

## N

**Nádai, Árpád L.** (Árpád Louis Nadai) (Budapest, 3 April 1883 - Pittsburgh, PA, USA, 18 July 1963) – Mechanical engineer. His higher studies were in Zurich, where he obtained his qualifications as a Mechanical Engineer (1906). After working briefly in Hungary, he was employed as a mechanical design engineer in Munich (1907-1908). From 1908 to 1912 he was an assistant to Eugen Meyer at the Polytechnic of Berlin, where he acquired his Ph.D. in Applied Mechanics (1912). He worked as a lecturer in Berlin and published scientific papers till the outbreak of World War I. During the War, he served as an engineering officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army (1915-1918). After the War, he returned to Germany and was a lecturer and researcher at the University of Göttingen, where he became Professor of Applied Mechanics (1923-1927). Here, he researched the flow of metals and the Theory of Plasticity. In 1927 he emigrated to the USA and settled in Pittsburgh. He joined the staff of Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Research Laboratories as a consulting mechanical engineer and advisor until his retirement in 1949. From 1934, he was also a research professor at the University of Pittsburgh. During and after World War II, Nádai was a consultant to the US Navy and was an advisor for the National Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences. His works include *Die Formänderung und die Spannungen von rechteckigen elastischen Platten* (*The change in shape and the stresses of rectangular elastic plates*) (Berlin, 1915), *Theorie der Plattenbiegung und ihre experimentelle Bestätigung* (*Theory of plate bending and its experimental confirmation*) (Berlin, 1922), *Der bildsame Zustand der Werkstoffe* (*The condition of ductile materials*) (Berlin, 1927), *Theory of Flow and Fracture of Solids*, vols. i, ii (New York, Toronto, London, 1950, 1963). Some of his works were translated into Russian. His research into the Theory of Plasticity and the flow and fracture of solids was significant. He was a recipient of many awards and distinctions, among them the Bingham Medal of the Society of Rheology, and the Timoshenko Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers – ASME (1958). In 1975, the Nadai Medal was established for distinguished contributors to the area of plasticity. – B: 1160, 1031, 1695, T: 7103.

**Nadányi Chronicle** – *Florus Hungaricus*. Its subtitle is: *History of Hungary and Transylvania*. It is the work of János (John) Nadányi, written in Latin in 1663, and published in Amsterdam. In his chronicle, Nadányi also discusses at length the history of the Huns. He talks about “a second Hun settlement in Pannonia, known as the Avar conquest ca. A.D. 568”, whereby he considered a Hun-Avar-Hungarian continuity. He insisted that the date 744 signifies the “second arrival of Hungarians”. In 1978, a report appeared in Hungary about the existence of an English edition of the work. Microfilm copies at the libraries of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver and at the University of Victoria preserve this source material unknown in Hungary. – B: 1853, 1020, T: 7617.→**Nadányi, János; László, Gyula; Huns.**

**Nadányi, János** (John) (Körösladány, 1643 - Nagybjom, 8 July 1707) – Minister of the Reformed Church, historian. He studied at the University of Leiden and, in 1658, at Utrecht, in Holland. After returning home in 1666, he became a professor at the Reformed College in Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania), where, owing to his nervous temperament, he was unable to stay. From 1671, he was a professor at Nagyvárad (now

Oradea, Romania) and, later, became a minister in Nagybjom. He was active in literature. His literary works are: *Disputatio Juridica De Jura Belli*; *Disputatio Juridica De Justitia et Jura Nona*, and *Florus Hungaricus* (Nadányi Chronicle). He translated the work of the French physician, Antonnius Mizaldus into Hungarian: *Kerteknek gondviselésekről, ékítésekről, oltásokról, a Füveknek orvos hasznaikról, Gyümölcsök tartásokról* (1669). Presumably he was the author of chapters 41-44 on János Csere de Apácza, concerning flowers, in the Hungarian Encyclopedia. – B: 0942, 0883, 1031, 1257, T: 7682.→**Nadányi Chronicle; Nagyenyed; Apáczai Csere, János.**

**Nadányi, Zoltán** (Feketegyőrös, now Birişu Negru, Romania, 9 October 1892 - Budapest, 2 February 1955) – Poet and literary translator. He was born into a property-owning family. He finished his studies at the Law School of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). From 1917, he was a journalist in Nagyvárad, and Editor of the paper, *Hungarian Word* (*Magyar Szó*). In 1920 Nadányi moved to Budapest and became an employee at the *Pest Journal* (*Pesti Napló*). Between 1926 and 1944 he was the Principal Archivist for County Bihar in Berettyóújfalu and Nagyvárad, and edited the county paper, *Bihar*. Many of his poems appeared in the literary review *West* (*Nyugat*). In the 1930s Nadányi was an external employee for the *Budapest News* (*Budapesti Hírlap*). From 1944 until his death, he lived in Budapest and occupied himself with translation work including the poems of Heine, Miczkiewicz, Burns, Lermontov, and others, and Willi Bredel's novel, *Fathers* (*Apák*). He was a member of the Petőfi (1929) and Kisfaludy (1936) Societies. Zoltán Nadányi's poetic works include *Round Forest* (*Kerekerdő*) poems (1917); *Unusual Guest* (*Furcsa vendég*) poems (1921); *Diary of an Impoverished Man* (*Szegényember naplója*) short stories (1935), and *Come, Let's Sing* (*Gyertek énekeljünk*), poems (1944). – B: 1257, 0883, T: 7688.→**Nagyvárad.**

**Nádas, Péter** (Budapest 14 October 1942 - ) – Writer. His grandfather, Moritz Grünfeld, changed his name to a Hungarian. His youth was shadowed by the loss of his parents. He attended the Lajos Petrik Chemistry Technical School, Budapest (1956-1961). At the age of 16, his uncle gave him a camera. After dropping out of school, he turned to photo-journalism. He studied Journalism and Philosophy at evening classes of the University of Budapest. He also studied at the Humboldt University, Berlin. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, he worked as an editor, reader and drama consultant at various periodicals, such as *Women's Paper* (*Nők Lapja*) and *Pest County Paper* (*Pest Megyei Hírlap*). As a writer, he started with short stories, such as *The Bible* (*A Biblia*) (1967) and *Key-finding Play* (*Kulcskereső játék*) (1969). His other works include *The End of a Family Novel* (*Egy családregény vége*) novel (1977), which is about the conflict of generations in Stalinist Hungary, leading to the Hungarian Revolution of 1956; *Love* (*Szerelem*) novel (1979), which is about drug-problem; *Stage* (*Színház*) dramas (1982); *A Book of Memories* (*Emlékiratok könyve*) novel (1986), an autobiography of a young writer; *The Bible and Other Old Stories* (*A Biblia, és más régi történetek*) short stories (1986); *Yearbook* (*Évkönyv*) (1989); *Essays* (*Esszék*) (1995); *Dramas* (*Drámák*) (1996), *Every Light* (*Valamennyi fény*) (1999) and *Parallel Histories* (*Párhuzamos történetek*) (2005), appeared in English, French and German translations (2011-2012). Nádas is an eminent Hungarian, as well as an internationally recognized writer. He had a photographic exhibition in Budapest in 1999. He received several literary prizes, including the Prize for Hungarian Art (1989), the Austrian State Prize for European Literature (1991), the

Vilenica International Prize for Literature (1998), and the Kossuth Prize (1992). – B: 0874, 1031, 1257, T: 7103.

**Nádasdy, Baron Tamás** (Thomas) (1498 - Egervár, 2 June 1562) – Aristocratic owner of a large estate, father of the military commander Count Ferenc Nádasdy. He completed his studies in Bologna and Rome; later he served in the Royal Chancery of King Lajos II (Louis, 1516-1526) in the 1520s, charged with diplomatic missions. After the disastrous battle of Mohács in 1526 against the invading Turks, he joined King Ferdinand I (1526-1564). In 1527 he was Captain of Buda Castle. In 1529 he was taken prisoner by Sultan Suleiman, who handed him over to King János Szapolyai (1526-1540), the rival king of Hungary (opposed to the Habsburg king, Ferdinand I). Nádasdy succeeded in winning King János Szapolyai's confidence and, charged with important tasks, he was also given large land grants. In 1530, against the forces of Ferdinand, it was Nádasdy who defended the Castle of Buda. Since he did not agree with the Venetian Louis Gritti, in 1533, he again went to Ferdinand's camp and, in the same year, he married Orsolya Kanizsai, through whom he acquired large estates in Transdanubia. Thus, he consolidated the power of the family that later acquired the title of Count. In 1534 he became Lord Lieutenant of County Vas; in 1537, *Bán* of Croatia; in 1540 he became Lord Chief Justice and, in 1554, Palatine of Hungary (the western, Habsburg side). In 1553 he received the title of baron. He was a patron of the Reformation; on his estate in Újsziget he set up a printing shop in 1537, and founded a school as well. He published the New Testament of János Sylvester at his own expense. – B: 0883, 0907, 0931, T: 7456.→**Sylvester, János**.

**Nádasdy, Count Ferenc** (Francis) (Csejte, now Čachtice, Slovakia, 14 January 1623 - Vienna, Austria, 30 April 1671) – Patron of arts, publisher, writer, chief justice. He was a well-educated supporter of the sciences and a generous patron of the arts. Among other works, he published a collection of laws in 1658 at his own expense. His work, *Oratio*, written against the absolutism of King Lipót I (Leopold, 1654-1705) in 1668, was widely read in manuscript form. He built the church and the monastery at Léka (now Lockenhaus in Burgenland, Austria), which became a place of pilgrimage. He was one of the richest landowners of Western Hungary. His extensive collection of art objects held in his castle was famous in his time. In 1633 he was Chief Administrative Officer of County Vas. In 1645 he was appointed Chief Master of the Royal Court and, in 1664, Chief Justice. Due to the death of Count Ferenc Wesselényi, he was Royal Governor between 1667 and 1670. After the nationwide anger and resentment following the unfavorable Peace of Vasvár in 1664 with the Turks, he became one of the leading members of Wesselényi's secret movement directed against the policies of the Viennese Court. For his participation in the movement he was sentenced to death and, despite the Pope's intercession, he was beheaded. His body rests in the church at Léka. His enormous wealth was confiscated and added to the Austrian Treasury. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7665.→**Wesselényi Conspiracy; Wesselényi, Count Ferenc; Zrinyi, Count Péter; Frangepán, Ferenc Kristóf; Rákóczi I, Prince Ferenc**.

**Nádasdy Castle** – Situated in the center of the town of Nádasdladány, in western Hungary, the ancient home of the Nádasdy family. It was designed after 16th century English and Scottish castles and is a real architectural curiosity in Hungary. Although its exterior has an air of antiquity, it was in fact built between 1873 and 1876, and almost all the technological innovations of the age were included in it. The rooms were equipped

with talking tubes (the forerunners of the telephone) and were heated with an air heating system, while gas lamps lit the halls. The park of the castle was built at the beginning of the 20th century upon János Kálmán's plans. Present renovations to the castle were at the instigation of a member of the family, Ferenc Nádasdy, who returned from Canada in 1991 with the purpose of renovating the building and turning it into a cultural and educational center. 90% of the expenses were covered by a Norwegian Fund; the sum of 20 million forint was provided by the National Cultural Fund, and 5 million by the Nádasdy Foundation. The work was carried out by the State Office of Listed Monuments. There is busy life in the building due to the Nádasdy Academy. There are symposiums, evening programs and concerts on an international level, organized by the present occupant of the castle, grandson of Count Ferenc Nádasdy, whom the school was named after. – B: 1031, 1440, T: 7617.

**Nádasdy Family** (*Nádasdy of Fogaraszöld*) – It is an ancient noble family, which had an important role in the history of Hungary since the 13th century. During the Mongol-Tartar invasion (1241-1242) they hid King Béla IV (1235-1270); supported King Károly Róbert (Charles Robert, 1307-1322) against the powerful oligarch Máté Csák (Matthew Csák). The family received the titles of Baron and Count. The family exists today under the name Nádasdi and Fogaraszöldi, the noble praenomen of nobility of the family (Nádasdy of Fogaraszöld). They are scattered in the Transdanubian area of Western Hungary. – B: 1078, T: 7676. → **Nádasdy, Baron Tamás; Nádasdy, Count Ferenc.**

**Nádasdy, Kálmán** (Charles) (Graff) (Budapest, 25 November 1904 - Budapest, 17 April



1980) – Director, stage manager, pedagogue, translator of literary works. In 1923, the Opera House contracted him as Assistant Director. From 1925, he studied Composition at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, where he was a student of Zoltán Kodály for four years. From 1933, he was again Director of the Opera House and, later, Chief Director, appointed in 1959. He retired in 1966. His main work was directing operas, but his prose, operetta, film and radio arrangements are also significant. His translations of literary works are numerous. His directorial work was characterized by the clarification of the work and its meaningfulness to his public; he placed the drama,

defined in either the music or text, in the center of the performance. His directorial method caught the acting objective of the individual actor, as well as the chorus, very effectively and successfully. His strength was the monumental quality of the spectacular movement of crowds. He was an outstanding representative of realistic opera playing. Nádasdy's more important opera directing roles include Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* (*Figaró házassága*), Rossini's *William Tell*, Verdi's *Don Carlo*, *Otello*, Puccini's *Madama Butterfly* (*Pillangó kisasszony*), *La Bohème*, *Tosca*, *Manon Lescaut*, Beethoven's *Fidelio*, Erkel's *László Hunyadi*, Kodály's *Székegyfő*, and Bartók's *Bluebeard's Castle* (*A kékszakállú herceg vára*). He successfully directed in Milan, Venice, Florence and Vienna. From 1945 he also directed stage plays. His operetta directing roles are among the best of that genre, including Strauss's *Gypsy Baron* (*Cigánybáró*). His translations are Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra*, Borodin's *Prince Igor*, Puccini's *Manon Lescaut*, and Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov*. Among his feature films

what he directed were: *Armchair (Karosszék)* (1939), *Gül Baba* (1940), and *Ludas Matyi (Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd)* (1949). He also composed music pieces, wrote film-scripts, and translated operatic works. His educational work for acting was at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, from 1950, and he was its main Director from 1964. He was one of the great stage managers of the 20th century in Hungary. He was a Life Member of the Opera House in Budapest. He was three times recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1950, 1954, 1965), the title of Outstanding Artist (1952), the Order of Banner with Laurel of the People's Republic of Hungary. A prize and a School of Arts in Budapest bear his name. – B: 0870, 0883, 1105, 1445, T: 7684. → **Kodály, Zoltán.**

**Nádass, József** (Joseph) (Budapest, 22 May 1897 - Budapest, 30 July 1975) – Poet, writer, journalist. He studied at the Business College of Budapest; then worked as a clerk. While serving in World War I, he lost one leg. During the four months of the 1919 Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic, he was a member of the Workers' Council and Head of the Propaganda Section of the Red Guard. Because of this, after the fall of the proletarian dictatorship in 1920, he emigrated to Vienna, where he became a correspondent for the paper, *Today (Ma)*, edited by the expressionist-futurist writer, Lajos Kassák. He also lived in Prague, Paris, Berlin and Bucharest for a number of years, returning to Hungary in 1926. He worked in the Social Democratic Party, as a correspondent for the avant-garde journals: *Dokumentum* and, later the *Work (Munka)*. From 1928 to 1930 he was Editor for the journal, *Our Age (Korunk)* of Gábor (Gabriel) Gaál (lived in Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, since 1926). In 1931 his volume, *You and All of You (Te és ti)*, was seized and, because of subversive activity, he was convicted. In 1938 Nádass was again forced to leave Hungary and lived in Denmark, Sweden, then in Norway, working for leftist newspapers; he returned to Hungary again, when German forces occupied Norway in 1940. From Hungary, he reported in leftist Scandinavian papers. As a result, he got himself on the black list of the Gestapo. On 19 March 1944, he was arrested by the Germans, who occupied Hungary on the same day, and was dragged off to the concentration camp of Mauthausen. After 1945 he became Head of the Information Division of the Foreign Ministry. Between 1945 and 1948 he was a columnist for the paper, *People's Word (Népszava)*, and one of the editors of the periodical, *Contemporary (Kortárs)*. After 1956 he played an active role in the improvement of cultural life and, in 1957, he joined the journal, *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*, becoming its correspondent until 1959. His career as a poet started to unfold during his years in exile in Vienna. In two early volumes, he followed the style of the constructivist Kassák but, from the 1930s, his poems assumed a contemplative quality, his style becoming more traditional. In the post-1945 era, he also wrote short stories and realistic fictional-autobiographical and contemporary novels. He translated literary works from Czech, German and Norwegian. His works include *Burst Out, Word! (Szakadj ki, szó)*, poems (1923); *The Norwegian Girl (A norvég leány)* novel (1946); *Human Word (Emberi szó)* poems (1957) and *Private Man (Magánember)* novel (1966). He received the Attila József Prize in 1959. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456. → **Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic; Kassák, Lajos.**

**Náday, Ferenc** (Francis) (Navratil) (Pest, 13 March 1840 - Budapest, 14 April 1909) – Actor, theater director. He completed High School in Budapest, where he soon appeared on stage under the pseudonym, Ferenc Navratil, at the Folk-Theater of Buda (*Budai*

*Népszínház*), as a singer in the role of Leporello in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*. As a young and talented artist, he was soon engaged by the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Pest on 14 June 1863, where he stayed for the length of his career. At first he acted in youth and young adult roles. Later, he gradually took over Márton Lendvay Jr.'s roles and specialized in playing the roles of lover and gentleman. Náday had a charismatic personality both on- and off-stage. His figure, voice and upbringing helped him not only in theatrical circles, but in private life as well. Soon he was entrusted with directing and, from 1866 until 1893, he was professor at the Academy of Dramatic Art. Even in his old age, he retained his love of life and his youthful freshness. He played his roles simply using innate naturalism. In 1893 he became a life-member of the National Theater. His wife was the singer Katalin Vidmár. Náday's main roles included Count Prach in Meilhac's *L'attaché d'ambassade* (*The Embassy Attaché*); Armand in Dumas Jr.'s: *The Lady of the Camellias* (*A kaméliás hölgy*); Marquis Champrosé in Sardou's *La famille Benoîton* (*The Benoîton Family – A Benoîton család*); Demetrius in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (*Szentivén éji álom*); Krisztyán Tódor in Jókai's *The Golden Man* (*Az aranyember*); Benedick in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing* (*Sok hüűhő semmiért*), and Márki in Molière's *Le Misanthrope* (*A mizantróp*). He played in all the stage works of the dramatist, Gergely Csiky, creating some enduring interpretations. His articles and sketches appeared in magazines, such as the *Actors' Journal* (*Színészek Lapja*); *Budapest Diary* (*Budapesti Napló*). He also wrote a play entitled *The New Firm* (*Az új cég*) (1876). – B: 0907, 1445, 0883, T: 7688, 7456. → **Csiki, Gergely**.

**Nádor Codex** – A Hungarian-language manuscript, consisting of 352 leaves, compiled for the use of the Clarissa Nuns of Óbuda. It contains meditations, lamentations of the Virgin Mary, the Visio Philberti, and legends of Ursula, Hedviga, Sophia, Apalin, Adorján and Elek. In this Codex appears the first musically notated Hungarian folk-hymn: *Hail, Holy Mother of God* (*Idvozleg istennek zenanna...*). The Codex is in the Library of the University Budapest. – B: 1194, 1257, T: 7617. → **Codex Literature**.

**Nádory, Nándor** (Ferdinand) (Budapest, 18 October 1835 - Budapest ?, 1905) – Technical counselor. He completed junior high school in 1854. He learned the bricklayer trade and, in the winter season, he learned drawing and mathematics from private tutors. He studied technical subjects at the Joseph Polytechnic of Buda from 1854 to 1860. In 1861 he went to Póla (now Pula, Croatia), where he secured a job with building contractor Antal Hauser, building eight dwellings for the Austro-Hungarian Navy. In 1863 he worked on the construction of the Saint Peter-Fiume highway, opened on the 25th June 1873 (Fiume: now Rijeka, Croatia). In 1864 he returned to Póla, where, as an engineer, he constructed the first dry-dock until 1870. In the spring of 1871, the Department of Public-Works and Transport sent him to Fiume and commissioned him to draw up a plan for the new harbor. On completing this task, he was made a senior engineer and he was in charge of the construction of the harbor. As a result of the 1873 financial crash, he lost his position; he worked for the Ministry of Education for two years, and as a private contractor for another three years. After the 1879 flood catastrophe in Szeged, the Department of PublicWorks and Transport appointed him as 1st Class Royal Engineer for the Royal Szolnok River-Engineering Office in 1880. In April 1882 he was charged with the direction of the State Board of Works; then, in 1883, he was transferred back to Szolnok. After 1888, for a year, he worked at Szentes, supervising the

development of the flood plain of the Kőrös-Tisza-Maros confluence section. By 1890, he became Ministerial Senior Engineer, working until January 1891; then was employed as Head of the River Engineering Office in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). After 1891 he served in the National Water Engineering Directorate in Budapest. Ignác (Ignatius) Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, sent him on a study trip on 20 December 1898, to study the embankment work in the Po River plains and to compare it with the valley of the Tisza River. In 1900 he became 2nd Class Technical Counselor. He was the author of a number of articles in journals, on water engineering topics, and on the construction of the Fiume harbor: *The Harbor of Fiume – A Counter-Criticism (A fiumei kikötő, ellenbíráló)* (1875) published in the *Central Railway and Transport Gazette (Központi Vasúti és Közlekedési Közlöny)*. – B: 0907, T: 7456.

**Nádudvari, Péter** (about 1670 - Szászváros, now Orastie, Romania, 1726) – Minister of the Reformed Church, preacher, ecclesiastical writer. He studied Theology at the Reformed College of Debrecen then, at the Reformed College of Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania); and, in 1696, went to Franeker in the Neatherlands for further studies. On his return to Hungary, he became the Court Minister of Count Sámuel Bethlen of Transylvania and, later on, a preacher in Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mureș, Romania), and Szászváros. He was well known as a church orator. His works include *Little Mount of Hermon (Hermon kis hegye)* (1717); *The Way of Salvation (Idvesség uttya)* (1741), and *Eighty-four Sermons* (1741). – B: 0883, 1257, 0907, T: 7456.

**Nagel, Emil** (Makó, 30 June 1817 - Budapest, 2 December 1892) – Physician, ophthalmologist. He obtained his Medical Degree in Vienna in 1841, and became an army physician. In 1849 he worked as a surgeon at the Military Hospital of Temesvár (now Timisoara, Romania) and, from 1849, after the defeat of the War of Independence from Habsburg rule in 1849, he worked in Hungary as a medic for a while, and soon became Head of the Ophthalmic and Surgical Department of the Ludovika Hungarian Royal Military Academy in Budapest. From 1852 he was a professor at the Medical School, then Chair of the Institute of Ophthalmology in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He retired in 1868 and, from 1880 he was a contributor to the monthly, *Wiener statistische Monatschrift*. He pioneered some new but controversial surgical methods. Among his works are *Popular Talks about Eye-care (Népszerű értekezés a szem gondviseletéről)* (1850); *Bone Fractures (A csonttörések)* (1862); *Methode oder Schablone?* (1871); *Der Schalf* (1874), and *Die Seekrankheit* (1876) – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7103.→**Ludovika Hungarian Royal Military Academy.**

**Nagy, Adorján** (Adrian) (Budapest, 24 November 1888 - Budapest, 1 August 1956) – Actor and director. After completing his studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, he moved to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1910 to work as an actor. In 1918 he became a member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. At the beginning of 1925, he started a thirty-one-year career as a teacher at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. From 1930, Nagy was a professor at the University of Budapest. In 1935 he became General Director of the National Theater and, ten years later, its Chief Artistic Director. In 1949 he retired but, in 1955, he appeared on stage for the Hungarian People's Army Theater. (*Néphadsereg Színháza*). He was a character actor with a wide acting range, known as an "intellectual actor". Nagy played every male role

in Imre Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*). He also appeared in films. His articles on theater appeared in periodicals, such as the *Hungarian Review* (*Magyar Szemle*); *Theatrical Studies* (*Színháztudomány*), and *Theatrical and Film Artistry* (*Színház-és Filmművészet*). Nagy's most memorable roles include Lucifer in Imre Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*); Dr. Relling in Ibsen's *The Wild Duck* (*A vadkacsa*); Antonio in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* (*A velencei kalmár*), and Iago in Shakespeare's *Othello*. His significant directorial works include Gerhart Hauptmann's *And Pippa Dances* (*És Pippa táncol*); Gabriele D'Annunzio's *The Daughter of Jorio* (*Jorio leánya*), and János Kodolányi's *Country Story* (*Vidéki történet*). Nagy wrote the books: *The Tragedy of Man and the Actor* (*Az ember tragédiája és a színész*) (1936), and *Stage and Speech* (*Színpad és beszéd*) (1964). He translated Béatrix Dussane's *A Democratic Theater. La Comédie Française* (*Egy demokratikus színház. A Comédie Française*) (1948). In 1956 Nagy received the title of Merited Artist. – B: 1445, 0883, 1257, T: 7688.

**Nagy, András (1)** (Andrew) (? - Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Romania, 13 August 1612) – *Hajdú* general. According to an agreement with Prince Gábor Báthori (1608-1613), in 1607, Báthori made Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen (1613-1629) the Reigning Prince of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Thereafter, the Prince made him his counselor and Chief Captain of the Infantry. In 1611, the *Hajdús* sided with the Emperor of Austria and András Nagy was handed over to the Captain of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). Nagy then pledged allegiance to the Emperor and participated in the military campaign against Prince Gábor Báthori. In the midst of the campaign, he suddenly changed sides with his *Hajdús* and sided again with Báthori. On 15 August he defeated a part of the Imperial army and occupied Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1612, he again turned against Báthori and, when found out, Báthori had him arrested and executed. – B: 1160, 0883, T: 7103. → **Hajdús; Báthori, Prince Gábor.**

**Nagy, András (2)** (Andrew) (Budapest, 8 June 1956 - ) – Writer. He obtained a Degree in Hungarian Literature and Adult Education from the University of Budapest. In 1979-1980 he was assistant professor of History of 20th Century Hungarian Literature at the University of Budapest. Between 1982 and 1990 he was Editor for the Publisher *Magvető*. In 1983 he was awarded the Zsigmond Móricz scholarship. He started his career by writing short stories. Later on, he became attracted to larger, epic forms and stage works. His dramatic works, written with a feeling for the stage, searched for the "secret" of controversial historical and literary figures in books, such as: *Elizabeth Báthori* (*Báthori Erzsébet*) (1985); *Anna Karenina Station* (*Anna Karenina pályaudvar*) (1990), and *Three Hungarian Sisters* (*Három magyar nővér*) (1991). He also wrote script for the television film, *Kreutzer Sonata* (*A Kreutzer szonáta*) (1988). His other works include *Savonarola*, novel (1980); *The Last Summer of Europe* (*Europa utolsó nyara*) novel (1992); *Kierkegaard in Budapest* (*Kierkegaard Budapesten*), drama (1994), and *Biberach and the Others...* (*Biberach és a többiek...*) (1997). He also participated in the editorial work for the *World Hungarian Encyclopedia*, vols. i, ii, iii. He received the Drama Competition Prize of the Hungarian Radio (1995), and the Ernő Szép Award (1996). – B: 1257, 0878, T: 7456. → **Móricz, Zsigmond.**

**Nagy, Anna** (Budapest, 6 June 1940 - ) – Actress. After completing her course of study at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, she was contracted to the Csokonai Theater

(*Csokonai Színház*), Debrecen. Though she was a member of the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest, she did not appear on stage from 1975 to 1983. She became widely known by her acting in the film of 1963, *Lark (Pacsirta)*. She has been particularly successful as a character actress. Her roles include Nina in Chekhov's *The Seagull (Sirály)*; Elisa in Lerner-Loewe's *My Fair Lady*; Tamara in Volodin's *Five Evenings (Öt este)*; Dorothy of Kanizsa in Gy. Hay's *Mohács*; and *Little Mouse (Egérke)* in I. Örkény's *Cat's Play (Macskajáték)*. There are more than 55 feature and TV films to her credit, including *Gold Dragon (Aranysárkány)* (1966); *Sinbad* (1971); *Tomorrow a Pheasant (Holnap fácán)* English (TV, 1974); *Barbarians (Barbárok)* (TV, 1989); *Gentlemen and Ladies (Urak és hölgyek)* (TV, 1991); *Memories of the House (A ház emlékei)* (2002), and *Mansfeld* (2006). She is recipient of the Mari Jászai Prize (1987). – B: 1445, 1719, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Árpád** (Tata, 8 November 1901 - Budapest, 20 December 1974) – Mining engineer. He obtained his qualifications from the Mining and Forestry Academy of Sopron in 1925, where he started his career and was in charge of the municipal waterworks. From 1941 he worked as a mining counselor for the firm directing the mining investment to solve the technical tasks of the Liassic bituminous coal of Komló in the Mecsek Mountain, north of Pécs, and the lignite mining. In 1948 he was Section Head in the National Wages Commission, then Chief Engineer of the Mineral Mining Section in the Ministry of Mining and Energy. From 1957 to 1967 he was Senior Engineer of the mining investment section of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. He did outstanding work in directing and supervising the coal-mining investment in Transdanubia. He took part in the development of uniform regulation of the construction industry. He also dealt with the problems of mining machinery. In 1947 he planned a special pneumatic hammer, which was used for three decades. In the 1960s, he was dealing with the problems of domestic manufacture of wedges working with iron support. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Attila** (Pácin, 12 February 1933 - Budapest, 13 May 1992) – Actor and stage director. After completing his studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, he joined the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) of Miskolc in 1955. In 1956 he assumed the post of President of the Workers' Council of County Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment. Freed in 1961, Nagy became an actor and Director at the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi Színház*) of Veszprém from 1962 on. From 1964 to 1969 he was a member of the Thália Theater (*Thália Színház*), Budapest; from 1969 to 1971 he was with the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) of Szeged and, between 1971 and 1986, he was again member of the Thália Theater. Beginning in 1986, Nagy worked as an actor and director at the József Katona Theater (*Katona József Színház*) of Kecskemét. Between 1988 and 1990 he was Artistic Director for the same theater. In 1990 he was elected Member of Parliament. His memorable performances include title role in József Katona's *Bánk bán*; Stanley in Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire (A vágy villamosa)*; Iago in Shakespeare's *Othello*; Estragon in Beckett's *Waiting for Godot (Godotra várva)*; Ádám in Imre Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája)*, and Gyulafy in Frigyes Karinthy's *House Dedication (Házszentelő)*. Nagy's best received directorial achievements were: Shakespeare's *Othello*; Imre Madách's *The Tragedy of Man*, and László Németh's *Monster, The Devil of Writing (Szörnyeteg, Az írás ördöge)*. He had many roles on television and in radio, and his voice was well-suited to reciting poetry. There are 38 feature films to his credit including *Foto Háber* (1963); *The Black*

*City (A fekete város)* (1971); *The Siege of Beszterce (Beszterce ostroma)* (1976); *Wiener Walzer* (1979); *Kojak in Budapest (Kojak Budapesten)* (1980), and the *Night (Éjszaka)* (1989). Attila Nagy was twice-winner of the Mari Jászai Prize (1966 and 1975) and was named a Merited Artist in 1983. – B: 1445, 1719, T: 7688.

**Nagy, Balázs Dezső** (Blaise Desider) (Vajszló, 16 November 1912 - Calgary, Alberta, Canada, 23 October 1985) – Minister of the Reformed Church, missionary. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Debrecen, completing it in 1934. He also acquired a teacher's qualification in Religion and worked in Nádudvar. In 1944 he and his family fled before the approaching Soviet army. They ended up in Austria, then in Germany, where he served the Hungarian refugees. In 1950 he moved first to Brazil, then in 1953 to Buenos Aires, Argentina. Here he organized the Hungarian Reformed Congregation and bought a three-story building for the church, a Manse and offices. He also rendered Pastoral care for the Hungarian Reformed co-religionists living in Diaspora in Uruguay. In 1964 he moved to Calgary, Canada, and was Minister of the Calvin Hungarian Presbyterian (Reformed) Church until his retirement in 1974. Wherever he served in the West, he organized Hungarian Schools and put emphasis on youth works. – B: 0906, T: 7103.→**Argentina, Hungarians in.**

**Nagy Balogh, János** (John) (Budapest, 2 August 1874 - Budapest, 22 November 1919) – Painter. He came from a working-class family. At first worked as a house painter, later studied for two years in the School of Industrial Design. From 1898 to 1899 he attended the evening course at the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest. For half a year in 1899 he studied under Johann Herterich in the Academy of Arts of Munich; but because of his straitened financial situation, he had to return to Hungary, where he did casual house-painting jobs and was able to return to his developing talent as an artist only during the summer seasons. In 1915 he was enlisted in the army. After a serious injury on the Front, his right arm became paralyzed and, as a result, he continued painting with his left hand. His early works show the influence of Munich genre painting, and the symbolism of the Art Nouveau, gaining strength at the turn of the century. Later he developed his own style characterized by dramatic power with touchingly simple style, based on a natural feeling for composition. His representations are rather limited; but he shows an ability to vary the same theme considerably and shows clear-cut development in his artistic creativity over the years. His oeuvre consists of two distinct phases: those works he painted before 1908, and those painted between 1908 and 1915. After his injury on the Front he painted very few works and very rarely. His paintings of simple home interiors reveal astonishing realism, as do his paintings of kitchen maids, dramatic self-portraits, and a series of touching portraits of his mother. His works include *The Artist's Mother (A művész Anyja)* (several pictures); *Navvies (Kubikosok)* (several pictures); *Atelier (Műterem)*, and several *Self-Portraits (Önarckép)*, mostly from the 1910s. His drawings and paintings in the cubist style, reminiscent of Millet's paintings, are simple, yet monumental portrayals. He shows traces of influences by Rembrandt, Frans Hals and even Cezanne with his spatial problems. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.

**Nagy Bandó, András** (Andrew) (Deszk, 12 November 1947 - ) – Humorist, caricaturist, performing artist. He completed the István Vedres Building Industry Technical School in 1966. Later he even took a Master of Masonry exam. Nagy Bandó worked as a draftsman at a Szeged Designing Firm as a building foreman at the Csengele Unity

Collective Farm, and as an assistant worker and mason with a smaller tradesman's firm. After these experiences, he tried his luck as a small proprietor, gardener, and newspaper deliverer. By this time, his writings and drawings were published in the paper *Southern Hungary (Délmagyarország)*, the Szeged paper *University (Egyetem)*, and later in the periodical *New Mirror (Új Tükör)*. Between 1963 and 1975, he was caricaturist for *Southern Hungary*, and the Szeged paper *University Pages (Egyetemi Lapok)*. From 1975 on he also made a living as a performing artist. In 1982 he won his first award at the Second Humor Festival. Between 1982 and 1984 he appeared on the Microscope Stage (*Mikorszóp Színpad*), and, since then, he has been a freelance artist. From 1989, has worked for the satirical paper *Snowshoe (Hócipő)*. He is a unique, innovative and well-liked humorist and performance artist. Nagy Bandó writes his own material. He has several albums of his performances, which have sold well. They include *Laying One's Cards on the Table (Nyílt kártyákkal)* (1986); *I Love Hungary (I Love Magyarország)* (1987), and *The Forint Turns Forty (40 éves a forint)* (1988). Nagy Bandó wrote the books: *On the Road – Off the Road (Úton-útfélen)* (1987), and *On the Road - At the End of the Road (Úton-útvégen)* (1990). He had twenty exhibitions of his caricatures between the years 1964 and 1998; four photo exhibitions from 1994 to 1998, three of them featuring wood carvings. András Nagy Bandó received the Karinthy Ring in 1998, and a Golden Piece of Straw for his dedication to end homelessness in 1996. – B: 1445, 1178, T: 7688.

**Nagy-Bánkai, Mátyás** (Matthew) (Nagybánkai) (16th century) – Protestant versifier. In 1540 he lived at Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia), where he was either preacher or teacher. It appears that he too experienced a lot of suffering and misery similarly to other Protestant preachers and teachers, which he often recounted in his poems. Only four works of his are known after his creative period of 35 years. His poem, *About Solace in Miseries (A nyomorúságokban való vigasztalásról)* (1540), as well as other works, reflects a deep religiosity and strong patriotism. His last extant work is *Supplication (Könyörgés)* (1575), a moving farewell of an old man faithful to his beliefs. – B: 0942, 1701, T: 7617.

**Nagy, Barna D.** (Sárospatak, 15 May 1909 - Budapest, 17 September 1969) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian, researcher, writer. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Sárospatak, Montpellier (1929-1930), Zürich (1932), and Bonn (1933-1934). He obtained a Doctoral Degree in Systematic Theology from the University of Debrecen in 1936. After having served congregations in County Zemplén, he was Professor of Systematic Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Sárospatak (1937-1951). After the Academy was closed down by state pressure in 1952, he worked as a scientific researcher at the Reformed General Convent, Budapest. He became Professor of Systematic Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest, (1954-1958). After the crushed Revolution and Freedom Fight in 1956, he was briefly detained in 1957. From 1958 until his death he was Researcher at the Reformed College Library, Sárospatak, then at the General Synod Office, Budapest. His topics of research include history of Dogma, research on Calvin, Church and literary histories of the 16th century. He spoke nine languages, modern and ancient, and utilized them in his research work in libraries and archives in Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Poland. His works include *The Question of Method in the So-called Dialectic Theology (A teológiai*

*módszer problémája az úgynevezett Dialektika Theológiában*) (1936); W. Niesel: *The Theology of Calvin* (W. Niesel: *Kálvin theológiája*), translation (1943); John Calvin: *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans* (Kálvin János: *A Római levél magyarázata*), translation (1954); *Epoch of Historical Calvinism* (*A történelmi Kálvinizmus kora*), in *History of the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest*, (1955); John Calvin: *Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews* (Kálvin János: *A Zsidókhoz írt levél magyarázata*), translation (1965), and *The Catechism of Heidelberg* (*A Heidelbergi Káté*) (1965). He was an internationally acknowledged John Calvin and Karl Barth researcher. He received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Zürich. – B: 0876, 0910, 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

**Nagy, Endre** (Andrew) (Grósz) (Nagyszöllös, now Vinogradov, Carpatho-Ukraine, 5 February 1877 - Budapest, 5 May 1938) – Writer, theater manager. He finished his Law studies in Budapest and Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), after which he became a journalist. From 1895 to 1897 he was a correspondent for the paper, *Freedom* (*Szabadság*), of Nagyvárad, where the great lyric poet, Endre Ady, was another correspondent, with whom he was on friendly terms. From 1900 he was a correspondent for the Budapest paper, *Hungarian Word* (*Magyar Szó*), and, from 1901 to 1910 he was with the *Pester Journal* (*Pesti Napló*) as a correspondent. His short stories appeared in the *Pesti Napló*, while his sketches appeared in the paper *Country-World* (*Ország-Világ*). In 1908 he founded the first modern Hungarian cabaret by the name of *Modern Stage* (*Modern Színpad*), which he headed until 1913. In his witty, audacious appearances as M.C., he severely criticized the absurdities of public life, putting it on the pillory – by doing this, the influence he exercised on, and the guidance he gave to contemporary society is considerable. He was an outstanding connoisseur of the genre of Master of Ceremonies. The works of Endre Ady, Frigyes Karinthy, Andor Gábor, Ernő Szép etc. appeared on his stage. After spending a year in Paris, he became a correspondent for the paper, *The Evening* (*Az Est*) and, later for the *Budapest Herald* (*Budapesti Hírlap*). From 1921, he was Director of *Gresham*, from 1923 that of *Pester Cabaret*. From 1924 to 1929 he was co-director (with Béla Salamon) of the *Teréz Boulevard Stage* (*Terézkörúti Színpad*). In the 1930s he was Associate Editor for the *Mail* (*Újság*). In his last years, he conducted the lecture evenings of the *Friendly Circle* of the journal, *West* (*Nyugat*). He is the author of a number of novels, volumes of short stories and humorous works. Several of his plays were staged. His works include *The Prime Minister* (*A miniszterelnök*) stage play, Budapest (1903); *The Beautiful Age of Chivalry* (*Gyönyörű lovagkor*) short story (Nagyvárad, 1905); *Story of the Court* (*Udvari történet*) novel (Budapest, 1926); *The Cabaret Singer* (*A kupléénekes*) novel (Budapest, 1930), and his main work, *The Novel of the Cabaret* (*A kabaré regénye*) (Budapest, 1935). – B: 0883, 1079, 1257, T: 7456.→**Nagyvárad; Ady, Endre; Karinthy, Frigyes; Gábor, Andor; Szép, Ernő; Salamon, Béla.**

**Nagy, Ferenc** (Francis) (Bisse, 8 October 1903 - Fairfax, Virginia, USA, 12 June 1979) – Prime Minister, politician, farmer. He was one of the founders of the Smallholders' Party in 1930, and was its General Secretary from 1930 to 1950. He was Editor of the weekly, *Independent Smallholder* (*Független Kisgazda*) (1933-1935). He moved to Budapest and was elected MP in 1939. In 1941 he founded the *Hungarian Peasant Alliance* (*Nemzeti Paraszt Szövetség*.) and was its President in 1942-1943. He was a member of the

*Hungarian Historical Memorial Committee (Magyar Történelmi Emlékbizottság)* in 1942. He was against World War II, and was arrested in March 1944, after the German occupation of Hungary; later he went underground. He became a member of the *Provisional National Assembly (Ideiglenes Nemzetgyűlés)* in 1945. He became President of the Smallholders' Party and, after its election victory, he was Prime Minister from February 1946 to June 1947. He led Government delegations to Moscow, Washington and London, expecting some help for Hungary at the Peace Conference, especially with regard to the large Hungarian minorities in neighboring successor states, but to no avail. When he was in Switzerland, the Communists accused him of treason; he did not return to Hungary, but moved to the USA and worked as a farmer, although he was one of the leading figures of the Hungarian émigré world. His memoirs, *Struggle Behind the Iron Curtain (Küzdelem a vasfüggöny mögött)* appeared in Hungarian as well as in English. – B: 0883, 0921, T: 7103.

**Nagy, Feró** (Ferenc Nagy) (Letenye, 14 January 1946 - ) – Singer, actor, writer of lyrics, “Cockroach of the nation”. Nagy obtained a diploma in production engineering from the Polytechnic of Budapest. He has been appearing as a singer and player in rock and punk bands since the 1960s. He worked with the following bands: *Richmond Heads*, *Angiosperms* (1963-1970); *Beatrice* (1970-1976), (front-man 1976-1981); *Ancient Bikini* (front-man 1982-1984); *Backing group* (1981?), and *Little Snail (Csigabiga)* (1982?). His popularity was increased with the radio program *Garage*, and he was in charge of the program from 1987. He was also an associate and organizer of the *Musica Hungarica Festival*, and, in the early 1990s, he was leader of the TV program: *Rock-hammer (Rokkalapács)*. From 1998 to 2002, he was a co-leader of Radio Pannon and later, of Radio Rock-Source of Tatabánya. He published more than 17 albums, including *Bikini's Hova lett...* (1983); *Vidám Magyarok* (1992); *Beatrice's Ki viszi át* (1996) and *Antológia* (2004). Feró Nagy participated in the preparation of numerous albums, e.g.: *Stephen the King (István a Király)* (1983), *Aki magyar – 1956 (Who is Hungarian – 1956)* (2001), and *Argó*, film-music (2004). He also appeared as an actor, e.g. as Laborc in *Stephen the King*, Hamlet in a rock opera, and in the films *Valley of Slaps (Pofonok völgye)* (1980); *Stephen the King* (1983), and *The Price of Survival (A túlélés ára)* (1990). Feró Nagy is regarded as one of the leading figures of the Hungarian light-musical trend. His work was rewarded with the State Prize. – B: 1031, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Gáspár** (Gasper) (Bérbaltavár, 4 May 1949 - Budapest 4 January 2007) - Dissident poet. He was born into a family of peasant farmers in southwestern Hungary. He studied at the Teachers' Training College of Szombathely from 1968 to 1971 and, for a while, he worked as a librarian. After a stint with the *Ferenc Móra Publishers (Móra Ferenc Kiadó)* of Budapest, in 1981 he became Secretary to the Hungarian Writers Union, a post he held until 1985. For the following three years, he was Secretary for the *Gábor Bethlen Foundation* and, from 1988 he edited the cultural review, *Credit (Hitel)* in Budapest. *Hitel*, in the first few years of its existence, was regarded as the mouthpiece of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the Party, which won the majority of seats in the 1990 elections. On the editorial board, the Catholic Gáspár Nagy acted as a moderating influence against the mostly Protestant populist radicals. When, in 1985 a little-read provincial literary magazine published a strange poem, where the last three lines ended with the letters "NI" (in Hungarian “-ni” forms the infinitive suffix of a verb). The Communist authorities immediately retaliated, dismissing the poem's young author from

his post as Secretary to the Hungarian Writers Union. They realized that this was, indeed, a coded reference to Imre Nagy (in Hungarian “Nagy Imre: NI”), Prime Minister during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 executed for “treason” in 1958. This was the first time that many people took notice of Gáspár Nagy, a namesake, but no relation, of Imre Nagy. He was, however, not intimidated by the wrath of Communist officialdom and continued to publish, causing the withdrawal from circulation of the June 1986 issue of the Szeged literary magazine, *Tiszatáj*, where, in a poem, he made a fairly open allusion to the “miserable compromises” on which János Kádár's “Goulash Communism” was based. Once again, Nagy was fortunate: he escaped arrest with his popularity enhanced.

