 folk-names of stars, remained unfinished. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7669.→**Kőrösi Csoma, Sándor.**

Lukács, Baron Miklós (Nicholas) (Gyula, 4 February 1905 - Budapest, 1 November 1986) - Conductor. After completing his high school studies, he seemed to be suffering from an incurable illness that resulted in his squandering a large part of his baronial inheritance. However, the diagnosis proved to be wrong and he began studying seriously at Leipzig, under the pianists Julius Prüver and Arthur Schnabel, and also under composer Paul Hindemith. He started to practise conducting in several German towns and he declined an invitation from Hungary that would have been favorable to him. However, in the middle of World War II, he decided to return to Hungary. On 21 October 1943, he brilliantly conducted Mozart's opera, the *Entführung aus dem Serail (Il Seraglio – Szöktetés a szerájból)*, in the Opera House of Budapest. At the end of the season, the then Director of the Opera, László (Ladislav) Márkus, was relieved of his position. The young conductor accepted the position as of 25 July 1944, but had to retire from the Directorship on 26 September. During his three months in office, he walked around with an arm in plaster, so that he could not conduct. Since he saved a number of lives as well as valuable objects from the Opera House during the war, the post-war political screening committee regarded his actions favorably. He became Secretary (1946-1950), then Conductor under the Opera Director Aladár Tóth, who had returned to Hungary from his stay in Sweden. In 1949 Lukács became Professor and Department Head of Opera Studies, and from 1963, that of Voice Studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest; the latter post he held until 1975. From 1951 he was Chief Conductor of the Budapest MÁV (Hungarian State Railways) Symphony Orchestra. After the retirement of Kálmán (Coloman) Nádasdy in 1966, he again became Director of the Opera House. During the four years of his tenure (1969-1972), he brought onto the stage all the four operas of Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelungs* cycle. He also introduced numerous 20th century operas, such as Emil Petrovics' *Crime and Punishment (Bűn és*

bűnhődés) (1969), Alban Berg's *Lulu* (1973), and Zsolt Durkó's *Mózes*. Apart from Wagner operas, he conducted Verdi operas with great success. Linked to his name are memorable Richard Strauss premières, such as *Ariadne auf Naxos* and *Elektra*. He was well known also for conducting Berg's opera, *Lulu*, as well as Béla Bartók's *Bluebeard's Castle* (*A kékszakállu herceg vára*), and such Verdi operas as *Don Carlos* and *Otello*. He retired from the Opera House in 1978, as well as from the MÁV Symphony Orchestra, where he especially excelled in conducting the works of Beethoven, Brahms and Bartók. He continued conducting for a few more years as a guest-conductor in Hungary and Germany. He received the Kossuth Prize (1973), the titles of Merited Artist (1956) and Outstanding Artist (1978). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.→**Bartók, Béla; Márkus, László; Tóth, Aladár; Nádasdy, Kálmán; Petrovics, Emil; Durkó, Zsolt.**

Lukács, Ervin (Budapest, 9 August 1928 -) – Conductor. He started studying piano at the Fodor Music School in Budapest, under the guidance of György (George) Kálmán and Arnold Székely. He studied composition under the direction of Rezső (Ralph) Sugár in the State Conservatory of Music, Budapest during 1950 - 1951. Between 1951 and 1956 he did further training in conductorship under László (Ladislav) Somogyi at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. He started his career with the Honvéd Military Ensemble as assistant conductor in 1954. During 1956-1957 he was the leading conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of the National Theater of Miskolc. From 1957 he conducted at the Opera House of Budapest, and was its Chief Music Director between 1987 and 1990. From 1989 he was elected Life Member and Titular Chief Music Director. From 1956 to 1959, and from 1982 he was a professor in the Department of Conducting of the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music. In 1962 he won first prize at the 3rd International Conductorship Concert. From 1981 he was Artistic Director of the Hungarian Post's Symphony Orchestra (later on: Hungarian Symphony Orchestra). He also conducted works for recordings. He is regular guest conductor at major European musical centers, as well as in the USA and Japan. In 1965 he received the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1965), the Artist of Merit Prize (1973), the Outstanding Artist title (1984), the Bartók-Pásztory Prize (1994), and the Kossuth Prize (1996). – B: 1445, 1426, T: 7456.→**Sugár, Rezső; Somogyi, László.**