His poetry is the meeting-point of diverse influences: In it, Biblical tradition mingles with historical commentary and ironic observations on the state of the world and Hungary. While there are traces of Surrealism in his verse, more traditional Hungarian poet, such as Attila József and László Nagy - as well as certain East European authors (Zbigniew Herbert, Danilo Kis) - also left an impact on his largely accessible, erudite poetry. Among his dozen collections of poems, the most interesting ones were probably *Our Future is Passing* (*Múlik a jövőnk*) (1989), and *Free Captives* (*Szabadrabok*) (1999). In 2006 he wrote a cycle of poems celebrating the memory of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight and its victims.

His poems in English translations, mostly by Len Roberts, are in the second volume of the anthology, *In Quest of the “Wondrous Stag”* (2003), a representative collection of 20th-century Hungarian poetry. Gáspár Nagy won most recognition after the change of regime in Hungary in 1990. He was awarded, among others, the Attila József Prize in 1990, the Greve Prize (1992), the award of the Getz Corporation (1995), and the Kossuth Prize (2000); he also won the Hungarian Heritage Prize (2006). – B: 1257, 0874, 1702, T: 1702.→**Nagy, Imre; Kádár, János; József, Attila; Nagy, László.**

**Nagy, Géza** (Székelyszenterzsébet, now Eliseni, Romania, 1 September 1914 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 24 January 1981) – Literary historian, teacher. He started his high school education at the Reformed College of Székelyudvarhely (now Odorhei, in Transylvania, Romania) in 1924 then, moving to County Kolozs, he continued his studies at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár, where he passed the maturity examination in 1931. Between 1931 and 1936 he studied Hungarian Language and Literature as the main subjects at the Faculty of Linguistics, and Philosophy at the University of Kolozsvár. He was President of the Collegiate Christian Association. He went on a 5-month study trip to Switzerland; then spent six months at the University of Budapest. From the fall of 1936 he was a teacher at the Reformed College of Zilah (now Zalău, Romania) and, between 1937 and 1948 he taught in the Reformed College of Kolozsvár, where, in addition to Hungarian, he also taught Romanian and German. After World War II, from 1945 to 1949, he took part in the organization of the Hungarian School and University Education under Romanian rule and, in 1945 he obtained a Ph.D. and joined the Social Democratic Party. He edited textbooks for the Hungarian high schools. In 1949 he was accused of being a rightwing social democrat, and he was expelled from the amalgamated Workers Party. From 1948 to 1952, after the schools had been nationalized, he was a high-school teacher at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár. In 1952, without a reason given, he was carried off to the construction site of the Danube Canal Project, where he served 11 months as a virtual slave worker, without knowing the

reason. In 1953, for allegedly participating in a political movement years earlier, he was sentenced to a one-year imprisonment. He was freed as the result of an amnesty. From 1954 he could only find work as an unskilled laborer in a timber co-operative, where he worked as a furniture polisher. In the meantime, he published some translations from German and Romanian literature, using pseudonyms (Bálint Nagy, Bálint Tar). From 1956 to 1971, at the invitation of the Bishop János Vásárhelyi of the Reformed Church, he accepted employment as Archivist at the Reformed Diocese of Transylvania, also directed the repair of historic monuments and worked as technical editor of the official paper, *Reformed Review (Református Szemle)*. During these years, the Court of Kolozsvár granted him rehabilitation. As a result, the University of Kolozsvár invited him to give lectures on the Methodology of Hungarian Language and Literature and to conduct the practical sessions in these subjects. He retired in 1979. His works include *Gábor Bethlen in the Service of Culture (Bethlen Gábor a művelődés szolgálatában)* (1980), and *Compilation and Introductory Study (Összeállítás és bevezető tanulmány)* in Dezső Kovács: *The Tempter (A kísértő)*, short stories (1970). – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Vásárhelyi, János.**

**Nagy, Gyula** (Julius) (Pelsőc, now Plesivec, Slovakia, 22 September 1918 - ) – Lutheran Bishop, theologian. His secondary education was at the Benedictine High School, Győr. He studied Theology at the Lutheran Theological Faculty of the University of Pécs (1936-1940). He was ordained in 1940 and was on scholarship at the Collegium Hungaricum, Berlin (1940-1942). He studied Philosophy at Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin (1940-1942), where he obtained his Ph.D. in Philosophy in 1943, and a Doctoral Degree in Theology from the Lutheran Theological Faculty, Sopron in 1946. He was a lecturer at the Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg (1942-1943), and Director of the Hungarian and East European Church-Research Institute (1943-1945). After being Assistant Pastor and Teacher of Religion in Sopron, Győr and Pécs, he became Professor of Systematic Theology, Ethics, Philosophy and Ecumenicalism at the Lutheran Theological Academy, Budapest (1950-1971). After the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he participated in the work of Committees of the Lutheran World Federation, Geneva and, consequently, he was invited to work there as Leader of the Theological Education Secretariat (1971-1976). The Conference of European Churches (CEC) elected him as its first Theological Secretary (1976-1980). After his return to Hungary, Nagy resumed teaching at the Lutheran Theological Academy, from 1980 to 1982. In 1982 he was elected Bishop of the North Church District of the Lutheran Church. He resigned in 1990. In the 1980s, he was a member of the leading bodies of the World Council of Churches (1983-1991), the Lutheran World Federation (1987-1990), and the Conference of European Churches (1980-1986). He received an Honorary Doctorate from the Reformed Theological Academy, Debrecen, in 1988. He authored some 500 articles, studies, essays and books, including *Der Doppeleffect der Seele bei Platon (The double effect of the soul in Plato)* (1943); *The Biblical Foundation of Justification (A megigazulás bibliai alapjai)* (1946); *Dogmatics (Dogmatika)* (1965); *The Church in Today's World – Theological Socioethics (Az egyház a világban – Teológiai szociáletika)* (1968); *Man as a Responsible Co-worker of God (Az ember mint Isten felelős munkatársa)* (1971), *Treasure of the Church – Sermons and Studies (Az egyház kincse – Igézhirdetések és teológiai tanulmányok)* (1988), and *Today's Teaching of the*

*Church – Lutheran Dogmatics, vol. i (Az egyház mai tanítása – Evangélikus dogmatika I)* (2000). – B: 0874, 1050, T: 7103.

**Nagy, Gyula D.** (Julius) (Csomakőrös, now Chiuruş, Romania, 29 September 1909 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 1992) – Bishop of the Reformed Church in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). His secondary studies were at the Bethlen Reformed College of Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania), where he graduated in 1929. His higher studies were at the Protestant Faculty of the University of Kolozsvár, where he obtained his Ministerial qualification and he was ordained in 1933. He was Assistant Minister in Petrozsény (now Petroşani, Romania). After one year he served there as Parish Minister for 18 years. Thereafter, he was called by the Congregation of Nagyszeben (now Sibiu, Romania). In 1951, he became Dean of the Hunyad Deanery. After the death of Bishop János Vásárhelyi on 28 June 1962, he was elected Bishop of the Transylvanian Reformed Church District. He resigned in December 1989. He and Bishop László Pap of Nagyvárad were the leaders of the Reformed Church in Transylvania and in the Partium during the greater part of the Communist and the Ceausescu rule in Romania. – B: 1703, T: 7103. → **Nagyenyedi; Vásárhelyi, János.**

**Nagy, Ignác** (Ignatius) (Keszthely, 7 October 1810 - Pest, 19 March 1854) – Writer. From 1829 he studied Law at the University of Pest. Though he had a German upbringing, on the encouragement of Károly Kisfaludy and his wife, Kornelia Halmy, he started to write in Hungarian and became a Hungarian writer. He became a member of the Kisfaludy Society. He was a correspondent of several papers and, in 1835 and 1836 he was Assistant Editor for the papers *Outlines (Rajzolatok)* and *Present Age (Jelenkor)*. In the latter he started a new column in 1840, in which in Hungarian literary life was the first to report on new happenings in the Capital City. Later on, he continued this column in the *Budapest Courier (Budapesti Híradó)*, in the *Athenaeum*, the *Pest Fashion Magazine (Pesti Divatlap)* and *Life Scenes (Életképek)*. In 1840 he became a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He edited the series, *Foreign Collection of Novels (Külföldi Regénytár)* (1843-1844), and *New Foreign Collection of Novels (Új Külföldi Regénytár)* (1844-1846). In the years from 1831 to 1848 he was an official of the Royal Treasury and, in the spring of 1848, became Financial Clerk. However, early in 1849, during the 1848-1849 War of Independence, he did not follow the Ministry to Debrecen, but stayed in Pest and, under Count Windischgrätz, he wrote articles in the *Pester News (Pesti Hírlap)*. Nagy had to hide away from the returning Hungarian *Honvéds* at Soroksár, and could only return to Pest in October 1849. It was then, after the War of Independence, that he started the first literary paper, the daily *Ladies' Messenger (Hölgyfutár)*. He also wrote literary works: poems, novels and stage works. Among his novels is *Hungarian Secret (Magyar titkok)* (1844-1845), written under the influence of Eugène Sue (the creator of the serialized novel). He enjoyed great popularity; with one of his plays, *Re-election of Officials (Tisztújítás)* (1842), for which he won a prize. His music critiques appeared in the *Budapest Courier (Budapesti Híradó)* in 1844. He published the serial, *Collection of Dramatic Works (Színműtár)* (1839-1843). His works include *Speeches, vols. i-iii (Beszélyek I-III)* (1843), *In Days Gone by and at Present, vols. i-iv (Hajdan és most I-IV)*, short stories (1845) and *Comedies of Ignác Nagy (Nagy Ignác vígjátékai)* (1852). – B: 0883, 1068, 1257, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Imre (1)** (Emeric) (Sárrétudvari, 23 October 1896 - Sárrétudvari, 6 December 1942) – Poet. He came from a poor peasant family and eked out a wretched existence, though the famous novelist Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz and his young writer friends tried everything to help him. Because of an article he wrote, he was imprisoned for two years, but was unable to complete his term in prison, because he died of the illness he contracted during his life of privation. His works include *Whipping Post of the Dead* (*Holtak derese*), poems (1940); *Collected Poems* (*Összegyűjtött versei*), foreword by Péter Veres (1943), *Sleepless Night* (*Álmatlan éj*), selected poems, with foreword by József Pinter, (1958). – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Móricz, Zsigmond; Veres, Péter.**

**Nagy, Imre (2)** (Emeric) (Kaposvár, 7 June 1896 - Budapest, 16 June 1958) – Politician.



After completing Commercial College, he apprenticed as a locksmith. He worked as a journeyman at Diósgyőr and Kaposvár. In 1914 he was drafted into the army and became a prisoner of war in Russia. In 1918 he joined the Hungarian section of the Russian Communist (Bolshevik) Party and, as a member of the Red Army, he fought in the Russian Civil War. In 1921 he returned to Hungary and was involved in Communist organizing activities. In 1928 he moved to Vienna and, and in 1929 he returned to the Soviet Union. He lived in Moscow, and first worked at the Agricultural Institution, then in the Office of Statistics. During World War II, as a radio reporter and Editor he produced propaganda programs in support of the Soviet Union. At the end of 1944, he again returned to Hungary

and worked in various executive positions in the Hungarian Communist Party. Between 22 December 1944 and 14 November 1952, he was appointed to Ministerial positions in the areas of agriculture, internal affairs, food distribution and collection, and served as President of Parliament in 1948. From 1948 Nagy was Deputy Prime Minister, then between 4 July 1953 and 4 March 1955 he became Prime Minister. On numerous occasions, he was severely criticized for his factional opinions (4 March 1955, 18 April 1955), then, in April of 1955, he lost all his party positions and was expelled from the Communist Party. Due to his popularity among the people of Hungary, he was again Prime Minister between 24 October 1956 and 4 November 1956, during the Revolution and Freedom Fight. In his short tenure, he attempted to bring events under control. He offered amnesty to the freedom fighters, abolished the one-party system and tried to negotiate the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, stationed there as an occupying force since 1945. When he realized that he was deceived by the Soviets, he withdrew Hungary from the Warsaw Pact Communist Military Bloc and declared Hungary's neutrality. When fresh Soviet troops invaded Budapest on 4 November 1956, he and his close associates were granted asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest. Under promise of safe passage, they left the Embassy in a bus, but the Yugoslav bus was seized by the Soviet military on 23 November 1956. Five days later, he and his group were flown to Romania. The Soviet leaders tried to persuade him to endorse the new Kádár Government, but he refused. After approximately two years, when the Kádár Government felt itself strong enough to act, he was taken to Budapest. After a secret trial, he was executed on 16 June 1958, aged 62. He was buried in an unmarked grave, then

rehabilitated 31 years later and given a ceremonial state funeral on 16 June 1989. Imre Nagy, the reformer, wanted to be loyal to both his nation and the Communist Party, which – due to the nature of Communism – proved impossible. The conflict deriving from his incompatible philosophical position often resulted in his vacillation and/or indecision. Using the right of the last word of the convicted, when he suspected his fate, he defended and espoused the ideas of 1956, but also bore witness to his deep belief in and loyalty to Communism. He was a Communist idealist, a martyr of Communism, a victim of unexpected and sweeping historic events. – B: 1230, 0883, 1031, 1138, 1153, T: 7665.→**Kádár, János.**

**Nagy, Imre (3)** (Emeric) (*zsögödi*) (Zsögöd, now Jigodin, Romania, 25 July 1893 – Csikszereda, now Mercurea Ciuc, Transylvania, Romania, 22 August 1976) – Painter, sculptor, and teacher. In 1914 he obtained a diploma from the Teachers' College of Csikszereda. Following World War I, he was engaged in sculptural work and settled in Budapest, since Transylvania had come under Romanian rule as a result of the Peace Treaty of Trianon (1920). In 1918 he studied Painting at the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest, under Viktor Olgyay. From 1920 to 1922 he pursued further studies on a scholarship from the artist colony of Kecskemét. His paintings first appeared in public at this colony in 1922. In 1924 he moved back to Zsögöd for good. He created his works in the scenery of the Csik Alps of the Eastern Carpathians, under the influence of his Szekler countrymen. In the 1920s he had numerous one-man shows, mainly in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and Brassó (now Braşov, Romania). In 1928 he was on a study-tour in Italy, followed by one in Austria and Germany. Imre Nagy was one of the founding members of the Miklós (Nicholas) Barabás Guild, and appeared with his works in the Guild's Exhibition. In 1929 and 1933 he had exhibitions at the Salonul Oficial of Bucharest, while his one-man show was organized in Budapest. In 1938 he appeared with some of his works in a one-man show, held in London. He also had one-man shows in Kolozsvár, Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mureş, Romania) and Bucharest. In 1949 he became a teacher of water colour at the School of Arts of Kolozsvár. On his eightieth birthday in 1973, the Imre Nagy Picture Gallery was opened in his birthplace, Zsögöd; while in 1974 his retrospective exhibition opened in the Castle of Mikóvár of Csikszereda. In 1976, a one-man show was organized at the National Gallery of Budapest. The works of Imre Nagy are held in museums all over Transylvania. Nagy donated forty-four of his canvases to the Teleki Téka (Collection) of Marosvásárhely, which established the Imre Nagy Gallery in 1959. Two hundred of his drawings, selected by the famous artist and archeologist Gyula (Julius) László, with his foreword, were published by Kriterion Publishers of Bucharest in 1973. He was awarded the 23rd August Order, 1st Grade, in 1973. – B: 0883; T: 7456.→**László, Gyula; Kecskemét Artist Colony.**

**Nagy, István** (Stephen) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 22 February 1904 – Kolozsvár, 24 April 1977) – Writer. He was born into a laborer family. Leaving school in the second-last year of primary school, he learned the carpentry trade. From 1919 he took part in the labor movement; in 1920 he organized an apprentice strike in the Match Factory of Kolozsvár; in 1922 he was elected Chief Trade Union Steward in the city's furniture factory. From 1922 to 1927, as a wandering laborer, he traversed Romania far and wide; worked in the Danube harbors of Galati and Braila, and completed his military service in Giurgiu. On returning to Kolozsvár, he worked for the organization of the

Romanian Laborer Assistance. In 1933 he published the novel, *There is No Stopping* (*Nincs megállás*), featuring the life of workers; but after the railway strike he was imprisoned. Upon his release, he became District Secretary for the illegal Red Assistance, working at the same time as a cabinet-maker. He was in prison again in Jilava and Doftana during 1935-1936. His first works appeared in the literary journal, *Our Age* (*Korunk*) and, with his drama, *Before the Flood* (*Özönviz előtt*) of 1936, he was awarded a prize by the *Transylvanian Helikon Society* (*Erdélyi Helikon*). In the 1930s, he was a correspondent for the papers, *Hungarian Stars* (*Magyar Csillagok*); *People of the East* (*Kelet Népe*), and *Word of the People* (*Népszava*). In 1940 he was enlisted for forced labor, and interned in Caracal. When freed, he moved to Kolozsvár to carry out illegal work in a Communist movement group of Northern Transylvania (at the time returned to Hungary by the Second Vienna Award). His sociological novels, *Suburb* (*Külváros*) (1940), and *Laborers* (*Bérmunkások*) (1945), appeared during these years. From 1944 to 1946 he was Editor for the papers *Bright Light* (*Világosság*), and *Justice* (*Igazság*). He played a leading role in the national minority life of Transylvanian Hungarians under Romanian rule, in the capacity of representative in public meetings, and Editor of the journal, *Linguistic and Literary Proceedings* (*Nyelv-és Irodalomtudományi Közlemények*). His literary activity increasingly developed with the appearance of a series of novels and short stories, such as *The Ács Family Sets Up Camp* (*Ácsék tábort vernek*) (1961) and *Against the Current* (*Szemben az árral*) (1974). He received the Romanian State Prize, 1st Class (1955). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Iván (1)** (Balassagyarmat, 18 June 1824 - Horpács, 26 October 1898) – Historian, genealogist. He obtained his Law Degree in the City of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and fought as a soldier in the 1848-1849 War of Independence from Habsburg rule. From 1853 he practiced law in Balassagyarmat; then was an official in Budapest; and from 1870 to 1878, Editor of the journal, *Parliamentary Diary* (*Képviselőházi Napló*). From 1883 he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Heraldry and Genealogy Society. His main work was *Hungarian Dynasties with Coat-of-Arms and Generation Tables, vols. i-xii* (*Magyarország családai címerekkel és nemzedékrendi táblákkal, I-XII*) (1857-1865). His many published works include János (John) Komáromi's *Diary*, (*Diárium*) (he was the secretary of Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly) (1861), and *The Diary of Imre (Emeric) Thököly of Késmárk from 1693-1694* (1863). He provided numerous short articles about reference sources that were published in the *Historical Magazine*. He was one of the greatest Hungarian genealogists, heraldists and historians; his work, *Hungarian Dynasties*, is an important sourcebook for researchers. – B: 0883, 1257, 1031, T: 7676.→**Thököly, Count Imre; Nyáry, Baron Albert.**

**Nagy, Iván (2)** (Debrecen, 28 March 1943 - ) – Ballet dancer. At the age of seven, he won a scholarship from the Budapest State Opera House, and learned dancing at the Ballet Institute. Under the direction of Irén Nartos and Russian ballerina Olga Lepesinskaya in Moscow, he received an academic and professional training (1951-1960). From 1960 to 1966 he was a dancer at the Opera House. He won a bronze medal at the Varna Competition, and was invited as guest dancer by the National Ballet of Washington. In 1968 he was invited to join the New York City Ballet for their spring season. Following this, he joined the American Ballet. He stayed with this company until the end of 1978, when he retired. He, together with his wife Marilyn Burr (ex-festival ballerina), restaged many of the classics all over the world. She also assisted him both in

Chile and in Cincinnati as ballet mistress. In February 1996, he took over the Artistic Direction of the Ballet de Santiago, Chile. He excelled, among others, in *Giselle*, *La Sylphide*, *Romeo and Juliet* and the *Nutcracker* (*Diótörő*). – B: 0874, 1727, T: 7103.

**Nagy, Izabella** (Isabella) (Győr, 17 July 1896 - Budapest, 31 January 1960) – Singer (mezzo-soprano). She first appeared on stage in 1921, in the Theaterette of Buda (*Budai Színkör*), where she played the role of Finum Rózszi in Ede Tóth's *The Rouge of the Village* (*A falu rossza*) (1874). Later, she joined the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*), Budapest and, in 1922 she became a member of the Opera House, where she appeared in the title role of Bizet's *Carmen*. From 1925 she was also a member of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), where she made guest appearances, and also at the Comedy Theater. She played, with considerable success, the female leading roles in musical folk-plays like *Silly Istók* (*Bolond Istók*); *A Fairy-place in Hungary* (*Tündérlak Magyarhonban*); *The Horse Herder* (*A csikós*), and *Matyó Wedding* (*Matyólakodalmom*). As concert singer she appeared in the works of Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály, in Hungarian folksongs, and in the *Lieder repertoire* of Schubert, Brahms and Grieg. At the end of the 1930s, she went abroad on a concert tour (Amsterdam, Berlin, Rome). Her main roles were: Örzse in Kodály's *Háry János*; Gazdaasszony in Kodály's *Szekler Spinning-house* (*Székelyfonó*); Iluska in Kacsóh's *Hero John* (*János vitéz*); Ganymed in Suppé's *The Beautiful Galathea* (*A szép Galathea*); Izabella in Suppé's *Boccaccio*, and Közvélemény (Public opinion) in Offenbach's *Orpheus in the Underworld* (*Orfeusz az alvilágban*). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456. → **Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán.**

**Nagy, József S.D.B. (1)** (Joseph) (Nagyvarsány, 20 October 1908 - Miyazaki, Japan, 16 February 1990) – Monk, missionary associate. He worked as an electrical engineer in Budapest. He entered the Order of Salesian Don Bosco in 1933, and spent his novitiate years in Budapest. He taught electronics at the Salesian School of Budapest. He learned the printing trade in Rákospalota. Due to his knowledge of printing, his Order sent him to Japan in 1936. From 1937 to 1957 he was posted to the Tokyo Suginam School to teach printing. In the meantime, he obtained three diplomas. In 1937 he was appointed university professor in Japan. In 1952 he wrote, in Japanese, the first technical printing book and participated in developing the Latin typography. He assisted in developing the Panasonic radio receiver. In 1968 he was transferred to Miyazaki where he was a school librarian. – B: 0945, T: 7103.

**Nagy, József (2)** (Joseph) (Tiszasüly, 1908 - Budapest, 24 June 1979) – Building engineer. Prior to 1945, he worked as a private designer and contractor. From 1948 he was a designer in the Industrial Building Designing Company. He became an outstanding figure in industrial structural design. Considered unique are his plans of the way the girders span a large distance in the canning works of Nyíregyháza. His important works on design are: *The Bracing and Rolling Mill of the Foundry Works of Ózd* (1977) and the *Cold-storage Plant at Tuzsér* (south of the Slovakian-Ukrainian border, with Ipoly Farkas, 1970). His more important structural designs include the Power Station of Ajka, and the Garbage-burning Plant there, the Cannery of Nyíregyháza and Debrecen, the Chemolimpex Head Office, Budapest, and a residential building on József Nádor Square, Budapest. He is also co-author of a work entitled: *Iron and Reinforced Concrete Structures* (*Vas- és vasbetonszerkezetek*). He received the Ybl Prize in 1970. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

**Nagy, József (3)** (Joseph) (Chernóczy-Nagy) (Nyitra, now Nitra, Slovakia, 15 July 1818 - Nyitra, 11 February 1892) – Physician. He obtained his Medical Degree in Vienna in 1840, settled in his hometown, and practiced there until his death. He kept abreast with the development of Medical Science and frequently traveled to Vienna to learn new healing methods. He was interested in other branches of Natural Science, in Literature, in Latin, as well as in modern languages. He used Hungarian, even though it was banned, and was a promoter of medical nomenclature in Hungarian. He was appointed titular Chief Physician in 1842, and became the Chief Physician in 1848. He initiated the creation of the National Hospital Fund for the poor. He edited the paper, *Hungarian Nature-lovers* (*Magyarhoni természetbarát*) and wrote scientific papers. His works include *Dissertatio inauguralis medica sistens descriptionem thermarum Búdöskőiensium* (1840); *Enchiridion medicinae patralis* (1855); *The Bird in the Work of Creation* (*A madár a teremtés művében*) (1861); *Public Health Rules in Public Schools* (*Népiskolai közegészségügyi szabályok*) (1870), and *Cholera in County Nyitra 1831-1874* (*A cholera Nyitra megyében 1831–1874*) (1876). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding in 1858, ordinary in 1883). – B: 1730, 0907, T: 7103.

**Nagy, József (4)** (Joseph) (Cece, 14 May, 1915 - Budapest, 12 February, 1985) – Pastor of the Baptist Church, theologian. His secondary studies were at the Teacher's Training College of Buda, then at the Pedagogical Seminary in Budapest; he also read Psychology and Pedagogy for two years at the University of Budapest. His theological studies were at the Baptist Pastor Training Seminary in Budapest, and in Rüschlikon, Switzerland. He obtained his Doctoral Degree in Theology from the Reformed Theological Academy of Debrecen in 1976. From 1937 to 1950 he taught at a High School in Budapest and, concurrently, was Secretary of Baptist Youth. From 1938 to 1944 he was a lecturer at the Baptist Seminary, Budapest, later Director, then Dean until 1985. He was a parish pastor in Pécel, Rákosszentmihály, at Wesselényi Street, Budapest, in Csepel, and in Kispest (1947-1979). From 1957 he was Editor, later Editor-in-Chief for the Baptist weekly: *Peace Herald* (*Békehírnök*). Between 1955 and 1961 he was Deputy-President of the Baptist Church in Hungary, its President from 1961 to 1965, and was Deputy-President again from 1967 to 1971. In 1979 he became President of the Council of Free Churches in Hungary (*Szabadegyházak Tanácsa*). He wrote a great number of articles for church-papers and the books: *I Wrote to You* (*Írtam nektek*) and *The Way of Salvation* (*Az üdvösség útja*). He was a respected leader of his Church in difficult times in the middle of the 20th century. – B: 0883, T: 7103.

**Nagy Kálozi, Balázs** (Kiskunhalas, 9 March 1908 - Budapest, 4 August 1984) – Minister of the Reformed Church. He did his primary and secondary schooling in his birthplace. Between 1926 and 1930 he studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest. He served as Assistant Minister in Dömsöd, then in Dunaharaszti where, in 1936, he was elected Parish Minister. At the same time, in 1934, he studied Aspects of History in the Faculty of Art of the University of Budapest, mainly under Elemér Mályusz. In 1943 he obtained his Ph.D. in Art, with his dissertation *The Moving of the Reformed People of Jászkunság down to Bácska in the Age of Joseph II* (*Jászkunsági reformátusok leköltözése Bácskába II. József korában*). Several of his studies appeared in church papers and journals, such as *Studia et Acta Ecclesiastica*, jubilee series volumes II and III, including some of the sermons of Péter Károlyi, glosses and sermons of Méliusz, Dogmatics of Tamás Félegyházi, Educational Admonitions of Imre Szilvásújfalvi. See:

László Balázs: *Recollections on B. Nagy Károly in the Yearbook of the Ráday Collection (Ráday Gyűjtemény Évkönyve, IV-V, 1984-1985, 1986)*. – B: 0883, 1091, T: 7456. → **Mályusz, Elemér**.

**Nagy, Károly (1)** (Charles) (Rév-Komárom, now Komarno, Slovakia, 6 December 1797 - Paris, 2 March 1858) – Mathematician, astronomer, economist and political writer. In 1819 he enrolled at the Department of Chemistry of the University of Vienna, later he studied Arabic language, Economics and Mathematics. For two years, he was a trainee under Littrow in the observatory of Vienna. On returning to Hungary, he was the financial manager of Count Lajos Károlyi and, from 1838 of Count Kázmér Batthyány. He went on study leaves to Paris and Brussels, getting acquainted with utopian-socialistic doctrines, and he became an adherent of these doctrines. In 1834 he visited England and, from there, he traveled to the USA, studying its educational conditions and visiting its more important scientific institutions. During his stay in America, he became a follower of bourgeois democracy, his views becoming increasingly leftist, and his radical ideas had many utopistic elements as well. Numerous of his economic and political articles appeared in the journals, *Conversation (Társalkodó)*, *Scientific Collection (Tudományos Gyűjtemény)*, *Monitor (Figyelmező)* and *Athenaeum*. In 1834, in London, financed by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, he published the logarithmic table (the logarithms of the natural numbers) of Charles Babbage (the inventor of the first mechanical computing machine in 1821). During the years 1837 to 1842, he edited the astronomic tables of the Hungarian Scientific Society's Volume of Names and Astronomic Diary. In support of the introduction of the metric system, he was the first to bring to Hungary the units of *meter* and *kilogram* from Paris. Returning to Hungary, he settled on Kázmér Batthyány's property at Bicske (west of Budapest), where he made plans for building an astronomical observatory for training Hungarian mathematicians and astronomers; for this purpose Batthyány endowed 100,000 Ft. Although he did not take part in the 1848-1849 War of Independence against Habsburg Rule; but after the war he was imprisoned; when he was freed, he went to live in Paris in 1853, where he died. His works include *Elementary Algebra (Elemi algebra)* (1837); *Measurements of Hungary (Magyarországi mértékek)* (1839), and *Die Sonne und die Astronomie* (Leipzig, 1866). – B: 0883, 1079, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Károly (2)** (Charles) (Nyíregyháza, 24 May 1934 - ) – Sociologist, writer, social organizer. In 1953 he obtained a Diploma of Education at his birthplace; then, he taught in a primary school for several years. After the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he fled to the West, settling in the USA. In 1960 he founded the Hungarian Weekend School (and became its teacher) of the Hungarian Alumni Association. In 1962 he earned a Degree in Psychology at Rutgers University. In 1970 he received a Ph.D. and worked for six years as a social counselor. From 1965 he was a lecturer in Sociology at Rutgers University, then at Middlesex County College. Since 1977 he has been editing the Free University lecture notes and publication series, *Witnesses About Their Age (Tanúk korukról)*. His chief center of interest and activity was maintaining the Hungarian Language and Culture abroad, and the business of interaction among Hungarians scattered throughout the world. His studies, essays and articles appeared mainly in the *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár)*; *Literary News (Irodalmi Újság)*; *Here-and-There (Itt-Ott)*; *Rainbow (Szivárvány)*; *Hungarians in the West (Nyugati Magyarság)*, as well as in American journals. He was Editor of the 1991 English-language edition of the selected studies of István Bibó. His works include *Literature as an Instrument of Social Change in*

*Hungary During the 1960s* (1969) and *Insular Hungarians and Solidarity (Szigetmagyarság és szolidaritás)* (1988). He was awarded the Kassák Prize in 1976 and the Géza Bárczi Prize in 1981. – B: 1672, 1257, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Lajos (1)** (Louis) (Apostag-Tabányitelek, 5 February 1883 - Budapest, 28 October 1954) – Author, political writer. He was born out of wedlock; his mother, Julia Nagy, was a servant girl in Budapest. This was a source of much bitterness and humiliation for him throughout his life. He went to school in Budapest, where he also studied Law, but he did not obtain a Degree. During his study years, he lived from casual work; he assisted in a Law office and taught and reared the children of wealthy and aristocratic families. In 1906, during the term in office of the Fejérváry Government, he accepted the position of Magistrate at Abaújszántó. In 1907 he joined the army but, after a short service, he was discharged. It was then, in December 1907 that his first work appeared and, from then on, he devoted all his life to literary work. From 1915 to 1917 he served in the army again, but not on the Front. From 1918 he was Editor for the satirical paper, *Silly Istók (Bolond Istók)*. During the 131 days of the Soviet (Council) Republic's rule (1919), he accepted refereeing work. From 1922 to 1929 he was a leading correspondent for the literary review, *West (Nyugat)*, but he worked at several other places as well. In the 1930s he was awarded the Baumgarten Prize three times (1932, 1935, 1938). He wrote short stories and sketches, later also some novels; among them, the one entitled *Kiskunhalom* (1934), a descriptive sociological work, caused a sensation and earned him some recognition. In 1934 he traveled with Gyula Illyés to Moscow to attend the Congress of Soviet Writers. In 1935 he married the writer, Boris Szegedi (they had to hide in the countryside in 1944, because of his wife's Jewish descent). In 1940 he opened a bookshop because he still could not earn a living from the books he wrote. In 1945 he joined the Communist Party and became a correspondent for the paper, *Free People (Szabad Nép)*. In 1947 he had to go to Switzerland for special medical treatment of his neurasthenia, which later led to his death. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1948. In realistically describing society, he was among the best in the 20th century; he was a master of socialist satire. The central tenets of his writings are the rejection of the morals of the exploiting businessmen and the exposure of bourgeois life-style. He exerted considerable influence on other writers in his description of sociological village life. His works include the collection of short stories in one volume: *The Woman, her Lover, and her Husband (Az asszony, a szeretője, meg a férje)* (1911); *The Andrassy Boulevard (Az Andrassy-út)* short stories (1918); *Three Hungarian Towns (Három magyar város)* (1935); *Budapest Grand Café (Budapest nagykávéház)* (1936); *The Mask of the Village (A falu álarca)* (1937); *The Student (A tanítvány)* (1945), and *Selected Sketches (Válogatott karcolatok)* (1957). – B: 0883, 1079, 1257, 0883, T: 7456.→**Illyés, Gyula; Móricz, Zsigmond; Németh, László; Zilahy, Lajos; Hungarian Soviet (Council) Republic in Hungary.**

**Nagy, Lajos (2)** (Louis) (Donor, Pa, 1911 - McKeesport, Pa, USA, 27 December 1984) – Bishop of the Hungarian Reformed Church in the USA. He was born in the United States; as a small child his parents took him to Hungary. The first phase of his life was spent there, where he attended the Reformed Theological Academy of Sárospatak. The second phase of his life began in 1949 when, as a US citizen, he was able to return to America. He soon became Minister of the Hungarian Reformed Church in McKeesport, Pa. Due to his tireless efforts and his fruitful endeavors the congregation was able to begin the building of a new church. In 1956 he was elected first Dean, then Bishop of the Church

Diocese. He was also elected President of the National Association of Reformed Ministers. At the same time, he was busy establishing a connection between the Reformed Churches in Hungary and the United States. The third phase of his life was spent in Ligonier, PA, where he took over the running of the Bethlen Home, a benevolent institution for orphans and the aged. He was recognized throughout the USA by most Hungarian congregations, where he acquired many friends for and supporters of the benevolent societies. The last phase of his life was spent in Bethlehem, PA, where, although in retirement, he tended to the spiritual needs of the small local Hungarian congregation. He celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ministry in September of 1984. In October he was about to move to New Port Richey, FL, but he died. His works include *Occasions Bought at a Price* (*Áron vett alkalmak*) sermons (1956); *In Defense of the Golden Shield* (*Az aranypaizs védelmében*), sermons (1969); *From the Angels' Food* (*Az angyalok eledeléből*), sermons (1970), and *Sunday Afternoon* (*Vasárnap délután*), short stories (1970). – B: 0906, T: 7617.

**Nagy Lajos, King→Lajos I, King, (Louis the Great).**

**Nagy, László (1)** (Ladislás) (Felsőiszkáz, west of Veszprém, 17 July 1925 - Budapest, 30 January 1978) – Poet, writer, translator of literary works; brother of the poet István Ágh. His parents were peasants. At the age of ten, he contracted poliomyelitis and his left leg became paralyzed. His secondary and higher studies were at the Reformed College of Pápa. From 1946 he studied at the People's College in Budapest. He also studied at the College of Applied Art and at the School of Arts. Later on he read Hungarian Literature and Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Budapest. His first poems appeared in the journal, *Reality* (*Valóság*) in 1947, revealing strong folk poetry influence; the critics particularly praised the musicality of his poems and his determination to reform the rhythm of the verse. His first volume of poems, entitled *Go away, Pain* (*Tűnj el, fájdalom*) appeared at the 1949 Book Day. It is on that occasion that he became acquainted with Mihály Károlyi, György Lukács, Tibor Déry, István Vas and Milán Füst. In the fall of 1949 he received a scholarship to study the Bulgarian language in Sophia, and he spent longer periods in Bulgaria till the summer of 1952. After permanently returning to Hungary, he married the poetess Margit Szécsi. His book of translations contained a selection of Bulgarian folk poetry (1953). During the following decades, his translations embraced the folk poetry of the South-Slavic, Albanian and eastern Finno-Ugrian peoples, as well the poems of Spanish (García Lorca), English, French, German and Polish literary figures. He edited the children's paper, *Little Drummer* (*Kisdobos*) from 1957, and he became a correspondent for the journal, *Life and Literature* (*Élet és Irodalom*) from 1959. In his 1956 work, *Anthem for all Occasions* (*Himnusz minden időben*), he sets the idealized world against the contradictory world of reality. Also in the 1950s, he started to develop the so-called long song: the fusion of lyric and epic poetry. In this field, his best works are: *Pearl Skirt* (*Gyöngyszoknya*) (1953); *The Pleasure of Sunday* (*A vasárnap gyönyöre*) (1955), and the one dedicated to his wife, *The Adoration of the Hot Wind* (*A forró szél imádata*) (1963). An important work of the 1960s is the *Wedding* (*Menyegző*) (1964). From about 1970 on, he withdrew into constant work, escaping from the real world, which started to appear to him discordant; he "buried himself in his poems". In his late works, his lyric poems are permeated with the idea of preservation and guarding of moral values. In the middle of feverish work, he died tragically at the early age of 53. His works also include *Sabers and Zithers* (*Szablyák és*

*citerák*) Bulgarian folksongs and folk-ballads (1953); *Laurel Trees, (Babérfák)* South-Slavic folk poetry (1969); *Poems and Poem Translations, vols. i–iii (Versek és versfordítások I–III)* (1975); *The Bells are Coming to Get me (Jönnek a harangok értem)*, poems (1978); *Collected Poems (Összegyűjtött versek)*, (1988), and *Selected Poems (Válogatott versek)* (1997). In the 1950s he received the Attila József Prize three times (1950, 1953, 1955). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1966. For his translations, he received the Bulgarian Cyril and Methodius Order. – B: 0883, 0878, 0879, 0877, T: 7103.→**Károlyi, Mihály; Lukács, György; Déry, Tibor; Vas, István; Füst, Milán.**

**Nagy, László (2)** (Ladislav) (Budapest, 2 September 1921 - ) – Journalist, historian. In 1943 he received a Doctorate in Law and Political Science from the University of Budapest. From 1945 to 1947 he was Public Relations Officer for the Smallholders' Party; then he moved to Geneva, where he studied Political Science at the University. He did not return to Hungary. In 1949 he became a correspondent for the *Journal de Genève*. From 1951 to 1954 he worked in the editorial office of Radio Free Europe in Munich, under the name, *László Nyáry*. Between 1954 and 1968 he was a correspondent for the *Gazette de Lausanne*, later its Foreign Affairs Editor. Concurrently, he was a lecturer at the University of Geneva and the *Institut Universitaire de Hautes Études Internationales*, in charge of its documentation department. From 1969 and 1989 he was also the Head of the International Scout Office in Geneva. His publishing activity embraced the more recent history of Hungary, the Communist systems of East-Central Europe, African problems, and scouting. His writings appeared in the periodicals, *Horizon (Látóhatár)*; *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár)*; *Literary News (Irodalmi Újság)*, as well as in French and Swiss journals. His works include *Imre Nagy, réformateur ou révolutionnaire?*, with Miklós Molnár (1959); *Katanga*, study (1965); *Lénine et sa révolution* (1967); *Sturm über Russland*, (1967), and *Démocraties populaires* (1968). – B: 1672, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Miklós (1)** (Nicholas) (*Ürögdi*) (Torda, now Turda, Romania, 30 May 1840 - Budapest, 10 July 1907) – Journalist. He completed high school in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and his legal studies at the University of Pest in 1864. Already from 1863 he was Associate Editor of the paper *Sunday News (Vasárnapi Újság)*; from 1867 to 1905 he was its Editor-in-Chief. It proved to be a paper of great success for the family and a source for Hungarian topics; its success was entirely to his credit. From 1873 he started a new paper, called, *Peoples' Illustrated Paper (Képes Néplap)*. He edited, together with the eminent writer, Mór Jókai, the volumes (those dealing with Hungary) entitled *Austro-Hungarian Empire in Writing and Pictures, vols. i–vii (Osztrák-Magyar Monarchia írásban és képen I–VII)*, with ca. 1500 illustrations, initiated by Crown Prince Rudolf in 1885. He also edited with Jókai the album *Assistance (Segítség)*, the income from which (50,000 forints) was to help the three burned down towns, Eperjes (now Prešov, Slovakia), Nagyvárad (now Carei, Romania) and Torockó (now Rimetea, Romania); the project was an unparalleled success. He also edited the 2-volume work *Hungary in Pictures (Magyarország Képekben)* (1867–1868). – B: 0883, 0907, 1068, T: 7456.→**Jókai, Mór; Pákh, Albert.**

**Nagy, Miklós (2)** (Nicholas) (Szombathely, 27 June 1924 - Budapest, 13 April 2002) – Literary historian. He completed his high school studies in Szombathely in 1942; majoring in Hungarian and Latin. He obtained a Degree in Education from the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest in 1947. From 1947 he was Librarian at the

National Széchényi Library, Budapest. From 1949 he lectured on 19th Century Hungarian Literature at the University of Debrecen, where, from 1984, he was Assistant Professor, and from 1987 Professor and Head of Department. He obtained his Masters Degree in 1964. His main field of study was the literary works of the late 19th century. In 1962 he began preparing the new, revised edition of the works of the great novelist, Mór (Maurice) Jókai. Nagy's works include *Zsigmond Kemény*, little monograph (1972); *Mór Jókai in the Mirror of his Works and Confessions (Jókai Mór alkotásai és vallomásai tükrében)* little monograph (1975); *Vigilantes (Virrasztók)* studies, articles (1987); *The History of Hungarian Literature 1849-1905, vol. iv (A magyar irodalom története 1849-1905-ig, IV)* (1995), and *Clio and other Muses (Klió és más múzsák)* (1997). He was awarded the Ferenc Toldy Memorial Medal (1984), the László Wessely Prize (1992), the Small Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994), the Aladár Komlós Prize (1994), and the Forintos Prize (1998). – B: 1257, 0878, T: 7456.→**Kemény, Baron Zsigmond; Jókai, Mór.**

**Nagy, Olga** (Nagyernye, now Erneu, Romania, 2 January 1921 - ) – Writer, ethnographer. She did her studies in the Faculty of Philology at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), completing them in 1950; later on obtained a Ph.D. in Philology. She worked as a schoolteacher (1940-1944). Then, from 1945 to 1951 she was an acting teacher in the Junior High School of Szék (now Sic, Romania). From 1952 she was an associate on the editorial board of the weekly, *Our Road (Útunk)*; then, from 1953 that of *Working Woman (Dolgozó Nő)*. During the years between 1958 and 1973 until her retirement, she did ethnographic research at the Institute of Ethnography and Folklore in Kolozsvár. She is a member of The Folklore Fellows, Helsinki, and also a member of the Hungarian Ethnographical Society, Budapest. Her works include *Fairy Tales (Mesék)*, e.g. *The Bird of Gaiety (A vidámság madara)* (1954); *The Bald King (A kopasz király)* (1963); *The Wolf with Iron Teeth (A vasfogú farkas)* (1987), and *Tales of János Cifra (Cifra János meséi)* (1991). Novels, such as: *Sidi (Szidi)* (1963), and *Bird in Blue Meadow (Madár kék mezőben)* (1968); short stories, *Book of Wives (Asszonyok könyve)* (1988); essays, such as *Phoenix Rising from its Ashes (Poraiból újraéledő Főnix)* (1999); autobiography, *Confession (Gyónás)* (1991); *Dreams Locked in Endings (Végbe zárt álmok)* (1997), and novel for the young, *Six Days of Freedom (A szabadság hat napja)* (1999). – B: 0874, 0875, 0878, 0879, 0877, 1036, 1257, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Pál** (Paul) (Sentyepuszta, 8 September 1864 - Budapest, 10 February 1927) – Military officer. After completing the Cadet School of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), he joined the 11th Fighter Battalion of Győr. In 1890-1891 he completed the senior officers' course in Budapest and, from 1891 to 1893, he attended the Military School of Vienna. In 1895, as a captain, he became a lecturer at the *Ludovika Military Academy* in Budapest. From 1907 to 1911 he was a section-head in the Ministry of Defense, becoming a Staff Colonel in 1910. At the outbreak of World War I, he was Commander of the *Honvéd* Division of Pozsony, and served as a Brigadier-General on the Russian and Italian fronts. In 1917 he was made a Lieutenant General and, in 1918, he was pensioned off. After the fall of the Council (Soviet) Republic of Hungary (1919), he was reactivated, becoming Commander of the Miskolc Military District and, in 1921, of the Budapest District; he became a General of the infantry and a Captain of the *Vitéz* Chair, retiring in the same year. However, when King Károly IV (Charles) marched into Hungary the second time, it was Pál Nagy who led the Governmental Forces and, at

Budaörs, prevented the King from reaching Budapest. In 1922, he was Head of the *Honvéd* Forces of Hungary; he finally retired in 1925. He wrote some military studies. – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Károly IV, Emperor and King.**

**Nagy, Péter** (Budapest, 12 October 1920 - ) – Literary historian, critic. In 1942, he completed his studies in Education, majoring in Hungarian and French at the University of Budapest and, from 1943, he continued his studies at the University of Geneva, where he obtained a Masters Degree in 1953, and a Ph.D. in 1963. He started working in the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1945, and in the Secretarial Office of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1950, then in 1952 in the Ministry of Education. Between 1952 and 1959 he was with the Writers' Association. From 1953 to 1955 he was with the *Literary Publisher (Szépirodalmi Kiadó)*, then, in 1956, again at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1957 he worked in the Institute of Literary History of the Academy. In 1963 he worked with the *Corvina Publishers*. From 1966 Peter Nagy was Chair of History of Literature at the University of Budapest. Between 1969 and 1971 he was a visiting professor at the University of Paris (Sorbonne). From 1971 until 1986 he was Head of the Department of World Literature at the University of Budapest, while in 1978-1979 he was also Director of the National Theater, Budapest. From 1985 he was Ambassador to UNESCO in Paris. From 1988 he resumed lecturing at the University of Budapest. From 1990 to 1997, in a retired capacity, he did research work in the Petőfi Literary Museum. His monograph on *Zsigmond Móricz* (1953) treats the modernity of his realistic approach and the multicolored style respecting the richness of his output. His literary-historical method was formed with consideration of the connections with world literature. His works include *Dezső Szabó Monograph (Szabó Dezső monografia)* (1964); *Vous et nous. Essais de la littérature hongroise dans un contexte européen* (1980); *Adventures (Kalandozások)*, travel diary (1985), and *Landmark (Határkő)*, study (1996). Among his literary translations are the works of W.S. Maugham, P. Snow, S. de Beaccoir, S. O'Casey and H. Bazin. He is a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding from 1973, ordinary from 1982). He has received a number of awards, including the Attila József Prize in 1953 and 1954, the Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary, and was made Officer of the *Palmes Academiques*. – B: 1257, 0878, T: 7456.→**Móricz, Zsigmond; Szabó, Dezső.**

**Nagy, Sándor** (Alexander) (Németbánya, 1869 - Gödöllő, 1950) – Painter and industrial designer. He studied Art in Budapest, Rome and Paris. With Aladár Kőrösfői-Kriesch, he co-founded the School of Art in Gödöllő and was also the manager of a carpet-weaving firm in the same town. Besides painting, he created symbolic frescoes on religious subjects; he painted landscapes, did copper engravings, painted on glass, designed tapestries, and illustrated books; his illustrations of the great lyric poet Ady's volumes of poems are considered outstanding. In design, he applied folk art ornamentation, especially those of Kalotaszeg in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). His paintings include *Our Garden (Kertünk)* (1902); *Blessed Condition (Áldott állapot)* (1903); *Ave Myriam* (1904), and *Lake Saint Jacob (Szentjakab tó)* (1908). Graphic art: *The Cemetery of Magyarvalkó (Magyarvalkói temető)* (1908); *Longing (Vágyódás)* (1910). Painted glass: *Head of Christ (Krisztusfej)* (1910). – B: 0883, 0934, T: 7103.

**Nagy, Sándor Béla** (Alexander) (Nagykapos, now Vel'ké Kapušany in Slovakia, 15 July 1902 - Püspökladány, 26 February 1983) – Minister of the Reformed Church. He did his high school studies partly in the Greek Catholic School of Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine) (1912-1918), partly in the Reformed College of Sárospatak (1918-1920). He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Sárospatak (1920-1924), then at Strassburg (1925-1926) and Geneva (1927-1928). In 1937 he earned a PhD in Practical Theology at the Theological Faculty of the University of Debrecen. After serving as Assistant Minister in Sárospatak, he was Parish Minister in Vámosújfalú (1928-1932), Bodrogkeresztúr (1932-1938) and Sátoraljaújhely (1938-1976). He retired in 1976 and moved to Püspökladány. During his study trip to Geneva he treated the history of the Hungarian students who studied there, and his essay on this topic was included in the serial *Livre du Recteur*, published on the occasion of the University's 400 years jubilee (1959). Other papers by him appeared in church papers. He translated John Calvin's works: *Who are the Blessed? (Kik a boldogok?)* (1982), and *Be Glad at all Times! (Mindenkor örüljetek!)* (1986). He took part in the editing of the Bible-Reading Guide. The Reformed Scholarly Collection of Sárospatak holds his spiritual legacy. His works include *The Reformed Divine Service According to Calvin (A református istentisztelet Kálvin felfogása szerint)* (1937) and "The Hungarian Students of the Geneva Academy (1566-1772)" (*A genfi Akadémia magyar diákjai 1566-1772*) in: *Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények*, 1983. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

**Nagysándor, József** (Joseph) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 17 October 1804 - Arad, now in Romania, 10 October 1849) – Hungarian (*Honvéd*) military officer, martyr. He began to serve in the Imperial Austrian Army in 1823. He went into retirement as a Hussar captain in 1844. In 1848 he joined the independent Hungarian Army. He was appointed Major in charge of the Cavalry National Guard of County Pest. Later he fought with success against the Imperial forces near the southern border area of County Torontál (at the time in Hungary). He also excelled as Commander of a cavalry brigade during the Spring Campaign, especially in the battles of Szolnok, Tápióbicske, Isaszeg and Vác. In recognition of his achievements, he was made a General. He also fought prominently at the head of his cavalry in the Battle of Nagysalló (now Tekovské Lužany in Slovakia) and in the Battle of Komárom. With General Artur Görgey, he participated in the siege of Buda as the Commander of No.1 Army Corps, which was the first army unit that burst into the besieged castle. After crossing the Tisza River at Tokaj, he covered the side of the main body of the Hungarian army moving southward. On 2 August 1849 it was near Debrecen that he encountered the Russian army six times the size of the Hungarian army, and lost the battle. On 9 August, he went to Arad with the remnants of his army and intended to give battle to the Austrian General Schlick; but Görgey's command prevented him from doing so. He was preparing to join General Bem at Lugos, when Görgey's proclamation came out; therefore he followed Görgey to Világos. In the Castle of Arad, the Imperial Austrian military tribunal sentenced him to death by hanging. He was the fifth to be executed. – B: 1230, 0883, 1138, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Görgey, Artur; Bem, József; Nagysalló, Battle of; Arad, Martyrs of.**

**Nagy, Tamás** (Thomas) (kövendi) (Kövend, now Plăești, near Torda, Transylvania, Romania, 8 July 1849 - Hódmezővásárhely, 19 March 1887) – Astronomer. His early years of High School were completed in Torda, the later years in the Unitarian High School of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He was inclined towards forestry and

mining in his young years; for this reason, he completed two years on a scholarship at the Mining and Forestry Academy of Selmechánya (now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia). Thereafter he moved to Budapest, where he studied for two years at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Budapest. In 1871 two of his professors (Petzval and Schenzl), recommended him to the founder and owner of the Ógyalla (now Hurbanovo, Slovakia) observatory, Miklós (Nicholas) Konkoly-Thege, and he soon became an assistant, studying the stars. He made interesting observations about the protuberances of the Sun. At that time, he was enlisted in the army; he served one year as a volunteer in Vienna. While there, he attended lectures at the University of Vienna and continued making observations at the Imperial Observatory of Hohewarte. During his military service, he contracted severe rheumatism, caused by sentry duty in snowstorms; as a result, he was discharged. He returned to Ógyalla, continuing his investigations in Astronomy. In 1875 he was appointed teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science at the High School of Hódmezővásárhely. Besides his teaching work, he edited a local paper and took part in social activities. He was President of the General Teachers' Federation, and was appointed first Director and a teacher of the newly established technical school. He edited the papers, *Vásárhely News (Vásárhelyi Híradó)* (1878-1879), and the *Vásárhely Gazette (Vásárhelyi Közlöny)* (1879-1883). He wrote articles in the journal *Nature (Természet)* (1872), e.g.: *New Asteroids; The End of the World; Bolides in Ital; The Comet Biela; Protuberances and Sunspots; The Nature of Sunspots*, and *The Twin Stars*. He published also in the *Natural Science Bulletin (Természettudományi Közlöny)* (1877). He published articles on shooting stars in the Viennese journal *Annalen der Wiener k. k. Sternwarte*. – B: 0907, T: 7456. → **Konkoly-Thege, Miklós**.

**Nagy, Tibor** (Budapest, 25 December 1945 - ) – Composer. He read Law at the University of Budapest and earned a Doctoral Degree in 1970. He soon became a successful composer of musicals, film music and songs. His first record was made by the Hungarian Radio in 1973. Since then, some 200 radio recordings, golden records and CDs of his works have been made and performed by stars and actors of Hungarian light music. The debut of his first musical, the *Kid (Kölyök)* was held at the Arizona Theater of Budapest in 1992; it reached 200 performances and earned him the “Composer of the Year Prize”. The *Kid* was performed by the Petőfi Theater of Sopron, the Attila József Theater of Budapest, with more than 100 performances; at the Jókai Theater of Komarno, Slovakia, more than 50 performances, and it is on the repertoire of the Petőfi Theater (Petőfi Színház), Veszprém. His records also include *From Mail Coach to Porsche (Postakocsitól a Porsche-ig)* (1994), and *20 Daydream Road (Ábrándozás út 20)*. In 2002, EMI Record issued an orchestral piece of his unpublished melodies under the title MAGNUS – Symphonic Hits. In addition to his success at home, he participated in 13 international festivals between 1974 and 1990, such as the Maltese International Song Festival; International Song Festival, Paris, V and VI; International Song Competition, Castlebar, Ireland; OIRT – Song Competition of the European Radio Stations; Gmunden Festival, Austria; International Song Competition, Cavan, Ireland; and the Lyra Festival, Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). He has received several acknowledgements, among them two Grand Prizes; the Best Continental European Composer Distinct Prize, and the 'For Peace' Golden Prize, and other prizes. – B: 1049, T: 7103.

**Nagy, Timea** (Budapest, 22 August 1970 - ) – Swordsman. She completed her studies at the College for Handicapped Children, and obtained a diploma from the Department of

Specialist Physiotherapy of the School of Physical Education. In 1980, at the age of ten, she began to fence, first in the Hall of Vasas, later, in that of the Honvéd-LNX. In 2006 she became World Champion in the individual session. In team events, she won a Gold Medal in 1992, 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999; in 2001 and 2003 she won a Bronze Medal. She closed the 1995 European Championship with a Gold Medal. In the individual session she became Olympic Champion in 2000 and 2004, and she reached 5th place in 1996, 4th in 1996 and 2004. She was the champion who earned Hungary's 150th gold medal. – B: 1031, T: 7456.

**Nagy, Zoltán** (Érmihályfalva, now Valea lui Mihai, Romania, 15 May 1884 - Budapest, 4 July 1945) – Poet and critic. He studied in Debrecen, where he obtained a Law Degree. From 1911 until 1921 he practiced law in Debrecen. During the time of the Hungarian Soviet (Council) Republic in 1919, Nagy was a member and editor for the Writers' Council of Debrecen. In 1921 he moved to Budapest and continued as a lawyer, and was correspondent of the leading literary journal of the 20th century, *West (Nyugat)*, founded in 1908. Nagy became a member of the *West (Nyugat)* circle. Among his friends were such renowned poets as Mihály Babits and Árpád Tóth. His primary poetic motifs include quiet, solitude, romantic melancholy and bitter satire. He also wrote novels and a novella. His important writings include *Hush! Golden Bird! (Csend! Aranymadár)*, poems (1913); *The Legend of the Laughing Man (Die Legende vom lachenden Mann)* novel (1922); *Elegies (Elégiák)* poems (1923); *Music in My Dreams (Álmomban zene)* poems (1947), and *Song Up in the High (Ének a magasban)*, collected poems (1962). He became an unfortunate robbery victim. – B: 0883, 1091, 1257, T: 7688.→**Babits, Mihály; Tóth, Árpád.**

**Nagyagite** [Pb<sub>5</sub>Au (Te,Sb)<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4-5</sub>] – Rhombohedral gold ore. Crystals are lead gray, foliating and cleave easily unidirectionally. Originally found in Nagyág, Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania); later, also found in telluric ore deposits of New Zealand, of Colorado (USA.) and Korea. – B: 1138, T: 7674.

**Nagyajtay, Teréz** (Teresa) (Pauspertl) (Zalatna, now Zlatna in Transylvania, Romania, 10 August 1897 - Budapest, 12 January 1978) – Costume designer. In 1918 she completed the Textile Section of the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest, after which she went for further studies to Berlin and to the Paris Opera House. On the invitation of Gusztáv Oláh, she was engaged at the Opera House (*Operaház*) in Budapest in 1926, from where Sándor Hevesi invited her to join the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) Budapest, as its costume designer, a position she held until 1964. From 1965 on she designed for the Kisfaludy Theater (*Kisfaludy Színház*) of Győr. From 1953 to 1956, she taught costume designing in the Academy of Applied Art. She also worked for films, e.g. *Strange Marriage (Különös házasság)* (1951). In 1968, an exhibition of a collection of her work was organized in Győr. Her costume designing was used for such stage works as O'Neill's *Morning Becomes Electra (Amerikai Elektra)*; Shakespeare's *Othello*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream (Szeniványéji álom)* and *Julius Caesar*; Katona's *Bánk bán*; Herczeg's *Byzantium*; Móricz's *The Adventure of Murány (A murányi kaland)*; Molière's *School for Wives (Nők iskolája)*; Németh's *The Trip (Az utazás)*; Áron Tamási's *Singing Bird (Énekes madár,)* and Euripides' *The Trojan Women (Trójai nők)*. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.→**Oláh, Gusztáv.**

**Nagyatádi Szabó, István** (Stephen) (Erdőcsokonya, 17 September 1863 - Erdőcsokonya, 1 November 1924) – Politician. From 1908, Nagyatádi Szabó was a Member of Parliament; from 1920 he fulfilled this same post as a Member of the National Assembly. Between 1918 and 1919 he was President of the National Smallholders' Party (*Nemzeti Kisgazda Párt*). In the Hadik Government, formed at the end of October 1918, he accepted the post of Minister of Agriculture. After the Civic Revolution in 1918, Nagyatádi Szabó became a Minister without Portfolio, responsible for agricultural reform in the Berinkey Government. Later, he became People's Welfare Minister, starting 11 January 1919. After the collapse of the Hungarian Soviet (Council) Republic, he served as Agricultural Minister in the Friedrich Government from 15 August 1919 until 27 August 1919. Between September and November 1919 he publicly played with the idea of crossing the floor to join the opposition Liberal bloc, before he joined Sokorópátkai Szabó's Smallholders' Party and, at Horthy's insistence, became a part of the Christian Bloc. From 25 November 1919 until 15 August 1920, he was People's Provision Minister and Minister for Agricultural Affairs for two sessions, from 15 August 1920 until 3 December 1921, and from 16 June 1922 until 14 October 1924. Between 16 December 1920 and 29 June 1921, he was again Minister without Portfolio, responsible for Lesser Financial Affairs in the Huszár, Simonyi, Semadam, Teleki and Bethlen Governments. He systematically distanced the Party from its 1909 and November 1918 press releases about its democratic agrarian program. His initiative produced Law XXXVI of 1920, which sets as its goal the "more proper" redistribution of large agricultural estates. However, Nagyatádi Szabó did not work out the details of this redistribution, making the law something of a dead letter. Nagyatádi Szabó was forced to resign after suspicion was cast on his secretary in October 1924, and later for improperly handling state funds. Not long after these events, he suddenly died. His bronze statue stands in the Kossuth Square, Budapest. – B: 0883, 1105, T: 7688.→**Political Parties in Hungary; Huszár, Károly; Teleki, Count Pál; Bethlen, Count István.**

**Nagybaczoni Nagy, Lajos** (Louis) (1914 - 1997) – Diplomat, politician. He was born in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) and was educated in Hungary and in Scotland. During World War II, because of his fluent English, he became leader of the Scott Presbyterian Mission in Budapest. After the War, he was a member of the Hungarian Diplomatic Service and was sent to represent Hungary in London. Years later, he emigrated to Canada and then to the USA, and became Parish Minister in the Cliffside Congregation in New Jersey. After an early retirement, he went to work at Kean College, in Union, N.J., where he was a Professor and Director of the Library. He died as a result of a hit-and-run accident. He left his library to the American Hungarian Foundation, Hungarian Heritage Center, New Brunswick, N. J. – B: 0906, T: 7103.

**Nagybanczoni Nagy, Vilmos** (William) (Parajd, now Praid, Romania, 30 May 1884 - Piliscsaba, 21 June 1976) – Army officer. He was born into a Szekler family (Transylvanian Hungarian), completed the Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy and, in 1905, was made Second-Lieutenant. He was a friend of Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky. From 1914 he was Officer in the General Staff. In 1934 he was made Brigadier-General, in 1937 Lieutenant General and, in 1938-1939 Commander of the 1st. Army Corps. Then, in 1939-1940, he became Inspector General of the Infantry. In 1940 and 1941 he was Commander of the 1st Army and, from 1941 General. In 1942 and 1943 he was Minister of Defense. During the right-wing Arrow Cross (*Nyilas*) regime, he was held in

captivity near the end of World War II. From 1945 he lived in retirement. His works include *The Campaign Against Romania (A Románia elleni hadjárat)* (1923); *The Occupation of Serbia (Szerbia meghódítása)* (1929); *Disastrous Years 1938-1945 (Végzetes esztendők 1938-1945)*, and his *Memoirs* (1947, 1986). He was granted an honorary citizenship by Piliscsaba. There are memorial plaques for him in Budapest and Nagybacon (now Batanii Mari, Romania) and the Yad Vasem Institute of Jerusalem recognized him as "True of the World". – B: 1257, 1710, T: 7456.→**Szeklers; Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Bajcsy Zsilinszky, Endre.**

**Nagybánya** (Latin: Rivulus Dominarum; Romanian: Baia Mare; in the Middle Ages it was called Frauenstadt or Asszonypataka) – Mining town in County (Județ) Szatmár in Transylvania (since 1920 in Romania), 61 km from Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania), in the picturesque valley of the Fernezely Creek, at the foot of the extinct volcano Mount Avas. There are ores of gold, silver, copper and lead, mined in Tertiary volcanic rocks (trachyte) and worked in state smelting works. The neighboring Felsőbánya and Kapnikbánya belong to the same gold-mining area, and have been worked since the 14th century. In 1490 the Fugger family owned the Kreuzberg Mine. At the beginning of the 20th century, the entire mining area employed about 2000 workers, with an annual production of ca. 540 kg gold, 11,000 kg silver, 20,000 kg lead and 800 metric cwt copper. Nagybánya is a corporate town, attractively laid out with fine plazas; it has a College of Mining, a Greek Orthodox Episcopal See, and a Minorite monastery. There are the remains of a 16th century fortress, and there is an old wooden church. The population of the town was 12,877 in 1910, including 9,992 Hungarians, 2,677 Romanians and 175 Germans. In 1992 there were 149,205 inhabitants, including 119,718 Romanians, 25,944 Hungarians, 1,969 Gypsies and 1,008 Germans. The inhabitants of the town work mainly as miners, but also in fruit cultivation, manufacturing of linen and cotton, and are also engaged in pottery and distillery. They also carry out lively trade. There is a state High School, a Directory of Mines, and a District Court of Law. The King of Hungary, Géza II (1141-1162) settled Saxon colonists in the area in 1142; later, they were granted some privileges by King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382). The St. István (Saint Stephen) Tower dates from the 14th century. In 1459, Elizabeth Szilágyi, mother of Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus), King of Hungary, had a castle built there for her own use. Later, some of the Princes of Transylvania lived in it. Nagybánya is famous for its Artist Colony, founded in 1896 by Simon Hollósy and his artist friends: István (Stephen) Réti, Károly (Charles) Ferenczy, János (John) Thorma and Béla Iványi-Grünwald. After the Peace Treaty of Trianon (1920), the town with all of Transylvania was annexed to Romania; most of the artists moved to Budapest and the artist colony of the town lost its significance. It is now a mountain resort. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1816, 1789, 7456; T: 7456.→ **Géza II, King; Lajos I, King; Mátyás I, King; Hollósy, Simon; Thorma, János, Iványi-Grünwald, Béla; Nagybánya Artist Colony.**

**Nagybánya Artist Colony** – An artist colony formed in the summer of 1896 (Hungary's year of millennium) by about 40 artists, who arrived at the mining-town of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania) in picturesque northern Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), and thereby started the famous artist colony. During the first (millennial) year, the artists formed two groups: one was formed by the young student artists of the private school of Simon Hollósy, working in Munich; the other group consisted of mainly Hungarian artists. The works of these artists regularly appeared in the conservative

exhibitions of the Art Gallery (*Műcsarnok*) of Budapest; but the appearance in groups by a reform-spirited circle of artists led to open confrontation with the conservative group at the end of 1897. This sensational event started the break in the monopolistic position of the Art Gallery, and the beginnings of the recognition in Hungary of modern stylistic aspirations. The first one-man show of Károly (Charles) Ferenczy, held in the National Salon in 1903, brought the complete breakthrough and success for the artist colony. In 1901, Hollósy left the Nagybánya colony; some of his students remained in Nagybánya, others left it with their master. The four most important painters of Nagybánya: Károly (Charles) Ferenczy, Béla Iványi-Grünwald, István (Stephen) Réti and János (John) Thorma decided that they would teach the student artists in the form of a free school and, in 1902, they founded the Free Artist School of Nagybánya. Later, Hollósy took his pupils to another northern Transylvanian township, Técső (now Tyacsiv, Ukraine), which formed the first branching-off from the colony. In the course of its subsequent history, besides the original aspirations, like naturalism, plein air, secession, some more recent trends appeared as well. The Art Nouveau movement and the members of the “MIÉNK” (“Ours”) consisted mostly of Nagybánya artists. The artist colony of Kecskemét was also formed by artists who moved from Nagybánya after the Romanian occupation in 1919. The Nagybánya School represents a separation from the Munich school, anchoring it to Hungarian soil; it also achieved individual freedom for art (*l’art pour l’art*). The work of Artist Colony of Nagybánya greatly influenced Hungarian painters during the first half of the 20th century. – B: 1487, 1068, 1031, T: 7456.→**Nagybánya; Hollósy, Simon; Ferenczy, Károly; Iványi-Grünwald, Béla; Réti, István; Thorma, János; Szentendre Artist Colony; Kecskemét Artist Colony.**

**Nagybecskerek** (now Zrenjanin in Serbian) – Town in the southern part of Historic Hungary of the Carpathian Basin, now in the Voivodina district of Serbia. It was the cultural and material center of the former County Torontál, on both banks of the Béga Creek. The area was already inhabited in Roman times. In 1331 it is mentioned as Becke. It was under Ottoman Turkish rule from 1551 to 1698. Thereafter, many Germans and French settled there, in addition to Serbs. In 1769, Empress Maria Theresa declared it a market town. During the Hungarian War of Independence from Habsburg rule, on 22 September 1848, the town was occupied by uprising Serbians; but on 30 April 1849, the forces of *Honvéd* General Mór Perczel recaptured it. The ethnic history of the town shows that it was 100% Magyar-inhabited in the 11th century, according to I. Kniezsa (1938), and it was still in a Magyar area, bordering a Serbian ethnic strip in 1910, according to Count Paul Teleki’s ethnographic map of 1910 (in C. A. Macartney: *Hungary - A Short History*). Its population was 26,407 in 1901, including 9,000 Hungarians and 8,000 each of Germans and Serbs. In 1921 the town’s population was 27,520. After the Dictated Peace Treaty of Versailles-Trianon (1920), and the dismemberment of the Historic Kingdom of Hungary, the ethnic situation began to change. Between 1941 and 1944 it was under German occupation and the Germans had the highest percentage of the population; then came the Serbs; the lowest figure was that of the Hungarians. However, in the 1970s, 48,956 Serbians lived there, constituting a large majority, and very few Germans and Hungarians were left after the ethnic persecution following World War II. The town is in a fertile agricultural land. Its industry is well developed, with agricultural machinery, sugar factory, brewery and important flourmills, also textiles, silk and food production with wineries. Among its famous

buildings are the Cathedral, built around the middle of the 19th century; the Town Hall, enlarged in the same period by the design of Ödön Lechner and Béla Pártos; the Museum, and the Little Bridge dating from 1904. There is a railway junction, as well as a river port, since it is in the vicinity of the Béga's confluence with the Danube, at 83 m. above sea level. Nagybecskerek still plays a part in the cultural life of the present-day Hungarian ethnic minority. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1816, 1789, 1810, 1819, 7456, T: 7456.→**Mária Terézia, Empress and Queen; Teleki, Count Pál; Lechner, Ödön; Atrocities against Hungarians; Macartney, Carlile Aylmer.**

**Nagybobsza Gradual** – A manuscript copy of a Protestant liturgical hymnbook from the turn of the 16th-17th centuries. It contains an Appendix of canzone verses, some contemporary, some of a later date. There are notes missing from many of its notation systems. – B: 1197, T: 7617.

**Nagyenyed** (or Enyed, Latin: Egidopolis, Romanian: Aiud, German: Strassburg am Mieresch) – Transylvanian town, now in Romania, with the famous Bethlen Reformed College, which was developed from the higher-level College of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania) by the Transylvanian Reigning Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen, in 1622; he also endowed it with rich grants in 1629. In this town there is a center of the Romanian *Hangya* Cooperative since the 1920 annexation of Transylvania (*Erdély*) to Romania; and there is also a large prison. Besides the Minorite Church, there is a fine County Hall, built by Ignác Alpár. In the spacious, irregularly pentagonal castle fortress with eight bastions, there is a hall church of three naves, several times rebuilt during the 17th and 18th centuries with an enormous, Gothic style rectangular tower. It was Mihály (Michael) Apafi I., (1662-1690), Prince of Transylvania, who transferred the College to Nagyenyed in 1662. During the War of Independence against the Habsburg rule led by Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II (1703-1711), the College went through some vicissitudes; but, toward the end of the 1700s, it started to prosper again, with a complete set of faculties. Its library and rich collections were destroyed in 1849 by ransacking Wallachians (now Romanians), during the War of Independence from Habsburg rule. Since the Dictated Peace Treaty of Versailles-Trianon (1920), it has been a teachers' college. Previously a Roman *castrum* (town) occupied the site. Its present foundation began with German settlers from Elsass-Lothringen, who built their village, *Strassburg*, on the site of the town. From the outset it proved to be a well-known wine-producing area. During the 1437 peasant revolt, the troops of the nobility destroyed a section of the town. Its cultural-educational upward climb started in the era of the Transylvanian Principality. It was here, in 1564, that a church council declared the separation of the Reformed faithful from the Lutheran faithful. In the mid-1600s, Prince György (George) Rákóczi II granted nobility status to the town's original settlers. A large part of the town was destroyed in the fights of 1704, and again during the Hungarian War of Independence against the Habsburg rule in 1849. In 1910, Nagyenyed had 8,663 inhabitants, including 6,497 Hungarians, 1,940 Romanians and 163 Germans. In 2002, its population (with attached villages) was 28,934 including 22,596 Romanians, 4,787 Hungarians, 1,464 Gypsies and 44 Germans. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1816, 1789, 7456, T: 7456.→**Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Apafi, Mihály; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Attrocities against Hungarians; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

**Nagykároly** (Romanian: Carei, German: Grosscarol) – Town with a municipal council, seat of County (now Judec) Szatmár, in the historic *Partium* (the eastern bordering strip of the Great Hungarian Plain). After the 1920 Trianon Peace Treaty, it was annexed to Romania, except during World War II (1940-1945), when it was returned to Hungary with the northern part of Transylvania, by the Second Vienna Award (1940). Since 1945, it has been again in Romania. Its population was 16,078 in 1910, including 15,772 Hungarians and 216 Romanians; in 2002: 23,182, including 12,596 Hungarians, 9,634 Romanians, 524 Germans and 383 Gypsies. The town is well known for the Károlyi family's castle with a park; also, for a fine Baroque style Minorite church, and a Piarist High School and Monastery. The statue of poet Ferenc Kölcsey in the town center is the work of Ede Kallós. The inhabitants are engaged in small-scale industries: in flax- and wool-weaving, especially to make *guba* (peasant cloaks); manufacturing of leather goods, making cabinets and locks. There are also brickworks and electric installations. In the town environs, rye, maize and tobacco, are grown, and viticulture and wine production are practiced. The town's history is closely connected with the Count Károlyi family; the town was their ancient property since the 14th century. In 1335, the town became a market town under King Charles Robert; later it traded throughout the realm. In the 17th century, the manor house of the Károlyi family was reconstructed as a fortified castle. In 1795, a new castle was built, based on the plans of József Bittheuser; its present form was designed by architects Fellner and Hellmer. After the Peace of Szatmár in 1711, Count Sándor Károlyi launched a large-scale settlement of the environs of the town, mainly with Swabian Germans. The town was destroyed by fire in 1887. Soon after, Count Imre (Emeric) Károlyi had a castle built in place of the earlier one. In recent times the town has developed into a lively market town. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**Partium; Kölcsey, Ferenc.**

**Nagymajtény Surrender** (now Moftinu Marfe, Romania) – On 1 May 1711, the Kuruc Army of about 12,000 men lined up to surrender to Count János Pálffy (1663-1751) and Karl Locher von Lindenheim, representing Habsburg Joseph I, Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia (1705-1711). Here, in the absence of Reigning Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II, (1676-1735), Count Sándor (Alexander) Károlyi (1668-1743) the chief commander of Rákóczi's Freedom Fight, directed the surrender of the Hungarian Army, after the signing of the Peace of Szatmár in 1711, which ended the war. After having inspected the fully armed Kuruc regiments, he asked all the officers to swear an oath of loyalty to General Pálffy. He was the first to take the oath, followed by the officers and the representatives of the Estates from Hungary and Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Then General Pálffy called on the troops to enlist in the Royal Army, but most of them declined the offer. The Kuruc soldiers, retaining their weapons, left the plain of Nagymajtény. In 1870, a memorial was erected there to mark the historic event. – B: 0942, 1288, T: 7665.→**Kuruc; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc.**

**Nagysalló, Battle of** (Nagysalló, now Tekovské Lužany in Slovakia) – One of the most remarkable battles of the War of Independence of 1848-1849. The Hungarian (*Honvéd*) army, led by Generals János Damjanich and György Klapka, defeated the army of the Austrian General Wohlgemut. This victory of the Spring Campaign made it possible for the Hungarian forces to relieve the fort of Komárom, besieged by the Imperial Army. The site of the battle is not far south of Nagysalló, which is 15 km south of Léva (now Levice, Slovakia). A Hussar charge turned the battle into a victory. However, it is also ominously

significant, because on the third day after the battle, it was decided in the council of Ministers in Vienna to ask for the help of the Russian Czar to crush the War of Independence of the Hungarians. To commemorate the battle, a memorial was erected on the site of the battle. – B: 1138, 1091, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Damjanich, János; Klapka, György.**

**Nagyszeben** (Latin: Cibinum; German: Hermannstadt; Romanian: Sibiu) – Third largest Transylvanian town on both banks of the Szeben (Zibin) River, at the foot of the Transylvanian Alps (southeastern part of the Carpathian Mountain Range); since 1920 it has been under Romanian rule. The upper level of the town is 431m above sea level. It is an industrial and commercial center, producing agricultural machinery, chemicals, leather goods and textiles. There are a number of teaching institutions, including high schools; and the town is also an important railway junction. It is the main cultural and social center of the Transylvanian Saxons. There is the Cathedral of the See of the Transylvania Orthodox Metropolitan, as well as that of the Lutheran Bishop of the Saxons. The town's population was 29,577 in 1901 (16,141 Saxons, 7106 Romanians and 5747 Hungarians); in the 1970s, it was 97,211, and in 1997, 168,949. The old southern bastions (1551) of the town wall still stand. The town still preserves some of its medieval character. There are three Roman Catholic monasteries, a theater and a law court. The Lutheran church, in Gothic style, with three naves is situated on Huet Plaza; it was built in the 14th and 15th centuries and rebuilt and extended, with a new tower, in the 16th century. The Dominican church was built in 1472, during the reign of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490), and was rebuilt near the end of the 18th century. There are many Gothic houses and cobbled alleys in the town; the Town Hall was also built in Gothic style and houses valuable Saxon national archives and the municipal archives. The large Catholic parish church was built in 1725. The Lutheran Episcopal Palace from the end of the 18th century is called the "Saxon Vatican." A monumental Baroque building is the Brukenthal Palace, built by the Transylvanian Regent, Baron Samuel Brukenthal around 1760. It houses the most valuable collection of the Transylvanian Saxons: the Brukenthal Museum, which holds important collections of paintings, coins, archeology and ethnography, as well as a library of 120,000 volumes, 270 incunabula, and a natural-historical collection. The Astra Central Library of the Romanians is notable: in it is the first scientific society of the Saxons: *Verein für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde*; its journal is the *Siebenbürgische Vierteljahresschrift*. The history of the town can be traced back to the 12th century, when King Géza II (1141-1161) invited and settled German colonists from the Rhineland and Luxembourg, and their industrial occupations soon rendered the town rich; at first the town was called *Villa Hermannii*. The Tartar invasion destroyed the developing town in 1241, but it was rebuilt soon after. Its first period of success was during the reign of King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382) and the first guild was formed in 1376. By 1442, its Castle Fortress was the leading base of defense against the Turks. From the 16th century, the town served as the economical, spiritual and political center of the Transylvanian Saxons. From 1703 until 1791, under Habsburg rule, it was the seat of the Government (*Gubernium*) of Transylvania; but this was transferred again to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca). From 1876 to 1918 it was the seat of County Szeben. During World War I, Hungarian, Austrian and German forces contained the intruding Romanian army at Nagyszeben. From 1918 until 1920, a Romanian Government Council (*Consiliul Dirigent*) resided there. Since then, the town has been under Romanian rule, as

a result of the Dictated Peace Treaty of Versailles-Trianon (1920). In 1910, the town had 33,489 inhabitants, including 16,832 Germans, 8,824 Romanians, 7,152 Hungarians, 134 Czechs and 116 Gypsies; in 2002 the population of the town was 154,892, including 148,269 Romanians, 3,135 Hungarians, 2,508 Germans and 980 others (Csángós, Jews and Gypsies). – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1816, 1789, 7456, T: 7456.→ **Géza II, King; Lajos I, King; Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty.**

**Nagyszéksós, Princely Tomb Findings** – Before World War I, in the vicinity of Szeged-Nagyszéksós, at the confluence of the Tisza and Maros Rivers on the land belonging to farmer Bálint Mátyás, several gold objects were found. Nothing remained of these gold objects because all were melted down. In 1926, in the same place, a big gold piece was unearthed. Originally, the pieces were scattered everywhere, then a great part was recovered by the Museum in Szeged, and 6 pieces went to a private collection. Ferenc Móra, the noted writer, who at the time worked for the Museum in Szeged, started the diggings and found 93 gold objects. In 1934, in the same land, the owner found a big, gold drinking vessel, as well as other smaller gold objects. The diggings were started once more on the entire area, increasing the number of finds to 166 pieces. Lajos Pál, who at the time was a professor at the National Industrial Art School, restored the largest gold cup. The restored cauldron-shaped cup, which was badly damaged by fire, is the most beautiful piece of the find. The height of the piece is 95 mm; the opening of the cup has a diameter of 111 mm. and the weight is 305 grams, the material used being electrum. The side of the cup has round openings in three rows, which originally contained transparent precious stones, anchored with a metal band, which melted at a lower firing temperature than the electrum. On the base of the cup, there is runic writing. The deciphering of this inscription puzzled historian Lajos (Louis) Barta, as well as other historians for a long time. According to some, it is Hunnic-Szekler runic writing. The cup and the other findings, based on all comparisons and on the opinion of many historians, are the objects of a Hun princely tomb, dating back to 430-453, when Ruga and Attila were the rulers of the Huns. The findings are held in the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest. – B: 1705, 1020, T: 7673.→**Móra, Ferenc; Hungarian Runic Script.**

**Nagyszentmiklós Gold Treasure** (Nagyszentmiklós, in County Torontál of Historic Hungary, since 1920, Sânnicolau Mare, Romania,) – On 3 July 1799, a farmer in Nagyszentmiklós, repairing his fences discovered the 23-piece gold treasure. The owners hid the treasure on a swamp-surrounded island. It is the greatest early medieval archeological find in the region. Its weight is approximately 10 kilograms. More than one hundred archeological, art history, linguistic and historical works have discussed it. In the 19th century, it was even mentioned as Attila's treasure. The first important essay on the find was written by József (Joseph) Hempel, and it first appeared in the *Archaeological News* in 1884. The Hempel-table lists the inscriptions and the numbers of the pieces found. According to Professor Gyula (Julius) László, the gold-find can be divided into two table settings. One, on which the runic



writings appear, belonged to the ruler; the other, with fine representations of people and animals, is presumed to have belonged to the wife of the ruler. The ornaments and runic writing on jug number 34 and plate number 8 are related to the first coins of the Hungarian Kingdom, and their origin is placed in the second half of the 10th century. The decorations on the gold vessels, also seen on late Avar-Onogur belts, can be traced back to the Caucasian Mountain and Aral Sea regions. Anatomical, zoological and botanical research supports László's assumptions. The runic writing on the golden vessels has 134 symbols, which can be grouped into 24 basic shapes or letters. Vessel number 8 has the fullest inscription. The inscriptions are in 3 different alphabets: on vessels numbers 9 and 10 they are considered to be of Greek origin. Many have tried to decode the inscriptions, but with varying results. Jugs number 2 and 7 are the most discussed pieces. The huge bird representation is a mythological figure of Hungarian folk tales and traditions. The huge bird represents the giant ancestor that impregnated the ancient mother, thus originated the seven ruling tribes. The princely crest on drinking vessel number 17 is thought to represent the high rank of the Avars, as well as of the Magyars. Greek merchants bought these objects, and a goldsmith started to melt down the pieces; but the authorities stepped in and the objects were transported to Buda. On 18 September 1799, the Director of Antiquities from Vienna turned to the Head of the Cabinet to acquire these pieces for the Department of Antiquities in Vienna. According to a stamped acknowledgement based on Imperial Order, dated 2 October 1799, the gold findings from Nagyszentmiklós were sent to the Imperial Collection in Vienna. They are now the most treasured exhibition pieces of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, exhibited as an ancient "Bulgarian" (?) treasure. As to the question of which age the rich find originated, opinions vary from Attila the Hun to the Hungarian Csanád Clan in the 13th century, including a number of other peoples and regions. According to Bálint Csanád, an archeologist and member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, only 3 centuries and 3 peoples can realistically be considered as either the crafters or the owners of the find: (1) the Avars in the 8th century, (2) the Danubian Bulgarians in the 9th century (3), and the Hungarians of the 10th century. – B: 1174, 1706, 1020, T: 7673.→**Rácz, István; László, Gyula; Hungarian Runic Script.**

**Nagyszombat** (Latin: Tyrnavia; Slovakian: Trnava; German: Tirnau or Tyrnau) – Town in the southwestern part of Northern Hungary (County Pozsony) of Historic Hungary, now in Slovakia, on the banks of the Trnava Creek at 146 m above sea level. It was an inhabited place before the Celts and Romans. The town has a municipal council, and a historic university founded by Cardinal Péter Pázmány in 1554, and named after him. Pázmány was born in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) of a Calvinist family, converted to Catholicism, became a Jesuit, and a legendary figure in the Counter-Reformation; he was also the founder of the Hungarian prose. The town also has a famous old Gothic cathedral dating from 1389, with archiepiscopal see and palace, several monasteries and a Catholic Seminary. The population of Nagyszombat was 15,163 in 1910, including 8,032 Slovaks, 4,593 Hungarians and 2,280 Germans. In 2001 its population was 70,283 with 97% Slovaks. The town is called the "Slovakian Rome". There are two high schools and a teachers college; it has steelworks and it manufactures agricultural machinery and railway cars; it has a hydroelectric station, a town market, and the first Catholic Printery in Hungary, later becoming the University Press of the town. There is a District Law Court, a hospital, a theater, as well as a promenade. In the town

center is a memorial monument for the fallen Hungarian and Slovakian *Honvéds* in the battle of 14 December 1848, when the Austrian army defeated the English-born General Count Guyon's Hungarian voluntary battalion. On the site of a 7th century Cathedral there was already a town named *Tirana*. In 1152, King Géza II (1141-1162) of Hungary had a wall built around it. King Béla IV (1235-1270) and King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382) of Hungary granted the town some municipal privileges. In 1543, when Esztergom was taken by the Ottoman Turks, its archbishopric and chapter were forced to move to Nagyszombat; the town became the seat of the chapter of the Esztergom Cathedral from 1543 to 1820 and, temporarily, the seat of the Primate of Hungary. Now the Cathedral of Nagyszombat is the seat of an apostolic administrator. On 6 May 1615, Reigning Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen (1613-1629), and Emperor Mátyás II (1608-1619) signed a Peace Treaty securing independence for Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). In 1777, Empress Maria Theresa transferred the University of Cardinal Pázmány (in Nagyszombat 1635-1773) to Buda, and her son Emperor József II (Joseph), moved it to Pest in 1783. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1789, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**Pázmány, Péter; Nagyszombat Agreement; Nagyszombat Binding; Nagyszombat Codex; Nagyszombat Cup.**

**Nagyszombat Agreement** (Nagyszombat, now Trnava, Slovakia since 1920) – An agreement was made on May 1615 between Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen (1613-1629) and King Mátyás II (Matthias, 1608-1619), in which the King recognized Bethlen as the Reigning Prince of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), while the Transylvanian Estates undertook to defend the King against all enemies with the exception of the Turks. The King also conceded to the Principality the castles of Huszt, Kővár, Nagybánya, Nagyvárád and Tasnád. – B: 1078, T: 7665.→**Nagyszombat; Nagyszombat Binding; Nagyszombat Codex; Nagyszombat Cup.**

**Nagyszombat Binding** (Nagyszombat is now Trnava, Slovakia since 1920) – A style of bookbinding, typical of the town of Nagyszombat from 1730 on. It was originally an Austrian Baroque-style binding. The gilded cover usually had a foliated scroll border on which, in the center and corners, thickly layered oval or circular tendrils were stamped. In the middle of the mirror, the monogram of Christ (I.H.S.) and the name Maria can usually be found. The Nagyszombat-style of binding was copied by other Hungarian cities, such as Győr, Kőszeg, Kassa, Pozsony, and others. – B: 1144, T: 7617.→**Nagyszombat; Nagyszombat Agreement; Nagyszombat Codex; Nagyszombat Cup.**

**Nagyszombat Codex** (Nagyszombat, now Trnava, Slovakia since 1920) – A 397-leaf Franciscan manuscript, compiled in 1512 and 1513 for the use of the Clarissa Abbey of Óbuda. It is a valuable Hungarian language relic, written by an unknown hand. The first part is a meditation on absolute wisdom, in dialogue form. The rest includes diverse writings and discussions on saintly life, the Ascension of Mary, etc. Some of its instructions reflect the medieval outlook on natural science. The Codex was transferred from the Library of Nagyszombat to the Library of the Catholic Diocese in Esztergom. – B: 0293, T: 7617.→**Nagyszombat; Nagyszombat Agreement; Nagyszombat Binding; Nagyszombat Cup; Codex Literature.**

**Nagyszombat Cup** (Nagyszombat is now Trnava, Slovakia, since 1920) – Dating back to the 16th century, a gold-plated, 160 mm-tall silver cup. It is a smooth, short, round-based

vessel with incisions of stylized vines and leaves and three wing-headed angels. The nodule is in the shape of a decorative vase. The artist's name is incised as "Kőszeghy 1507". It is kept in the Pannonhalma Abbey's Treasury. – B: 4821, T: 7673.→**Nagyszombat; Nagyszombat Agreement; Nagyszombat Binding.**

**Nagyszombati, Márton** (Martin) (Thyrnavirus Martinus) (Nagyszombat, now Trnava, Slovakia, ? - Nagyszombat, 1524) – Humanist, poet, known by his Latin name as Martinus Tyrnavius and Martinus de Tyrnavia. He was a Benedictine monk from Pannonhalma, who became Prior in 1507 and, in the same year, Archabbot. In 1508 he was elected Abbot of Szerencs. In 1514 he enrolled at the University of Krakow (Poland) and, after his return, he became Abbot at Tata. During 1516 he studied Law in Vienna. In 1518 he was named Abbot of Kolozsmonostor, but it seems that he never actually filled that post. Around 1520 he returned to Pannonhalma. In September of 1523 he published in Vienna a Latin poem of close to 900 distiches, consisting of three cantos, entitled *Oposculum ad regni Hungariae procures* (*A Small Work for the Nobles of Hungary*). In it he urges the nobles to unite against the Turks, citing Kings St István (St. Stephen) (907-1038) and Mátyás I (Mathias Corvinus) (458-1490) as examples. He is one of the most significant Hungarian humanist poets among the Jagiellon Era humanists. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7617.