Lukács, György (George) (György Bernát Löwinger up to 1899) (Budapest, 13 April 1885 - Budapest, 5 June 1971) – Philosopher, esthete, politician. He came from a wealthy, assimilated Jewish family. His father was a bank manager. Lukács completed his secondary schooling at the Deák Square Evangelical (Lutheran) High School, Budapest. He enrolled at the Faculty of Law in Budapest (1902), but took his Doctorate in Law in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1906). In his student years, he took part in establishing the *Thalia Society* (*Thália Társaság*) (1904), to present modern playwrights such as Ibsen and Hauptmann. In 1906 and 1907 he lived in Berlin and attended the lectures of Dilthey and Simmel. In 1909 he obtained his Ph.D. with his work: *The Form of Drama* (*A dráma formája*). The extended version of his doctoral thesis is a work on theater: *The History of Development of Modern Drama*, vols i, ii (*A modern dráma fejlődésének története, I, II*), his first significant writing. In Hungary, his writings were published in the journals, *West* (*Nyugat*) and *Twentieth Century* (*Huszedik Század*) (1910, 1911). He wrote a number of critiques and essays, such as *The Spirit and*

Forms (A lélek és a formák), (1910); *Die Seele und die Formen (The Soul and the Forms)* (1911), and the important Ady studies (1908, 1909). With Lajos (Louis) Fülep he launched a short-lived paper, the *Spirit (Szellem)* in 1911.

At the invitation of Ernst Bloch, he moved to Heidelberg in 1911, and was interested in Esthetics, Philosophy of Art and Ethics, and wrote such works as *The Philosophy of Art of Heidelberg and Esthetics (A heidelbergi művészettörténelem és esztétika)*, and *The Theory of the Novel (A regény elmélete)* (1914-1915, published in 1975). From ethical and philosophical points of view (Fichte), Lukács refused to legitimize the First World War from the very beginning; he exposed his position at the meetings of the *Sunday Circle (Vasárnapi Kör)* in Budapest. The members of the circle were Béla Balázs, Lajos Fülep, Arnold Hauser, Károly (Charles) Tolnay, and Károly Mannheim. He became acquainted with Marx's works, under whose influence Bolshevism became a 'moral question' for him and, in December 1918, he joined the Hungarian Communist Party. He was one of the leaders of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic (*Magyar Tanácsköztársaság*) (1919) and, after its collapse, he went into exile in Austria. His book *History and Class-consciousness (Történelem és osztálytudat)* (1923), became important for the leftist movements in Europe.

The Party refused his proposal that Hungary needed a "democratic dictatorship", instead of a proletarian dictatorship, as Lukács expounded in his Blum-theses. In 1930 he had to emigrate to the Soviet Union, where he became a researcher for the Institute of Philosophy of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, took part in editing Engels and Marx's literary remains, and the *Manuscript on Philosophy of Economy* was published. He wrote a book on Hegel, *The Young Hegel (A fiatal Hegel)* (1939), for which he earned the title of Academic Doctor of Philosophy. His work on the realist-authors of world literature (Balzac, Stendhal and Dostoyevski) was written against the concept of socialist realism.

In 1945 he returned to Hungary and, up to 1949, he advocated the views of the Communist Party in Hungarian public life. After the Rajk show trial and the "Déry polemic", he too was attacked in the latter, since his views on democracy were inconsistent with Rákosi's political plans. Retired from politics, he gave lectures at the University of Budapest up to 1956. He became a Minister in Imre (Emeric) Nagy's Government, and voted against seceding from the Warsaw Treaty and Comecon. After 4 November 1956, he was taken into custody in Romania, from where he returned in 1957. He still regarded himself as a member of the Party; but only in 1967 was he rehabilitated by the Kádár-leadership. In the 1960s Lukács wrote his two important works, *Characteristics of Esthetics (Esztétikum sajátossága)* (1965), and *The Ontology of Social Existence (A társadalmi lét ontológiájáról)* (posthumous, 1976). He also wrote *The Development of Hungarian Social Drama (A magyar társadalmi dráma fejlődése)* (1934), and *Goethe and his Age (Goethe és kora)* (1946). He wrote his theoretical works in German; his lifework was published in Hungary after his death. His works were translated into some 70 languages. He became a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1949) and received the Kossuth Prize (1948, 1955). – B: 0883, 1257, 1445, T: 7689.→**Balázs, Béla; Fülep, Lajos; Rajk, László, Déry, Tibor; Rákosi, Mátyás; Nagy, Imre; Kádár, János.**