**Nagyrev Culture** – The Nagyrev culture was an early Bronze Age culture in the Balkan region of Bulgaria and Romania; the Culture is named after a small town in Hungary. The Culture of the peoples with the bell-shaped dishes, which originated and spread from the Iberian Peninsula, reached the mid-Danube River Basin during the 19th century B.C. After its brief yet distinct existence, it was absorbed into one of the most characteristic Bronze Age people of the Great Hungarian Plain (*Nagy Alföld*), the Culture of Nagyrev. Its finds in Hungary were unearthed at Szentes and Tököl. The "bell"-type settlement, in use over a long period, developed from the bell-shaped culture. – B: 1230, 1020, T: 7103.

**Nagyvárad** (in past centuries: Várad; Latin: Magnovaradinum, Romanian: Oradea, German: Grosswardein) – Town on both banks of the Rapid Körös River (*Sebeskörös*), with 4 bridges and 2 railway bridges, at 126 m above sea level. It is one of the oldest towns of Historic Hungary, situated in the eastern bordering strip (*Partium*) of the Great Plain. There was an earth fortification in the 11th century where the town now stands. The center of the town's life in medieval times was the castle fortress, one of the strongest in Historic Hungary of the Carpathian Basin; it played a particularly important role in the 16th to 17th centuries. It was here that King László I (St. Ladislav, 1077-1095) had the Cathedral with four towers built; it became the burial place of five Hungarian kings and one queen, and was also a place of pilgrimage; it developed into the richest mine of Medieval Hungarian Art and, in its courtyard, once stood the equestrian statue of King St. László I, and statues of St. Stephen, and St. Emeric. In 1241, the invading Tartar forces destroyed the town. On 24 February 1538, a peace agreement was concluded between Ferdinand I of Habsburg (1526-1564) of Austria and King John I (Zápolya) (1526-1540). In 1557 the town became part of the Principality of Transylvania. In 1598 the town was besieged in vain by the Ottoman Turks; they only succeeded in taking it in 1660; it was fully abandoned by Emperor Lipót I (Leopold) (1654-1705), on behalf of Hungary, in the Peace of Vasvár (1664), and it was only recovered by Hungary in 1692. During the 1848-1849 War of Independence, when the Hungarian Government had to

move to Debrecen, the archives, banknote printery, etc. were taken to Nagyvárád. After the town was annexed to Romania by the 1920 Dictated Peace Treaty of Trianon-Versailles, the town suffered badly economically, by losing most of its market-sphere. In 1940, when Hungary was not yet in the War, and northern Transylvania was returned to Hungary by the Second Vienna Award (1940), Nagyvárád again became a Hungarian town (1940-1944), but it was once more ceded to Romania after the War. Nagyvárád is an important industrial center with agricultural machinery and non-ferrous metallurgy, leather goods, textiles, printing, glass, a flourmill, brick-works, petroleum production, and a brewery. There is also a lively commercial life, accompanied with viticulture. Nearby there are health resorts: Püspökfürdő, Félixfürdő with sulphurous springs (34°-40°). It is an important railway junction of six lines to Budapest, Szeged, Kolozsvár-Predeal, Gyoma, Vaskóh, Érmihályfalva. The population of the town was 47,018 in 1901, including 44,750 Hungarians, 3,335 Romanians and 1,414 Germans; in 1910: 64,169, including 58,421 Hungarians, 3,614 Romanians, 1,416 Germans, 279 Slovaks and 159 Poles; in 1992: 222,741 including 144,244 Romanians, 74,225 Hungarians, 2,137 Gypsies, 959 Germans and 1,176 other nationalities; In 2002: 206,527 including 145,295 Romanians, 56,830 Hungarians (with the nearby villages) and other nationalities. Nagyvárád is referred to as the “Gate of Transylvania” and Capital of former County Bihar. For a long time it was noted for its lively Hungarian cultural life, with high-standard theatrical life, and equally high-level newspaper publishing and journalism. The literary circle, *Tomorrow (Holnap)* was founded here by local writers and, from the newspapers’ editorial board of this town, such writers and poets as Endre Ady, Gyula Juhász and others started their careers. The Szigligeti Society supports literature; the Catholic Circle fosters religious life. There is a Roman Catholic bishopric founded by King St. László in 1080; a Greek-Catholic bishopric; the Királyhágómellék Reformed Church District, and also a seminary, several religious orders and convents; there is a Roman Catholic Theological Academy, an Academy of Jurisprudence, the Courts of Law, and the Partium Christian University (*Partiumi Keresztény Egyetem*), the first Hungarian University in Romania after 1959, founded in 1990 as István (Stephen) Sulyok Academy, by Reformed Bishop László (Ladislav) Tőkés. Historical research is fostered by the Historical-Archeological Association. In the educational field, there are a number of high schools, commercial and other special schools. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1647, 1816, 1789, 7456, T: 7456.→ **László I (St. Ladislav), King; Ady, Endre; Juhász, Gyula; Tőkés, László.**

**Nagyváthy, János** (John) (Miskolc, 19 January 1755 - Csurgó, 13 February 1819) – Agricultural writer, estate manager. He studied Law and Theology at the Reformed College of Sárospatak, then, for two years he was a tutor in the home of Count István (Stephen) Szapáry. Afterwards, he taught Poetics in the High School of Losonc (now Lučenec, Slovakia). He was forced to give up this position because of his diseased eyes. He joined the army and, after seven years of service he attained the rank of Captain and traveled in Austria, Italy and Belgium, everywhere closely observing the economic conditions. In the Masonic Lodge of Vienna he became acquainted with Count Ferenc (Francis) Széchenyi and Count György (George) Festetics. He was discharged from the army in 1786. At first he was a trainee on an estate near Vienna; then, after a study trip to Belgium, he settled in Pest and became a member of the Masonic Lodge “Magnanimity” and befriended Ferenc (Francis) Kazinczy and János (John) Batsányi. In 1791, Count

Festetics invited him to Keszthely to become his estate manager. Nagyváthy organized the estate as a model and introduced the use of double-entry bookkeeping for the first time. On his encouragement, the Count had a High School built at Csurgó in 1792. For unknown reasons, early in 1797, Count Festetics removed him from Keszthely and gave him a small house in Csurgó and two tracts of feudal land to cultivate to the end of his life. He also published some enlightened, utopian pamphlets. His works include *Hungarian Farm Manager* (*Magyar gazdatisz*) (1821) and *Practical Hungarian Cultivator* (*Magyar practicus tenyésztető*) (1822). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kazinczy, Ferenc; Batsányi, János; Széchényi, Count Ferenc; Festetics, Count György.**

**Naksol** – Medicinal ointment that cures burn injuries very rapidly. It was developed by Lajos (Louis) Szeles and was patented in 1978. Naksol is an alcoholic solution containing plant extracts. It offers a new and efficient therapeutic alternative within the limited possibilities available in the therapy of superficial burns. Compared to other substances used for wound-surface treatment, Naksol reduces the number of hospitalization days. Naksol is used in almost all countries of the world. The treatment is inexpensive, effective and simple. – B: 1707, T: 7103.

**Nánássy, Lajos** (Louis) (Debrecen, 1881-1963) – Minister of the Reformed Church. He was a graduate of the Reformed Theological Academy of Debrecen. In 1902 he went to England, France and Switzerland to pursue his studies in Theology. He was ordained in 1903. In that same year, he was called to serve the Chicago Hungarian Reformed Church, where he stayed until 1907. From 1908 to 1929 he served for a short time in Youngstown and Alpha, Ohio, then in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. In 1924, the University of Debrecen bestowed upon him an honorary degree of *doctor sacrosanctae theologiae*. In 1930 he became Assistant Superintendent, then Superintendent for the Bethlen Home in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, a position he held until his retirement in 1944. He was a prolific writer. He wrote several books, including *School ABC* (*Iskolai ABC*), *Handbook for Hungarian Summer Schools* (*Kézikönyv amerikai magyar nyári iskolák használatára*) (Washington, 1941); *God is Our Hope* (*Isten a mi reménységünk*); *At the Feet of the Master* (*A Mester lábainál*), as well as other books for the children's summer schools, which were published by the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America. – B: 0906, T: 7103.

**Nándorfehérvár Defeat** (Nándorfehérvár, now Belgrade, Serbia) – On 3 July 1521, Huszrev, the Turkish Bey of Szendrő, surrounded Nándorfehérvár with an army of 15,000. In the absence of the *Bans*, Ferenc (Francis) Hédervári and Bálint (Valentine) Török, the 700-man garrison was led by the *Vice-Báns*: Balázs (Blaise) Oláh and Mihály (Michael) Moré. By the beginning of August, the besieging Turkish army reached 170,000, among them 70,000 regular soldiers. During the month-long siege, the number of defending soldiers decreased to 70. Mihály Moré departed from the fortress to go to the Turkish camp to turn traitor, leaving Balázs Oláh to negotiate the surrender of the fortress, in exchange for the guarantee of life and freedom for the defenders. The loss of this important fortress greatly contributed to the decline of the Hungarian Kingdom in the following years. – B: 1230, 1031, T: 7665.→**Török, Bálint.**

**Nándorfehérvár Victory** (Nándorfehérvár, now Belgrade, Serbia) – One of the most significant battles of the century-long Turkish wars took place on 21-22 July 1456. In the few years after the capture of Constantinople in 1453, Sultan Mohammed II also conquered all the Principalities of the Balkans and, with his armies, was ready to conquer



Europe. First, he took on the Hungarian Fortress of Nándorfehérvár, on the southern border of Hungary. The Pope called for a crusade; but the Western European powers left the defense of Christianity to Hungary alone. The army of inexperienced volunteers, whose fighting spirits were raised by the enthusiastic speeches of the monk János (John) Kapisztrán, was made into a fighting force by the leadership of János (John)

Hunyadi. With his army, he attacked the Turks besieging Nándorfehérvár, both on land and on the River Danube. After a battle lasting for two days, the Hungarians gained a great victory, repelling the Turks, who gave up the plan of conquering Hungary and Europe for a long time to come. – B: 1230, 1138, 1288, 1031, T: 7665.→**Hunyadi, János; Kapisztrán, Saint János.**

**Naples, Campaigns of** – The Italian campaigns of 1347-1348 and 1349-1350, are known in Hungarian history by this term. They were waged by King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382), who came to the aid of his relatives and to revenge the murder of Prince András (Andrew) the designated heir to the throne. These campaigns resulted in the temporary occupation of the Kingdom of Naples. – B: 1078, 1138, T: 7665.

**Napoleon, Hungarian Hussar Escort** – Emperor Napoleon I was defeated at the Battle of Leipzig by the sixth coalition of European monarchies in October 1813. After his abdication from the throne, his long column of official carriages departed from Fontainebleau on 20 April 1814 to transport him to the Island of Elba. High-ranking officers of the victorious powers escorted him and, for a while, the guardsmen were riding on horseback beside their coaches and the people were cheering. Gradually, the atmosphere grew hostile; on the side of the road, a man of straw was swaying in the wind, on its belly the inscription: Napoleon. The Emperor changed his carriage and uniform for a Prussian one. The tense situation was alleviated when, at Luc, a Hungarian Hussar group appeared beside the defeated Emperor of France and provided an escort to the son-in-law of the Austrian emperor. The Hussars accompanied Napoleon to Frejus, where he embarked on a ship heading to the Island of Elba, his first place of exile. – B: 1020, T: 7456.

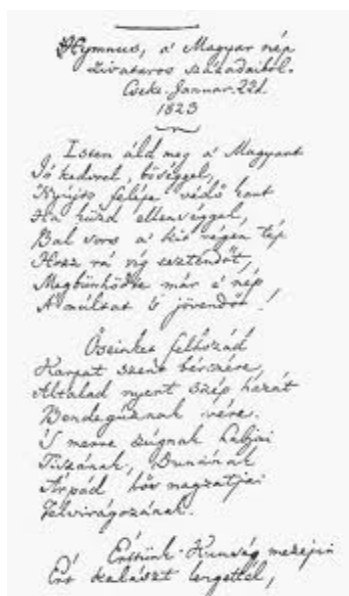
**Náprági, Demeter** (Dömötör Napragy) (County Gömör, 1556 - Győr, 25 March 1619) – Archbishop of the Catholic Church. He was raised in the Court of Mihály (Michael) Telegdi; with his help Náprági studied Catholic Theology in Vienna. After ordination, he became Principal of the School of Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia). In 1586 he was first a Canon in Esztergom, then Archprepost at Eger and Prepost in Arad (now in Romania) and, later, Titular Bishop of Szerém. During the rule of Zsigmond Báthori (1581-1598) in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), he became the Bishop of Transylvania. Besides being a Bishop, he was appointed Chancellor of Voivode Mihály (Michael). Due to his support of Báthori, the National Assembly of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania) expelled him from Transylvania in 1601, and he escaped to Hungary with his library of 200-300 volumes, and took with him the Herma of King St. László (Ladislav, 1077-1095) from Nagyvárád (now Oradea, Romania), which was

placed in the Cathedral of Győr in 1607. He became Prepost of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and Bishop of Veszprém, then of Győr in 1606; from 1608 he was Archbishop of Kalocsa. As envoy, he was an emissary of Emperor Rudolf I (1576-1608) in Poland (1598-1599 and 1609). In 1614 he was a member of the Delegation to the Congress of Linz. Fifty volumes of his library are in the Episcopal Library of Győr. – B: 0945, 1160, T: 7103.

**Náray-Szabó, István** (Stephen) (Szombathely, 20 July 1899 - Budapest, 16 September 1972) – Physicist and chemist. From the Chemical Engineering Department of the Budapest Polytechnic, he received a Degree in Chemical Engineering in 1922. Thereafter, from 1923 to 1926, he was a demonstrator in the Department of Electro-Chemistry there. In 1926 he obtained a technical Ph.D. and worked in the Institute of Physics of the University of Manchester from 1928 to 1930. From 1930 he worked as an assistant lecturer. In 1930 he was appointed Director of the Loránd Eötvös College of Szeged, also carrying out research work, assisted by the Rockefeller Foundation, and he gained an honorary lecturer (instructor) qualification. From 1938 until 1947 he was a professor in the Department of Chemistry and Physics of the Budapest Polytechnic. In 1947, as a member of the Hungarian Community (*Magyar Közösség*), he was arrested with the trumped-up charge of conspiracy against the Republic and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment, and later interned for another two years. When freed in 1953, he became Section Head of the Institute of Architecture and organized the Department of Architectural Physics. From 1956 he acted as a scientific counselor for the Central Chemical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He retired in 1969. Náray-Szabó was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1945-1948). In England, under Professor Bragg, he began to work out the structure of silicates, and took part in the development of their systematics. On his return to Hungary he continued his research into the structure of crystals. He was engaged in the investigation of the optimal setting conditions of concrete. He invented a type of acid-resistant concrete, and a procedure for a cemented tiled floor. His works include *Physical Chemistry (Fizikai kémia)*, with other authors (1939); *Atoms, Molecules, Crystals (Atomok, molekulák, kristályok)* (1942); *Inorganic Chemistry vols.i-iii (Szervetlen kémia, I-III)* (1956-1958), also in German and Russian; and *Chemistry (Kémia)* (1967), revised edition edited by Herbert Fischer, 1973. – B: 0883, T: 7456.

**National Anthem, Hungarian** (Himnusz) – It is a quiet, but stirring prayer, majestically slow and an infinitely serious contemplation of the past and future existence of a small nation. The text is based on a poem of Ferenc (Francis) Kölcsey (1823), while Ferenc (Francis) Erkel (1844) composed its music. The choir of the National Theater of Pest first sang the Anthem on 2 July 1844. Its first public performance took place in the Óbuda shipyard, celebrating the launching of a new steamer (named after Count István Széchenyi) on 10 August 1844. Its first religious performance was at the blessing ceremony of the citizens' defense forces of Pest, on the Rákos Meadow on 15 August 1844. The anthem was played at an official state ceremony in the Mátyás Cathedral of Buda on 20 August 1848. It was sung throughout the country during the days of the 1848-1849 War of Independence, but was banned after its defeat. In its early years it was sung in churches during special occasions, such as national holidays and thanksgiving. Its singing became more frequent in churches from the time of German occupation in 1944, and church services regularly ended with the singing of the anthem even during the

Russian occupation (1945-1991). However, during the communist regime, General Secretary of the Communist Party, Mátyás Rákosi approached poet Gyula Illyés and composer Zoltán Kodály to produce another, more “Socialist” national anthem. Kodály’s response was: “Why have a new one? We are satisfied with the old.”



The singing of the anthem generally terminates every national commemorative celebration in the emigré Hungarian population. This is the only one of the national anthems, which was not recognized officially for 100 years but the people of Hungary elevated this Hymn to the National Anthem status. The 1990 Act XLIV, § 75 states that the National Anthem of the Hungarian Republic is the “Himnusz”. The other Hungarian national song is the “Szózat”, for which Béni Egressy wrote the music in 1843 to Mihály Vörösmarty’s poem.

The first verse of the National Anthem in Hungarian: *Isten áldd meg a magyart / Jó kedvvel, bőséggel / Nyújts feléje védő kart / Ha küzd ellenséggel / Balsors akit régen tép / Hozz reá víg esztendő / Megbűnhötte már e nép / A multat s jövőndöt.*

In English translation: *O Lord, bless the nation of Hungary / With your grace and bounty / Extend over it your guarding arm / During strife with its enemies / Long torn by ill fate / Bring upon it a time of relief / This nation has already suffered for all sins / Of the past and of the future! – B: 1078, 1153, 1020, 1031, T: 7662.→Kölcsey, Ferenc; Erkel Ferenc; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Egressy, Béni; Illyés, Gyula; Kodály, Zoltán*

**National Assembly – Diet, Parliament** – In Hungary the institution of the National Assembly goes back to the time when Hungarians settled in the Carpathian Basin in the 9th century AD. The first National Assembly was held at Pusztaszer on the Great Plain (today Ópusztaszer, with monuments). The *Szer* (equivalent to the Diet) enacted the first constitution and laws. Later, at the creation of the monarchy, all those institutions serving the kingdom came to the forefront. The nation was not shut out of the executive power; its influence was not only felt at the National Assembly but also on the election of a monarch. At first, every free Hungarian had the right of participation. Later, the nobility had the privilege of representation by an emissary that became customary from the time of King Béla IV (1235-1270). The National Assembly (Diet) was divided into two Houses following the Battle of Mohács, 1526; the transformation process of the Table of Magnates ended in 1608. After the Compromise with Austria in 1867, the two Houses (Lower and Upper) worked separately and independently.

The Hungarian Parliament, convoked on 21 June 1910, was dismissed on 16 November 1918, and it was not recalled following the Revolution of 1919, due to a popular belief that it was an outmoded form of legislature. After the fall of the Hungarian Soviet (Council) Republic after 133 days in 1919 (*Tanácsköztársaság*), it was problematic to re-establish legal continuity not only for the old Hungarian institution of the Kingdom, but for the National Parliament as well. Therefore, to manage the affairs of the nation, and to concede to the request of the Entente Powers, the provisional Government of the period

set up various national assemblies. These national assemblies did not replace either Houses of the National Parliament; instead they exercised power as the sole embodiment and representative of the independence of the Hungarian State. For this reason, Bill I of 1920 declared that the convocation of the National Assembly was solely the consequence of external forces affecting Hungary's political life and therefore it did not, in any way, diminish or alter the powers of the Hungarian Constitution. Instead of the constitutional Parliament, a new entity, the National Assembly, was re-created in 1920. By legislative power, it implemented all the necessary reforms. The Table of Magnates became the newly regulated Upper House (*Felsőház*) and, with the newly elected Lower House (*Alsóház*), the Hungarian Parliament began working again on 25 January 1927.

Based on the special provision No. XIX of 1938, the parliamentary session convoked in 1939 was officially lengthened during World War II, and the constitutional clause of 1944 was continued following the Peace Treaty's ratification. The session was not only prolonged for another half a year, but it permitted Parliament to work abroad in case of need.

At the time of World War II, on 21 December 1944, the Provisional National Assembly was established in Debrecen with 230 representatives, voted in by 45 communities from the Soviet-occupied part of Hungary, and it authorized itself to act as Head of State. At this time, most of Hungary, including its Capital, did not fall under the direction of the provisional National Assembly. It was set up in the Soviet controlled area of the country, under Soviet supervision, and it possessed no legal connection to the country's established institutions or its constitution.

Though the western part of the country was still under German occupation, Hungary at this time still had a legally constituted Parliament, which was never disbanded but moved to the West. The Parliament in exile came into session in Schloss Guttenburg of Altötting, Bavaria, West Germany, on 20 August 1947. It refused to recognize either the Parliament of Debrecen, or the temporary National Assembly of Budapest as lawful or constitutional. It considered them unconstitutional because the constitutionally elected House of 1938 was never officially dismissed. It did not acknowledge them as lawful as there were no free elections in the country during the foreign occupation of Hungary.

The Provisional National Assembly of Debrecen was the governing authority of the country under foreign occupation and – with the approval of the Soviet Union – it brought resolutions, passed laws and appointed Governments. It functioned in this provisional capacity until 1946, when, with Bill I of 1946, it abolished the institution of the Kingdom in Hungary, declaring Hungary a Republic.

A new Parliament, based on a countrywide election came into session on 16 September 1947 and, on 18 August 1949, changed the form of state from "Republic" to a "People's Republic". This was changed back to "Republic" again by Parliamentary order in 1989. Between 1946 and 1949 it operated as a National Assembly, then, between 1949 and 1991, as the National Parliament, but it was always under Soviet supervision until the departure of the Soviet occupying forces, when it regained its independence. – B: 1078, 1230, 1020, 1703, T: 7665, 3240.

**National Colors** – Colors representing a nation, mainly on flags or in the past on shields; in most cases they were the colors of the ruling families. Red and white were the original colors of Hungary, representing the colors of the House of Árpád. Green was added later, most probably at the time of King Lajos I (Louis the Great) (1342-1382). A seal of a

letter written in 1222 by King András II (Endre, Andrew) (1205-1235), is hanging on a red, white and green silk cord. The seals on letters of privileges and grants of the Transylvanian Reigning Prince Gábor Bethlen (1613-1629) are also on red-white-green strings. In 1611, the Chamber of Szepes ordered 40 different red, white and green flags for their cavalry. During the reign of Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780), the flag of the Hungarian military units were green with red and white flame design on their border. Some had a white background with red and green flame design. In 1806, Ferenc I (Francis) (1792-1838), Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, appointed the official colors of the Austrian Empire as black and yellow, the colors of the Habsburg House, and he confirmed red, white and green as the official colors of Hungary. Later, Habsburg rulers forbade the use of these colors. Article XXI of 1848 re-established the original Hungarian national colors and coat of arms, the red, white and green rosette as a civilian symbol and ordered that “... *the national flag and coat of arms be displayed on all Government buildings and offices on national holidays and on every Hungarian ship at all times*”. The colors of the Hungarian coat of arms and national flag are the same as prescribed by the laws of heraldry. Hence the right side of the official Hungarian state coat of arms is red and white while the left field with a white cross on top of the three green mounds has a red background. – B: 0942, 1078, 1230, 1321, 1020, T: 3240.

**National Defense Banners from 1848** – The Hungarian army capitulated to Russian General Rudiger at Világos on 13 August 1849, and the banners of the Hungarian War of Independence ended up in Russian hands. Ninety two years later, the Soviet Union was ready to return these banners to Hungary for the following two reasons: (1) Due to Hungary’s key position at the beginning of the Second World War, the Soviets wanted to demonstrate goodwill and friendship. (2) They wanted in exchange two jailed Communist leaders, Mátyás Rákosi and Zoltán Vass from Hungary. A guard of honor of Russian soldiers escorted the 56 banners, officially returned by Moscow, to the Hungarian border on board the first Moscow-Budapest train. The banners were received by a platoon of Hungarian Guards of Honor in the flag-decorated railroad station of Latorcsne, on 20 March 1941.

In 1945, when the Soviet forces occupied Budapest, these 56 banners, once already returned by the Soviets, were again transported to Moscow along with all the banners of the Military Museum, totaling 203 military flags.

All these banners were returned to the Hungarian Government on 4 April 1948 at the time of the celebration of the “liberation” of Hungary in Budapest by a delegation of Soviet army officers. – B: 1230, 1020, T: 7662.

**National Defense Forces** – (1) The name of the Hungarian defenses during the War of Independence of 1848-1849. The establishment of the first battalions was a direct result of Lajos Kossuth’s speech to the National Assembly on 11 July 1848, in which he requested a 200,000-strong defense force. The Assembly approved his request unanimously. (2) In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, between 1868 and 1916, it was the name of the Hungarian Army, an auxiliary contingent of the Imperial Army. Officially, it was known as the Royal Hungarian Defense Army. Its strength was 60,000 men, formally under the command of the Hungarian Government. (3) Between 1920 and 1945, it was the legal successor of the National Army, the Royal Hungarian National Defense. (4) Between 1945 and 1948, under Soviet occupation, the Hungarian Armed Forces became

the Democratic Defense Army and, between 1948 and 1990, its name was Hungarian People's Army. (5) Following the Soviet withdrawal from Hungary, in March of 1990, a new defense force was organized and the name reverted to the National Defense Forces. – B: 1153, 1285, T: 3323.→**Had; Kossuth, Lajos.**

**Nationality** – According to archives, already during the reign of the Árpád dynasty (10th to the beginning of the 14th century), whole foreign or related tribes and clans received permission to settle in Hungary in the Carpathian Basin. There was only one condition: they were to accept the laws of the country. During the 15th century, 80% of the population of the Hungarian Kingdom was Hungarian. The country's 20% minority – all different nationalities – had exactly the same civil rights as the Hungarians. During the 16th century, the advance of the Turks, the decimation of the Hungarian people, the division of the Hungarian Kingdom and, following that, the politics of the Austrian ruling house in Hungary changed the ethnic situation dramatically. Nationalities that were allowed to immigrate to Hungary on a large scale had more advantages and privileges than the native Hungarians.

According to the census held in Historic Hungary (excepting Croatia) in 1910, of the total population of 18,246,533, Hungarians made up 54.5%. The distribution of the major nationalities were: Germans 10.5%, Slovaks 10.5%, Romanians 16.0%, Ruthenians 2.5%, Croatians 1%, Serbians 2.5% and others 2%.

As a result of the border changes of Hungary in 1920 and 1947, a large number of original Hungarian nationals now live in Romania (Transylvania), Yugoslavia/Serbia (Southern Hungary), Slovakia (Upper Hungary, *Felvidék*), the Ukraine (Sub Carpathia), and Austria (Western Hungary), as well as, due to emigration to the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, and other countries. In the Carpathian Basin, there are 12.5 million Hungarians; only 10 million live in the recent, truncated country, and 2.5 million in the successor states (Slovakia, Serbia, Ukraine, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia and Austria). In the USA 1.5 million, in Canada 0.75 million, in Western Europe and other areas some 1 million Hungarians live in diaspora. At the beginning of the 21st century, 15-16 million Hungarians live in the world. On the territory of present-day Hungary only a small number of ethnic groups exist in linguistic, national and territorial fragments. – B: 1230, 1153, T: 7684.→**Hungarians (*Magyars*), Ethnogenesis of; Trianon Peace Treaty; Paris Peace Treaty.**

**Nationalization** – Assuming state control or ownership, without compensation, by appropriation of privately owned properties and goods, especially all facets of production. In Hungary, the first nationalizations on a grand scale without compensation were ordered in 1919 during the 133-day rule of the Hungarian Soviet (Council) Republic. At its collapse, the nationalizations lapsed. The almost total nationalization of the economy occurred between 1945 and 1952, when nearly all instruments of production, agriculture and other private ownerships became state owned, again by appropriation. After 1989, the Government proclaimed a new program, the reduction of state ownership, partly through privatization and partly by compensation to the affected parties. – B: 1231, T: 7668.→**Exploitation of Hungary; Hungary, History of.**

**National Museum** – The Hungarian National Museum was the first Museum of Hungary, founded by Count Ferenc (Francis) Széchenyi in 1802. He also offered his

collection of manuscripts, maps, coins and prints to form a National Library. This was followed with the donation of a mineral collection to the Museum by Széchenyi's wife, a



year later. In 1807, the Hungarian National Parliament passed legislation on the new Institution, and asked the nation to help by donations to the Museum. The Hungarian Parliament of 1832-1834 also helped with the growth of the Museum, by voting in favor of giving half a million forints for the construction of a new building. During this time, the Hungarian National History Museum was officially set up under the auspices of the Hungarian National Museum. Later in 1846, the Museum moved to its current location at 14-16 Múzeum Boulevard in the 8<sup>th</sup> District.

The Museum's neo-classical style building was designed and built by Mihály (Michael) Polláck, a well-known architect of his time, between 1837 and 1847. The monumental building was opened in 1847 as the fourth largest Museum in Europe. Surrounded by trees and bushes, the most impressive part of the two-story building is its portico in the middle. Eight Corinthian columns support a frieze with an ornamental cornice and a large pediment on the top. The pediment hosts a high relief, which was fashioned after the miniature sculpture of Raffaello Monti of Milan, Italy. In the center, the allegorical figure of Pannonia (name of Western Hungary in the Roman Empire) sits with the Hungarian coat of arms on her shield, flanked by Science and Art on either side.

Major donations and purchases played important roles in expanding its collection, including large donations by the Kubinyi, Pyrker, Marczibányi, and from the Jankovich families, which further extended the collection to archeology and fine and applied arts. Later in the 19th century, large collections were separated from the Museum to form new specialized museums in the country, such as the Museum of Fine Arts, Applied Arts, Natural Science and National Culture. The most recent addition was the Castle Museum in Esztergom that was established in 1985.

The main exhibitions of the National Museum focus on the history of Hungary, its geography and ethnography, from the Paleolithic Age to the present. In addition to its five major divisions (Archeology, Middle Ages, Modern History, Numismatics, Historic Paintings), it houses two permanent exhibitions and an archeological library with over 100,000 volumes. Its two permanent exhibitions cover the history of the peoples of Hungary from prehistoric times till the arrival of the Magyars in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania) during the Carpathian occupation (896 – 900 A.D.) right up to 1848.

In 1848, the National Museum was the place of a historical moment of Hungary: On 15 March 1848, Sándor Petőfi, the great patriotic poet, stood up by the left pillar of the stairway of the National Museum and recited to the crowd his newly composed, fiery poem called "National Song" (*Nemzeti Dal*). This poem appealed to the nation to such an extent that it strongly contributed to launching a revolution to liberate Hungary from Habsburg oppression. Between 1870 and 1902, the Upper House of the Hungarian Parliament held its sessions in the National Museum. It was the home of the Hungarian Holy Crown and the coronation regalia between 1977, when it was returned from the care

of the USA (where it was kept after World War II), and 2000, when it was placed in the Parliament Building.

The National Museum contains the most significant collections of Hungary, and is also a historical site. Today, the remembrance festivities on 15 March, for the National Commemoration Day of 1848, are held in front of the Museum. The National Museum is one of the richest museums in Central Europe. – B 1031, 1415, T: 1415, 7103.→**Petőfi, Sándor.**

**National Pantheon** (Cemetery of Kerepes – *Kerepesi Temető* – Budapest) – Already in 1841, Count István Széchenyi (1791-1860) “the Greatest Hungarian” raised the need for establishing a “National Pantheon”, though he imagined it to be located somewhere in the Buda Hills. By the 1840s, the cemeteries in use were not only filled up, but they actually hindered the expansion of the Capital; therefore, in 1847, the town of Pest decided to establish a large public cemetery of 56 hectares in an outlying area, the so-called “Kerepes lands”.

In 1855 the first eminent personage laid to eternal rest there was the poet Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty. Other famous ones followed: Károly (Charles) Kisfaludy, also the “remains of the Hungarian Jacobins”, and the ashes of the parents of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi. It was between 1867 and 1910 that the great mausoleums were built, e.g. for Batthyány, Deák, Kossuth, as well as the lines of arcades and the mortuary. The “Artists’ Plot” was established in 1928, and developed in the 1930s.

After World War II, the cemetery experienced considerable changes. The central area was turned into a park and its appearance as a public cemetery became overshadowed. In 1959, the “Pantheon of the Working Class Movement” was completed and several plots for this purpose were also opened. The 1990s period again brought further changes: the plot of the 1956 freedom fighters was organized and turned into a park, and a memorial was erected. By 1999, the Kossuth Mausoleum was restored and, by 2001, the Batthyány Mausoleum reached completion. In 2002, the reconstruction of the Deák Mausoleum was begun. At present, the cemetery serves a double purpose: on the one hand, it is an exclusive public cemetery that is functioning again in an esthetically set-out park-land style surroundings; on the other hand, it treasures the memory of the outstanding figures of the Hungarian past.

Apart from the National Pantheon, there are two other cemeteries in the Budapest area. The one is the Public Cemetery of *Rákoskeresztúr* (an outer east-suburb of the Capital): in Parcels 298, 300 and 301, keeping the remains of the victims and martyrs of the 1956 Revolution. Initially their resting places were not identified but, after the 1989 rehabilitation, hundreds of head posts (*“kopjafa”*-s, Transylvanian-style carved wooden poles) were installed to commemorate the martyrs.

In the center of the 300th parcel there is a bell tower with the following inscription at its base: *“I call the living, mourn the dead, and chase the thunder”*. Opposite the bell tower, there are two graves: the one is for all the nameless martyrs; the other is the grave of Imre Nagy, the Prime Minister executed during the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956; in front of it, there is a carved *kopjafa*. The adjacent mass graves hold the martyrs of the first ten blood-soaked years of the Communist dictatorship, beginning in 1945.

The other cemetery is the *Farkasrét Cemetery* on the Buda side, where the remains of most of the eminent artists are buried. There are several other smaller cemeteries in Budapest. – B: 1708, 1020, T: 7456.→**Most of the persons have their own entry.**

**National Philharmonic Orchestra** (*Nemzeti Filharmonikus Zenekar*) – Formerly the Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra (*Magyar Állami Filharmónikus Zenekar*) was founded in 1923, with the formation of the Metropolitan Orchestra (*Fővárosi Zenekar*). It rapidly became one of the pillars of Hungarian musical life. After World War II, Ferenc (Francis) Fricssay and László Somogyi were its principal conductors. During this era, Otto Klemperer also conducted forty concerts, while another regular guest was Antal Doráti. In 1952 János (John) Ferencsik was appointed as principal conductor. With him, the orchestra began a series of highly successful foreign appearances, whereby he elevated the orchestra to world level. In the 1960s, a number of guest conductors accepted invitations to conduct the orchestra, including Ernest Ansermet, Zubin Mehta, Lorin Maazel, Sir John Barbirolli, Leopold Stokowski, Claudio Abbado and Christoph von Dohnányi. Among the guest soloists who performed with the orchestra were Sviatoslav Richter, Yehudi Menuhin, Anja Silja, János Starker and Ruggiero Ricci, to name only a few. After János Ferencsik's death in 1984, a Japanese conductor, Kobayashi Ken-ichiro headed the orchestra (1987-1997). During his ten years tenure Kobayashi enjoyed great popularity in Hungary. In 1998, the orchestra was renamed Hungarian National Philharmonic Orchestra, and together with the Hungarian National Choir (*Nemzeti Énekkar*), became national basic institutions. Since the fall of 1997, the general music director has been Zoltán Kocsis, piano virtuoso, composer, and Zsolt Hamar, as resident conductor until 2004. Kálmán (Coloman) Berkes has been the ensemble's permanent guest conductor. In the past couple of years the orchestra has received a number of invitations to perform abroad, including the New York Avery Fisher Hall, the Tokyo Suntory Hall, the Birmingham Symphony Hall, the Athenean Megaron Musicos, the Colmar Festival, and a concert tour in Germany. The orchestra, together with the National Choir and the National Music Library, moved into its new home, the Budapest Palace of Arts, in early 2005. In 2006, the Hungarian National Philharmonic was appointed Hungarian Goodwill Ambassador of UNICEF. The ensemble released several acclaimed CDs. The Orchestra and Choir received a number of acknowledgements, praises and prizes, among them the Lully Prize. – B: 1714, 1031, 2117, T: 7103.→**Fricssay, Ferenc; Klemperer, Otto; Doráti, Antal; Ferencsik, János; Dohnányi, Kristóf von; Kocsis, Zoltán.**

**National Széchényi Library** – (*Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Nemzeti Könyvtár*) – It was founded in 1802, by the patriotic aristocrat Count Ferenc (Francis) Széchényi (1754 - 1820). He sought out Hungarian books nationwide and abroad, assembled them in a single collection and donated it to the nation in that year. In the following year, the public library, open to all, was opened in Pest. Ferenc Széchényi's patriotic deed aroused a nationwide response. The public offered personal contributions to build up the fullest possible national library. The Diet of 1808 established the Hungarian National Museum to collect the historical, archeological and natural relics of Hungary and incorporated the Library founded earlier by Ferenc Széchényi. This Institution is the common depository of written, printed and figurative art relics of the Hungarian past. In the meantime, the building of the Hungarian National Museum was completed, and the Library and other

departments of the Museum moved into it in 1846-1847. In 1949, the Library was separated from the Museum and once again became an independent institution under the name of National Széchényi Library. In 1985 it moved into its new quarters in one of the palace buildings of the restored Royal Palace of Buda. The Library has the task of collecting all the works published in Hungary within the Carpathian Basin in whatever language they may be written; all works published in Hungarian language; all works written by Hungarian authors, or with the collaboration of Hungarians; works not in Hungarian and written outside Hungary; finally, all works of a Hungarian nature published abroad in foreign languages. It is mandatory for authors and publishing houses to deposit free copies in the National Library. Aiming at comprehensive coverage, the National Széchényi Library collects publications and prints of any kind produced in Hungary, receiving two deposit copies of each: non-book materials (sound recordings, video materials, documents in electronic forms, etc.), works published abroad in the Hungarian language, written by Hungarian authors, translated from Hungarian, or relating to Hungary, as well as manuscripts in Hungarian or pertaining to Hungary. In addition to the material listed above - which is termed "Hungarica" material, the Library also collects literature connected with the Finno-Ugric peoples (Hungarian supposedly belongs to this family of languages, although there is no satisfactory proof of this) and also literature relative to the neighboring peoples and countries. The library has holdings of about 7 million items, of which more than 2 million are books, 330,000 volumes of serial publications (newspapers and periodicals), 176,000 printed music, and nearly 1 million manuscript items. The number of maps amounts to 200,000, and if we include pictures and engravings, to 310,000; it holds a music-score collection, theater-historical collection, also placards and obituary-notice and there are 24,000 sound recordings. There are almost 3 million posters and small prints. The library has microfilm copies of more than 270,000 documents (as of December 1997). The book collection of some two million items (in 1940 it was past 1 million) includes such rarities as the *Chronica Hungarorum*, also called *Budai Krónika* (Buda Chronicles), the first book printed in Hungary, issued from the press of András Hess in Buda, now Budapest, on June 5, 1473. With its 8500 copies of works published prior to 1711, the Collection of Ancient Books is the richest collection of old Hungarian books in the country. It has 1700 *incunabula* (books printed before 1501). The most complete collection of editions of Hungarian writers can be found here: close to 600 editions of the works of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi, and more than 3000 editions of the works by Mór (Maurice) Jókai. The personal libraries of famous historical and literary figures, such as Lajos (Louis) Kossuth and Imre (Emeric) Madách form a valuable part of the collection. Great acquirers for the library include Miklós (Nicholas) Jankovich, Count Sándor (Alexander) Apponyi and Gyula (Julius) Todoreszku. The library preserves the oldest existing text in Hungarian, the *Funeral Oration and Prayer* (*Halotti beszéd és könyörgés*), written about 1200; 32 *Corvina* volumes from the famous library of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490); the manuscript of the lyrics of the National Anthem in the handwriting of its author Ferenc (Francis) Kölcsey, and countless manuscripts of Kossuth, Petőfi and Ady.

— B: 1091, 1031, T: 1090, 7103.→**National Museum; Széchényi, Count Ferenc; Kossuth, Lajos; Petőfi, Sándor; Jókai, Mór; Madách, Imre; Chronica Hungarorum; Funeral Oration and Prayer; Corvina; National Anthem; Kölcsey, Ferenc; Ady, Endre.**

**National Theater** – The history of this renowned theatrical company is inseparable from Hungarian theater art itself. László (Ladislav) Kelemen, the promoter of the art began his activities in 1790 in Buda and Pest; but in 1796 his enterprise failed. Meanwhile, in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1792, and between 1828 and 1833 in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), and also in Buda from 1833 on, performing on the stage began and, from these early companies, the body of the National Theater developed. Every actor in the country participated in the theater's intellectual and practical development.

The opening day took place on 22 August 1837, in the Rondella Building on János Apáczai Csere Street. Today it houses the *Magyar Theater (Magyar Színház)*. The reform period notables include M. Lendvay, B. Egressy, Zs. Szentpétery and L. Fánicsy, who rose to the peak of their careers before 1848.

Before the War of Independence of 1848-1849, the theater was a significant instrument to maintain and nourish national consciousness, especially during the period of Absolutism; and ever since, it has remained the sentinel of patriotic sentiment.

Rapid development followed during the Directorships of Ede Szigligeti (1870-1878) and Ede Paulay (1878-1894). At that time, the expanded programs included world literature, from the Greek tragedies to the plays of H. Ibsen, such as the *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája)* by Imre (Emeric) Madách, and *Csongor and Tünde* by Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty – beside *Bánk bán* by József (Joseph) Katona –, which became the basic classical Hungarian theatrical works. It was at that time that the Hungarian drama entered the realm of world literature under the guidance of Gergely (Gregory) Csiky. Famous artists, who have performed on the stage include Mari (Mary) Jászai, Emilia Márkus, Ede Újházy.

In 1908 the Theater moved from the old building to a new one, and functioned under the name of *National Theater (Nemzeti Színház)* until its demolition in 1965.

Many other famous actors followed, such as: Árpád Ódry and Kálmán (Coloman) Rózsahegyi. After World War II, many of them still played and offered outstanding performances, such as: Gizi (Gisela) Bajor, Lajos (Louis) Básti, Ferenc (Francis) Bessenyei, József (Joseph) Bihari, Hilda Gobbi, Gyula (Julius) Gózon, Pál (Paul) Jávör, Ferenc (Francis) Kiss, Ferenc (Francis) Ladányi, Margit (Margaret) Lukács, Tamás (Thomas) Major, Zoltán Makláry, Ági (Agnes) Mészáros, Magda Olty, Antal (Antony) Páger, Imre (Emeric) Pethes, János (John) Rajz, Artur (Arthur) Somlay, Éva Szörényi, Anna Tőkés, László (Ladislav) Ungváry – to mention a few.

The National Theater was located on Nagymező Street (1965-1966), and from 1966 to 2000 in the rebuilt *Hungarian Theater (Magyar Színház)* on Sándor Hevesi Street, Budapest.



After a long delay, the construction of the new National Theater started under the Orbán Government, on 14 September 2000. The plan was designed by architect Mária Siklós and, after a construction process of record time, it was completed in just over 15 months. On 2 January 2002, the rehearsals began for the inaugural performance of Imre Madách's *The Tragedy of Man*, which took place on 15 March.

The theater is divided into three parts. The central part comprises the auditorium with an almost circular ground plan; the Studio Theater, which is surrounded by the auditorium, and the U-shaped technical wing, bordering the main stage. Together with an open-air stage, the area of the Theater is 20,844 square meters. The refreshment facilities are on the first floor, while the auditoria on the second and third floors serve as a gallery overlooking the Danube and the Buda Hills.

The main auditorium has a capacity of 619, the boxes are on the second floor, with three royal boxes in the center; the gallery is on the third floor, housing technical rooms between the entrances. The auditorium is topped by an oval cupola.

The main stage measures 24 by 17.9 meters and is 28 meters in height. The visible part is 12 x 7 meters. The stage is complemented by a rounded apron stage, and connected to it are a rear-stage of 15 x 15 meters, and a side-stage of 18 x 15 meters. The performance space of the main theater is a revolving stage: with 72 points it can be raised or lowered; it is unique in Europe. The 1x2-meter platforms represent a total area of 144m<sup>2</sup>. These elements can be moved, lowered or tilted, separately or together. Almost all the area directly in front of the auditorium is also movable: the guardrail, the platforms in the orchestra pit, and the section between the pit and the stage. In total, there are 12 guardrails and 12 platforms in the pit, which can be moved. The studio stage is a black space, and it can be changed flexibly according to requirements. Its capacity is 120-180 persons. It is located on the floor underneath the ground floor lobby and the main auditorium, and its own stage and seating space can be varied, depending on the needs of the play being performed. The preparation of plays is served by three rehearsal rooms that accompany the stages, to be found on the second, fourth and fifth floors. The rehearsal room on the fourth floor is also home of a recording studio. The building also provides for a library and an archive, and boasts the panoramic actors' club on the top floor.

Apart from Budapest, there are National Theaters in some major country towns, such as Debrecen, Szeged, Miskolc, Pécs and Győr. – B: 0293, 1709, T: 7685, 1709, 7103.→**Most of the persons have their own entry.**

**Nativity Play** – A widely known folk mummary performed at Christmas and, in certain regions, even before Christmas. The players are mostly teenage boys, who go from house to house carrying a prop called a Bethlehem. It is illuminated by a single candle and serves as a stage setting. The most important player is an angel in white, who announces the birth of Jesus to the two or three shepherds in the meadow wearing masks and carrying large sticks. Hearing the news, they begin to sing Christmas songs, dance, joke and wait for their small reward. The staging of the play differs from area to area. In Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*) the singing of the songs has a primary importance; while, on the Great Plain (*Nagyalföld*), the jesting and bantering take precedence, with the principal character being a deaf old man. The most elaborate mummary is staged in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), where the adult players perform a half-hour mystery play in the form of poetry. They also act out the story of the Holy Family's search for shelter. Some of the songs originate from the 18th century, but their text is more recent. The oldest among them is the *Song of the Cattle Shepherds* found in the *Cantus Catholici* of 1651. This is most probably the oldest Hungarian mummary lyric. – B: 1136, 1134, T: 3240.→**Cantus Catholici.**

**Nature Protection Areas** – These are smaller regions rich in characteristic and unique natural values, worthy of protection and preservation. Law No. LIII of 1996 provides protection of these areas, determines their qualifications, and controls human activities and interference. The natural protection areas are divided into four categories: (1) National Parks; (2) Nature Parks; (3) Area protection districts, and (4) Protected natural areas. *National Parks*: Hortobágy; Kiskunság; Bükk; Aggtelek; Fertő-Hanság; Duna-Dráva; Balaton-felvidék; Körös-Maros; Őrség and Szatmár-Bereg. *Nature-parks*: Ipolymente-Börzsöny; Írottktő; Kerkamente; Körös Völgye; Nagy Milic; Sopron-hegység and Vértes. There are 36 *area protection districts* and 147 *protected natural areas*. – B: 1031, 1153, T: 7103.

**Navracsics, Tibor** (Veszprém, 13 June 1966 - ) – Lawyer and politician. He read Law at the Department of Jurisprudence and Political Science at the University of Budapest, receiving his Degree in 1990. Thereafter, he worked in the City Courthouse of Veszprém and, after passing the judge's special examination, he worked for the Autonomous County Council of Veszprém. In 1993 he became a demonstrator at the University of Economics, Budapest, and in the 1996-1997 seasons, with the help of a scholarship, he taught at the University of Brighton, England. From 1997 he was an assistant lecturer, and from 1999 he worked as an assistant professor at the Department of Jurisprudence and Political Science of the University of Budapest. In 1999 he obtained his Ph.D. in Political Science. From 1997 to 2000, Navracsics was Secretary of the Hungarian Political Science Society. Since May 2006 he has been a member of the Presidium of the Fidesz Party. In the 2006 national elections, he received a seat, representing County Veszprém in Parliament. From 16 May 2006, he was a fraction leader of the Fidesz Party. From 2006 to 2010, he was a member of the Committee of Constitutional matters, Jurisprudence and Administration. In 2010 he was again elected Member of Parliament for the 7th Electorate of County Veszprém. In 2010, in the second Orbán Government, he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister, as well as Minister of Public Administration and Minister of Justice. His works include *European Domestic Policies: a Political Science Analysis of the European Union (Európai belpolitika: Az Európai Unió politikatudományi elemzése)* (1998); *Political Communication 2004 (Politikai kommunikáció 2004)* with others (2004); *A Missing Debate? Hungary and the European Union (Brighton)*(2005), and *The Birth of a European People's Party: The Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance in 2004 (Egy európai néppárt születése: A Fidesz – Magyar Polgári Szövetség 2004-ben)*, a book chapter (2005). – B: 1031, 2072, T: 7456.→**Fidesz Hungarian Civic Union Party.**

**Navratil, Imre** (Emeric) (*szalóki*) (Pest, 1833 - Budapest, 3 April 1919) – Physician, surgeon, laryngologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the Medical School of the University of Pest in 1858. He organized the Laryngology Department at the Rókus Hospital in Pest. In 1872 he was an honorary lecturer at the University and, in 1878 he became Chief Surgeon in the Rókus Hospital. In 1892 he was awarded Titular Professorship. He retired in 1911. He invented and applied a number of medical tools in laryngeal procedures, and introduced endolaryngeal operations. He was the first brain surgeon in Hungary. His field of research also included neck and head surgery. Among his works are *Larynx Diseases (Gégebajok)* (1866); *Textbook of Surgical Operations (Sebészeti műtétan)* (1967), and *Beitrag zur Hirnchirurgie* (1889). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7103.

**Nazarene Congregation** (Christ-believer Nazarene Congregation – *Krisztusban Hívő Nazarénus Gyülekezet*) – A religious community founded by Heinrich S. Fröhlich, a Minister of Thurgau, Switzerland, in the 1830s. He preached strict ethics and the Anabaptist doctrine. In 1839, János (John) Denkl and János Kropcsek brought this kind of teaching to Hungary. They baptized Lajos (Louis) Hencsey, a blacksmith, who wrote a summary of the Nazarenes' doctrines. He is regarded as the founder of Nazarenism in Hungary in 1844. The first congregation was organized in Pacsér (now Pacias, Serbia), in 1848, where it met with some difficulties with state authorities because its members refused military service. Their situation eased by 1894. They gained official recognition in 1977. Their way of thinking and religious practice is characterized by the strong observation of traditions. Church servants govern the congregations. They live an isolated way of life. They do not seek contacts with other Christian communities. The way of life of their members is strict and puritan. Adultery and exogamous marriage are equated with murder, and those who are guilty of these sins are excommunicated. Divorce is not permissible. In the earlier years they refused military service, but now they refuse to carry arms. Communion is served only to members. In Hungary, they number about 3,200. – B: 1042, T: 7390.

**Neapolis, Scythia** – An ancient Scythian settlement that existed near today's Simferopol on the Crimean Peninsula. The archeological excavations that began in 1946 revealed the ruins of a great city built in the Greek pattern and surrounded by huge walls. The city was the center of Scythian civilization from the 3rd century BC. The most significant find is the mausoleum, which contained the burial place of a king Palakos' stone casket and that of a queen in an ornamental, gold-painted, wooden sarcophagus. The artifacts, the gold leaf dress, the horse harnesses, the mirrors, pearls and weapons reflect a strong Greek and Sarmatian influence; the features of the old Scythian decorative art are hardly present. – B: 1144, T: 7665.→**Scythians**.

**Nedao, Battle of** – The Gepid King Adarik exploited the conflict that arose among the sons of Attila after his death, and he rebelled against the Huns' rule with the help of the Goths, the Alans, the Herules and the Suaves. The great battle took place in southern Pannonia, north of today's Pécs, near the Nedao River. The Huns were defeated, losing tens of thousands, among them Ellak, the chief Reigning Prince. After this defeat, the Huns withdrew to the banks of the Pontus, today's Black Sea. – B: 0942, 1230, T: 7665.

**Nedeczky, István** (Stephen) (Balatonederics, 1831 - Ugra, 3 September 1908) – Politician, landowner. He was a Hussar Captain during the War of Independence of 1848-1849. In 1864 he started an organization with Pál (Paul) Almásy and Lajos (Louis) Beniczky for the restoration of the independence of Hungary. He was arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to death, which was commuted for life imprisonment. In 1867 he received amnesty. Between 1869 and 1878 he was a parliamentary representative. He was nephew of Ferenc (Francis) Deák, and a strong supporter of his policy of compromise. For a year he was President of the Veterans' Association. He was the author of a book entitled *The Foundation of a Representative Constitution (A képviselői alkotmány megalapítása)* (1876). – B: 1883, T: 7103.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Almásy-Nedeczky Plot; Almásy, Pál; Beniczky, Lajos; Compromise of 1867; Deák, Ferenc**.

**Negol Family** – The family had estates in Baranya, Gömör and Szepes counties (now the two latter ones are in Slovakia). Already in 1247, Lőrinc and Bereve were elected judges. Gala Szepesi was the ancestor of the clan's Gömöri and Máriássy branches. Gala's two eldest sons left the country in 1270, but Mark stayed and his sons made the nation flourish. Batiz was the ancestor of the Gömöry family; his name is remembered in Batizfalva in the Szepesség. Mark, who lived between 1270 and 1282, was the ancestor of the Márkusfalvi Máriássy family. – B: 1078, T: 7676.

**Négyesy, László** (Ladislav) (Szentes, 6 March 1861 - Budapest, 7 January 1933) – Literary historian, esthetician and educator. His university studies were completed at the Universities of Budapest and Vienna. In 1885 he obtained a Ph.D. in Arts and a Degree in Education from the University of Budapest. He was a high school teacher in Eger from 1885, in Szolnok from 1887, and in Budapest from 1891 to 1911. In 1893 he became an honorary lecturer. At the University of Budapest, he became Professor of History of Hungarian Literature from 1911, and taught Esthetics from 1923 to 1932. He was a member of the Kisfaludy Society from 1904, and a Member of Parliament from 1920 to 1922, representing his town, Szentes, with a program for the Smallholders' Party. He was author of a number of model high school textbooks on the History of Literature, Stylistics and Poesy. He pioneered the introduction of the concept of *literary consciousness* (*irodalmi tudat*), although he was an adherent of the conservative esthetic school. A number of his students became pioneers of the modern trend, publishing in the literary journal *West* (*Nyugat*). In his university style practicals, Mihály (Michael) Babits, Gyula (Julius) Juhász, Dezső (Desider) Kosztolányi, Árpád Tóth and others formed a life-long friendship with him. His works include *Hungarian Metrics* (*Magyar verstan*) (1886); *History of the Metrical Hungarian Versification* (*A mértékes magyar verselés története*) (1892); *Arany* (1917); *Critique and History of Literature* (*Kritika és irodalomtörténet*) (1923), and *Career of Kazinczy* (1931). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1896, ordinary 1918). – B: 1078, 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Babits, Mihály; Juhász, Gyula; Kosztolányi, Dezső; Tóth, Árpád.**

**Nehéz, Ferenc** (Francis) (Dunamocs, or Mocs, now Moča, Slovakia, 16 October 1912 - Los Angeles, 29 January 1978) – Writer, journalist. He completed his high school studies in Budapest; thereafter he took part in the literary life of the Upland (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia). Nehéz was secretary of the *Hungarian Cultural Association of Slovensko* (*Szlovákiai Magyar Kultúr Egyesület – SZMKE*) and research worker, then editor of the *Komárom Papers* (*Komáromi Lapok*), and reporter of *Hungarian News of Prague* and *Hungarian Minerva* in Pozsony (now Bratislava). Since the return of the southern (Hungarian inhabited) strip of Slovakia in 1938, he lived in Hungary. Several of his novels, books of short stories and plays were published. During the two World Wars he was one of the significant Hungarian writers in Slovakia. After 1945, he was editor of the Catholic paper *Heart* (*Szív*). In 1949 he escaped to the West, and in 1951 he settled in the US. He lived in Los Angeles as a laborer in an ironworks. He was author of novels, novelettes and literary sociography. These were published in the *Catholic Hungarians' Sunday* (*Katolikus Magyarok Vasárnapja*), in the *National Guard* (*Nemzetőr*), *Hungarian News* (*Magyar Hírlap*) in Buenos Aires, also in the *New World Új Világ*, *Hungarian Life* (*Magyar Élet*), and other western Hungarian papers. A number of his novels and short story volumes have been published. His better known works include *Don't Cry Little*

*Rozi (Ne sírjál Rozika)*, novel (1962); *Love Each Other (Szeressétek egymást)*, novel (1966); *Homeless Rosemary (Hazátlan rozmaring)*, novelette (1968, 1971); *Csaba's Pearl (Csabagyöngye)*, short story (1970); *Golden Nut (Aranydió)*, short story (1975); *Silver Tears (Ezüstkönny)*, novel (1977), and *Little Hungary (Kis Magyarország)*, a sociological treatise (1977). – B: 1031, 1257, 1672, T: 7456.

**Nékám, Lajos Sándor** (Louis Alexander) (Pest, 4 June 1868 - Budapest, 29 January 1957) – Physician, dermatologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the Medical School of the University of Budapest in 1888. From 1890 he was an assistant professor at the Institute of Pathology. From 1896 to 1906 he was Director of the National Bacteriology Institute, Budapest. In 1898 he became an honorary lecturer of Dermatology. From 1906 he was Professor and Director of the Clinic of Dermatology, Budapest. From 1937 he was a member of the Upper Chamber of Parliament. He was an outstanding dermatologist, national organizer of the fight against syphilis; publisher, patron of art, art-collector and medical historian. His works include *Neurofibroma multiplex* (1893); *Über die leukaemischen Erkrankungen der Haut* (Hamburg, 1899); *Modern Principles in Healing Syphilis (Modern elvek a syphilis kezelésében)* (1911); *Dramas in Medical Science (Drámák az orvostudományban)* (1933), and *Corpus Iconum Morborum Cutaneorum* (1938). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7103.

**Nekcsei Bible** – A Bible in two volumes. Its cover is the work of the royal painter, Master Hewrtul. The style of its decoration is similar to that of the Hungarian Anjou Book of Legends (*Anjou Legendárium*) and the Illuminated Chronicle (*Képes Krónika*). Its text is a version of the Vulgata used in the University of Paris. It is held in the Library of Congress (Pre Accession I.) in Washington D.C. A part of it was published in a facsimile version by Helikon Publishers, Budapest in 1988. It is decorated with 156 initials: 116 figural, 40 ornamental. Its title page has Nekcsei's coat-of-arms and the history of Creation; the person who ordered the Bible, together with his wife is shown on the left side of the folio. Christ is sitting on a rich, architecturally dissected throne, around him the twelve Apostles. The attribution is missing, but all of them are recognizable by the miniatures of the Legendary. At the foot of Christ is the model of the turreted-type church with side-chapels; in front of it, kneeling with an offering gesture is old Nekcsei molded with individual features, together with his wife, Katalin (Catherine) Garai, and a kneeling angel. Behind the donating pair, the Virgin Mary is standing with an angel of the Siena type. There is the bust of a saint in the quadrangular niche of the stool at the throne structure. Demeter (Demetrius) Nekcsei († 1338) belonged to the Aba clan and he was Lord Chief Treasurer of King Károly I (Charles Robert) from 1315 to 1338. The framing of the King's successful economic policy is ascribed to him. He ordered this two-volume Bible from one of the best workshops of Bologna, probably toward the end of his life. By comparing it with the Legendary, Saint Demeter must have been the patron saint of the Lord Chief Treasurer. – B: 1031, T: 7456. → **Aba Clan; Károly (Charles) I, King; Hungarian Anjou Book of Legends; Illuminated Chronicle.**

**Nellmapiusz, Lajos Hugo** (Louis Hugh) (Budapest, 5 May 1847 - Pretoria, South Africa, 21 June 1893) – Entrepreneur. He completed his education in Hungary and emigrated to South Africa with an Engineering Degree. Around 1870 he worked in Kimberley, then moved to the Transvaal. He became involved in gold mining, soon obtaining a mining monopoly. He was well-known as the best explosives expert and was widely respected.

In 1875, in his Pilgrim's Creek mine, he discovered a gold nugget weighing 3,444 grams, which he named the 'Voortrekker Nugget'. For a long time this was the largest gold nugget found in the Transvaal. This find became the foundation of his successful future.

He moved to Pretoria, where he became the representative of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, as its Vice-Consul. In the meantime, he founded the Lorenzo Marques and South African Transport Company, the largest in South Africa. In June of 1875 he built a road through jungles and rivers between Gold Field and Lorenzo Marques, constructing resting stations at 25 km. intervals. He established an agricultural experimental farm, called Hatherley Farm, which introduced intensive agriculture into the Transvaal. The residential district developed by him near Pretoria, named after his daughter, Irene, still goes by that name. His most impressive project was a group of factories, begun in 1881, which included a sugar refinery, distillery, glass factory, a copper foundry and a cannery. This huge enterprise, called *Die Eerste Fabriken* (The First Factories), was completed in less than 2 years and was officially opened by President Kruger. In Pretoria, he founded the English language newspaper, *The Press*, the Afrikaans *De Pers* and, later, he also published a weekly, *The Weekly Press*. All these newspapers were printed on his own printing press. A seemingly light illness led to his untimely death at the age of 46. Thousands of people participated in his funeral procession and President Kruger delivered the eulogy. – B: 1020, T: 7665.

**Neményi, Lili** (Lilian) (Igló, now Spišská Nová, Slovakia, 28 November 1902 - Budapest, 14 July 1988) – Opera singer (soprano) and actress. She completed her musical studies independently, under the direction of Erzsébet (Elizabeth) Hoór-Tempis, Hugó Kelen and Kálmán (Coloman) Hetényi. Her grandmother, Emília Szelényi, raised her. Neményi learned piano at the same time as she pursued her studies. Later, she would teach her singing roles to herself, with her own accompaniment. She earned her diploma at fifteen from the Hungarian Theater in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Neményi went on to spend five years there, after which she performed in Szeged, Miskolc, Nagyvárad, Kassa, Debrecen, Budapest, Eger, Békéscsaba, Gyula and Hódmezővásárhely. In 1928 she won roles at the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*), Budapest and the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Színház*). From 1922 until 1931 she was again based in Kolozsvár, but traveled to various towns to perform guest roles. In 1930 she performed in Miskolc. There, she was invited to try out for the Budapest Opera House. Between 1940 and 1945 she sang songs composed for the poems of Endre Ady, János Arany, Mihály Babits, Attila József, Ernő Szép and Andor Gábor. From 1946 until 1970 she was a singer of the Budapest Opera House. Aside from this position, she sang lead roles in operettas as well. Lili Neményi gave guest appearances in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Yugoslavia, China, Poland, Mongolia, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Switzerland, and in larger U.S. cities. Lili Neményi's most successful roles were as Susanna in Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* (*Figaró házassága*); Pamina in Mozart's *The Magic Flute* (*Varázsfuvola*); Marguerite in Gounod's *Faust*; Violetta in Verdi's *La Traviata*; Mimi in Puccini's *La Bohème* (*Bohémélet*); Antonia in Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann*, (*Hoffman meséi*), and Countess Szerény in G. Csiky's *Grandma* (*A nagymama*). She received the titles of Merited Artist in 1959, and Outstanding Artist in

1967. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7688.→**Ady, Endre; Arany, János; Babits, Mihály; József, Attila; Szép, Ernő; Gábor, Andor.**

**Nemes, Levente** (Medgyes, now Mediaş, Romania, 16 September 1939 - ) – Actor and theater director. In 1962 Nemes completed his studies at the Institute of Theatrical Art in Marosvásárhely (now Târgu Mureş, Romania). For fourteen years he acted at the City Theater and, in 1973, became a part of the State Hungarian Theater of Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfântu Gheorghe). He has a strong, masculine personality. His acting style is sparse and conveys an impression of deep introspection. His humor is satirical and very apt in its choice of target. His one-man shows, during the 1970s and 1980s became memorable artistic events. He often performed on Bucharest Radio's Hungarian-language programs. More than once, he has accepted positions as a director for award galas. Working together with Lajos (Louis) Sylvester, Nemes wrote an adaptation of the Transylvanian trilogy of Zsigmond Móricz with the title *The Witch (A boszorkány)*. Since 1992 he has been the Artistic Director of the Sepsiszentgyörgy Theater. His roles have included Elek Dósa in László Németh's *The Two Bolyais (A két Bolyai)*; Starkey in Heller's *We Bombed in New Haven (Bombáztuk New Havenben)*; X in Mrože's *The Emigrants*, and Bán Petur in József Katona-Gyula Illyés' *Bánk bán*. His performances included *Selections from World Literature (Válogatások a világirodalomból)* (1966); *Testamentum*, based on Tudor Arghezi's poetry (1968); *Consciousness (Eszmélet)*, based on Attila József's poetry (1972), and *Clarity (Világosságot)*, recitation of Sándor Petőfi's poems (1973). – B: 1445, 0875, T: 7688.→**Móricz, Zsigmond; Katona, József; Illyés, Gyula; József, Attila; Petőfi, Sándor; Sylvester, Lajos.**

**Nemes Literati, Sámuel** (Komárom ?, 1795 - Komárom, 19 September 1842) – Transylvanian antiquarian, curio hunter. During his entire life, he collected old manuscripts, documents, medals, coins, rings, weapons, rarities of nature; in particular he kept enriching the collection of the famous Hungarian art collector and antiquary, Miklós Jankovich (1773-1846) for over nearly twenty years; furthermore, he systematized it as well. He exhibited all his antiquarian material in a number of towns in Hungary over the years. Regrettably, he was notorious for many forgeries, which even deceived some of the most renowned Hungarian scholars of the time. For example there is the case of the "father of Hungarian literary history". Ferenc Toldy (1805-1875), unaware of the forgery, presented the supposed *Hungarian Illustrated Chronicle (Magyar Képes Krónika)* at a meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 10 June 1854. In the case of the eminent linguist, János Jerney (1800-1855), the forgery was a prayer from the 11th century, which Jerney unsuspectingly "decoded" and published in volume II of *Hungarian Language Treasures (Magyar Nyelvkinccsek)*. Nemes' works include *Letter of Advice (Értesítő levél)* to the public about the exhibitions of his collections, *Advertising Letter (Hirdető levél)*, about exhibiting the remains of prehistoric, "antediluvian" animals of strange appearance; it is also about armaments, idols of humans of "fairy time", a 1000-piece collection of Chinese, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Hungarian and German antiques, as well as the *Mummy News (Mumia hírlap)* concerning a special and entertaining selection of his collection of curios (all undated). He was co-founder of the National Széchényi Library. Budapest. – B: 0907, 1031, 0883, T: 7456.→**Toldy, Ferenc.**

**Nemes, Marcell** (Jánoshalma, 1866 - Budapest, 28 October 1930) – Art collector. With some fortunate finds, like the procurement of El Greco paintings, he rose to be among the

best-known art collectors of the world. From 1918 he lived in Munich, but he maintained contact with Hungary. He substantially added to the holdings of the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest with his very valuable gifts, such as El Greco's *Repentant Magdalene* (*Bűnbánó Magdolna*), and Mányoki's *Portrait of Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II* (*II Rákóczi Ferenc arcképe*). He also provided scholarships for talented Hungarian artist students. He played a significant part in the establishment of the Museum of Kecskemét. He himself did some painting. In 1933 there was an exhibition of his estate in the Ernst Museum. – B: 0883, 1712, T: 7456.→**Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Mányoki, Ádám.**

**Nemes Nagy, Ágnes** (Budapest, 1 March 1922 - Budapest, 23 August 1991) – Poet, translator of literary works, essayist. She was a student at the Baár-Madas Reformed Girls High School, Budapest. Its Principal was Lajos Áprily, the renowned poet, who exercised decisive influence upon her. She received a Degree in Literature, Latin and History of Arts from the University of Budapest in 1944. She was a contributor to the periodical Public Education (*Köznevelés*) from 1945. In 1946, with her husband Balázs (Blaise) Lengyel, established the literary periodical, New Moon (*Újhold*), which was banned in 1948. From 1953 she taught at the Petőfi High School, Budapest and, from 1958, she was a free-lance writer. From 1960 on, her poems appeared again. She authored, for example, the *Years of Wandering* (*Vándorévek*) (1964); *Golden Brush* (*Aranyecset*) (1962); *Violet Swallow* (*Lila Fecske*) a children's book (1965); *In a Double World* (*Kettős világban*) poems (1946); *Dry Lightning* (*Szárazvillám*), translated poems; *Solstice* (*Napforduló*) poems; *In Between* (*Között*) prose-verses; *64 Swans* (*64 hattyú*) essays; *Selected Poems* (Iowa, 1980); *In Between* (Dublin, Berlin 1988); *Collected Essays, vols. i-ii* (*Összegyűjtött esszék I-II*) (1989-1992), and *Collected Poems* (*Összegyűjtött versek*) (1999). She translated works from Corneille, Racine, Molière, Rilke, Brecht and Dürrenmatt. Her poetry is based upon the experience of the tragedy of war, belief in God, and the insoluble conflicts expressed in visions and myths. She is an important figure of the latter part of the 20th century Hungarian literature. She received a number of prizes, including the Baumgarten Award (1948), the Attila József Prize (1969), the Kossuth Prize (1982), and the Book of the Year Award (1985). A literary prize bears her name. – B: 0878, 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Áprily, Lajos.**

**Nemes, Tihamér** (Budapest, 29 April 1895 - Budapest, 30 March 1960) – Mechanical engineer, inventor and a domestic innovator in the field of cybernetics. He earned his qualifications in Budapest in 1917. In 1921 he worked at the Telephone News Service and, from 1929, at the Experimental Postal Station. By 1950 he was a scientific employee at the Telecommunication Research Institute. In 1952 he was at the Beloiannis Communication-Technology Institute, Budapest and, in 1953 he participated in the Experimental Postal Station's first attempt to create a Hungarian television picture with sound. Nemes developed the 625-line "flying spot" film projection unit, with the double optical components that he invented. After this achievement, he worked in Hungarian Television until 1957. His work there was versatile. In the field of thermodynamics, he invented a heat vacuum, the importance of which was only later recognized. His most important developments were in the field of electronics and cybernetics. In 1930 he patented his electronic "ether" organ. He even developed a prototype of one octave of the organ. He was already experimenting with color television broadcasting in the mid 1930s. Working with the premise that humans and machines share similar traits, he invented a machine in 1935 that wrote down human speech. Nemes' "walking" machine caused a

sensation in 1944. In a study that appeared in 1949, he used the principle of the electronic calculating machine to discuss the mechanical solution of two-step chess problems, and presented his sketch of such a device. He worked on building a logic machine, which could automatically recognize cause and causal relationships. His writings include *Current Frequency Analysis of Light Fluctuation by Means of Rotating Disks* (*Über momentane Frequenzanalyse von Lichtschwankungen mittelsrotierenden Scheiben*), (1932); *Color Television with Electrical Color Filters* (1939); *The Chess Playing Machine* (1951), and *Cybernetic Machines* (1962). – B: 0883, 1105, T: 7688.

**Nemeshegyi, Péter S.J.** (Budapest, 27 January 1923 - ) – Priest, writer, editor, educator. He earned a Ph.D. in Political Science at the University of Budapest. He entered the Jesuit Order in 1944. He ordained in Rome in 1956. He obtained a Ph.D. in Theology from the Gregorian University, Rome, and became Professor of Theology at Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan (1957-1993). He was a member of the International Theological Committee (1967-1974) and initiated the writing of the first Theological Lexicon in Japan. He returned to Hungary in 1993, and he is the Chair of the Theological Department of the Vilmos Apó Academy. He lectures at other institutions as well. He is the author of a number of articles, essays and books in Japanese, Hungarian, and other languages in the field of dogmatics, catechetics and spirituality. – B: 0999, T: 7103.

**Nemeskéri, János** (John) (Budapest, 9 April 1914 - Budapest, 5 September 1989) – Anthropologist. In 1939 he obtained a Ph.D. in Anthropology with the dissertation entitled *Data on the Anthropology of the Hajdús* (*Adatok a hajdúk antropológiájához*). At the beginning of his career, he dealt with ethnic and historical anthropological research. Between 1937 and 1945 he was Correspondent for the Ethnographic Museum, Budapest; then became Curator of the Anthropological Collection of the Archeological Section in the National Historical Museum. In 1945 he established the anthropological collection of the Natural Science Museum and worked there as its head until 1965. From 1947 he gave lectures in anthropology to students of archeology in the Arts Faculty of the University of Budapest. From 1965 he worked in the Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistical Bureau and he retired from there in 1983 as a scientific advisor. From 1971 to 1983 he also headed the Zoological and Anthropological Department of the University of Debrecen, involving teaching and research work in Anthropology. He developed a new direction in paleodemographic research, leading to paleodemographic reconstruction. In 1970 he wrote, together with György Acsádi, the work: *History of Human Life Span and Mortality*, which became an international success and is still used as the basic work in paleodemography. From 1968 to 1976 he was Editor for *Anthropological Proceedings* (*Antropológiai Közlemények*). Other important works by him, some of monographic size, are: *Anthropological Study of the Population of the Village Ivád*, with co-authors (*Ivád község népességének embertani vizsgálata*) (1953) (Ivád is 20 km. southeast of Salgótarján), and *Principles of Paleodemography* (Göttingen, 1986). At the end of his life he took part in the exhumation and identification of the remains of Imre Nagy and Pál Maléter. He was a member of a number of Hungarian learned societies and foreign Anthropological Societies. He received the President's Gold Medal of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1962) and the Prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1977). – B: 0883, 1730, T: 7456. → **Hajdús; Nagy, Imre; Maléter, Pál.**

**Nemeskürty, István** (Stephen) (Budapest, 14 May 1925 - ) – Writer, historian, literary and film historian. He studied Literature, Italian, and History of Art at the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest (1950). He was a teacher at a junior high school (1950-1956), then an editor for *Magvető Publishers* (*Magvető Kiadó*) (1956-1959). He was Manager of the Budapest Film Studio from 1959; a teacher at the Academy of Dramatic Art from 1957, and Director of the Hungarian Film Institute (1985-1987). His selected works are: *A History of the Hungarian Film Esthetics 1907-1930, vol. i* (*A magyar filmesztétika története, 1907-1930, I.*) (1961), *vol. II, 1930-1945* (1965); *Requiem for an Army* (*Requiem egy hadseregért*) (1972); *Frederico Fellini* (1974); *Bálint Balassi* (1978); *Student, write a Hungarian Song!* (*Diák ír magyar éneket!*) (1983); *Ways of the Film Art* (*A filmművészet útjai*) (1986); *Dear Erdély* (*Édes Erdély*) chronicle (1988); *Hungarian Bible Translations* (*Magyar Biblia fordítások*) (1990); *Biblical Heritage* (*A bibliai örökség*) (1991); *A Small Hungarian Cultural History 1000-1945* (*Kis magyar műveléstörténet 1000–1945*) (1992, also in German); *History of Hungarian Literature 1000-1945, vols. i-ii* (*A magyar irodalom története 1000-1945, I-II*) (1993); *We, Hungarians* (*Mi magyarok*) (1989, 1995); *Nous les hongrois* (1994); *The Grand Lord* (*A Nagyúr*), five Attila dramas (1994); *The Hungarian Kingdom and its Regent 1920-1944* (*A magyar királyság és kormányzója 1920-1944*) (1995); *How Long Should We Wait?* (*Meddig várjunk?*) essay (1996); *Péter Bornemissza and his Age* (*Bornemissza Péter és kora*) (1999), and *Hungarian Psalm* (*Magyar zsoltár*) on psalm translations (2001). He wrote several film scripts as well. He is the recipient of several prestigious medals including: For the Services in the Country, Golden Class (1969), the Béla Balázs Prize (1971), the Attila József Prize (1979), the Széchenyi Prize (1992) and the Miklós Jósika Prize (1994). He is a member of the Hungarian Art Foundation. – B: 0874, 0879, 0878, 0877, T: 7103.

**Nemessúri, Mihály** (Michael) (Fischer) Budapest, 29 October 1914 - Budapest, ? October 2000) – Physician, biologist. He graduated from the Medical School of the University of Budapest in 1938. Between 1938 and 1945 he worked as a trainee at the No. III Surgical Hospital, Budapest; from 1946, he practiced as a surgeon. From 1950 he was an assistant professor at the No. 2. Surgery Clinic of the University. In 1950 and 1951 he worked at the Ministry of Welfare, later at the Ministry of Health. From 1951 he was a professor at the Academy of Physical Education. In 1960 he became a qualified sports physician. From 1957 to 1969 he was Scientific Director of the National Physical Educational Institute (*Országos Testnevelési és Sportintézet – OTSI*). Between 1969 and 1976 he worked as a chief scientific contributor for the Academy of Physical Education and was the Head of Motion in Biology Laboratory. His field of research included motion in biology and the relationship of sports achievement to muscular strength. He organized the national sports-health network. He was a committee and society member at home and abroad. His works include *The Basedow Disease* (*A Basedow Kór*) (1942); *Introduction to Sports Physiology* (*Bevezetés a sportélettanba*) (1951); *Sports Anatomy...* (*Sportanatómia...*) textbook (1960, in German 1963); *The Physiology of Violin Playing*. (*A hegedűjáték élettani alapjai*) with O. Szende, translated into English by I. Szmodis, with a foreword by Yehudi Menuhin (1971), and *Aerobics*, with S. Goldschmidt (1983). He was awarded the Philip Noel-Baker Prize of UNESCO, and the Dalmady Memorial Medal. – B: 1730, 1521, T: 7103.

**Nemesszeghy, Ervin S. J.** (Budapest, 13 August 1929 -) – Jesuit monk, Provincial. He graduated from the Pius Jesuit High School, Pécs, and entered the Jesuit Order in 1948. On 10 June 1950, he was deported by the Communist Security Forces, together with other members of the Order. He received his High School teacher's qualification in Mathematics and Physics from the University of Budapest. On 10 December 1956, he left Hungary for the West. He settled in England and studied Theology at the Jesuit Heythrop College, near Oxford. He was ordained in 1959. He spent a year in St. Andra, Austria, then conducted postgraduate studies at the University of Oxford, and earned a M.Sc. in Physics. In 1966 he was a teacher at the Heythrop College, then Deputy-Dean of the Department of Philosophy. From 1970 he was professor at the University of London, where he earned a Ph.D. in Philosophy (in Mathematical Logic, in the field of non-classical philosophical systems). In 1978 he moved to Toronto, Canada, and became Principal of the newly founded Hungarian Noviciate. Later he was appointed Prior of all Hungarian Jesuits abroad, with the authority of Provincial. In 1990 the Order's General posted him to Budapest and appointed him the first Provincial of the newly united interior and external Hungarian Province. He called back 25 Jesuits to Hungary from abroad for service. Between 1990 and 1996 he founded and renovated a number of convents and founded two retreat centers. He also took the responsibility for running a convent in Miskolc. He was the Principal of the Jesuit High School, Miskolc (1996-1999). In 2001 he was again appointed Provincial. His many articles and essays have appeared in journals and periodicals, such as: *The Mind*; the *Heythrop Journal*; *The Month (Logique et Analyse)*; *Orientierung*; *Service (Szolgálat)*, and *Perspectives (Távlatok)*. His main works are: *Theology and Evolution (Teológia és Fejlődés)* (1971); *The Material World (Az anyagi világ)* (1980), and *Science, Faith, Philosophy (Tudomány, hit, filozófia)* 1995. – B: 0999, T: 7103.→**State Security Police.**

**Nemesszeghy, Lajosné** (Mrs. Louis Nemesszeghy, neé Márta Ilona Szentkirályi) (Budapest, 17 March 1923 - Kecskemét, 13 July 1973) – Music teacher. In 1942 she obtained her Teacher's Diploma from the State Teachers' College in Budapest. Then, in a correspondence course of the Teachers' Training College, she obtained qualification to be a voice and music teacher. In 1942 she went to the Reformed Teachers' College in Kecskemét as a trainee schoolteacher and resident assistant. In 1950 she organized the first School for Singing and Music, teaching in the spirit of Kodály. From this developed the Zoltán Kodály High School, of which she was the Principal until her death. She participated in the organization of the International Kodály Seminar (1970, 1972). She gave lectures to the Congresses of the International Society for Music Education, held at Interlochen (USA, 1966), and in Moscow (1970). In 1972 she was awarded the Artist of Merit distinction. She played a significant role in putting into practice the model musical education in Kodály's native town, Kecskemét. Her works include *Songbook for the Vocal and Music High Schools (Énekeskönyv az ének-zenei általános iskolák számára)* (ed. 1957). She greatly contributed to disseminating the of Kodály method worldwide. She received the title of Merited Artist in 1972. A choir in Kecskemét bears her name. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Kodály, Zoltán.**

**Németh, Amadé** (Nagybánya, now Baia Mare, Romania, 14 December 1922 - Budapest, 6 July 2001) – Chorister, conductor, composer and musicologist. He studied Law and Music. He was the student of Rezső (Rudolph) Kókai and Ernő (Ernest) Unger at the Academy of Music, Budapest. From 1940 until 1952, Németh was the accompanist for

the State Opera and, from 1952 to 1956, Music Director of the Opera on Wheels (*Gördülő Opera*). From 1956 till his retirement in 1983, Németh was the conductor of the State Opera House, then its choirmaster. From 1960 until 1978 he was the Choirmaster for the Royal Opera in Ghent. Németh earned a Doctorate in Musicology in 1978. He produced documentaries, radio programs and scholarly writings. His chief field of research was the history of Hungarian opera, and he was responsible for unearthing many little-known musical compositions. Németh composed: *Villon*, opera (1974); *The Piano Tuner* (*A zongorahangoló*) opera (1982); *The Miraculous Tinder-Box* (*A csodálatos tűzszerszám*) opera (1989), and *The Necklace* (*A nyakék*) ballet (1978). He wrote fifteen books, including *Ferenc Erkel* (*Erkel Ferenc*) (1967); *The Life and Music of Georges Bizet* (*Georges Bizet élete és művei*) (1975); *Operatic Rarities* (*Operaritkaságok*) (1980); *The Chronicle of Gustav Mahler's Life* (*Gustav Mahler életének krónikája*) (1984), and *The History of Hungarian Opera, from its Beginnings to the Opening of the State Opera House* (*A magyar opera története a kezdetektől az Operaház megnyitásáig*) (1987). Amadé Németh was given the distinction of being named the State Opera's choirmaster for life, in 1997. B: 1445, 1031, T: 7688.

**Németh, Andor** (Andrew) (Celldömölk, 28 December 1891 - Budapest, 13 November 1953) – Writer. He completed his higher studies at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Budapest. In 1914 he went to Paris but, after the outbreak of World War I, he spent four years in a French internment camp, from where he was freed in 1919. During the four-month rule of the Hungarian Council (Soviet Republic) he was press attaché at the Viennese Embassy, and he remained in Vienna as an emigrant after the fall of the Soviet Republic, taking an active part in its emigré life. He was a correspondent for the *Viennese Hungarian News* (*Bécsi Magyar Újság*). He returned to Hungary in 1926, becoming one of the founders of the paper, *Nice Word* (*Szép Szó*). From 1936 to 1939 he led the literary column of *News* (*Újság*). Numerous critical and political articles written by him appeared in the columns of *West* (*Nyugat*), *The Pen* (*A Toll*), *Work* (*Munka*), and *Dokumentum*.

He was on friendly terms with Attila József, the eminent 20th century lyric poet, for whose recognition by the general public he fought hard; his book on Attila József is an important contemporary document. He also wrote articles on esthetics, romantic historical portrayals, and translated from the works of Balzac, Hugo, Zola, Dreiser, Hemingway and Maugham. In 1938 he emigrated to Paris, France, and soon had to go into hiding in the environs of Marseille. From 1945 to 1947 he worked again in Paris; in 1947 he returned to Hungary. From 1947 to 1950 he was Editor of the paper, *Star* (*Csillag*). His works include *The Commune of Paris* (*A párizsi kömmün*), description of an age (1932); *Metternich or the Perfect Model of Diplomacy* (*Metternich vagy a diplomácia magasiskolája*) (1939); *Attila József* (*József Attila*) (1942), and *Kafka ou le mystère juif*, (study (1947). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**József, Attila**.

**Németh, Antal** (Anthony) (Budapest, 19 May 1903 - Balatonfüred, 28 October 1968) – Stage manager, stage esthete. He completed his studies at the Universities of Budapest and Berlin, and obtained a Ph.D. with the dissertation: *Outline of the Esthetics of Dramatic Art*. On a scholarship from the Ministry of Culture, he studied modern stage-management in Munich, Cologne and Paris. In 1929 he became the stage-manager of the Municipal Theater (*Városi Színház*) in Szeged. In 1930 he was a correspondent for the *Encyclopedia of Dramatic Art* (*Színházi Lexikon*); and in 1935 Director of the

Hungarian Radio. On 1 June 1935 he became Director of the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. He secured stage presentations for the already classic works of new Hungarian dramatic literature, such as works by Áron Tamási, László Németh, János Kodolányi, Károly Kós and Lajos Zilahy. He created varied programs, spectacular presentations and a novel subscription system, whereby guaranteeing a large and permanent audience. He rearranged Shakespeare's dramas and introduced pieces by Molière and Ibsen. He staged more than 80 dramatic works, including Goethe's *Faust* (first time ever in Hungary), Kleist's *Amphytrion*, and O'Neill's *Morning Becomes Electra* (*American Elektra*). On 30 June 1944 he was relieved of his positions both at the National Theater and at the Hungarian Radio. After 1945 he was not given a position for years. Only in 1956 did he stage Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*) in the Theater in the Transdanubian town of Kaposvár. This was followed by a position as stage-manager at the Theater in Kecskemét (1957-1959), and Pécs (1959-1965). One of his memorable stage managements was Shakespeare's *Othello* in the Theater at Veszprém in 1964, the same year that he prepared for television Madách's *The Tragedy of Man*. He rendered significant services in popularizing Madách's great work. He retired in 1965. His works include *Outline of the Esthetics of Acting* (*A színjátszás esztétikájának vázlata*) and *The Tragedy of Man on Stage* (*Az ember tragédiája a színpadon*). – B: 1079, 0883, T: 7456.→**Tamási, Áron; Németh, László; Kodolányi, János; Kós, Károly; Zilahy, Lajos.**

**Németh, Endre** (Andrew) (Pécs, 19 November 1891 - Budapest, 3 June 1976) – Engineer. He graduated from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1913. From 1918 to 1922 he drew plans for railways and mines in Ózd. In 1923 he worked at the National Fishery Supervising Board (*Országos Halászati Felügyelőség*). Between 1935 and 1937 he was an associate at the Civil Engineering Office of Budapest. He dealt with irrigation issues and studied the same issues in France and Italy. From 1937 to 1941 he worked at the National Irrigation Office. In 1940 he became professor at the Hydraulic Engineering Department of the Budapest Polytechnic and taught there until his retirement in 1962. His works include *Encyclopedia of Hydraulic Engineering* (*Vízépítési Enciklopédia*) (Hungarian and German, 1941); *Hydrology and Hydrometry* (*Hidrológia és hidrometria*) (1954); *Les recherches hydrologiques en Hongrie 1957–1959* (1960), and *Hydromechanics* (*Hidromechanika*) (1963). He participated in the work of foreign societies. His work was a significant contribution to the science of Hydrology. He received a number of awards including the Fermat Medal (1975), the Schfarzic memorial Medal (1965), the Pál Vásárhelyi Prize (1974), and the Loránd Eötvös Prize (1975). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7103.

**Németh, Géza** (Székesfehérvár, 1 June 1933 - Budapest, 21 February 1995) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian, writer. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest (1951-1956). He was Assistant Minister in Füle, Székesfehérvár and Győr (1956-1957), and was detained for political reasons (1957-1958). He served as Assistant Minister in the Central Church, Monor and Ócsa (1958-1963). He was Parish Minister in Érd, (1963-1971), but was dismissed from the ministry for illegal construction of a church at Érd (1971-1989). He was a minister in the Danubian Church District (1989-1991), and the founder and minister of the Transylvanian Congregation (*Erdélyi Gyülekezet*), Budapest. He was one of the writers of the Declaration of Faith, which described the real state of the Reformed Church in Hungary under Communist rule. It was handed over secretly to the prominent foreign

guests of western churches at the 100-year anniversary of the Reformed Theology, Budapest in 1955, and to the leaders of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, at the meeting at Galyetető, in Mátra Mountain, in the summer of 1956. He was active in the Renewal Movement of the Church in 1956, and one of its restorers in 1989 and 1990. He was a prolific writer. His interest encompassed sociology, politics, church-politics and poetry, published in articles and essays. A selection of his works: *Sándor Rózsa of Nazareth (Názáreti Rózsa Sándor)* (1958, 1995); *Reckoning (Számadás)* (1969); *Compass (Iránytű)* (1969, 1980, 1994); *Rainbow (Szivárvány)* (1978); *The Hungarian Hoop (A magyar karika)* (1982); *The Blind See, The Deaf Hear (Vakok látnak, süketek hallanak)* (1983); *Why is it Important to have the Hungarian Reformed Church? (Miért fontos, hogy legyen Magyar Református Egyház?)* (1989); *Exclamation Mark (Felkiáltójel)* (1991); *Destructive Cults (Destruktív kultuszok)* (1996), and *Bridges and Obstacles (Hidak és korlátok)* (2000). – B: 0876, 0910, T: 7103.