Lukács, Hugó (Budapest, 1874 - Paris, 23 April 1939) – Physician. He completed his studies at the Medical School of the University of Budapest in 1896. Early in the 1900s,

he was a demonstrator in the Neuro and Mental Clinic of the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). As the President of the Bólyai Society of Kolozsvár, he became one of the leaders of the radical intellectuals. The great poet Endre (Andrew) Ady belonged to his circle of friends, whom he treated clinically during June-August 1909. Ady lodged with the Lukács family for some time. They corresponded until the poet's death. In August 1909 he gave up his clinical position and became a senior physician at the District Workmen's Insurance Company of Kolozsvár. In World War I, he served on the Russian front. In 1919 he was a correspondent for the Welfare Commissariat. After the fall of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic, on 1 August 1919, he fled with his wife, painter Ilma Bernát to Vienna, and from there to Paris, where he lived for the next 20 years until his suicide. His works include *The Significance of the Ophthalmoscopic Diagnosis with Mental Patients*, with co-author I. Markbreiter (*A szemtükri lelet jelentősége elmebetegeknél*) (1906), and *The Unwell Endre Ady (A beteg Ady Endre)* in *Eszter*, 1919, issue 2). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.→**Ady, Endre.**

Lukacs, John A. (János) (Budapest, 31 January 1924 -) – Historian. He pursued his higher studies at the University of Budapest, where he read History, and also at the University of Cambridge. He emigrated to the USA after World War II, in 1946. He taught History at American Universities. Between 1947 and 1994 he was Professor of History at Chestnut Hill College in Philadelphia, and its Department Chair from 1947 to 1974. He also was a visiting professor at many universities, including Columbia, Princeton, John Hopkins University, and at the University of Budapest. He authored more than 25 books, including *The Historical Hitler (A történelmi Hitler)* (1997, in Hungarian 1998), where he studied Hitler's life, based on more than one hundred biographies. His other books include *The Great Powers and Eastern Europe* (1954); *A History of the Cold War* (1961); *Outgrowing Democracy: A Historical Interpretation of the U.S. in the 20th Century* (1984); *A Historical Portrait of a City and its Culture (A város és kultúrája)* (1966, in Hungarian 1990); *Historical Consciousness or the Remembered Past* (1968); *Budapest 1900, A Historical Portrait of a City and its Culture* (1988, in Hungarian 1991); *The Duel (Hitler vs. Churchill 10 May-31 August 1940)* (1991, 2000); *The End of the Twentieth Century and End of the Modern Age (A XX. század és az újkor vége)* (1993, in Hungarian 1994); *At the End of the Age* (2002); *Democracy and Populism: Fear & Hatred* (2005), and *Last Rites* (2009). He is a renowned historian who has the literary talents of a novelist. He received the Ingersoll Prize (1991) and the Corvin Chain of Hungary (2001). – B: 0875, 1672, 1031, T: 7103.

Lukács, Margit (Margaret) (Budapest, 21 December 1918 - Budapest, 3 February 2002) – Actress. She studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. While still a student, she often played at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. Following the completion of her studies, she was contracted to the National Theater in 1936. Her imposing presence, elegant appearance, deep velvety alto voice, exemplary and perfect speech technique, and expression of passion in a dignified way, made her an ideal actress for the interpretation of classical dramatic heroines. She was an exceptionally conscious and cultured artist and the best of radio recitalists. Before the end of World War II (1945), she also played the lead female role in numerous feature films. Her more important roles include Donna Cynthia in A. Moreto's *Donna Diana*; Night (*Éj*) in Vörösmarty's *Csongor and Tünde (Csongor és Tünde)*; Beatrice in C. Goldoni's *Servant*