**Németh, Gyula** (Julius) (Karcag, 2 November 1890 - Budapest, 14 December 1976) – Linguist, Turkologist. His wife was the linguist Irén Sebestyén. He obtained an Arts Degree from the University of Budapest (Eötvös College), continuing studies at the Universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Kiel. In 1915 he was an honorary lecturer at the University of Budapest; from 1916, an assistant professor; from 1920 to 1965 full Professor and Head of its Arts Faculty; he was also Dean of the Arts Faculty and Vice Chancellor. He went on several study trips to China, to the Ufa district of Russia (where the Chuvash people live), to the Caucasus Mountains, and to Turkey. He was Editor for the Orientalist journal, *Kőrösi Csoma Archivum*. Together with Zoltán Gombocz and János Melich, he edited the monograph *Handbook of Hungarian Linguistics (Magyar Nyelvtudomány Kézikönyve)*. He was the Editor from its inception in 1951 for the *Acta Linguistica*, a journal in western European languages. His main areas of research were: History of the Turkic Languages, study of Turkic Dialects, Hungarian Linguistics and Origins, and, above all, the role played by Turkic peoples and languages in the ethnic and linguistic formation of the Magyar Tribal Federation of the Carpathian settlement period (AD 896). Besides Zoltán Gombocz and Bálint Hóman, it was he whose research during the interwar years led to the currently accepted view of Hungarian origins and ancient history. It was to his credit that he developed the teaching and research of Turkic languages in the Faculty of Arts at the University of Budapest. His works include *Studies on the Phonetic History of Turkish-Mongolian Languages (Adalékok a török-mongol nyelvek hangtörténetéhez)* (1913); *Türkische Grammatik* (1916); *The Evolution of the Magyars of the Settlement Period (A honfoglaló magyarság kialakulása)* (1930, 1991); *Die Inschriften des Schatzes von Nagyszentmiklós (The Inscriptions on the Nagyszentmiklós Treasure)* (1932); *The Hungarian Runic Script (A magyar rovásírás)* (1934); *Attila and his Huns (Attila és hunjai)*, editor & coauthor (1940, 1986); *Die türkische Sprache in Ungarn im XVII. Jahrhundert (The Turkish Language in Seventeenth Century Hungary)* (1970); *New Theory About the Ethnic Evolution of the Magyars (Új elmélet a magyarság kialakulásáról)* (1922); *Dentümoger* (1933); *Probleme der türkischen Urzeit (Problems of the Ancient Turkic Past)* (1947), and *Is our Word "úr" = lord not of Turkic Origin? (Nem török eredetű az "úr" szavunk?)* (1956). He became a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1922, an ordinary member in 1935, and was its Director from 1941 to 1946. For his Turkological works, Németh was awarded a number of prizes, among them one of the Turkish state's

highest honors, as well as the Corvin Wreath in 1937; he was a recipient of the Kossuth Prize in 1948, and the Order of Cyril and Method, first class (Bulgaria) in 1970. – B: 0883, 1068, 1079, 1257, 0878, T: 7456, 7688.→**Gombocz, Zoltán; Hóman, Bálint; Forrai, Sándor; Fekete Lajos (2); Hungarian Runic Script.**

**Németh, Ica** (Ilona, Nelly) (Mrs. Ferenc Škrekó) (Nagyudvarnok, now Veľké Dvorníky, Slovakia, 12 July 1944 - ) – Actress, theater director, dramaturgist. Between 1962 and 1966 she was a student at the Academy of Fine Arts in Bratislava, Slovakia (Pozsony, Hungary before 1920). From 1961, with the exception of a few years, Ica Németh was an actress at the Hungarian Regional Theater (*Magyar Területi Színház – MATESZ*) in Rév-Komárom (now Komarno, Slovakia). Concurrently, from 1978 until 1983 she was Dramaturgist of Pozsony Radio's Hungarian program. After, she was again actress of the successor of MATESZ, the Jókai Theater (*Jókai Színház*), Komarno, and she was its acting director in 1997 and 1998. She participated in radio plays and appeared in some Slovak films. In the 1960s and 1970s she specialized in playing the role of young intellectuals. Later, elder female roles were her forté. One of her best-received roles was as Éva in I. Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*). Other notable roles include Mini in Čapek's *The Robber* (*Rabló*); Emilia in Shakespeare's *Othello*; Ranyevskaya in Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* (*Cseresznyés kert*); Woman in Bukovčan's *Waltz in the Attic* (*Keringő a padláson*); Lolita in Gyula Háy's *The Horse* (*A ló*); Mother in Garcia Lorca's *Blood Wedding* (*Vérnász*); Mrs. Miller in Friedrich Schiller's *Love and Intrigue* (*Ármány és szerelem*), and Madame Pernelle in Molière's *Tartuffe*. She is a recipient of the Life-Achievement Prize, and the Faithful Prize in 2007. – B: 1445, 1083, 1890, T: 7688.

**Németh, Imre** (Emeric) (Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, 23 September 1917 - Budapest, 18 August 1989) – Athlete, hammer-thrower. He was with the Hungarian Athletic Club (*Magyar Athletikai Club – MAC*) from 1938 to 1945. Thereafter, he was with the Miklós Toldy Sports Society and, from 1947 to 1960, with the Vasas Sports Club. He was World Champion in 1950, with 59.88 meters. Németh won third place in the Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952. In 1960 he was Olympic Champion in hammer throwing with 56.07 meters in the Summer Olympic Games in London. He also achieved good results in European Championships. He was Hungarian champion 12 times. Between 1946 and 1948 he worked at the Ganz Electric Factory and was Manager of the People's Stadium (*Népstadion*) from 1953 to 1979. From 1964 to 1973 he was President of the Hungarian Athletic Society. A High School in Budapest bears his name. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7103.→**Németh, Miklós.**

**Németh, Judit** (Miskolc, 11 May 1963 - ) – Opera singer (mezzo-soprano). She studied Piano and Voice in Miskolc and Voice at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, under the direction of Éva Kurucz (1981-1988), where she first obtained an artist-teacher diploma (1986) and, finally, an opera singer diploma. Her career started as an oratorio singer. In 1990 she became a member of the Opera House, Budapest. Among her main roles are: Annus in Mozart's *La clemenza di Tito* (*Titus kegyelme*); Dame in Mozart's *Magic Flute* (*Varázsfuvola*), and Margaret in Berg's *Wozzeck*. In her repertoire are the main mezzosoprano roles of opera, Baroque, Classical and Romantic oratorios and songs. For four years, she was on a scholarship of the Budapest Philharmonia. This enabled her to work under the baton of Lamberto Gardelli, Helmut Rilling, Antal Doráti,

Nicholas MacGegan and Kobayashi Ken-Ichiro. She received a scholarship from the Bach Academy, Stuttgart, and from the Academy of Vienna. In 2002 she was very successful in the role of Waltraute in Wagner's *Götterdämmerung* (*The Twilight of the Gods* – *Az istenek alkonya*), and in 2003 as Ortrud in *Lohengrin*. She teaches at the Music Academy of Győr. She received the Separate Prize of Barcelona in 1989. – B: 1445, 1426, T: 7103.→**Doráti, Antal.**

**Németh, László** (Ladislav) (Nagybánya, now Baia Mare, Romania, 18 April 1901 - Budapest, 3 March 1975) – Writer (novelist, essayist), physician. His father was a high school teacher in Nagybánya. The family moved to Szolnok in 1904, and then to Budapest in 1905, where he completed his primary and secondary education. From February 1920 he began studies in Hungarian and French Literature at the University of Budapest, but in April he changed over to the Medical Faculty. In 1925 he received his Medical Degree and, for practical, financial reasons, he chose Dentistry, practicing in the Sisters of Mercy Hospital of Budapest. In the same year, he already appeared with a short story in the journal *West* (*Nyugat*). On Christmas Day of the same year, he married Ella Démusz. In 1926 he opened his dental surgery and, as a freelance he regularly visited the mental and neurological section of the New Saint John (*Új Szt. János*) Hospital of Budapest. He also took on a position as a school physician at various high schools of Budapest, between 1926 and 1943. From 1926 his articles and book reviews appeared in the literary review, *West* (*Nyugat*), the *Protestant Review* (*Protestáns Szemle*), *Sociology* (*Társadalomtudomány*), and, at a later stage, in the *Transylvanian Helikon* (*Erdélyi Helikon*), and also in the *Sunrise* (*Napkelet*). In 1929 Németh fell ill with tuberculosis, went to Italy for treatment and ceased practicing dentistry. He became a close friend of Mihály (Michael) Babits, Oszkár (Oscar) Gellért, Aladár Schöpflin and Gyula (Julius) Földvály. In 1930 he received the Baumgarten Prize and, from 1932 he sent his literary studies and portraits to the literary review, *West* (*Nyugat*). In 1932 he founded the journal *Witness* (*Tanú*), one he wrote and edited, which reached 17 volumes by 1937. In this journal, he set forth his reform ideas, dominated by his idea of “revolution of quality”, believing in the leading role of the intellectuals in society. In 1934 his first book, *Man and his Role* (*Ember és szerep*) was published. Then he published his novels in quick succession: *Mourning* (*Gyász*) (1935); *Sin* (*Bűn*) (1937, 5th edn. 1954), and the seven-part cycle, *The Last Attempt* (*Az utolsó kísérlet*) (1937-1941). In 1938, his play: *By the Illumination of Lightning* (*Villámfénynél*) was staged by the National Theater, followed by his first great historical drama, *Gregory VII*. His collection of earlier essays entitled: *The Revolution of Quality* was published in 1940. Two volumes of studies, written after *Witness* (*Tanú*), appeared in 1942, under the title *In Minority Status* (*Kisebbségben*) (1939-1942). As Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz's “adjutant”, Németh edited the journal, *People of the East* (*Kelet Népe*). In 1940 he offered his house in the hilly part of Buda for the establishment of a People's College, but its opening was not approved by the authorities. He published the syllabus for this college in the journal *People of the East* (*Kelet Népe*). He applied for the Chair of Hungarian Literature at the University of Debrecen, but his request was rejected. From 1926 to 1943, six daughters were born to him (2 of them died young); they are featured in his work, *My Daughters* (*Lányaim*) (its first version in 1943, the last version in 1962). For the 25th anniversary of the death of the great lyric poet, Endre (Andrew) Ady, he prepared a speech for the Hungarian Radio, but its reading over the air was not authorized. Its text was published in the journal,

*Hungarian Star (Magyar Csillag)*. From 19 March 1944 during the German occupation, he lived in Felsőgöd and later in Budapest. During this time he did not publish anything. After the Soviet Communist takeover in 1945, he moved with his family to the town of Békés, in the southeast part of the Great Hungarian Plain. In September 1945 (without his family) he went to Hódmezővásárhely, to take on a teaching job, paid by the hour, teaching History of Hungarian Literature and many other subjects, including Mathematics in the high school. In 1946 the Minister of Culture Dezső (Desider) Keresztury commissioned Németh to be a school inspector for the continuing education schools. He worked out the curriculum of this type of school. He published articles in the journals *Answer (Válasz)* and *People of the Pustas (Puszták Népe)*. His drama, *Széchenyi*, also appeared in 1946. His drama, *John Hus (Husz János)*, was published in the journal, *Answer (Válasz)*. From 1949 he lived in Budapest and pursued translating activity; he translated works by Shakespeare, Lev and Tolstoy, (*Anna Karenina* proved a great success: 14 editions in 20 years), Gladkov, Groszman, Jirašek. For recognition of his translations, he received the Attila József Prize in 1950. Early in 1954 he suffered from hypertension (high blood pressure), but he continued working, finished three plays: *Petőfi in Mezőberény*, *The Traitor (Az áruló)*, *Joseph II*, and *Burning Esther (Égető Eszter)*, a genealogical novel. After the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he took the side of a renewed socialism, received the Kossuth Prize in 1957, and he visited the Soviet Union in 1959. A film was made from his novel, *Dread (Iszony)* (1964). He received the Herder Prize in 1965. In the same year, he wrote the play, *Death of Gandhi (Gandhi halála)*, and the novel *Mercy (Irgalom)*.

László Németh was one of the outstanding representatives of Hungarian prose literature; he is one of the great modern Hungarian thinkers. His works were translated into English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Bulgarian and Czech. – B: 0883, 1257, 1445, T: 7456.→**Babits, Mihály; Gellért, Oszkár; Schöpflin, Aladár; Keresztury, Dezső; Hungarology.**

**Németh, Mária** (Körmend, 13 March 1898 - Vienna, 28 December 1967) – Opera singer (dramatic soprano). She graduated from high school in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and studied singing while working as a teacher. She studied Voice at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, under the direction of György (George) Anthes. Later, in Naples, she was a student of Fernando de Lucia. In 1922 she appeared in the City Theater as Amelia in Verdi's *The Masked Ball (Álarcos Bál)*. In 1923-1924 she was a member of the Opera House in Budapest, then of the State Opera in Vienna from 1925 to 1942. In the meantime, she was frequently a guest artist at the Budapest Opera House always with great success. She was equally successful not only in Vienna, but also in the great opera houses of Europe, including Paris, London, and Scala of Milan, and often appeared with immense success at the Salzburg Festival. Her rich voice was among the best and made her a celebrity all over Europe. Her magnificent voice and remarkable technique enabled her to excel in diverse roles. Her repertoire included the operatic works of Mozart, Italian composers, particularly Bellini and Puccini, and also Wagner and R. Strauss. Among her main roles were Puccini's *Turandot* and *Tosca*, Leonora in Beethoven's *Fidelio*, Donna Anna in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, Bellini's *Norma*, and Elza in Wagner's *Lohengrin*. – B: 0883, 1445, 1031, T: 7103.

**Németh, Marika** (Maria) (Pécs, 26 June 1925 - Budapest, 26 February 1996) – Actress, singer and prima donna. She completed the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, in 1947 but, by 1946, she had already worked at the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*) for one season. After this achievement, she became a company member of the Artists' Theater (*Művész Színház*) and, between 1949 and 1965, Németh was member of the Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*), Budapest. In 1965 she married a man who lived abroad, but in 1969 she was again part of the Operetta Theater Company. Her appearance, personality and her well-trained voice were exceptionally showcased in numerous prima donna roles. She alternated the routine and repetition of her operetta roles by using humor and a touch of humanity. She accepted many roles outside of Hungary, and her voice is preserved in many films and also on recordings. Her colleague and husband was the singer Péter Marik. Marika Németh's main roles were: Sylvia in I. Kálmán's *The Gypsy Princess* (*Csárdáskirálynő*); Hanna Glavári in F. Lehár's *The Merry Widow* (*A víg özvegy*); Liza in F. Lehár's *The Land of Smiles* (*A mosoly országa*); Maritza in I. Kálmán's *Countess Maritza* (*Marica grófnő*); Fedóra in I. Kálmán's *The Circus Princess* (*A cirkuszhercegnő*), and title role in V. Jacobi's *Sybill*. Her feature films included *Miska the Grandee* (*Mágnás Miska*) (1948); *Bitter Truth* (*Keserű igazság*) (1956), and *The Beggar Student* (*Koldusdiák*) (1988). Marika Németh won the Mari Jászai Award in 1955, received the titles of Merited Artist in 1978, and Outstanding Artist in 1985. – B: 1445, 1439, T: 7688.→**Marik, Péter**.

**Németh, Miklós (1)** (Nicholas) (Budapest, 23 October 1946 - ) – Athlete, javelin-thrower. He wanted to follow in the footsteps of his father, Imre (Emeric) Németh, Olympic and World Champion in hammer throwing. He was a member of the Budapest Vasas Sports Club from 1962 and, from 1970, a member of the Sports Club of the Academy of Physical Training, Budapest (*Testnevelési Főiskola Sport Egylet – TFSE*). However, he performed excellently in javelin. He was a member of the National Team (1965-1983), the European Team (1967), and the World Team (1977). He was the first Hungarian athlete to reach 90 meters in javelin throwing. At the Summer Olympic Games in Montreal in 1976, he was Olympic Champion with a world record. He received the title of Sportsman of the Year in 1975, 1976 and 1977. He retired in 1984 and was the coach of the Italian National Athletic Team. Thereafter he became a representative of an Italian sports equipment manufacturing firm in Hungary. He also plans and manufactures sports-equipment. – B: 1031, 1768, T: 7103.→**Németh, Imre**.

**Németh, Miklós (2)** (Nicholas) (Monok, 24 January 1948 - ) – Economist, politician. He obtained his Degree from the University of Economics of Budapest in 1971. He was assistant professor, later adjunct professor at this University (1971-1977). He was on scholarship at Harvard University, USA, (1974-1975). He was Department Head of the Office of National Planning (1977-1981). From 1981 to 1988 he worked in various positions, finally as Department Head at the Economic Policy Department of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party (*Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt – MSZMP*). In 1987 and 1988 he was economic policy secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP. He was Prime Minister between 1988 and 1990. In 1989 he was a member of the Hungarian Socialist Party (*Magyar Szocialista Párt – MSZP*) and, besides being Prime Minister, he became member of its Presidium; but he soon left the Party. During his tenure, decisive political change took place in Hungary: the one-party system turned into a multi-party democratic system. In the 1990 democratic election he was elected Member of

Parliament. However, after a month, he resigned as MP, accepted the presidency of the European Development Bank, and moved to London, UK, where he worked between 1991 and 2000. He returned home and was, for a while, a possible candidate for Prime Ministership of the MSZP Party for the 2002 election. Since 1990, he has been a presidium member of the International Transylvania Foundation and President of the Tokay Foothill Society since 1993. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

**Németh, Zsolt** (Budapest, 14 October 1963 - ) – Politician, sociologist. He was born into the family of a Minister of the Reformed Church, with ancestors in northern Hungary and Transylvania. His father was discriminated against by the Communist system. After completing his studies at the Radnóti High School in Budapest, in 1982 Zsolt Németh studied at the University of Economics of Budapest. He was a member of the Rajk College, and one of the founders of the Széchenyi College. He studied at the St. Anthony College of Oxford University on a scholarship from the Soros Foundation in 1988. He was one of the founders of the Alliance of Young Democrats (*Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége* – *FIDESZ*) in 1989. From 1993 he was Spokesperson for Fidesz, then its Vice-President and, at present, he is the leader of his Party's Foreign Cabinet. He has been a Member of Parliament since 1990. In 1994 and 1998 he was a member of the Foreign Affairs Parliamentary Committee and, since 2002, he has been its president. Between 1988 and 2002 he was the Political Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His main achievement was the realization of the "Status Law", whereby the "beyond the borders" unification of the Hungarian nation was greatly promoted. Hungary was torn apart by the Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty in 1920, as well as by the Paris Peace Treaty in 1947. Since the 2002 election, Zsolt Németh has been the Deputy Leader of the Hungarian Delegation for the Parliamentary General Meeting of the European Council. Since 2005 he has been Vice-President for the Political Committee of Europe Council. Since 2006 he had been the President of the Foreign Affairs Parliamentary Committee. After the 2010 election, he became Member of Parliament and Political Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. – B: 0989, T: 7103.→**Németh, Géza; Political Parties in Hungary; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

**Némethy, Ella** (Sátorajújhely, 5 April 1895 - Budapest, 14 June 1961) – Opera singer (dramatic mezzo-soprano). She was a student of Nándor Rékai and the Milan conductor, Ettore Paizza. On 23 October 1919, she made her first appearance in the Budapest Opera House in Saint-Saëns' opera, *Samson and Delilah*. From 1919 to 1948 she was a soloist at the Opera House and, from 1934, its life member. She also scored great success abroad: in South America and in Italy (1929 - 1944); she was the first Hungarian singer to appear in the La Scala Opera House of Milan. She was an outstanding singer in Wagner operas, and excelled in the leading roles of Italian and French operas. Her main roles were: Isolda in Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde*, Ortrud in *Lohengrin*, Kundry in *Parsifal*, in Puccini's *Tosca*, in Bizet's *Carmen*, Santuzza in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana* (*Parasztbecsület*), and in Richard Strauss' *Salome*. She was a recipient of the prestigious Corvin Wreath in 1935. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.

**Némethy, Emil** (Arad, now in Romania, 17 February 1867 - Budapest, 6 November 1943) – Mechanical engineer, inventor and industrialist. He built a glider-type aeroplane in 1900. Although lacking a suitable motor to fly it, he was still ahead of his time with his theoretical observations on the dynamics of flying aerodynamics. He showed that the

lifting power of an aeroplane can be increased either by flying acceleration or by enlarging the supporting surface (wing, etc.). His works include *Endgültige Lösung des Flugproblems* (Leipzig, 1903) and *Gesammelte Aufsätze* (Arad, 1911). Emil Némethy was the first in the world to use steel pipes for the construction of his plane. He is regarded as one of the pioneers of Hungarian Aviation. - B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Asbóth, Oszkár; Kármán, Tódor; Zsélyi, Aladár; Pioneers of Hungarian Aviation.**

**Németújvár Glossaries** – A Hungarian language relic, found among a collection of Latin sermons, dating from 1470. It was discovered in the Franciscan monastery of Németújvár (now Güssing, Austria) by the historian László Fejérpataky in 1883, and published in the same year. As the collection was compiled for the use of Hungarian priests, the author found it expedient to note, after certain words and expressions, the Hungarian meanings, in order to facilitate the task of the Hungarian preachers in the preparation of sermons. One of the later users, still of the 15th century, judging from the writing, made additional notes above some words and in the margins. – B: 0942, 1078, T: 7617.

**Németújvár Missale** (Now Güssing, Austria) – A Codex with musical notes, probably prepared for the city of Pécs in the 13th century. Its four-staff notations are closest to the northern Italian type. On its last pages, sequences can be seen. In its calendar King St István (St. Stephen) (997-1038) and King St László (St. Ladislás) (1077-1095) have separate festive days. – B: 1197, T: 7684.→**Codex Literature,**

**Nendtvich, Károly** (Charles) (Pécs, 31 December 1811 - Budapest, 5 July 1892) – Physician and chemist. Nendtvich finished his studies at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Pest in 1836. Between 1836 and 1840 he was an assistant teacher at the Chemistry and Botany Departments. In 1841 he took part in establishing the Natural Science Society. With support and commission from the Society, Nendtvich received the assignment to research domestic asphalt and coal. At the request of Lajos Kossuth, he gave popular chemistry and technological chemistry lectures for the Industrial Association from 1843 until 1847. From 1847 he was a teacher for the *József Industrial Training School* (*József Ipartanoda*) in its Chemistry and Technology Departments. After the failure of the War of Independence, he was removed from his department and had to appear before a military tribunal. It was in 1850 that Nendtvich resumed his former position. In 1857, when the József Industrial Training School became Polytechnic University, Nendtvich became Professor at the Department of Chemistry. Between 1873 and 1874 he was the President of the University of Pest. He retired in 1881. From 1884 until 1887 Nendtvich was a representative at the National Assembly. In addition to studying properties of coals, his work dealt with the investigation of domestic mineral waters. He excelled in writing textbooks and books that popularized science. Nendtvich was a significant figure in personifying the progressive economic and scientific movements of nineteenth century in Hungary. Concerning linguistic standardization, Nendtvich initially supported the purism of Bugát-Irinyi. It was only later that he accepted the use of Hungarian in international terminology for chemistry. He was interested in botany as well and wrote and published a study on the flora of Pécs. He wrote, among others: *Basic Principles of Industrial Inorganic Chemistry* (*Az életműtlen műipari vegytan alapismeretei*) (1844-1845); *Hungary's Most Important Deposits of*

*Coal (Magyarország legjelesebb kőszéntelepei)* (1851); *Central Ideas of General Technical Chemistry (Grundriss der allgemeinen technischen Chemie, Volumes I-III)* (1854-1858), and *Principles of Chemistry... (A vegytan alapelvei...)* (1872). Nendtvich was elected a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1845, and an ordinary member in 1858. – B: 0883, 1122, 1730, T: 7688.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Bugát, Pál; Irinyi, János.**

**Neoaquistica Commissio** (Commission of New Acquisition – *Újszerzeményi Bizottság*) – After the retaking of the fortress of Buda, the capital of Hungary from the Turks in 1686, the liberating campaign of Hungary continued for another 13 years, with fighting in the southern parts of the country, leading to further losses, aggravating the 150-year Turkish devastation. Turkish rule over Hungary officially ended with the Peace Treaty of Karlowitz (*Karlócai Béke*) in 1699.

The loss of life was most severe among the Hungarian population. The population of Hungary at the end of the 15th century was between 3.5-4 million; in 1720, Hungary's population was 1,700,000 and, in addition, there were 800,000 Hungarians in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Such a drastic decrease in the Hungarian population was the result of 150 years of Turkish occupation of one third of Hungary's territory and in ceaseless fighting for and defending the rest of the country with the border fortresses against the Turkish conquerors and Habsburg colonization.

As an advisory committee, the *Neoaquistica Commissio* (Commission of New Acquisition – *Újszerzeményi Bizottság*) was set up by the Imperial Court in Vienna to deal with the revision and arrangement of the chaotic ownership rights after the end of the Turkish rule. It was led by Cardinal Count Lipót (Leopold) Kollonich (1695-1707). He promptly reinstated church-estates, but other landlords had to prove their right to recover their estates by providing documentation, that many of them could not. These estates of former Hungarian owners remained in the hands of the Emperor, who gave them mostly to foreign settlers. These areas were re-populated by Slovaks, Ruthenians, and also Wallachians (now called Romanians), who moved down from the higher mountainous regions and took over the abandoned settlements. Similarly, the Serbs moved northward from regions further south, even under Turkish rule, settling in large numbers in the Bácska (Backa) area, formerly the Southern Part of Historic Hungary (now part of Voivodina in Serbia). Furthermore, planned immigration brought a great number of German settlers into the country: the Jászság and Kiskunság regions (northern and central parts of the Great Plain) were pawned to the Order of the Teutonic Knights. In addition, the Trans-Dráva River counties: Pozsega, Verőce, Szerém and Valkó fell under separate administration. The Viennese Government guaranteed special rights to the settlers and, after 1720, even transported them in large numbers down the River Danube into the Bánát region (also part of Voivodina). Later, other nationalities were also settled in the Bánát, including Italians, Spaniards and Frenchmen. In 1763, Empress and Queen Maria Theresa (1740-1780) settled large numbers of Germans in the Bánát, a policy continued by her son, József II (Joseph, 1780-1790), who extended it to the Bácska region as well. At the same time, Hungarian peasants and farmers were banned from settling in the abandoned territories.

The main reasons why the Habsburg rulers settled foreign nationalities in the repossessed Hungarian territories were that (1) after Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly's and Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II's *Kuruc* insurgencies against the Habsburg rulers, they

regarded Hungarians as unreliable subjects, and the foreigners more reliable; (2) they wanted to uproot the strong Hungarian Protestantism; (3) they planned to make Hungary a German-speaking colony of Austria.

The settlement of great number of foreign populations in historic Hungarian regions in the long run resulted in a drastic shift in the ethnic ratio of Hungarians to the newly settled populations in Historic Hungary of the Carpathian Basin, in favor of the latter. Because the number of foreign settlers increased strongly, partly due to their higher fertility rate and partly by the infiltration of kindred people outside Hungary: Wallachians from Romania, Ruthenes from Ukraine, Slovaks from the mountainous Northern Hungary, and Serbs from Serbia, crossing the lower Danube. After a time, this inevitably led to their demands of large territories, which actually did happen in the dismemberment of Historic Hungary by the Trianon-Versailles (1920) and the Paris (1947) Peace Dictates. – B: 1031, 1831, T: 7103.→**Border Patrol Territories; Reconquest of Buda in 1686; Budavár, Recapturing of; Resettlements in Hungary during 17-18th Centuries; Kollonich, Count Lipót; Maria Theresia, Empress and Queen; József II, King; Kollonich, Count Lipót; Thököly, Count Imre; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Trianon Peace Treaty; Paris Peace Treaty.**

**Neolithic (New Stone Age) in the Carpathian Basin** – The Neolithic culture lasted here from about 4000 to 2400 BC, as in other parts of Europe, in contrast to southwest Asia, where it lasted from 9000 to 6000 BC. Toward the end of the Paleolithic Age, the population of the Carpathian Basin was still backward, as fishers, hunters and gatherers, in contrast with the Near Eastern agricultural way of life. This “Neolithic Revolution” gradually spread as far north as the Carpathian Basin. The *Kőrös Culture* represented the first farmers in Europe; it developed in the southeastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain, though hunting and food gathering remained important. It is known as *Starčevo*, or *Criș Culture* in the area of Southern Hungary (now partly in Serbia, partly in Romania), and it is dated from the 6th to the 4th millennium BC. Clay was the basic raw material for various household items. The pottery is coarse and footed, only rarely painted; the bone spatula (perhaps for scooping flour) was the distinctive tool item for this culture. Flint mines and obsidian for making sharp-edged tools have been discovered at Sümeg and Tata in the Transdanubian area of Hungary. Clothes started to be used, made from plant fibers. This culture seems to have covered all Central Europe, extending as far as the Rhine and the Elbe-Oder Rivers. During the late Neolithic, the *Bicske-Sopot Culture* extended from Bicske west of Budapest over Transdanubia (also in the Hidas and Izmény areas) as far as Sopot in Slovenia (between the Drava and Sava Rivers). – B: 1230, 1716, T: 7456.→**Kőrös Culture.**

**Netherlands, Hungarians in** – Contacts between the Netherlands and Hungary had started with Maria of Hungary, widow of King Lajos II (Louis) of Hungary and Bohemia (1516-1526), fallen in the Battle of Mohács against the invading Ottoman Turks in 1526. She was a sister of Habsburg Emperor Charles V. She was Regent of the Netherlands (later Belgium and Holland) between 1531 and 1555. After the Reformation, close contacts developed between the Netherlands and Transylvania, ruled by Reigning Princes, in the second half of the 16th and in the 17th centuries. They were allies in the Thirty Years' War and both were signatories to the Peace Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Freedom of religion in the world was proclaimed for the first time in 1568 in Torda,

Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). In 1673 the “Bloody Councils”, organized by Archbishop Kollonich, sentenced to galley slavery many Hungarian Protestant Ministers, who were liberated by Admiral De Ruyter of the Netherlands from the galleys in Naples, Italy, in 1675. A great number of Protestant students from Hungary visited the universities of Holland, as well as the universities of Switzerland, Scotland and Germany. In the 17th century, one of them was Miklós Misztótfalusi Kis (Amsterdam), maker of the internationally well-known Janson typefaces. In Amsterdam, he edited the “Golden Bible”. The Hungarian Bible (first edition in 1590 in Hungary) was edited for centuries in Holland, Switzerland and Scotland. The tradition for Hungarian theologians to study at Dutch universities continued from the 17th century until today. Also nowadays, many Hungarians visit Dutch schools and universities. A number of professors and lecturers at the Dutch universities were of Hungarian origin. After World War I, a great number of Hungarian medical doctors and engineers emigrated to the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia). The survivors of the Japanese camps went to Holland after World War II. After World War I, many “children’s-trains” went to Holland from Hungary, with under-nourished children, in order to make them healthy again. Numerous personal contacts developed in this way. The ‘children’s-trains’ were re-started after World War II, until the Hungarian authorities, in 1948 on Russian orders, put an end to these humanitarian contacts. In the 1920s, Hungarian miners formed the first Hungarian association in the Netherlands, the “St. Barbara Union”. It existed until the 1970s. After the Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight in 1956, some 200,000 Hungarians fled their country and 5,000 of the refugees found a new home in Holland. A Hungarian revolutionary flag was handed over to Queen Juliana in Utrecht by Hungarian refugees in 1956. At the turn of the millennium, 8,000 – 10,000 people of Hungarian origin were living in the Netherlands. Hungarians are well integrated on all levels in Dutch society. Many of them, including their children, retained their contacts with their Hungarian cultural, social and ecclesiastical background. The Churches started their activities among Hungarians in the Netherlands in 1948. As to the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church: a number of priests were active in Holland until 1999. At present, there is no Hungarian priest in Holland, and a visiting Hungarian priest from Belgium conducts Holy Masses in The Hague and in Rotterdam. The Hungarian Protestant Christian (Reformed) Pastoral Service in the Netherlands is quite active among the Hungarians. Its President is Dr. Miklós I. Tóth. Pastors are: Rev. István L. Tüski (since 1951), Rev. Márta Tüski-Szabó and Rev. Dr. Márta Tüski. The Service is in co-operation with the Dutch Reformed Church (*Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk*), the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands (*Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland*), and with the Reformed Church of Hungary. The Pastoral Service is the owner of the Hungarian Community Center in Vianen (Nearby Utrecht), where the Protestant Church activities are concentrated. The center also serves the activities of other organizations. Church services are at Vianen, at the Kloosterkerk in The Hague and in Maastricht. There was already a Hungarian Club in Amsterdam in 1929. It is one of the oldest Hungarian organizations in Europe outside the Carpathian Basin. The *Mikes Kelemen Kör* (*Kelemen Mikes Circle*), an Association for Hungarian Art and Literature in the Netherlands, was founded in 1951 by Hungarian students at Dutch universities. It organizes conferences on scientific or literary subjects followed by a discussion – on a monthly basis at the Vianen Center. They are involved in publishing books as well. The “Days of Study” (seminars) started in 1959. Since that year they have

been held in September of each year, with well-known scientists, philosophers, authors, poets, painters, composers and actors from different countries and from different continents. The Mikes' Literary Award is granted by the Association to an active Hungarian author anywhere in the world. The “*Pax Romana*” of Holland started its activities in the Netherlands in 1951. It organizes meetings in the spring and in the autumn. Hungarian Clubs are active in Alkmaar, in Limburg, in Utrecht and there are Hungarian Scouts, Folk-Dancers and other associations. It is important to note that the ‘Historical Calvinism Movement’ of Abaham Kuyper exercised a strong influence upon the Reformed Church in Hungary in the second quarter of 20th century, via Hungarian theologians educated in Holland, such as Jenő (Eugene) Sebestyén, Sándor (Alexander) Csekey, etc. – B&T: 1131, 7103.→ **Lajos II, King; Maria, Queen (2); Mohács, Battle of; Kollonich, Count Lipót; Tóth I. Miklós; Sebestyén, Jenő; Csekey, Sándor; Tüski, István.**

**Neuber, Ede** (Edward) (Munkács, now Mukacheve, Carpatho-Ukraine, 3 February 1882 - Mittelberg, Austria, 3 February 1946) – Physician, dermatologist. He acquired his Medical Degree from the Medical School of the University of Budapest in 1905. From 1907 he worked at the Clinic of Dermatology. From 1908 to 1911 he was on a European study trip that included Berlin, Paris, Madrid and Rome. In 1915 he became an honorary lecturer in the pathology of Sexual Diseases and Pathology of Tissues. From 1921 he was Professor of Skin and Sexual Diseases. From 1921 to 1932 he was Rector of the University of Budapest, and from 1938 to 1944 he was Professor of Dermatology. His research includes: fungal diseases of the skin, and diseases of the larynx. His work includes: *Studies in Rhinoscleroma (Vizsgálatok a rhinoscleromáról)* with M. Goldzieher (1909), *The Practical Value of Wassermann's Syphilis-reaction (A Wassermann-féle syphilisreactio értéke a gyakorlatban)* with J. Guszmán (1909); *Über spezifische Diagnostik und Therapie einiger infektiöser Haut-und Geschlechtskrankheiten* (Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift, 1941). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1938, ordinary 1943) and was awarded the Corvin Wreath in 1941. – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7103.→**Neuber, Ernő.**

**Neuber, Ernő** (Ernest) (Szonok, 4 June 1886 - Budapest, 6 December 1947) – Physician, surgeon. He was the brother of Ede Neuber. He obtained his Medical Degree from the Medical School of the University of Budapest in 1909. From 1912 he was a trainee at the Surgical Clinic. From 1914 he worked at the No. 3 Clinic of Surgery, and from 1916, was assistant professor at the University of Budapest. During World War I, he was a medical officer for the army, at the hospital in Margaret Island, Budapest, and in Belgrade, Serbia. From 1921 he worked at the No 1. Surgical Clinic. From 1917 he was Professor of Surgery at the University of Pécs, and Dean of its Medical School in 1937 and 1938. After World War II, he returned to Pécs and resumed his former professorship. He performed the first nailing operation of a femur-fracture in Hungary in 1932, and both heart and lung surgery in 1939. He was President of the Physicians' Chamber of Pécs, and that of the Medical Department of the University of Pécs. Among his works are: *Die Gitterfasern des Herzens* (Pathologischen Anatomie...1912), *A Case of Aneurysm in the Abdominal Cavity (Medencebeli aneurysma esete)* (1923), *Newer Handling-methods of Femur-Fracture (A combnyaktörés újabb kezelési módjai)* (1927). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7103.→**Neuber, Ede.**

**Neugebauer, László** (Ladislás) (Aszódi) (Pest, 22 February 1845 - Budapest, 4 December 1919) – Translator of literary works. His father, a silk merchant, moved to Hungary from Moravia. László Neugebauer's secondary education was completed at the Piarist and Lutheran High Schools of Pest, and in a High School in Vienna. In 1870 he became a clerk in the Austro-Hungarian Bank. Early in his career he became occupied with fiction writing. Already in 1865, his first translation into German appeared in the paper, *Pester Nachrichten*, where he published a short story by Mór (Maurice) Jókai. He translated Sándor Petőfi's poems into German, and soon he was elected a member of the Petőfi Society (in 1881), as well as the Kisfaludy Society (in 1882). He was active in the Art-lovers' Circle (*Műbarátok Köre*). From 1892 to 1894 he was President of the Hungarian Association of Vienna. He was a correspondent for a number of German papers, such as the *Frankfurter Zeitung*; his articles also appeared in the *Metropolitan Paper* (*Fővárosi Lapok*) and in the *Hungarian Intellectual Life* (*Magyar Szellemi Élet*) of Budapest. His translations into German include *Franz Deák. Eine Characterskizze von Franz Pulszky* (1876); *Gedichte von Petőfi* (1878); *Joseph Kiss, Gedichte* (1887); *Ungarische Dorfgeschichten von Koloman Mikszáth* (1890), and also poems of János (John) Arany, Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty, Pál (Paul) Gyulai and Kálmán (Coloman) Tóth in German translations, and plays by Gergely (Gregory) Csiky, like *Proletarians* (*Proletárok*) (1880) and *Sham Penury* (*Cifra nyomorúság*) (1881). He was awarded the Gold Crown Cross of Distinction, and the Turkish Grand Cross of the Medsidje Order. In 1892, the King gave him Hungarian nobility, with the title of *Aszódi*. His translation of Petőfi's poems contributed to the great poet's worldwide recognition. – B: 0907, 1160, T: 7456. → **Petőfi, Sándor; Jókai, Mór; Pulszky, Ferenc; Mikszáth, Kálmán; Arany, János; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Gyulai, Pál; Csiky, Gergely.**

**Neumann, John von** (János) (Budapest, 28 December 1903 - Washington D.C., USA, 8 February 1957) – His father, Max Neumann, was a banker. He learned languages from German and French governesses. Although the family was Jewish, the household practiced both Jewish and Christian traditions. As a child, he had an incredible memory, was able to memorize columns of names in the phone book. He did his secondary studies at the Lutheran High School, Budapest (1911-1921). The school had a strong academic tradition. His mathematics teacher quickly recognized von Neumann's talent, and special tuition was arranged for him. The school had another outstanding mathematician, one year ahead of von Neumann, namely Eugene Wigner. World War I had little effect on von Neumann's education but, after the war ended, Béla Kun controlled Hungary for 133 days in 1919 with Communist Government and, as a result, the von Neumann family fled to Austria, as the affluent members of society came under attack. However, after a month, they returned. After matriculation, he was admitted to the University of Budapest to study Chemistry but he went to Berlin to study the same subject at the Polytechnic of Berlin until 1923, when he moved to Zürich to continue his studies at the *Technische Hochschule*, where he received a Degree in Chemical Engineering in 1926, and obtained a Ph.D. in Chemistry. At the same time, he also studied mathematics and was awarded a Ph.D. on the subject of



Set Theory from the Polytechnic of Budapest – despite not attending any courses there. He lectured in Berlin from 1926 to 1929, and in Hamburg from 1929 to 1930. However, he also held a Rockefeller Fellowship to enable him to undertake post-doctoral studies at the University of Göttingen, where he studied under Hilbert from 1926 to 1927. By this time, he had become a celebrity in mathematical circles. His interest in chemistry diminished and he became more and more involved in mathematics and theoretical physics. Von Neumann was invited to Princeton University to lecture on Quantum Theory, and in 1930 he became a visiting lecturer there and was later appointed full time Professor (1931-1933). After the founding of Princeton's Institute for Advanced Studies in 1933, he was appointed Professor of the Institute, a position he kept until his death. In 1933, von Neumann became Co-Editor of the *Annals of Mathematics* and, two years later, became Co-Editor for *Compositio Mathematica*. His text, *Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik (Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics)* (1932), built a solid basis for the new quantum mechanics. Later in the 1930s and the early 1940s, he laid the foundations for the study of von Neumann Algebras in a series of papers. In game theory von Neumann proved the Minimax Theorem and, with co-author Oskar Morgenstern, he wrote the classic text: *Theory of Games and Economic Behaviour* (1944). Von Neumann was one of the pioneers of computer science, making significant contributions to the development of logical design. He advanced the theory of cellular automata, advocated the adoption of the bit as a measurement of computer memory, and solved problems in obtaining reliable answers from unreliable computer components. During and after World War II, von Neumann served as a consultant to the armed forces. He proposed an implosion method for bringing nuclear fuel to explosion. He was a consultant to the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory from 1943 to 1955. From 1950 to 1955 he was a member of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project in Washington, D.C. In 1955 President Eisenhower appointed him to the Atomic Energy Commission. He was elected member of many Academies, including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and member of many societies, e.g. the American Philosophical Society. A number of honors were bestowed on von Neumann. He received the Böcher Prize in 1937, two Presidential Awards: the Medal for Merit in 1947, and the Medal for Freedom in 1956. Also in 1956, he received the Albert Einstein Commemorative Award and the Enrico Fermi Award. He is regarded as one of the greatest scientific minds of the first half of the 20th century. – B: 0883, 1031, 1713, T: 1713, 7103.→**Szilárd, Leó, Polányi, Michael; Wigner, Eugen Paul; Teller, Ede.**

**New Buda, Iowa, USA** – A small settlement in South Iowa, Decatur County, along the River Thompson, in the vicinity of Davis City. New Buda was founded by László (Ladislav) Újházy in 1850, with a few other members of the Kossuth emigration. Újházy was a government commissioner for Komárom, formerly a chief officer of Sáros County of Hungary. On the advice of United States President Taylor, they settled in Iowa State on its virgin lands, obtained as land grants for a nominal price of \$1.25 per acre. Újházy envisioned a community with a public life of free American citizens, patterned on the social and family life of the Hungarian landowners. In 1852, New Buda became the first postal station in the County and the Government appointed Újházy as postmaster. Following the death of his wife, Újházy settled in Texas. After his departure, the settlement prospered for a while, new people arrived, while some left. The number of settlers was never more than 75. Among its settlers, we find Ernő (Ernest) Drahos, a

lawyer; Ignác (Ignatius) Hainer, who was offered the Chair of Modern Languages at the University of Missouri; the poet Frigyes (Frederick) Kerényi, a friend of Mihály (Michael) Tompa and Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi (in Hungary); Baron László (Ladislav) Madarász, a member of the Government during the War of Independence; József (Joseph) Majthányi, former Chief Officer of County Somogy; József (Joseph) Németh, a Captain of the Hussars, later Colonel in the American Civil War (1861-1865); György (George) Pomutz, a Captain in the Hungarian War of Independence, a Brigadier-General in the American Civil War, later Chief Consul in St. Petersburg, Russia; Ferenc (Francis) Varga, formerly Chief Administrator of County Torontál in Hungary, President of the Court of Justice of Szeged during the War of Independence, who became a leading personality of Iowa political life, and lived in the nearby settlement of Új Arad; and János (John) Xantus, a zoologist, in whose correspondence many interesting facts are found about life in the settlement. While Újházy with his family (wife, three sons and two daughters) and American hired workers started farming on 10,000 acres, György Pomutz acquired 800 acres, Lajos (Louis) Farkas, a former Hussar Colonel, farmed alone on 400 acres. The majority of the settlers were not just farmers, but also statesmen and scholars, who carried out correspondence with the elite of American public life. Other settlers of the area respected them for their culture, but wondered at their methods of farming. The Hungarian settlers slowly moved to other areas. The Civil War inflicted much devastation on their estates. In the neighborhood, German settlers, who arrived later, established the flourishing settlement of Davis City. Most of the Hungarian settlers stayed for 20-50 years, replaced their log houses with typical farmhouses, and became successful farmers. They died there; and their tombstones – made of basalt or marble – remained in the cemetery adjacent to the former settlement. When Decatur County was divided into townships, the territory, where the settlement was situated, received the new name: New Buda Township. – B: 0880, 1020, T: 7680.

**Newman, Paul Leonard** (Shaker Heights, Ohio, USA, 26 January 1925 - Westport, Connecticut, USA, 26 September 2008) – Film actor. His mother was the Hungarian Teri Fetzner of Makó, his father a Jew from Poland and Hungary, and they ran a sporting-goods shop. At the age of seven, Paul appeared in a school play as Robin Hood. He joined the Navy and served in the South-Pacific in World War II; thereafter he studied Literature and Acting at Kenyon College in Ohio. It was there that he decided on an acting career. In 1949 he joined some summer companies, and developed his profession. After the death of his father, he had to run the family business. Nonetheless, he enrolled in Yale University's graduate acting program, but he left it for Broadway. After a successful beginning in 1954, he went to Hollywood and was in contract with Warner Bros., but also worked for 20th Century Fox. His first feature film was *The Silver Chalice* in 1954, which was followed by some 60 successful feature films including *Somebody Up There Likes Me* (1956); *Cat On a Hot Tin Roof* (1958); *The Long Hot Summer* (1958); *The Hustler* (1961); *Sweet Bird of Youth* (1962); *The Outrage* (1964); *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* (1969); *Pocket Money* (1972); *The Towering Inferno* (1974); *When Time Runs out...* (1980); *The Color of Money* (1986); *Message in a Bottle* (1999), and *The Road to Perdition* (2001). He worked with such partners as his wife, Joanne Woodward, Elizabeth Taylor, Elke Sommer, Angela Lansbury, Jackie Gleason and Orson Welles. He was awarded two Oscar Prizes. He had his own companies, such as the La Jodell

Production Co., the Newman-Forman Film Co., the First Artist Production, with co-owners, and the Salad King food-producing factories. Besides all these he was involved in motor-sports. He is one of the film legends. – B: 1037, 1719, T: 7103.

**Newsletter of the Hungarian Exiles** (*Magyar Száműzöttek Lapja*, New York, NY, USA) – The first published Hungarian language newspaper in America. The founder and editor of the paper was Károly (Charles) Kornis. Its first edition appeared on 15 October 1853 in New York, it produced only six issues, and ceased to exist in December of the same year. Its first issue resurfaced in 1942 in Baron Zsigmond Perényi's (President of the World Federation of Hungarians – *Magyarok Világszövetsége*) castle of Nagyszőlős (now Vinohradiv, Carpatho-Ukraine). Another known copy can be seen in New York City Library's Feleky collection. Those six publications contained the following: (1) A welcome by the Editor, a request for Newsletter prepayment, and a promise that the Newsletter would deal with the affairs of Hungary. Also, it would deal with the relevant Koszta-Ingraham Affair, and would inform about the Hungarian Caregivers' Union, established the previous year in New York. (2) Front page news: "Regarding Europe's present political situation"; International Newsletter; "Literary Interests", partly dealing with an outcast's diary; the Prayer of Damjanich; the Battle at Arad (then in Hungary, now in Romania since 1920). (3) He wrote on a sad note regarding support of the paper. The female martyrs of the Freedom Fight of 1848 were remembered. (4) Two pages were printed containing Kossuth's Proclamation to support and participate in the Crimean War. (5) He gave a briefing of the 20 November meeting of the emigrés. He mentions M. Tompa's poem, entitled *To the Stork (A gólyához)*. (6) Kornis predicted that the Newsletter would cease to exist due to lack of supporters. The newsletter had 118 subscribers and after its termination, Hungarian-Americans had no indigenous newspaper for 25 years. – B: 0942, 1020, T: 7666.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Koszta Affair.**

**Newspaper Journalism, Beginning of** – *Mercurius Hungaricus (Magyar Merkúr)*, the first Hungarian newspaper was issued in 1705 by Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II (1676-1735). It was written in Latin to provide information to foreign leaders. Its news reported the authentic version of the events of war to counterbalance the untrue reports of the war-events by the *Wienerisches Diarium*. The idea of the newspaper came from General Count Antal Esterházy. The paper was edited by Pál (Paul) Ráday, the secretary of Rákóczi, and was printed in the Brewer Press in Lőcse (now Levoča, Slovakia). The Editorial work was done in the Rákóczi secretariat (1705-1708) and the Bercsényi secretariat in 1710. It only appeared seven times in printed form. From 23 August 1705, the paper appeared under the name: *Mercurius Veridicus*. Only 13 issues are extant in printed and manuscript forms. In 1721, Mátyás (Matthew) Bél established a Latin language newspaper in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) under the title: *Nova Posoniensia*. Its aim was primarily educational. Bél had to abandon the publication of the paper in 1722 under pressure. The German language *Pressburger Zeitung* was started in 1764 by Károly (Charles) Gottlieb Windisch and ceased in 1929. – B: 1031, 1715, T: 7103.→**Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Esterházy, Count Antal; Bél, Mátyás.**

**New Trends in the Research of Hungarian Ancient History** – The Second Conference on Hungarian Ancient History took place between August 16 and 20, 2008 in Budapest. It was organized by the World Federation of Hungarians, whose Presidium chose as a motto the words: *Turning Point*. It was divided into four sections: (1) Archeology,

History and Written Sources, (2) Language, Literature and Culture, (3) World of Beliefs and Mythology, and (4) Genetics and Anthropology. Altogether, there were 120 lectures. Apart from Hungarian lecturers, researchers from Italy, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Germany, Russia and Turkey gave accounts of their most recent findings.

The section on Genetics, led by Dr. Judit Béres, aroused the greatest interest. The new research into genetics reinforced the results of research into history, archeology, anthropology and linguistics, by proving that genetic markers of Hungarians show an insignificant resemblance to those of the Finns and, indeed, to those of other peoples, with whom they are compared. The Hungarians show 90% European genetic markers. (Cavalli Sforza, Paolo Menozzi and Alberto Piazza: *The History and Geography of Human Genes*, 1994). The Asian genes are still quite numerous, approximately 10%, and there is a similarity to some Slavic peoples such as the Ukrainian, Polish and Croatian genetic markers. This is not a result of the repeated settlements but stems from the fact that the ancestors of these peoples had connections in the past with peoples related to the ancestors of the Hungarians. For instance, the ancestors of the Poles were also Scythians and Sarmatians and the Croats mingled with the Avars.

The Conference on Ancient Hungarian History was enhanced by the publication of the *Magyarságtudományi Tanulmányok* and its English version *Selected Studies in Hungarian History*, two books, which were edited by László (Ladislav) Botos and published with the help of many supporters, including the World Federation of Hungarians. At the same time, appeared Volume I of the Hungarian World Encyclopedia, edited by Dr. Joseph (József) Pungur. All three books were widely acclaimed. Another encouraging result of the Ancient History Conference was that many young people took part as lecturers and as audience. This gives us hope that the younger generation will follow in the footsteps of such great researchers as Sándor (Alexander) Kőrösi Csoma, Bálint (Valentin) Gábor (Gabriel) Szentkatolnai and archeologist Gyula (Julius) László. Many of these young people consider the Finno-Ugric hypothesis to be outdated and untenable.

In its place, these young researchers, together with members of the *Institute for Hungarian Studies (Magyarságtudományi Intézet)*, founded by László Botos, are convinced of the Scythian – Hun – Avar – Magyar continuity in the Carpathian Basin and are also convinced of the antiquity of the Hungarian language, tied to the Székely Magyar Runic Script, which stands alone in its logic and clarity. – B: 1920, T: 7690.→**Avars; Scythians; Huns; Kőrösi Csoma, Sándor; Szentkatolnai, Bálint Gábor; László, Gyula; Forrai, Sándor; Hungarian Runic Script; Runic Writing Research.**

**New Zealand, Hungarians in** – Until 1948 the number of emigrant Hungarians who received citizenship was 151, according to the New Zealand Ministry of the Interior's official record. These came mainly from the huge territories detached from Hungary and ceded to newly created neighboring countries ("successor states") by the Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty of 1920. From the annexed territories many Hungarians emigrated to western countries due to oppression, discrimination and persecution by the authorities of the successor states. After World War II, Hungarians came mainly from the newly "mutilated" Hungary by the Paris Peace Treaty in 1947, partly from sections of Hungary temporarily returned to the mother country by the two Vienna Awards of 1938 and 1940. A total of 1,117 refugees arrived in New Zealand between 1956 and 1959. Approximately 55-60% of the latest influx of Hungarians arrived after the defeated 1956

Revolution and Freedom Fight. Around 300 Hungarians arrived between the early 1960s and 1970s, some as refugees fleeing from Communism. New refugees arrived before and after the collapse of the Communist system in Hungary in the late 1980s and early 1990s. After that time, an irregular stream of migrants emigrated from Hungary to settle in New Zealand. According to an educated estimate, approximately 2,500 Hungarians lived scattered all-over New Zealand's islands, and some 100 in the Pacific islands at the beginning of the new millennium.

Hungarians have their own organizations. There is an *Australian and New Zealand Hungarian Association* (*Ausztráliai és Újzélandi Magyar Szövetség – AZUMSZ*) and there is a Hungarian Association of New Zealand, based in Auckland. There are Hungarian Clubs in Auckland and Christchurch, and a Hungarian Society in Wellington.

Their bulletin is the *Hungarian Word* (*Magyar Szó*), which, since 1991, has served the interests of Hungarians by publishing matters of interest and importance to them and by documenting the life of the Hungarian community in New Zealand. It is published in every third month. There is a Consulate-General of the Republic of Hungary in Wellington, and a Consulate in Auckland.

In 2003, Hungarian Cultural Groups existed in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. Community activities continue to be popular. They include receiving overseas visitors and celebrating Hungary's National Day. Special radio programs broadcast on Access Radio and Planet FM. There are Hungarian language classes.

In 2003, the Magyar Millennium Park was opened in Wellington. The park features plants typically found in Hungary. A decorative wooden gate, the Szekler Gate (*Székely kapu*), carved in Transylvania, stands at the Park's entrance. A carved wooden marker (*kopjafa*) symbolizes freedom.

Hungarians from time to time tried to establish themselves in New Zealand literature. Examples include Bruce Mason's play *Birds in the Wilderness* (1958), and Alan Duff's novel *Liberated* (*Szabad*) (2001), which is set in 1950s Budapest during the Revolution. In Janet Frame's novel, *Living in the Maniototo* (1979), one of the characters is a former Hungarian refugee. Immediately after their arrival, Hungarian refugees tended to marry other Hungarians, but by as early as 1959, many were marrying non-Hungarians. This contributed to their rapid integration. Retention of the original language and culture has proved difficult in mixed New Zealander–Hungarian households and this has contributed to their integration. – B: 1220, 1751, T: 7684, 7103.→**Vienna Award I; Vienna Award II; Freedom Fight of 1956.**

**Ney, Tibor** (Budapest, 20 April 1906 - Budapest, 6 February 1981) – Violinist, educator. His advanced music education was at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music of Budapest, under the direction of József (Joseph) Bloch and Jenő (Eugen) Hubay. His career began in the Orchestra of the Opera House, Budapest, and he continued as Concertmaster of the Hungarian Radio Orchestra. Between 1948 and 1961 he played in the Hungarian String Trio (Magyar Vonóstrió) and, with it, they presented a number of Hungarian and French chamber works. Between 1960 and 1974 he taught at the Academy of Music, partly violin, partly orchestral playing. He published a Paganini Album, as well as the Violin Concertos of Tartini and Nardini. He presented Rezső Kókai's Violin-Concerto with the Radio Orchestra in 1953. He received the title of Merited Artist in 1967. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7103.→**Hubay, Jenő.**

**Nibelungs' Song** – A medieval German epic, the *Nibelungenlied*. German literary experts have analyzed the songs solely on the merits of ancient tradition. From an ancient viewpoint, Bálint Hóman, in his essay of 1923, had already analyzed the historical references in the second song. In the 1930s, Gyula Németh pointed out its historical origins. The Siegfried story in the song can be traced back to the 13th century. The Edda songs reached the Rhine region via Norway and Denmark. The second song, the story of Etzel (Attila) and Krimhilde reached the Rhine river region via Austria, where one or several poets combined the two stories in the 13th century. The second song originated one or two centuries earlier than the first. In all probability, a Hungarian chronicle concurrently with the so-called Attila sword legend, reached the hands of Austrian poets at the time of the reign of Hungarian King Salamon (1063-1074). According to German sources (Schröfl, etc.), the person of Attila was fashioned after the Hungarian ruler Géza-István (971-997). The second song was presumably based on Hungarian traditions. – B: 1031, 1557, T: 7617.→**Hóman, Bálint; Németh, Gyula; Attila; Attila, Sword of.**

**Nicolsburg, Anonymus of** (16th century) – Writer of songs, the unknown author of a 1586 epic poem, originating in the Castle of Nicolsburg in Moravia. The title of the work is: *The Very Beautiful Story of Pál Kenézy and István Báthory Fighting the Turks on the Field of Kenyérmező*. The work reflects patriotic feelings nourished by an idealistic contemplation of the past. Nicolsburg is in Moravia, Czech Republic. – B: 1126, 1257, T: 7617.

**Nicolsburg Peace Treaty** (Nicolsburg is in Moravia, Czech Republic) – It was made and signed by Transylvanian Prince Gábor Bethlen (1613-1629) and King Ferdinand II (1619-1637), on 31 December 1621. It was confirmed in January 1622 in Nicolsburg. In accordance with the treaty, Bethlen declined to be the Hungarian King, although he was elected King of Hungary in August 1620, at the Diet of Besztercebánya (now Banská Bystrica, Slovakia). As well, the Prince would return the Holy Crown. For it he received Oppeln and Ratibor in Silesia and seven Hungarian Counties for his lifetime: Szatmár, Szabolcs, Bereg, Ugocsa, Zemplén, Abaúj and Borsod. Ferdinand II was obliged to help the Hungarian Prince with 50,000 Forints to repair the fortresses in these counties. – B: 191, T: 7103.→**Bethlen, Prince Gábor.**

**Nicolsburg, Runic Alphabet of** – This alphabet was noticed at the auction of Prince Dietrichstein's family library at Nicolsburg (in Moravia, Czech Republic). The brief writing was on the first verso page of an incunabulum as a cover filling. After separating it from the incunabulum it was sent to Budapest to the collection of the Széchényi Library. On the top part of the sheet, written in thick, red and broken ended codex-style handwriting, the alphabet's title reads: *Littere Siculorum Quas/Culpu(n)t Vel Cidum in Lignis* – that is, the letters of the Szeklers, which they cut or chiseled into wood: the Szekler runic writing. Following this in third/half lines, from right to left, 46, 10/12 cm high Szekler runic symbols were etched, or rather drawn in combined (concentrated) runes. Over each of them, in smaller Latin letters, the sound value is noted. This alphabet is an important Hungarian runic relic. – B: 1079, 1717, T: 7669.→**Hungarian Runic Script; Runic Writing Research; Forrai, Sándor; Sebestyén, Gyula (2); Linear Writing; New Trends in the Research of Hungarian Ancient History; Szeklers.**

**Niczky Family** (Niczky-család) – The Niczky family is one of the oldest families in Hungary. It is a noble family, some of whose members received the title of Count. It

originated from the Ják family clan and its family tree can be traced back to the then living Eber Comes. The family extended into Transdanubia, and until 1221, this is proven in official documents. One of the members of this clan, János (John), started to use the Niczky name at the end of the 14th century, which later became a family name. The founding member of the family, Kristóf (Christopher), won the title of Count in 1765. Within twenty years, he became a national judge. His most important accomplishment was the annexation of the Temes area (*Temesi bánság*) to the homeland on 6 June 1778. It was then that the Counties of Krassó, Temes and Torontál began to form the re-annexed territories. – B: 1078, 0942, T: 7676.

**Niedermann, Gyula** (Julius) (Esztergom, 22 December 1839 - Budapest, 24 January 1910) – Physician, neurologist, psychiatrist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Pest in 1862. He was Director of the Mental Hospital of Lipótmező, Budapest. His numerous medical works include *Lunatic Asylum (Tébolyda)* (1868); *Medical Statistics (Orvosi statisztika)* with K. Tormay (1869), and *Protection against Tuberculosis (Védekezés a tüdővész ellen)* with K. Ghyzer (1897). – T: 1730, 1160, T: 7103.

**Nikisch, Arthur** (Nikitsch) (Szentmiklós, now Chynadiyev, Carpatho-Ukraine, 12 October 1855 - Leipzig, Germany, 23 January 1922) – Conductor. He was already studying music at the age of six. Between 1866 and 1873 he was a student at the Vienna Conservatory, Austria, where he obtained his diploma in 1874. Already during his student years, he received awards for playing violin, piano and also for conducting. He played under Ferenc (Franz) Liszt, Richard Wagner and Giuseppe Verdi. In 1878 he went to Leipzig as a conductor. He then traveled to America; thereafter, between 1893 and 1895, he was a leading conductor and Director of the Opera House of Budapest. Following that, he was again in Leipzig; he toured Berlin, Hamburg, London and St Petersburg regularly. Between 1904 and 1914 he was leader of the London Symphony Orchestra. He was a committed conductor of romantic opera and orchestral music. He won over his listeners around the world with his great interpretational imagination and aplomb, with the unparalleled uniformity of his orchestra and its mesmerizing colorfulness. As one of the most admired conductor-artists of his time, he further increased his reputation with new victories in his old age. – B: 1197, 0883, 1445, T: 7684.→**Metzenauer, Margarete; Nyíregyházi, Ervin; Liszt, Ferenc.**

**Nimrod** (Menrot, Nimród, Nemrod, Ménrót) – Biblical hunter; these version of his name occur in the Hungarian chronicles and ancient legends. In the Bible he was a giant and skilful hunter, who acquired power in Babylon. According to later legends, Nimrod built the tower of Babel, besieged the heavens, and persecuted the godly Abraham. In medieval chronicles, Nimrod founded Scythia. In the Hungarian chronicle literature, Simon Kézai's chronicle (*Gesta Hungarorum*, 1282 AD) mentions a giant Menroth, so do also the *Zsámbok Codex*, the *Thuróczy Chronicle* and the Turkish *Tarihi-i Üngürüşz*. St. Sigilbert, Bishop of Antioch, in his chronicle, also mentions Nimrod, who begot Magor and Hunor from his wife Enéh. Similarly, the Hungarian chronicles state that the sons of the great hunter, Hunor and Magor (Magyar), were the ancestors of the Hun and Hungarian (Magyar) people. – B: 0942, 1160, T: 7456.→**Kézai Chronicle; Kézai, Simon; Gesta Hungarorum; Tarih-i Üngürüşz; Codex Literature.**

**Nirschy, Emilia** (Budapest, 26 May 1889 - Grasse, France, 6 October 1976) – Ballet-dancer, educator. She learned dancing from her mother and, later studied with Miklós (Nicholas) Guerra. From 1901 she was a member of the Opera House, Budapest, and soon became its *prima ballerina*. She moved to Berlin in 1920 where, during a performance, she suffered an accident, which was fateful to her career. After her return to Budapest, she opened a ballet school, which operated until 1928. In 1937 she left Hungary with her second husband, who was a French diplomat and, until 1954, they lived in a number of countries. She settled in France in 1955. She was an outstanding ballet-dancer at the beginning of the 20th century, who became well known abroad as well. She wrote the first Hungarian ballet book entitled *The Artistic Dance (A művészi tánc)* (1918). She danced the Princess in the world première of Bartók's *Wooden Prince (A Fából faragott királyfi)*, in Budapest, in 1917. Her other major roles included Swanhilda in Delibes' *Coppelia*, title role in Delibes' *Sylvia*, and Young Girl in Fokin and O. Zöbisch's *Soul of the Rose (A rózsá lelke)*. In her honor, a room was named after her in the State Ballet Institute in Budapest. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7103.

**Nobel Prizes** – Alfred Nobel (1833-1896), a Swedish engineer and inventor, bequeathed approximately 50 million Crowns and his estate to form a foundation. The interest accrued was to be divided into five portions to be awarded annually to those prominent individuals whose work was considered to be most beneficial for mankind in that year. The subjects specified in his Will are: (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Medical science or biology, (4) Literature, and (5) Peace for Mankind. According to Alfred Nobel's stipulation, the Physics and Chemistry Prizes must be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Medical Prize by the Karolinska Institute of Stockholm, the Literature prize by the Academy of Arts, also of Stockholm and, finally, the Peace Prize has to be bestowed by a five-member jury, selected by the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget). There was a special condition, expressed by Nobel, that the awarding must honor those persons, who were most deserving, without any regard to their nationality. Twelve Hungarian scientists and eight Hungarian related persons received Nobel Prizes until 2006: Philip (Fülöp) E.A. Lénárd, Physics, 1905; Robert Bárány, Medical Science, 1914; Richárd A. Zsigmondy, Chemistry 1925; Albert Szent-Györgyi von Nagyrápolt, Medical Science, 1937; George (György) de Hevesy, Chemistry, 1943; George (György) von Békésy, Medical Science, 1961; Eugen (Jenő) P. Wigner, Physics, 1963; Dennis (Dénes) Gábor, Physics, 1971; John (János) C. Polányi, Chemistry; 1986; George (György) Oláh, Chemistry, 1994; John (János) C. Harsányi, Economics, 1994; Imre Kertész, literature, 2002; Leopold Ruziczka, Chemistry, 1939; Izidor Rabi, Physics (1944); Daniel Caelton Gajdusek, Medicine, 1976; Milton Friedman, Economics, 1976; George (György) Stigler, Economics, 1982; Henry Abraham, Peace, 1985; Elie Wiesel, Peace, 1986; Avram Hersko, Chemistry, 2004. – B: 1138, 1081, T: 7675, 7103.→**Encyclopedia entry under each name.**

**Nobility** – In Hungary the idea of peerage was based on “the older, the better” bloodline that even reached back to the service people and border guards of the Árpád era. In the early Middle Ages, it was fashionable to occupy religious positions, or be defenders of religious offices (*praedialist*). From the 13th century, the members of the lay governing class made up the lesser nobility. Until the 15th century, land was the most important criteria of nobility, which was either received as a royal gift or inherited through the rights of inheritance of a son, by adopting a male child, or adopting one's illegitimate

children. Until the establishment of the regular army in 1715, the nobility was the most important contributing element in case of war. Ennoblement without land became possible only from the 16th century on. The *Tripartitum* (the book of Hungarian laws from 1514) registered their privileges, although, by the 18th century, their ranks became many-layered, depending on their financial situation and lifestyle. During the 18th and 19th centuries, they played important political roles, most prominently in the provinces. In 1848, and especially following the Compromise with Austria in 1867, the nobility lost their privileges, although the ruler granted noble status until 1919. – B: 1134, 1153, 1231, T: 3240.→**Tripartitum**.

**Nógrády, György** (George S. Nogrady) (Budapest, 2 May 1919 - Montreal, ca 10 August, 2003) – Physician, microbiologist. He pursued his medical studies at the Universities of Budapest and Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and obtained his qualification in laboratory sciences in Pécs. He started his research and instructing activities in the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest, and continued them in Kolozsvár, Pécs and Montreal, PQ, Canada. After the fall of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight in Hungary, Nógrády emigrated to the West and lived in Canada from 1957. As a member of the Canadian Medical Expedition, he spent several months on Easter Island. Nógrády retired as Adjunct Professor from the Montreal Microbiology Institute in 1984. He gave more than a hundred scientific lectures all over the world. He developed a safety procedure, since adopted all over the world, for the examination of contagious laboratory samples. Nógrády's scientific activities were very many-sided, including several studies, one professional film for educational purposes, and 22 articles, which appeared in English, French, Hungarian and German. He published a book in 1974, entitled: *The Microbiology of Easter Island*. One of the caves in Easter Island was named Kori Cave, after the name the natives gave him. He received the Sámuel Teleki Memorial Medal in 2001. – B: 3240, T: 7660.

**Nónay, Tibor** (Budapest, 13 October 1899 - Budapest, 19 September 1985) – Physician, optometrist. Nónay earned his Medical Degree from Budapest University in 1923. Between the years 1923 and 1929 he worked at József (Joseph) Imre's Eye Clinic in Pécs. From 1929 until 1939, he was an assistant ophthalmologist at the State Optometric Hospital in Budapest and, from 1939, Assistant Professor at the Eye Clinic. In the 1940s, Nónay replaced József Imre, who was repeatedly ill. He ran the clinic in an exemplary manner during the most difficult times of World War II. In 1943 he earned his credentials as an honorary lecturer of eye surgery before he became Professor. From 1945 until his retirement in 1970, Nónay was the Director of No.1 Eye Clinic. He was a very experienced optometrist and surgeon, and was an excellent lecturer. He was prolific in scholarly writing as well, and produced fifty-five scientific works. From 1941 until 1945 Nónay was the Secretary of the Hungarian Optometry Society and, between 1966 and 1969, its President. Later, he became an honorary member. Between 1958 and 1962 he edited the periodical *Optometry (Szemészet)*; earlier, from 1941 on, he had been an assistant editor for the same publication. In 1943 he wrote a book called: *Optometric Surgery (Szemészeti műtét)*. Tibor Nónay received the Schulek Medal in 1984. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7688.

**Non-Euclidean Geometry** – The Theory of Geometry in which the parallel axiom (straight line) is not realized. Already Gauss surmised that such a geometrical system was

possible, in which the parallel axiom was not realizable. The first published investigation in 1823 of the Non-Euclidean Geometry is the work of the Hungarian mathematician János (John) Bolyai (1802-1860). The Russian mathematician N.I. Lobachevsky obtained similar results in 1826. The study of Non-Euclidean Geometry led to an increasingly general conception of space and, through this, it led to a number of new results in modern Physics. – B: 1153, T: 7456.→**Bolyai, János.**

**Nopcsa, Baron Ferenc** (Francis) (Déva, now Deva, Romania, 3 May 1877 - Vienna, 23 April 1933) – Paleontologist, geologist and landowner of a large estate,. He completed his higher studies at the Theresianum of Vienna. His interest in paleontology began when he found the remains of a fossil lizard on his property at Szentpéterfalva (now Sânpetru in Romania). He traveled almost everywhere in Europe. In 1902 he visited Italy; in 1903 he was on the island of Crete; later he traveled in France and England, where he studied the prehistoric reptile collection of the British Museum. Also in 1903, he became interested in Albania, where he carried out systematic geological research from 1905 to 1907. In 1910 he traversed Albania several times, where, besides geological and paleontological research, he also compiled a valuable ethnographic collection, including data about songs, superstitions, folk traditions, legal customs, and a great variety of historic costumes, appliances, etc. In 1912 he became a corresponding member of the Geological Society of London. From 1925 to 1930, Baron Nopcsa was Director of the Royal Hungarian Geological Institute (*Földtani Intézet*), Budapest, and it was about this time that he became engaged in tectonic research, for which purpose he traversed the coastline of the Adriatic Sea and Italy. He was the initiator of research into geothermic gradients. In 1930 he retired and moved to Vienna. He was a gifted scholar with a wide intellectual horizon. He committed suicide. His most important field of research was the solution of some problems about dinosaurs. Recognized all over the world, he was an expert on prehistoric reptiles. He founded a new approach in paleontology, paleophysiology. His other field of research, occupying all his life, was the geology of Albania. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1917, ordinary 1928). His works include *Dinosaurierreste aus Siebenbürgen* (1899); *Die Familien der Reptilien* (1923); *Albanien, Bauten und Trachten* (1925); *Geographie und Geologie Nordalbanien* (1929), and *Zur Gecshichte der Adria. Eine tektonische Studie* (in: Zeitschrift der Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft, 1932). – B: 0883, 1068, 7456, T: 7456.→**Tasnády Kubacska, András.**

**North American Civil War, Hungarian Soldiers in the** (1861-1865) – At the beginning of the conflict, the United States was already a multi-ethnic country. Proportionate to their total numbers, the Hungarian participation was one of the most numerous on the Union's side; they were battle-hardened from the 1848-1849 War of Independence against the Habsburgs. In the Confederate Army, under the command of General Lee, only 11 Hungarians fought, including one officer, who soon defected over to the Union to join the following list of officers: M. Adler, Colonel; Albert Anzelm, Colonel; György Arnsberg, Brigadier-General, Commander of the "Black Hunter" unit; Sándor Asbóth, Marshal, Brigade Commander, hero of the United States, who first received the title "First Marshal of the Union" and became a representative of the United States to Argentina; Zoltán Baróthy, Lieutenant-Colonel; F. Bauer, Lieutenant; N. Baumann, Second-Lieutenant; Győző Chandory, Captain; S. Csornay, Second-Lieutenant; Gy. Csermely, Major; I. Debrecenyi, Second-Lieutenant; E. Decsi, Major;

Péter Dobozy, Colonel; K. Dolezich, Second-Lieutenant; W. Esti, Second-Lieutenant; J. Farkas, Second-Lieutenant; Sándor Fekete dr., Major; János Fiala, Colonel, Chief of the Engineering Corps; Fülöp Figyelmessy, Colonel, Inspector of the Union Army, who, with 15 hussars forced the famous Confederate General Artsby's troops to flee; Kornél Fornet, Major; Sándor Gaál, Captain; András Gállfy, Major; O. Gerster, Captain, G. Grossinger, Captain, N. György, Second-Lieutenant, Géza Haraszthy, captain, F. Hauser, captain, K. Hochleitner, Captain; S. Jekkelfalussy, Captain; J. Kamper, Captain; W. Kapus, Second-Lieutenant; A. Kelemen, Second-Lieutenant; G. Keménfy, Captain; Frigyes Knefler, Brigadier-General, Hero of the Missionary Ridge engagement; Gábor Korponay, Colonel; I. Kovács Major; G. Kováts, Captain; Alajos Kozlay, Colonel; Ede Kozlay, Brigadier-General; Gy. Kunc, Major; F. Langenfield, Second-Lieutenant; H. Láng, Lieutenant; L. Lecsý, Second-Lieutenant; Mano Lullay, Major; T. Majthényi, Second-Lieutenant; Károly Mándy, Brigadier-General, the victor of the decisive battle at Petersburg; Gy. Menyhárt, Captain; Imre Mészáros, Major; Géza Mihaloczky, Colonel; A. Molier, Second-Lieutenant; József Muzsik, Colonel; József Németh, Colonel; Móric Percel, Colonel; Károly Petri, Major; Antal Pokorny, Lieutenant-Colonel; György Pomutz, Brigadier-General, Commander of his heroic regiment; E. Radics Captain; István Radics, Captain; G. Rombauer, Major; Gyula Rombauer, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Lóránd Rombauer, Captain. In all, there were: 2 marshals, 5 brigadier-generals, 16 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 14 majors, 23 captains, 14 second-lieutenants, 6 lieutenants in the Union Forces. Many of the Hungarian officers were killed in action and the predominantly Hungarian units (for example the 39th. Volunteer Infantry Regiment of New York, or the Iowa Regiments of the Perczel Brigade) suffered great losses, especially during the first and second Bull Run fighting and at the Cross-Key engagement of Sherman's offensive action. Several hundred of the Hungarian volunteer troops disappeared and were officially never accounted for. – B: 1143, 1020, T: 3233.

**North American War of Independence, Hungarian Soldiers in the (1775-1783)** – The conflict between England and her thirteen colonies in North America started in April of 1775 with the battle near Lexington. Soon after that, the second Continental Congress convened and ordered the formation of an army under the command of George Washington and issued the Declaration of Independence, declaring the independent statehood of all the colonies. The untrained and poorly equipped American Army suffered many defeats and was forced to abandon cities of key importance to the British. The independence movement of the colonies was openly supported by France, where many experienced soldiers congregated, forming many small groups, offering their help to the colonies in their fight for independence. In the Legion of Prince Lauzun, 140 Hungarian Hussars and two officers, János L. Polereczky and Ferenc Benyovszky, the younger brother of Count Móric (Maurice) Benyovszki, joined the North American War of Independence. The Lauzun Legion was organized in France and consisted of two infantry companies, and two companies each of Lancers and Hussars. One Hussar company was led by Captain Polereczky, who – between 1778 and 1783 – distinguished himself in many battles and was promoted to Major. He made himself especially noted with his personal bravery in 1779 at Wilmington, and in 1781 at Yorktown. The best-known Hungarian officer of the War of Independence was Mihály (Michael) Fabriczy Kováts, who reported for duty in 1777, and served in the Congressional Army. He waited a long time before being promoted to Colonel, since in the American Army the

contemporary leadership – and also during the Civil War – was prejudiced against promoting foreign soldiers. The Commander of the Cavalry, Kázmér (Kazimir) Pulaski entrusted Fabriczy Kovács with the training and drill of the cavalry. In March of 1779, when the Pulaski Legion was formed, Fabriczy Kovács became second in command and leader of the cavalry contingent. First, he fought in the northern sector of New Jersey against the British and the rebellious native tribes. Later, he was transferred to South Carolina, where he distinguished himself in many battles. After that the legion was ordered to break the English siege of Charleston. In the ensuing battle on 11 May 1779, under the walls of the fort, against overwhelming forces, he was fatally wounded, – B: 1138, 1020, T: 3233.

**North Pole, Austro-Hungarian Expedition** – During post-Compromise times (after 1867), geographic research again started to take up the question of the North-Eastern Corridor more actively. It was during this period that the proposal of an expedition had been raised. The Austro-Hungarian Government provided the financial backing through the Navy, and also through public subscription. For Hungary, Count Jenő (Eugene) Zichy excelled with his generous support for this endeavor, by providing the 220-ton steam-sailing ship, the *Admiral Tegethoff*, specially built for this purpose. Karl Weiprecht, Imperial and Royal Lieutenant-Commander, was appointed as its Captain (and leader of the whole expedition); Dr Gyula (Julius) Képes was assigned as physician of the ship and the expedition. The crew was composed of the various nationalities from within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and the official language of the expedition was Italian, understood by all of those taking part. The expedition departed from Bremerhaven, Germany on 13 June 1872. North of the Island of Novaya Zemlya, they encountered serious ice-conditions with unexpected suddenness and, on 21st August, the ship was completely ice-locked and drifted northward. During their many long months of drifting, they carried out all their observations without interruption. On 30 March 1873, beyond the northern latitude 80°, they caught sight of mountains and realized that they discovered a new land, promptly naming it *Franz Joseph Land*, in honor of their ruler. However, because of the ice conditions, they could only lay true claim of it on 1 November by hoisting the Austro-Hungarian flag. During the winter of 1873-1874, they made three sled-trips to explore most of the islands and claimed discoverer's rights to assign names to the geographical places and points. The Hungarian appellations include Cape Budapest, Deák Island, Cape Fiume, Simonyi Glacier, Cape Zichy, Zichy Land, and Mount Zichy. Adverse conditions forced the expedition to abandon their ship. Using four boats and a number of sleds they set out on 20 May 1874 and, on 18 August they reached the land of Novaya Zemlya, where a Russian sailing ship took them aboard. The value of the scientific collection taken back by the expedition was priceless. Dr. Képes who, during the three arctic winters, carried out his task with unparalleled medical and scientific devotion, and assembled the collection, consisting of 112 flasks. The meteorological observations provided a great deal of information for science. The Austrian observation station on Jan Mayen Island was established, and its continued operation forms the basis of the present day study of modern meteorology. – B: 0942, 1020, 1153, T: 7456.→**Képes, Gyula; Zichy, Jenő.**

**Northern Hungary** – (It is the upper part of Historic Hungary, now the Slovak Republic) (Hungarian: *Észak-Magyarország* or *Felvidék*, i.e. Upper Hungary, German: Slowakei, now Slovensko, officially Slovenska Republika since 1 January 1993) – A mountainous

country (the entire Western Carpathian area) in the heart of Europe, formerly northern part of the Kingdom of Hungary; between 1920 and 1993, part of Czechoslovakia. An area of 49,035 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of (1998 est.) 5,387,650. Capital: Pozsony (now Bratislava, German: Pressburg), population (1931) 140,000, (1957) 246,523, (1974) 328,765.

*Geography.* In the area of Northern or Upper Hungary, the Carpathian Mountain Arc consists of two parallel-running belts, an outer flysch (mainly sandstone) belt made up of the Western, Northern and Eastern Beskids; and an inner crystalline belt of igneous and metamorphic rocks. Further in (toward the Carpathian Basin), there is also a series of volcanic ranges, side by side with a complex of limestone and sandstone ranges (the so-called Gemerids, including the Gömör-Szepes Ore Mtn.). Geologically, the area is unusually composite with a staggeringly complicated structure: the morphological and geological units often do not correspond with each other. The tectonic units, such as the Pienids, Tatrids, Veporids and Gemerids, are over and above these complexities.

The rivers in the west include the Vág (Vah), Nyitra (Nitra), Garam (Hron) and Ipoly (Ipel) Rivers, all flowing southward as tributaries of the Danube, whereas the Sajó, Bodrog, Hernád and Ondava Rivers, with all their tributaries, flow into the Tisza River on the Great Hungarian Plain.

*The Western (Northern) Carpathians* appear near the Austrian border, north of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) in the form of the *Little Carpathians* (Male Karpaty), a relatively low range (highest point being Zaruby, 768 m) with a crystalline core overlain by a Mesozoic mantle and belonging not to the outer belt, but to the inner one. So the complexities of the Western Carpathians begin right at the start, with the Little Carpathians. The Western Carpathians extend eastward, as far as the volcanic Vihorlat Range near Carpatho-Ukraine.

I. *The outer flysch belt* in fact begins with the *White Carpathians* (Bile Karpaty), situated northwest of the Vág River, between the Vág and the Morava Rivers, extending as far northeast as the Fehérhalom (Lysky) Pass (529 m), the highest point being Velka Javorina (968 m). This range is made up of Mesozoic and Cainozoic sedimentary strata, mainly dolomites and limestones, of which the Upper Cretaceous sequence amounts to 1100 m thickness of shales, marls and calcareous sandstones. The northeastern continuation is the Javornik (Javorniky) Range, northwest of which is the Vizovice Range, both of which are made up of Palaeocene-Eocene flysch of sandstone, shale and marl.

The *Western Beskids* (partly in Slovakia, partly in Poland) consist of (a) the Silesian Beskids (Beskid Slaski), (b) the Little Beskids (Beskid Maly), (c) the Slovakian (Zywieckian) Beskids with the highest point, Babia Gora, 1725 m, and (d) the Middle Beskids (Beskid Sradni), all made up mainly of flysch sandstone, shale and marl beds. (2) The *Northern Beskids* extend eastward as far as the Dunajec River and northward to the Raba River in Poland, including also the hilly area of the Wieliczka Foothills. Here, in Polish territory, the outer belt (the flysch belt) is widest, 80 km, and positioned directly north of the High Tatra Range. It is composed of diverse elements of flysch, of Oligocene, or Paleocene-Eocene or even Late Cretaceous age. (3) The *Eastern Beskids* (Vychodny Beskydy) comprise the Low Beskids and the Bieszczady Range. Only the southern part of the Low Beskids is in Slovakia, the rest of the Eastern Beskids (including the Sadeckian Beskids) is in Poland. The Sadeckian Beskids are wedged between the

Dunajec and Poprad Rivers, the highest point being Radziejowa (1265 m). The Low Beskids form a huge range some 150 km long and 50 km wide, with the highest point being Bosov (1002 m), with an important north-south connecting link: the Dukla (Dukelsky) Pass, 502 m. The name "Wooded Carpathians" in Hungarian terminology refers to the western portion of the Eastern Beskids. From west to east this part of the flysch belt begins with Paleogene beds, passing eastward into an alternating mixture of flysch beds of Paleogene and Cretaceous age, finally to end in the Oligocene flysch sequences. In the south, the Slovakian portion of the Low Beskids comes right down to the inner Carpathian volcanic belt.

II. *The inner crystalline belt* continues from the Little Carpathians in the form of:

(1) *The Little Fatra* (Mala Fatra), situated between the Vág (Vah), Turóc (Turiec) and Nyitra (Nitra) Rivers. It is a complex of five ranges: (a) Inóc (Inovec) Range, (b) Terebes (Tribeč) Range, (c) Little Fatra proper (highest point Velka Luka, 1476 m), (d) Sztrázsó (Stražov) Range and (e) Zsjár (Žiar) Range. The Little Fatra is mainly composed of granitic rocks, forming the crystalline cores of the five ranges. On its outer (western) flank it is overlain by a cover of Mesozoic and Cainozoic sedimentary sequence, made up of limestone, dolomite and marl.

(2) *The Great Fatra* (Velka Fatra), a 50 km long and 30 km wide mountain range, bounded by the Turoc, Vag, Revuka, Nyitra and Garam (Hron) Rivers, the highest point being the peak Great Fatra (1586 m) and possessing also a crystalline core of granitic rocks, overlain by a "mantle" of folded sedimentary sequences.

Between the Little Fatra and the Great Fatra there is the 40 km long and 10 km wide *Turóc Basin*, with its industrial and cultural center, Turócszentmárton (Martin). It is a tectonic basin between fault planes, composed of Neogene and Quaternary sediments and Holocene alluvium. The *Nyitra Basin* is a sedimentary basin filled with Quaternary deposits, surrounded by volcanic ranges. The *Liptó Basin* (60 km long) is now used for a large dam with hydroelectric works. The Nowy Targ Basin and the Árva Basin (Oravska Kotlina) together form one continuous depression north of the High Tatra on Polish territory. The *Poprád-Hernád Basin* is near Igló; the bulk of the basin surface consists of flysch of Pleocene-Eocene age (not Quaternary alluvium and talus slopes, as is usually the case).

(3) The *Low Tatra* (Nizke Tatry) Range is 70 km long and 25 km wide, with an E-W axial ridge; the highest point is Gyömbér (Ďumbier) 2045 m. The highest regions are alpine pastures and traces of Pleistocene glaciation. The Királyhegy (Kralova Hora), 1948 m. is the most important watershed of the Carpathians, the source of five rivers. Geologically it is the greatest crystalline mass<sup>2</sup> of the Western Carpathians, with a granitic core, flanked by metamorphics on the southern side and Permian to Cretaceous sedimentary beds overlying the northern slopes and the western half of the southern slopes.

(4) *Árva (Orava) Magura* is situated north of the Árva River; the limestone belt of this range provides some rugged cliffs for picturesque castles, like Árvaváralja (Oravsky Podzamok) on a 111 m. high cliff. The highest point is Mincol (1396 m.), largely made up of flysch sandstones with some shale and marl horizons.

(5) *Liptó Magura* is composed of the Csocs Range of Triassic limestones and the Skorušina Range of flysch beds; crystalline rocks are absent.

(6) *The Lipto Alps* are between the Lipto Magura and the High Tatra; the highest point is Bistra (2250 m), above the forest line of extensive alpine pastures; they are made up of diverse types of granitic and metamorphic rocks, with an enormous northern sequence of Mesozoic strata, strongly folded, faulted and overthrust.

(7) *The High Tatra* (Vysoké Tatry) has many evidences of Pleistocene glaciation, like the small but deep lakes; the Vag River issues from here; the highest peak is the Gerlachovsky Peak, 2655 m. and the highest point in the entire Carpathian Mountains; other important peaks include Lomnic (Lomnitz), 2634 m., Jégvölgy (Eisthal, 2630 m.) and Tatra (2555 m.). It is composed of diverse rock types: the crystalline core is all granitoids and metamorphics; added to these are the Mesozoic sedimentary sequences and Paleogene and Quaternary deposits.

(8) *The Lőcse (Levoča) Range* is part of the Carpathian flysch belt, far removed southward, a large, 110 km<sup>2</sup> of sandstone beds of Oligocene age, delineated by fracture zones.

(9) *Szepes (Spis) Magura*, between the High Tatra and the Pieniny Range, is composed of flysch sandstones of Paleocene-Eocene age.

(10) *The Lubló Range* is a 33 km. long range of limestone cliffs and sandstone, bounded on three sides by the Poprad River.

(11) *The Csergő (Čerchov) Range* is composed of Paleocene-Eocene flysch deposits.

(12) *The Sáros (Šariš) Range*, north of Kassa (Košice), is composed of sandstone and is the southernmost member of the crystalline belt, enclosing in its center the Murány (Muránska) Plateau of Triassic limestones. This range is largely crystalline (schists, gneisses, migmatites and granitoid rocks of Variscan origin), with a Paleozoic mantle.

(13) *The Branyiszkó (Branisko) Range*, west of Eperjes (Prešov), contains a crystalline core of metamorphic rocks, overlain by gently folded Triassic limestone beds.

(14) *The Gömör-Szepes Ore Mountain* (Spišské-Gemerske Rudohorie) is a massive range of 70 km. in length in a west-east direction, stretching from Dobsina to Kassa. In the south it joins onto the Gömör-Torna Karst (Slovakian Karst with the famous *Aggtelek Caves*, second longest in Europe); the highest point is Kakashegy (1480 m.). Near its western end is the famous *Ice Cave of Dobsina* (463 m. above sea level.). The Ore Mountain is composed of metamorphic rocks, with Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary deposits on their northern and southern slopes. Important (though declining) iron-ore mines are at Ötösbánya (Koterbachy/Rudnany) and Alsósajó (Nizná Slaná); there are also a number of formerly working mines. Copper-ore mining used to take place at Gölncibánya (Gelnica), Szomolnok (Smolnik/Schmölnitz), Úrvölgy (Herrengrund/Spania Dolina) and at Igló (Spišská Nová Ves).

(15) *The Cserna Range* (Čierna Hora), northwest of Kassa, has a crystalline core with a superimposed Mesozoic cover. (16) *The Homonna Range* (Humenské Pohorie) is situated directly northwest of the volcanic Vihorlát Range, about 40 km. northeast of Kassa; it is composed entirely of a Mesozoic sedimentary sequence, rich in fossils.

*History.* The area of present-day Slovakia, formerly Northern or Upper Hungary, prior to the migration period, was settled first by Celtic, then by Germanic tribes, the Markomans and Quads. They were followed by the Huns, who entered the Carpathian Basin about 375 AD, defeated the Ostrogoths, and formed an empire which lasted until the death of their great king, Attila, in 453. Then, in the first half of the 6th century, the Longobards moved into the Western Carpathian region, and the Gepids into the

northeast; but, in 568, they were pushed further south by the Avars, a Turkic people who, from 600 until 803, formed the Avar Khanate in Central and Eastern Europe. Concurrently with the Avar rule, some Slavic tribes began moving into the area. After Charlemagne defeated the Avars, the Slovak area became part of the Frankish Empire in the early part of the 9th century. However, later on in the century, the Slovak tribes living in the western part of present-time Slovakia combined with the eastern Moravians, another Slavic tribe, and established the Kingdom of Great Moravia (the Moravian Empire), extending eastward as far as the Garam (Hron) River, which incorporated part of Transdanubia, Bohemia and Silesia. Christianity was introduced by Bishops Cyril and Method.