of *Two Masters* (*Két úr szolgája*); Anita in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*; Princess Eboli (*Eboli hercegnő*) in Schiller's *Don Carlos*; Éva in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*); the Baroness (*Bárónő*) in Beaumarchais' *Marriage of Figaro* (*Figaró házassága*); Elmira in Molière's *Tartuffe*; Yelena Andreyevna in Tcheckov's *Uncle Vanya* (*Ványa bácsi*); Cleopatra in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* (*Antóniusz és Kleopátra*), and Isabel Sorodin in N. Coward's *Nude with Violin* (*Akt hegedűvel*). In her credit there are 12 feature films including *Poor Riches* (*Szegény gazdagok*) (1938); *Pista Dankó* ((1940); *Miska the Grandee* (*Mágnás Miska*) (1949), and *Kentaur* (1983). Among her TV films are: *The Odd Person* (*A különc*) (1980); *Gloria* (1982), and *Peace Negotiation...* (*Békétárgyalás...*) (1989). She received the Mari Jászai Prize (1957), the Merited and the Outstanding Actress titles (1958, 1974), the Kossuth Prize (1963), she was a lifetime member of the National Theater, Budapest (1989), the Middle Cross of the Order of Merit of Republic of Hungary (1992), Life Member of the Society of Immortals (1997), and Actress of the Nation (2000), and the Madách Prize (Posthumous, 2004). – B: 0870, 1445, 1031, T: 7684.

Lukas, Paul (Pál Lukács) (Budapest 26 May 1894 - Tangier, Morocco, 15 August 1971) – Actor. His higher studies were at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest; in 1916 he went to Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia) to act on stage. In 1918 he entered into an engagement with the Comedy Theater (*Vígyszínház*), Budapest, where he made his debut in Ferenc Molnár's *Liliom* (made into the musical play *Carousel*). He soon became popular and appeared in a number of Max Reinhardt's productions in Austria. In 1927 he emigrated to the USA and established himself as one of Hollywood's favorite European-type leading men. In his later years, he played an outright, though still sneaky, villain, and a number of unsympathetic roles in wartime films. During his final years, Lukas played a number of gentler roles as well. There are more than 110 feature and TV films to his credit, including *Sphinx* (1918); *Masa's Way* (*Masamód*) (1920); *Manhattan Cocktail* (1928); *Young Eagles* (1930); *Captured!* (1933); *The Three Musketeers* (1935); *The Lady Vanishes* (1938); *Watch on the Rhine* (1943), and *The Challenge* (1970). For his role in *Watch on the Rhine* he won an Oscar, a Golden Gate, and the NYFCC Award in 1944. Lukas has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. – B: 0872, 1081, 1031, T: 7103.→ **Zsitkovszky, Béla.**

Lukinich, Imre (Emeric) (Varjas, 4 April 1880 - Budapest, 16 May 1950) – Historian. He completed his university studies in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He taught at Székelyudvarhely (now Odoheiu Secuiesc, Romania), Dés (now Dej, Romania), and from 1912 on, in Budapest. From 1918 he was a university professor at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). In 1923 he became Director of the National Archives, Budapest. By 1924 he was Director of the National Széchényi Library and, from 1929, he taught Eastern European History at the University of Budapest. He edited the academic journal, *Archivum Europae Centro-Orientalis*, until 1944, and had a leading role in the Hungarian Historical Society and at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His positivist thoughts influenced historical research and the sources he used made it even more interesting. The main topics that interested him were the history of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romani), the Rákóczi period, and Polish-Hungarian relations. His main writings include *György Rákóczi and the Polish Kingdom* (*Rákóczi György és a lengyel királyság*) (1907); *The History of the Peace of Szatmár and its Documentary Sources* (*A szatmári*

béke története és okirattára) (1925); *The History of the Bethlen Counts and their Families*, (*A Bethlen grófok és családainak története*) (1927), and *The Story and Documentation of Ferenc Rákóczi II's Treason Trial* (*II Rákóczi Ferenc felségárulási perének története és irattára*) (1935). He was also a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1919, ordinary 1931, Director between 1935 and 1949). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7688.

Lukin, László (Ladislav) (Baja, 30 January 1926 - Budapest, 18 August 2004) – Music teacher, chorus-master, performing artist and propagator of music literature. His parents were capable musicians, his father also worked as a parish choirmaster. He completed his secondary education at the Béla III Cistercian High School of Baja in 1944. His music teachers were Ilona Recska (piano) and Ferenc Bálint (theory). From 1944 to 1948 he completed his studies in the church choir-master section of the Franz Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, as the student of Lajos (Louis) Bárdos, continuing there in the section of high-school singing and music teacher training during 1948 and 1949, under Jenő (Eugene) Ádám, with instruction in organ playing from Sebestyén (Sebastian) Pécsi. During the years 1950 to 1982 he was music teacher at the Mihály Fazekas General School and High School, in addition to working as choirmaster for a number of groups: as the deputy choirmaster of the Budapest Choir (1950-1954); choirmaster of the Hungarian State Railway (MÁV) Male Choir at Dunakeszi (1954 to 1964), and from 1954 until his death, Lukin directed the youth concerts of the National Philharmonic. Between 1958 and 1968 he edited the “Cricket-music” column of the journal *Muzsika*. From 1960 to 1965 he ran the TV-program *Chiming Clocks*. Until his passing, he was also writing for Hungarian Radio, as an outside consultant. He was the author of educational music books, also textbooks on music and singing for high schools. In 2003 he launched a series for young students, entitled “Musical Fables – Fabled Music” (*Zenés mesék - Mesés zenék*). Lukin was a member of the Franz Liszt Society, and foundation member of the Hungarian and International Kodály Society, Secretary of the Lajos Bárdos Society, and also leader of musical clubs; he was an honorary freeman of the town of Baja (1989). The General Musical High School of Baja bears his name. He was a recipient of the Small Cross of the Order of the Republic of Hungary (1996) and the Gyula Wlassics Prize (2003). The Basic Art-Educational Institution at Érd bears his name (2005). – B: 2049, T: 7456. → **Ádám, Jenő; Bárdos, Lajos; Pécsi, Sebestyén.**

Lükő, Gábor (Gabriel) (Komárom, 4 November 1909 - Budapest, 21 April 2001) – Ethnographer, social psychologist. He studied at the University of Budapest. The distinguished ethnographer, István (Stephen) Györffy supervised his Ph.D. thesis: *The Csángós of Moldova 1. The Connections of the Csángós with the Hungarians of Transylvania* (*A moldvai Csángók 1. A Csángók kapcsolatai az erdélyi magyarsággal*) (1936). He gathered a valuable collection among the Csángós of Moldova. He worked in a number of museums: in 1936 and 1937 at the Ethnographic Museum, Budapest; from 1937 to 1949 he was Curator of the Déry Museum of Debrecen; between 1950 and 1958, at Gyula; from 1958 to 1963, at Baja, and between 1963 and 1970, at Kiskunfélegyháza, where he became Director. From 1942 to 1945 he was a demonstrator in the Socio-Psychological Institute of his mentor, Sándor (Alexander) Karácsony at the University of Debrecen. In 1945 he became an honorary lecturer there. He researched the origin of Hungarian folk art: *The Shepherd's Art of the Hortobágy* (*A hortobágyi pásztorművészet*)

(1940); *The Origin and History of Hungarian Folk-embroidery (A magyar néphimzés eredete és története)*; later, he summed up the ancestral and eastern elements of Hungarian folklore in *The Forms of the Hungarian Soul (A magyar lélek formái)* (1942, facsimile edition 1987). He carried out research on the old layer of Hungarian folksongs, on Finno-Ugric mythology, and on Romanian belief legends considered to be of Hungarian origin. The result of his research is the work: *The Feast of the Day, Romanian Folk Ballads (A nap lakodalma, Román népballadák)*, published by the Hungarian-Romanian Library, established by him, translated by István (Stephen) Komjáthy (1947). Unfortunately, his life-work remained in the background for a long time. His disciples made it known in “samizdat” (underground) form in the 1990s, and it appeared under the title *Roots (Gyökerek)*, first in Finland and Estonia. However, for his silenced life achievement he received the Hungarian Heritage Prize (1999), the Kossuth Prize (2001) and the Prize of the Gábor Bethlen Foundation (1992. – B: 0878, 1079, 1257, T: 7456.→**Györffy, István; Karácsony, Sándor.**

Luppis, János (John) (Fiume, now Rijeka Croatia, 27 January 1813 - Torriga, Italy, 11 January 1875) – Naval Captain, engineer, co-inventor of the torpedo. He followed in his father’s footsteps and joined the Austro-Hungarian Navy. He conceptualized and built the first torpedo. Basically it was a boat, filled with explosives and a triggering device at its stern, activated by a pressurized air-driven propeller, directed from the shore by strings. The Naval Ministry did not recognize its importance at the time. He then teamed up with Robert Whitehead, an English shipbuilder, and the first operational torpedo was built in Fiume (now Rijeka, Croatia) in 1866. Lajos (Louis) Obry and János Gesztessy perfected it with their devices. Its mass-production started in 1868; the products were purchased by England, Germany, Italy, France, Japan and Russia. The Luppis-Whitehead torpedo was first seen in action in the Civil War in Peru on 19 May 1877, and it played a major role in the naval war between Japan and Russia in 1904. – B: 1105, 1160, 1410, T: 7103.

Lusztig, Gábor (Gabriel) (Gyula, 9 September 1925 - Kecskemét, 3 April 1991) – Physician, pathologist. Earlier in his career (1943-1944) he studied Law at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1944 he was called up for forced labor service. During 1944 and 1945 he was imprisoned at Sopronkőhida. In 1951 he obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Szeged. In 1954 he earned specialist qualification in Pathological Anatomy and Pathological Histology. In 1951 he worked on a scholarship in the Department of Pathological Anatomy and Pathological Histology at the University of Szeged. From 1952 he was a research student there, from 1953 a demonstrator, then an assistant lecturer from 1954 to 1956. He obtained his Master’s Degree in Medicine in 1963, and his Medical Doctorate in 1979. From 1956 until his death, he was the Senior Physician in the Pathology Section of the County Hospital of Kecskemét. From 1968 he was a titular assistant professor in the Medical School of the University of Szeged, and a titular professor from 1973. In 1970-1971 he was a guest research scientist at the University of Montreal. He mainly investigated the disorders of the circulatory system, above all, the pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis. From 1962 he edited the *Yearbook of the Hospital of County Bács-Kiskun (Bács-Kiskun Megyei Kórház Évkönyve)*. He was President of the Society of Hungarian Pathologists (1980-1990) and a member of the European Society of Pathology. His works include *Blood Coagulation Factors and Atherosclerosis (Acta Morphologica)* (1965), and *The Alteration of the*

Water-binding Capacity of the Human Aorta-wall in Atherosclerosis (Az emberi aorta-fal vízkötő-kapacitásának változása atherosclerosisban). He received the József (Joseph) Baló Prize. – B: 1730, 1745, T: 7456.

Lute Players – Medieval Hungarian minstrels accompanied their songs on the lute (*lant*). The player held the lute in his right hand more or less on his lap, while he would pluck the strings with his left hand. In Hungary, the mention of these lute players first appeared in documents in 1326 and 1364. – B: 0942, 1078, T: 7684.

Lutheran Church in Hungary→Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hungary.

Lyka, Károly (Charles) (Lika) (Pest, 4 January 1869 - Budapest, 30 April 1965) – Art historian. He studied in Munich and Rome to become a painter; but later abandoned his plan. Instead, he chose the career of an art critic. From 1896 he became closely associated with the journal, *New Times (Új Idők)*. From 1914 he was professor at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest, and was its Director from 1920. He retired in 1936. He was an art critic for the newspaper, *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló)*, the *Budapest Diary (Budapesti Napló)*, and fought for the recognition of the painters of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania), and the post-impressionist painters. Together with István (Stephen) Réti in 1902, he established and edited the periodical, *Art (Művészet)* until 1918. In this periodical he continued fighting for the recognition of new Hungarian artists, especially Szinyei Merse, Rippl-Rónai, and the artists of the Nagybánya School. He became a member of the Upper House of Parliament in 1927. He retired in 1936. His works include *Viktor Madarász, his Life and Works (Madarász Viktor élete és művei)* (1923?) *History of the Arts (A művészetek története)* (1930); *National Romanticism (Nemzeti romantika)* (1942); *Michelangelo* (1957); *Leonardo da Vinci* (1958); *Raffaello* (1959); *Rembrandt* (1956), and *Munkácsy 1844-1900* (1964). His books on great painters were enormously popular; he became the leading art historian of Hungary. He received the Kossuth Prize twice (1952, 1964). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Szinyei Merse, Pál; Rippl-Rónai, József; Madarász, Viktor; Munkácsi, Mihály; Réti, István.**