About 907-908, the Moravian Realm collapsed when the Magyars moved into the Carpathian Basin after 896. The present area of Slovakia (Northern or Upper Hungary of the Carpathian Basin) became part of the Hungarian Crown, except for a northwestern strip of land beyond the Vág River, which was held by the Polish Kingdom for a time. The Mongol invasion under Batu Khan, during 1241 and 1242 caused devastation, as it did in other parts of the kingdom. Under King Matthias Corvinus' reign in the 15th century, the invading Czech Hussites had to be fought by detachments of the King's army, to flush them out from a number of castles. During the Reformation in the 16th century, part of the Slovak population became converted to Lutheranism, and even to Calvinism, and large numbers of additional Hungarian settlers moved into area, fleeing from the Ottoman-Turkish occupied central portion of the kingdom, after the defeat of the Hungarian army by the formidable forces of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent at Mohács in 1526. Many Hungarian nobles, forced to move north, gradually became landowners in Northern Hungary. During the Counter-Reformation period, the majority of the Slovak and Hungarian population reverted back to Roman Catholicism, under the influence of the Habsburgs, and the enormous efforts of Cardinal Péter Pázmány (1570-1637), who founded the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava), with faculties of Theology and Art. During Prince Rákóczi's War of Liberation from the Habsburg rule (1703-1711), almost all the territory of Northern Hungary became freed from the Habsburgs; Slovaks were fighting alongside Hungarians against the Austrian army. The Austrian forces were pushed out as far as Pozsony by 1704; the gold-mining towns of Northern Hungary, all Transdanubia and Transylvania were in Hungarian hands under Prince Rákóczi. There were also places of defeat in the area, such as the defeat at Nagyszombat (Trnava) (1704) and that of Trencsén (Trenčín) (1708). During Lajos (Louis) Kossuth's 1848-1849 War of Independence against the Habsburgs, the Slovak population of Northern Hungary already became divided in their sentiments: many were still fighting under the Hungarian flag, but the majority of the Slovaks rose against the Hungarian magnates in their awakening nationalism, especially the small Slovakian intelligentsia, under the influence of Stur, Hodza and Hurban. This Pan-Slav movement in turn elicited counter-measures from the Hungarian Government (labelled as Magyarization policy), such as the banning of the cultural association *Matica Slovenská* and the closure of three high schools with Slovakian as the language of instruction (Nagyőrce (Revúca), Túrócszentmárton (Martin) and Znióvárálja (Klastor pod Znievom)). During the pre-war years after 1900, a Slovak autonomy movement started to emerge, led by the parliamentarians, Andrew Hlinka and Juriga, later on joined by Milan Hodza.

On 30 October 1918, it was at Túrócszentmárton (Martin), that the Slovak National Council declared that the Slovaks would unite with the Czechs (the “Declaration of Martin”) to form the new state of Czechoslovakia, thereby seceding from the Kingdom of Hungary. By the Treaty of Trianon (1920), more than one million ethnic Hungarians (who had been living there for one thousand years as original settlers) were annexed to Czechoslovakia. Following the *Munich Pact* (29 September 1938), on 6 October 1938, faced with Hitler’s threat to dismember Czechoslovakia, the Slovaks declared themselves to be an autonomous part of a federal Czech-Slovak state, with Father Tiso becoming the Premier. The Hungarian-populated southern strip of Slovakia was ceded to Hungary as a result of the *First Vienna Award* (2 November 1938), and a small area north of the High Tatra was taken by Poland. When, on 14 March 1939, the German army occupied the Czech State with the capital Prague, Slovakia became nominally independent under German protection, and the President, Rev. Jozef Tiso enjoyed a one-party rule. Tiso let German troops occupy Slovakia in August 1939, when Germany, the Soviet Union and Slovakia attacked Poland, thereby Slovakia entered World War II as an ally of Germany. Later on, an anti-German, pro-Allied Slovak underground movement started to emerge and this proved to be of considerable help to the advancing Soviet forces, which relatively quickly drove the Germans out of Slovakia late in 1944.

In 1945, under Soviet Russian occupation, the Slovaks joined a reconstituted Czechoslovakia. When the Communists took over, Slovakia became centralized and Czech-dominated, nationalizing industry and collectivizing agriculture. After the Communists fell from power in 1990, a Slovakian independence movement started to emerge, resulting finally in complete separation of the two federal republics and an independent Slovakia emerged on 1 January 1993.

It has been a controversial question, whether the Slovaks were direct descendants of the Slavic people living east of the Morva River, within the framework of the Moravian-Slavic Empire, or were later settlers in the Slovakian area. It is beyond doubt that the Slovaks are the descendants of the Moravian-Slavs of the period of the Hungarian settlement in the Carpathian Basin (though there is no historic documentation for this), but, at that time, the Moravian-Slavs were not settled in the same area as at present: the eastern frontier of the Moravian Empire reached only the Garam (Hron) River. In the area between the Morva and Garam Rivers, the main mass of the Slavic population even in the 11th century settled the area north of the Nagyszombat–Galgóc–Nyitra–Aranyosmarót line, while south of this line has been wholly Hungarian populated ever since their settlement of the Carpathian Basin, at the end of the 9th century. Further east, the counties of Árva, Liptó, Zólyom and Gömör, now well populated, at that time were only sparsely populated by mostly Slovak people in a forest-covered mountainous terrain. The central and eastern part of Slovakia has only been settled in more recent centuries by a Slovakian population, which has absorbed the Hungarian and other populations settling there almost concurrently; only the later Saxon settlers remained separate from the other peoples. All these population-developments, lacking historic documentation, had to rely on the study of locality names. Until 1918 the Slovaks did not have a state of their own, but lived within the framework of the Kingdom of Hungary, as established by the first King, István I (St. Stephen, 997-1038). Up to World War II, the Slovaks were engaged in agriculture, livestock farming and forestry industry in their mountainous terrain, also with

a lively domestic industry. – B: 0942, 1068, 1153, 1919, T: 7456.→ **Carpathian Basin; Hungary, History of.**

**Northern Hungary's Hungarian Literature** – From the 1920s, following the Treaty of Versailles-Trianon, evolved an independent literary movement in Northern or Upper Hungary (now Slovakia). The local literary organizations were resurrected in the larger towns, such as the *Kazinczy Association* of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). That is when the humanist Zoltán Fábry became active. At first, his literary activities did not offend the chauvinist Czech state interests. Fábry was followed by Imre Forbáth, whose poetry transcended the modernist movements of the 1920s; by Gyula (Julius) Morvay, whose works reflected all the misery of the peasantry; as well as by the peasant writer József (Joseph) Sellyei. The well-known Upper Hungarian youth program, the “Sickle Movement”, was at first a folkloric gathering under literary auspices. The Hungarian Scientific, Literary and Artistic Association of Czechoslovakia, founded with the help of President Masaryk's financial aid, worked with such constraints that it was unable to fulfill even its basic mandate. The Circle of Hungarian Democratic Writers, founded by Dezső (Desider) Győry had similar fate. Finally, the literary center grouped around the official newspapers and periodicals. A few well-known Hungarian writers of Slovakia are Miklós (Nicholas) Duray; László (Ladislav) Dobos; the novelist, Victor Egri; the realist critic, József (Joseph) Jarnó; István (Stephen) Darkó and Mihály (Michael) Tamás, novelists; Dezső (Desider) Vozári; László (Ladislav) Sáfári; Ernő (Ernest) Sebesi and Vilmos (William) Csontos, poets. There is a *Who's Who from Kassa to Prague? (Ki kicsoda Kassától-Prágáig?)* (1993), and *A (Czechoslovakian) Hungarian Lexicon from 1918 (A (Cseh)szlovákiai magyarok lexikona 1918-tól)* (2008). – B: 1138, 1020, T: 3240.→**Most of the persons in the article have their own entry.**

**Norway, Hungarians in** – Probably Lila Bulyosvszky, actress and writer, was the first known Hungarian, who was in Norway in 1865 and wrote her experiences in a book. Until the end of World War I, and World War II, not many Hungarians settled in Norway. Nonetheless, they established the *Hungarian Association of Norway (Norvégiai Magyar Egyesület)* in Oslo in 1930, which was active for seven years. In 1961 a *Hungarian Home (Magyar Otthon)* was founded in Oslo, and it is still active. The first emigration wave came after World War II, followed by the great wave after the crushed 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight in 1956. The last wave arrived in the 1970s and 1980s, mostly from Transylvania (Romania) and Voivodina-Vajdaság (Serbia). Some of the emigrants moved on to other countries. According to an educated estimate some 3,000 Hungarians lived in Norway at the turn of the millennium. The *Circle of Hungarian Friends in Norway (Ungarsk Venneforening v/Werni – Magyarok Baráti Köre)* was founded on 15 March 1990 in Oslo. Its goal is to preserve the Hungarian culture, traditions, native language and heritage. The association has had a journal since 2002, the quarterly, *MBK Newsletter (MBK Híradó)*, published in 250 copies. In 2000, the association published a book entitled: *Hungarians in Norway (Magyarok Norvégiában)*. Hungarian subjects are taught from kindergarten level (*Csincsele Gyermekecsoport*). Hungarians in Norway commemorate the Hungarian national holidays as well as religious festivals (Santa Claus, Christmas, Easter, etc), and regularly organize theatrical performances, film showings, other cultural events, as well as social gatherings. The organization does not have its own “Hungarian House”; they come together in rented premises. – B: 1454, 1835, T: 7103.

**Noszlopy, Gáspár** (Gasper) (Vrácsik, since 1919, it united with Újvárfalva, Transdanubia, 17 August 1820 - Pest, 3 March 1853) – Lawyer, military officer. He fought as a Colonel in the 1848-1849 War of Independence. In September 1848 he was District Magistrate for County Somogy. Gáspár Noszlopy was one of the organizers of the uprising in his district. In February 1849, along with his elder brother Antal (Anthony), he worked out plans for the liberation of the Southern Transdanubian (*Dunántúl*) area. The plans were accepted, and the two brothers worked on executing them in April 1849. For three months they were able to liberate County Somogy; but the news that the Imperial troops were advancing caused them to retreat, while fighting toward Komárom at the end of July 1849. After the surrender, Noszlopy remained in hiding until April 1850. He was then captured and taken before a military tribunal in Pest. However, he escaped before the court delivered its verdict. Noszlopy made contact with the illegal organization of József (Joseph) Mack, a former Colonel in the National Guard. When the authorities began to round up members of the Mack organization, Noszlopy and his friends started to recruit people in Kecskemét to capture the Emperor. After his plans were discovered, Gáspár Noszlopy fled to Transdanubia and organized paramilitary units in Bakony. Imperial forces captured him on 16 November 1852. Noszlopy escaped a second time, but was recaptured and then executed in Pest. Schools bear his name. – B: 0883, 1122, 1031, T: 7688.

**Nóti, Károly** (Charles) (Tasnád, now Tășnad, Romania, 1 February 1892 - Budapest, 28 May 1954) – Writer journalist, dramaturge. He studied Law at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1918 he was a correspondent for the paper *Eastern News* (*Keleti Újság*) in Kolozsvár. He lived in Budapest and Berlin between 1930 and 1933. He started his literary activity by writing cabaret pieces, first for the *Teréz-Ring Stage* (*Terézkörúti Színpad*) in (1923-1930), then for the *Podium Cabaret* (*Pódium Kabaré*) in Budapest and, in the course of time, he became an outstanding representative of the literary genre. From 1947 to 1949 he worked as a dramaturge as well. Many of his jokes appeared in the magazine, *Theatrical Life* (*Színházi Élet*). He was an author of operettas, comedies and film scripts in German and French, which yielded him success. His best vaudevilles were published by Adorján (Hadrian) Stella in a selection entitled: *She Was Still There at Lepsény* (*Lepsénynél még megvolt*) (1958). His works include *The Lion-tamer* (*Az oroszslánszelidítő*), (1923); *The Friend of the Family* (*A házibarát*), comedy, with Béla Szenes (1928); *Open Window* (*Nyitott ablak*), operetta (1932); *The Black Lily* (*A fekete liliom*) (1948), and the *The Motor* (*A motor*) (1954). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.→**Stella, Adorján**.

**“Notitia Hungariae”** – With its complete title: *Notitia Hungariae novae historico-geographia*, it is the work of two decades of collection of geographical, historical, ethnographic and linguistic data from the counties of Historic Hungary of the Carpathian Basin. The first five volumes of this monumental work, containing the history of ten counties, were published between 1735 and 1742. The work, presenting an all-inclusive picture of the Carpathian Basin, and demonstrating a many-sided political knowledge of Hungary, was compiled by Mátyás Bél, with the assistance of his sons and students. He illustrated the work with the maps of Sámuel Mikoviny. The rest of the work remained in manuscript form; nevertheless, even today, it is a valuable source material. – B: 1078, 0883, T: 7617.→**Bél, Mátyás; Mikovinyi, Sámuel**.

**Novák, Ilona** (Helen) (Budapest, 16 May 1925 - ) – Swimmer, and Olympic champion. She competed at the 1948 Summer Olympic Games in London, where she finished 4th in 100 m backstroke, and 5th in 4 × 100 m freestyle relay. At the 1952 Summer Olympic Games in Helsinki, she received a gold medal in 4 × 100 m freestyle relay as captain of the Hungarian team. She was inducted into the International Swimming Hall of Fame in Fort Lauderdale, Florida in 1973, together with her sister, Éva Novák-Gerard. – B: & T: 1031.

**Novák, István** (Stephen) (Nagyenyed, now Aiud, Romania, 4 October 1906 - Szeged, 28 November 1978) – Pharmacist, physician. He acquired Pharmacology and Medical Degrees from the University of Szeged in 1928. From 1928 he worked as a pharmacist at Szeged University. Between 1931 and 1937 he worked as Department Head at the G. Richter Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works. From 1937 to 1953 he was Chief Chemist at the Pharmaceutical Institute and Pharmacy of Szeged. In 1944, he became an honorary lecturer. From 1945 he was appointed Professor of Pharmacy at the Medical School of the University of Szeged. Later, he became its Rector and Dean. He was a member of scientific societies at home and abroad, and was a member of the Editorial Board for *Acta Pharmaceutica*. He was also the author of the books *On Morphine Determining Methods in General* (*Morphin meghatározó módszerekről általában*) (1933) and *Pharmacognosis* (*Farmakognózia*), with J. Halmai (1963). There is a Prize named after him at the University of Szeged. – B: 1730, 1471, T: 7103.

**Novák, Lajos** (Louis) (Baja, 7 February 1927 - Dömös, 9 January 1989) – Painter, graphic artist. His childhood was spent in Felsőszentiván, south of Lake Velence in Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*), while his High School was completed in Baja, where he later studied painting in the free school of Gyula (Julius) Rudnay. From 1949 to 1954 he was a student of Bertalan Pór in the Academy of Applied Arts. Shortly after, he settled in Hódmezővásárhely, where he contributed to the establishment of an artist colony. In 1957, his painting called *Ditch-diggers* (*Kubikusok*) earned him the Munkácsy Prize. From 1960 until his death, he lived in Dömös (north of Visegrád in the Danube Bend). Apart from panel paintings, he prepared a long series of copper engravings. In 1967, at the International Exhibition held in Ravenna, he won a Silver Medal with his paintings. In 1968, also in Ravenna, he had a one-man show. In 1975 he exhibited his paintings in Felsőszentiván, Tataháza and Esztergom. In 1980 he held a one-man show in Dusnok. In his paintings he presents everyday life, the end of a day's work, the relationship between man and nature with realistic force, as in the following paintings *Fruit-pickers* (*Gyümölcszedők*); *At a Bus-stop* (*Buszmegállónál*); *Waiting Girls* (*Várakozó lányok*); *Dispute* (*Disputa*); *Under the Gate* (*Kapuban*); *Solitude* (*Magány*); *Gossip* (*Pletyka*), and *Danube Bend* (*Dunakanyar*). He produced drawings, such as *Alone* (*Egyedül*) and *Watering* (*Itatás*). – B: 0883, 1654, T: 7456.→**Rudnay, Gyula; Pór, Bertalan.**

**Novobáczky, Sándor** (Alexander) (Szentés, 29 March 1924 - Budapest, 8 June 1989) – Journalist, humorist. In 1946 he earned a Law Degree at the University of Budapest, following which he worked as a clerk in the National Bank and later in the Ministry of Finances. He began his journalistic career with the daily paper, *Free People* (*Szabad Nép*) in 1953, working as a foreign affairs column editor and a member of the editorial board. In 1955 he joined the circle of insurgent Communists; therefore, he had to be removed from the paper. In 1955-1956 he worked for the paper, *Cogwheel* (*Fogaskerék*).

In the summer of 1956 he received a position with the paper, *Hungarian Nation* (*Magyar Nemzet*). On 6 October 1956 he published an article entitled: *Peculiar people?* (*Különös emberek?*), in the paper, *Literary News* (*Irodalmi Újság*) and, as a result, he was arrested. On 19 January 1957, the Metropolitan Court of Law sentenced him to ten months' imprisonment. After his release, he was barred from the journalistic career for a number of years, so he worked as the advertising manager for the *Corvin Department Store* (*Corvin Áruház*). It was only in 1959 that he became a member of the editorial board of the paper, *Popular Sport* (*Népsport*). In 1963 he became a founding member of the weekly, *Hungary* (*Magyarország*) and, from 1968, its column editor until his death. His articles appeared in *World of Books* (*Könyvvilág*), and *Budapester Rundschau*. With his excellent satirical talent, he earned a name for himself in both the humorous paper, *Ludas Matyi* (*Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd*) and at the Hungarian Radio. His works include *On the Methods of Foreign Affairs Agitation* (*A külpolitikai agitáció módszereiről*) (1956), and *Serious Offences in Pest* (*Súlyos pesti sértések*), cabaret program, 1971). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

**Novobátzky, Károly** (Charles) (Temesvár, now Timișoara, Romania, 3 March 1884 - Budapest, 20 December 1967) – Physicist, mathematician. His secondary schooling was completed in Temesvár, and his higher education at the University of Budapest. During World War I, he served as an artillery officer. In the interwar years he taught in secondary schools in the countryside, later in Budapest. After 1945 until his retirement he was Professor of Theoretical Physics and Head of Department at the University of Budapest. He regarded the teaching of the young as his life's main task, having taught thousands during his more than fifty years of teaching career. Many of his former students came to be in leading, professional positions, and professors at universities. His textbooks ran into several new editions. At the University of Budapest, it was to his credit that the teaching of modern Theoretical Physics reached world standard. His main research field was the Theory of Relativity and the study of the Electromagnetic Field; at the same time, he was in personal contact with the greatest minds of his age. His experiments dealt with the Geometric Figures (affins) of Space Theory, where he successfully employed the variance principles in Differential Geometry and the projective Non-Euclidean Geometry, where properties are unaltered by projection. He also worked out a theory that rendered the interpretation of Electromagnetic Geometry possible, by introducing non-linear vector transformation; he used electrodynamic principles for insulation materials as well. He succeeded in further developing Kirchhoff's theory on the Deflection of Light. In Relativistic Quantum Mechanics, he managed to complete statistical progression. He reached a deeper understanding of the characteristics of the Electromagnetic Field, by studying the possible connections between classical electrodynamics and optics and also between the Theory of Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. The study of the foundations of Quantum Theory occupied him to the end of his life. His works include *Theory of Relativity* (*A relativitás elmélete*) (1947); *Thermodynamics* (*Termodinamika*) (1951), and *Electrodynamics and Optics* (*Elektrodinamika és optika*) (1951). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding, 1947, ordinary, 1949). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize twice, in 1949 and 1953. – B: 0883, 1138, T: 7456, 7688.

**Nuclear Power Plant of Paks** – After World War II, nuclear scientists made a relentless effort to render nuclear energy available for the benefit of mankind. One of its peaceful

employments was to build nuclear power plants. The oil crisis in 1973 hastened the search for alternate energy sources and, like many countries, Hungary also opted for building a nuclear power plant, 5 km from Paks in southern Hungary, on the banks of the Danube. The Hungarian Government decided on the construction of a Soviet-type plant, used in the so-called COMECOM countries, which belonged to the then Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe until the 1990s. Hungary bought four reactors, each of them a VVER-440 Model V 213 pressurized water reactor, where the number 440 indicates the power output. This model includes added emergency core cooling and auxiliary water-feeding systems, as well as upgraded accident localization systems. Each reactor contains 42 tons of slightly enriched uranium oxide fuel. After it has been used for four years per reactor, the fuel rods are stored for five years in a cooling pond, before being removed from the site for permanent disposal. The plant started working with its first reactor in 1982, the last one in 1987. The power plant – so far the only one in Hungary – supplies 47.5 percent of the country's electrical power requirement. With the expansion of the plant, its output will grow considerably. – B: 1031, 7301, T: 7301.

**Number of Hungarians** – At the turn of the millennia there were 15,670.000 worldwide. For details → **Dispersed Hungarians**.

**Nyárád Region, Transylvania** (*Erdély*, now in Romania) – This region is on the River Nyárád and its tributaries, populated by Szeklers (Transylvanian Hungarians); it belonged formerly to Marosszék (now Scaunul Mureș, Romania). Its economic and administrative center used to be the town Nyárádszereda (now Miercurea Nirejului), center for the entire Marosszék area. Its adjacent area to the east is called *Becskealja* (foot of Becske), indicating that it lies below *Becskeető* (Becske Peak). Its upper part is called Holyland (*Szentföld*), a nickname of their Catholic inhabitants. Vegetable farms dominate the area on the lower course of the river, so it is referred to as *Murokország* (Carrotland). – B: 1134, T: 7103.

**Nyáry, Baron Albert** (Bagonya, now Bogojina, Slovenia, 30 June 1828 - Budapest, 1 January 1886) – Heraldic writer. He studied Philosophy and Law at the University of Pest. He was a member of the circle of *Young Hungary* (*Fiatal Magyarország*). During the War of Independence of 1848-1849, he was aide-de-camp of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth. After the collapse of the War in 1849, he left Hungary and went abroad. In 1859 he took part in the Austro-Piedmontese War on Piedmont's side. While in Italy, he collected significant archival material related to Hungary. At the time of the Compromise (*Kiegyezés*) with Austria in 1867, he returned to Hungary and participated in establishing the Historical Society (*Történelmi Társulat*). His heraldic works and source publications are significant. He was Co-Editor of the *Archeological Gazette* (*Archaeologiai Értesítő*), and the paper *Turul*. His books include *Diplomatic Memories from the Age of King Matthias 1458-1490, vols. i-iv* (*Magyar diplomáciai emlékek Mátyás király korából 1458 – 1490, I-IV*), edited with Iván Nagy (1875-1878), and *Guidelines of Heraldry (A heraldika vezérfonala)* (1886), which is the first Hungarian-language heraldic handbook. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103. → **Compromise of 1867; Kossuth, Lajos; Nagy Iván (1)**.

**Nyáry, Pál** (Paul) (Nyáregyháza, 12 December 1806 - Budapest, 21 April 1871) – Politician, lawyer. In 1836, Pál Nyáry was the Chief Notary for County Pest. By 1845 he was the Second Vice-Lord Lieutenant of the County and, in 1848, its First Vice-Lord Lieutenant. Nyáry became a dietal representative for Pest and a leader of the Liberal

Party (*Szabadelvűek Pártja*). At the Diet, Nyáry belonged to the radical faction of this group and strongly criticized the Batthyány Government. From September 1848 he was Vice-President of the National Guard Commission and one of its most important members. In Debrecen, he joined the Peace Party, and played a role in overthrowing László (Ladislás) Madarász for improperly handling the Zichy diamonds. Pál Nyáry opposed Hungary's 1849 Declaration of Independence, but did not speak publicly against it. After the defeat of the War of Independence, Nyáry was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Of this sentence, he served seven years in Josephstadt, Austria. In 1856 Nyáry was set free, and he went home to oversee his estates. In 1861, he again served as First Vice-Lord Lieutenant for Pest, and became a member of the Resolution Party at the National Assembly. He campaigned against taxes collected without the consent of Parliament. Between 1865 and 1868 he was a member of the Tisza-Ghyczy Party, but he played a decreasingly prominent role, though he was the leader of the liberal nobility. In the end, he committed suicide. Pál Nyáry wrote: *Suggestion for the Administration of County Pest...* (*Javaslat Pest megye közigazgatási rendszere iránt...*) (1840); *Proposal for the Possibility of Improvement in Criminal Prosecutions at the County Level* (*Indítvány a megyei bünvádi eljárás lehető javítása iránt*) (1841), and *The Speeches of Pál Nyáry and György Zlinszky* (*Nyáry Pál és Zlinszky György beszédek*) (1861). A street in Budapest is named after him. – B: 0883, 1031, 1445, T: 7688.

**Nyék Tribe** – The second strongest tribe of the Magyars in the Lebedian tribal alliance, according to Byzantine Emperor Constantine VII (913-959) in his work *De administrando Imperio* (*On the administration of the Empire*). The leader of the Nyék Tribe was entitled to be the *barka* (military commander) of the tribal confederation until its dissolution during the rule of King István I (later St. Stephen) (997-1038) a century later. During the Hungarians' advance into the Carpathian Basin, the Nyék tribe secured the southern borders and, at first, settled in the region of the Tisza and Maros rivers. In 899, during the Lombardian campaign, the tribe played a major part in the defeat of the 15,000-strong army of King Berengar I, at the Brenta River. Around 900, the tribe settled in its final location, north of Mohács, west of the Danube, where its memory remains through the names of various villages, such as: Alsónyék and Kápolnásnyék. – B: 1078, 1230, T: 7665.→**Levedia**.

**Nyéki Vörös, Mátyás** (Matthias) (Győr, 1575 - Győr, 1 April 1654) – Priest, poet. He came from a family of serfs in County Baranya. He studied in the Seminary at Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia); later, he worked in the Royal Hungarian Chancery, becoming the Canon of Győr in 1611, Provost of Pápoc in 1636, and Episcopal Vicar in 1642. His first Psalm translations were published in Péter Pázmány's Prayer book (Graz, 1606). He was one of the pioneers of Baroque poetry. A new edition of his religious poems appeared in the Collection of Hungarian Poets. His works include *Dialogue* (*Dialogus*), (Vienna, 1625), and *Tintinnabulum* (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia) (1636). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Pázmány, Péter**.

**Nyerges, Antal** (Anton N.) (South Bend, IN, USA, 14 August 1917 - USA, 21 May 1989) – Diplomat, literary translator, cultural historian, printer. He was born into a family of immigrants to the USA. During World War II, he served in the US army in the Far East. Afterward, he studied Finno-Ugrian Linguistics at Indiana University and obtained a Ph.D. He did research work among the Lapps in Norway. In 1951 he entered

the Diplomatic Service. His diplomatic posts were in Budapest (Press and Cultural Attaché (1955-1957), Frankfurt, Tel-Aviv and Teheran. After his activity in foreign affairs in 1969, he became a lecturer at Eastern Kentucky University of Richmond, where he became a professor and lectured on the History of European Culture and Sociology. As a translator, he interpreted in English-language versions the works of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi, János (John) Arany, Endre (Andrew) Ady, Gyula (Julius) Juhász, Árpád Tóth, Lőrinc (Lawrence) Szabó, and Attila József, introducing them to the American public. His works include *Poems of Endre Ady* (1969); *Sándor Petőfi* (1973); *Poems by Attila József* (1973); *Epics of the Hungarian Plain from János Arany* (1976), and *The Poetry of Lőrinc Szabó* (1986). – B: 1672, T: 7456.→**Persons in the article have their own entry.**

**Nyergesi, János** (John) (Nyergesújfalu, 9 June 1895 - Nyergesújfalu, 22 December 1982) – Painter, graphic artist. He started his studies in Art at his birthplace in the Free School, conducted by Károly (Charles) Kernstok; then from 1919, with his master's support, he continued in Kernstok's Free School in Budapest. Later, he enrolled in the School of Industrial Design, where, in 1913, in a scholarship competition, he won first prize with his stained-glass window, entitled *Prophet (Proféta)*. In 1919 he took part in the work of Kernstok's Free School in Nyergesújfalu. In 1926 and 1927 he was a student at the Julian Academy in Paris. From the 1930s he worked as a laborer in the Cement Factory of Lábatlan, and in the Eternit and Viscosa factories in Nyergesújfalu; but regularly took part in exhibitions as well. After 1945, his artistic work became more active. His art is characterized by a kind of "expressive naturalism". Early in his career, he was strongly influenced by his master, Kernstock, and the aspirations of *The Group of Eight*, hence the expressiveness of his works. Later he became interested in the tiny objects of everyday life surrounding him, which he formed into simple pictorial composition. The "saying a lot with little" became his *ars poetica*. He painted mainly portraits, conversation pieces and scenes. The motives always came from his immediate surroundings. His well-known paintings include *Portrait of a Boy (Fiúportré)* (1910); *My Wife Asleep (Feleségem alszik)*; *Indian ink drawing* (1958); *Self-portrait (Önarckép)* (1963), and *Street Scene (Utcarészlet)* oil (1970). His one-man exhibitions include Esztergom, Balassi Bálint Museum (1954, 1968, 1975); Székesfehérvár, István Király Museum (1957), and Nyergesújfalu, Memorial Exhibition (1983). – B: 0883, 1654, T: 7456.→**Eight, The Group of; Kernstok, Károly.**

**Nyikó Region, Transylvania (Erdély, now in Romania)** – The valley of the Nyikó Creek, from its source on the western slopes of the Hargita Mountain plateau, extending downstream and passing by the town of Székelykeresztúr (now Odorhei Secuiesc, Romania), eventually running into the Nagyküküllő River. The small villages in the valley reflect the characteristics of the Udvarhelyszék region. Noteworthy villages are Farkaslaka (now Lupeni), Kobátfalva (now Cobatesti) and Szentlélek. The renowned writer, Áron (Aaron) Tamási, made the people and the folklore known through his writings. – B: 1134, T: 7456.→**Tamási, Áron.**

**Nyilas Anonymus** (16th century) – Versifier. Ferenc (Francis) Toldy gave this name to the unknown poet who, in 1548, wrote a lofty two-part, 72-line song for the wedding of István (Stephen) Nyilas and Anna Zsámbéki of the town of Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia). In the first part, the groom addresses the bride; in the second part the bride

addresses the groom. It was preserved in the Lugossy Codex and the Bornemissza Songbook (1582). – B: 1136, T: 7617.→**Toldy, Ferenc; Lugossy Codex.**

**Nyíredy, Géza** (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 16 March 1924 - Budapest, 25 July 1990) – Physician, pulmonologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest in 1948. In 1949 he worked at the National Public Health Institute, Budapest; later worked at the Pulmonary Clinic of the University in various positions. From 1956 he headed a clinical department. From 1961 he was Senior Physician at the No. 4 Pulmonary Illnesses Department of St János (John) Hospital. In 1959 he was appointed Regional Supervising Chief-Physician. From 1959 on, he wrote more than 60 scientific studies. His field of research was tuberculosis, bacteriology and cancerous illnesses. His works include *The Bronchiectasy Illness... (A bronchiectázia betegség...)* (1963); *Illnesses of the Bronchia (A hörgők betegségei)*, with F. Kovács (1966) and *Clinical Observations in Bronchiectasy Illness (Klinikai megfigyelések bronchiectázia betegségben)* (1967). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7103.

**Nyíregyháza Deportees** – On 2 November 1944, after the Front of World War II passed over the city, posters appeared on the streets of Nyíregyháza, calling on the citizens to resume work. As the inhabitants came out of the cellars, armed Soviet soldiers appeared, commandeering them for what they called “*malenki robot*” (a little work). They collected 2300 civilians; first they were taken to a country prison, then to Debrecen, where they were placed behind barbed-wire fences in the Pavilon Barracks. This was the collection point and, from here, together with others from other parts of Hungary, they were taken to the Soviet Union. In the Prisoner of War Camp at Bolc in the Arctic region, they were treated as enemy partisans and were forced to work in mines. Due to starvation, torture and lack of medical treatment, most of them died, leaving 1,620 wives and 3,880 children behind. Only 5% of them returned, years later to Hungary, and the Communist Government of Hungary forbade them to talk about their experiences. A monument was erected from public donations on 26 May 1991 on the *Országzászló Square* in Nyíregyháza, to preserve the memory of those, who died in World War II. – B: 1020, T: 7665.→**Atrocities against Hungarians.**

**Nyíregyházi, Ervin** (Budapest, 19 January 1903 - Los Angeles, Cal., 13 April 1987) – Hungarian-born American piano virtuoso and composer. His father was a singer in the Royal Opera Chorus in Budapest, but died when Ervin was 12. He began playing the piano at the age of two, composing music at four; he played with the Berlin Philharmonic when he was 6, under Arthur Nikisch. By the age of nine, he played Beethoven sonatas and, at eleven, J.S. Bach's preludes and fugues. In the Budapest Academy of Music, he was a student of István Thomán and Arnold Székely; in Berlin, he studied under Ernő (Ernest) Dohnányi and Frederic Lamond. From the age of ten, he gave concerts in Hungary and abroad. In 1914 he settled in Berlin and, from 1930, he lived in the USA. In his childhood he attracted attention with his compositions for the piano, e.g. *Sonate dramatique* (1914), and his *Wedding March* (which was published). Up to 1978 he composed some 700 works. From the 1930s, he played and composed for Hollywood film studios. In 1973 he made two professional recordings. He was known for his musicality and his technique. With his exceptional performing ability, he became successful everywhere. He played mainly 19th and 20th century virtuoso pieces. He was sometimes described as Liszt incarnate. Despite his extraordinary talent, he lived a simple

life. Even at an advanced age, he gave concerts in Japan during 1980 and 1982. In 2007, his biography, entitled *Lost Genius* was published in Canada. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Thomán, István; Nikisch, Arthur; Dohnányi, Ernő; Székely, Arnold.**

**Nyíró, Gyula** (Julius) (Dés, now Dej, Romania, 12 March 1895 - Budapest, 4 May 1966) – Physician, neurologist and psychiatrist. In 1917 he obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Until 1920 he worked with Károly (Charles) Lechner, later, as resident physician in the Mental Hospital of Lipótmező, Budapest; then, until 1927, he worked as a demonstrator and assistant lecturer in the Mental Hospital in Szeged. In 1926 he became an honorary lecturer, in 1931 a professor at the University of Szeged. From 1928, he was Head Physician at the Mental Hospital of Lipótmező. From 1939, he was employed at the Mental Hospital of Angyalföld, Budapest. From 1951 he was Professor of Psychiatry in the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest. He obtained a Masters Degree in Medicine in 1952. His main field of research work was schizophrenia. Together with László Meduna, he took part in the clinical development of cardiazol and electroshock therapy. He also succeeded in defining the “structure-theory” of schizophrenia. He studied mental illnesses of famous men, e.g. Ignác (Ignatius) Semmelweis, the “savior of mothers”: Nyíró proved that the symptoms of the nervous system of Semmelweis were the result of septicemia, because of his absorption of toxins during his clinical work. His works include *Psychopathology (Elmekórtan)*, co-authored with József Szabó (1926); *Psychiatria*, textbook (1961), and *Illness of Semmelweis (Semmelweis betegsége)*, with co-authors (1965). – B: 1030, 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Semmelweis, Ignác; Meduna, László.**

**Nyíró, József** (Joseph) (Székelyzsombor, now Jimbor, Transylvania, Romania, 18 July 1889 - Madrid, 16 October 1953) – Writer, journalist, cleric. He completed his High School education in Székelyudvarhely (now Odorheiu Secuiesc, Romania). He studied in the seminary of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Julia, Romania) and in the *Pazmaneum* of Vienna, where he became ordained in 1912. His first position took him to Nagyszeben (now Sibiu, Romania), where he was a teacher of religion in the High School. From 1915 to 1919 he was Parish Priest of the little village of Kide (now Chidea, Romania) in County Kolozs. In 1919 he left the priesthood. At first, he worked as a miller, then, from 1920, he joined the Editorial Staff of the paper, *Eastern News (Keleti Újság)* in Kolozsvár. In 1931 he left the newspaper and withdrew to the village of Alsórákos (now Racoșul de Jos, Romania) to run a farm.



In 1938 he returned to journalism and assumed the editorship of the paper, *Eastern News*. He moved to Budapest in 1941 to become the Editor for the paper, *Hungarian Strength (Magyar Erő)*, and, toward the end of World War II, he became a member of the right-wing Arrow-Cross Parliament, when Hungary was already under German occupation, trying to hold up the advance and occupation of Hungary by the Soviet Communist forces. In 1945 he had to flee to Germany, and later to Madrid, where he again joined the Catholic priesthood. After settling in the USA, he became the founding Director of the émigré Lajos Kossuth Book Publishing Co. in Cleveland. When he died he was buried in

Spain. His last will was to be reburied in Transylvania. When Hungaian autrotities wanted to fulfill his last will, Romanian authorities denied it in 2012. As early as 1924, he showed great promise in prose writing with his volume of short stories, entitled: *The Jesus-carving Man* (*Jézusfaragó ember*). His works, dealing with the fate of the Szekler Hungarians of Transylvania (first time under Romanian rule since 1920), became bestsellers. In the post-war Transylvanian Hungarian literature he is one of the most significant and individual writers. His works include *In God's Yoke* (*Isten igájában*); *Szeklers* (*Székelyek*); *Silent Struggle* (*Néma küzdelem*); *Úz Bence*; *Ábel in the Wilderness* (*Ábel a rengetegben*) novel (1932); *My People* (*Az én népem*) novel (1935); *Immortal Life* (*Halhatatlan élet*), novel (1941), and *Behold the Humans* (*Íme az emberek*) (1951). – B: 1085, 0883, 1257, T: 7456. → **Szeklers**.

**Nyisztor, Zoltán** (Debrecen, 8 December 1893 - Rome, 4 December 1979) – Priest, writer, journalist. He studied at the Theological College of Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania); then he read Theology in Rome and Innsbruck. He was ordained in 1917. He worked as a Bishop's Secretary, ws Chaplain of the Cave Chapel of Mount Gellért in Buda, a Publisher's Editor, and President of the Catholic Young Men's Club. As a journalist, his career started with the journal, *The Heart* (*A Szív*). In 1924 he became Editor of the weekly paper, *Hungarian Culture* (*Magyar Kultúra*); later becoming a correspondent for the *National Paper* (*Nemzeti Újság*) and *New Generation* (*Új Nemzedék*), and the Editor for the *Hungarian Courier* (*Magyar Kurír*). He translated into Hungarian the works of Giovanni Papini and Archbishop Faulhaber. With Béla Bangha, he edited the four-volume Catholic Encyclopedia, and published several other books on his travels in the Far East, South America, and the Balkans. His satirical period piece was *Hungarian Góg* (*Magyar Góg*). During 1945 and 1946 he was a prisoner of the Communist regime and the Soviet military authorities. Freed from there, he fled to Italy and worked in the Public Relations Office of the Vatican, and was later a chaplain in Madrid. In 1946 he went to South America. In Columbia he was a pastor in a hospital, a missionary, as well as a chaplain in a parish in Bogota. Then he moved to Venezuela, serving as a Hungarian priest in Caracas. In 1961 he returned to Rome, where he lived from his writings. He was a columnist for *Canadian Hungarians* (*Kanadai Magyarország*); *New Europe* (*Új Europa*), and *Catholic Hungarians' Sunday* (*Katolikus Magyarok Vasárnapja*). His works include *Foreigner in a Foreign Land* (*Idegen az idegenben*), biographical novel (1973), and *The Earthly Life of Jesus* (*Jézus földi élete*) (1975). – B: 1068, 1672, T: 7456.

**Nyitra** (Slovakian: Nitra, German: Neutra) – A town in Northern Hungary before 1920, now Nitra in Slovakia. It is 190-220m above sea level. It was the Seat of the former County (now Slovakian district) Nyitra, on both banks of the Nyitra (Nitra) River, a tributary of the Danube, at the foot of Mount Zobor (587m, rich vineyards on its slopes) and at the northern margin of the Little Hungarian Plain. The Tribecs Range extends from north of the town. The site of the town had a settlement on it at the time of the Carpathian Settlement by Khagan Árpád's Magyars (896-900), who defeated the Leader Zobor heading the army of the local Slavic population; Zobor fell in the battle, defending the environs of Nyitra. King István I (St. Stephen, 997-1038) strengthened the Castle Fort, which was able to resist the siege of Emperor Heinrich in 1074, and the Mongol-Tartars in 1241. The town became a free borough by Royal Decree in 1248, and Seat of the Bishporic of Nyitra in 1288. In 1271, the Bohemian King Ottokar occupied Nyitra. Later,

Máté (Matthew) Csák owned it and King Casimir IV of Poland (the opponent of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, 1458-1490) was unable to capture it. Only the troops of Prince István (Stephen) Bocskay (1605-1606) in 1605 and, later, Reigning Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen (1613-1629) of Transylvania, were successful in taking the Nyitra fortress. It was in the hands of the Turks from 1663 until 1701, when it was pulled down. In 1708 Count Miklós (Nicholas) Bercsényi (1665-1726), occupied it. Nyitra became a corporate town in 1876. After World War I, as a result of the 1920 Dictated Peace Treaty of Trianon, it was annexed by the newly created Czechoslovakia, from Historic Northern Hungary (*Felvidék*). In 1938, and again in 1993, it remained in the independent Slovakia. The town is an agricultural market hub, which connects the Little Plain with Northern Hungary. It has sugar refineries, breweries, and food industries. The core of the town is Castle Hill, surrounded with walls, bastions and gates, where the the Episcopal Palace, founded in 830, and the 13th century Cathedral were built. An underground passageway connects the two prominent buildings. The crypt of the single-nave, Baroque-style Episcopal Church is considered to date back to the time of King István I (St. Stephen) of Hungary. The Episcopal Seminary is of Neo-Renaissance style. The Episcopal Library has 40,000 volumes. There are fine public buildings, high schools and churches of various religious orders in the streets hugging the castle hill slopes, whereas the outer, lower parts of the town consist of rows of garden houses. Other outstanding buildings in Nyitra are the Franciscan Church and Monastery of 1630; among the 7 altars, there is one with a relief depicting the Legend of St Francis. The St. Emmeramus Church is a small Romanesque church, situated in the oldest part of the fortress, and it presumably dates back to 1158. According to a local tradition, Queen Gizella, the wife of King István I (St Stephen), commissioned its construction. In 1933, the statue of St Emmeramus was discovered; it is considered to be the oldest statue in the Northern Hungary region of Historic Hungary. The St. István Church dates from the 11-12th century. The population of the town was 16,419 in 1910, including 9,754 Hungarians, 4,929 Slovaks and 1,636 Germans. In 2001, its population was 87,285 including 83,285 Slovaks, 1,489 Hungarians, 323 Gypsies, 55 Ukrainians, 47 Germans and 18 Ruthenians. – B: 1068, 1582, 1816, 1789, 7103, 7456, T: 7456.→ **István I, King; Csák, Máté; Mátyás I, King ; Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Bercsényi, Count Miklós; Nyitra, Benedictine Abbey.**

**Nyitra, Benedictine Abbey** (Nyitra now Nitra in Slovakia) – The Abbey was founded by the Benedictines of Pannonhalma in the town of Nyitra in Northern Hungary (now in Slovakia) at an unknown date. It is known from documents that King Kálmán (Coloman, 1095-1116), in his Book of Statutes of 1100 authorized the Abbey to employ the “*hot iron and hot water tes*” in court procedure. King Kálmán made the Abbey the seat of a bishopric in 1113, which included a part of County Nyitra and also County Trencsén (now Trenčín). After the despotic rule of oligarch Máté Csák, the Abbey had to endure great losses, but it has been functioning since then ecclesiastically, at least as a church. – B: 0946, 1304, T: 7103.→**Nyitra.**

**Nyulas, Ferenc** (Francis) (Köszvényesremete, now Eremitu, Transylvania, Romania, 25 July 1758 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 27 December 1808) – Physician, scientific writer. He began his education in Kolozsvár and he pursued Medical studies at the Universities of Vienna and Pest. He received his Medical Degree in 1788. From 1806 until his death, he was Head Physician of Transylvania in Kolozsvár. The first of his

three-volume work, *About the Analysis of Public Medicinal Waters of Transylvania* (*Az Erdély országi orvos vizeknek bontásáról közönségesen*) (Kolozsvár, 1800), is the first Hungarian-language scientific, mainly chemistry book, specializing in balneology, the therapeutic use of baths. In this work, he summarizes the analytical description and chemical studies of the ferruginous acidulous waters of the Radna Mountain region of eastern Transylvania. For the analysis of these waters, he worked out a wide-ranging procedure, including gas analysis, wet and dry analyses, as well as qualitative and quantitative analyses. While determining quantitatively the materials dissolved in the water, he was the first to employ titration in Transylvania. He succeeded in demonstrating the presence of manganese in one of the waters; the fact that these waters could also contain manganese first became generally known, when the great Swedish chemist, Berzelius, in 1807, found this element while analysing the water of Adolfberg. Nyulas must have been well versed in the chemical sciences of his age. He set up a modern laboratory in Szamosújvár (now Gherla, Romania). In his book, he also presented the pictures of the instruments he used. The three-volume work may be regarded as the first significant step in creating a special chemical terminology in the Hungarian language. He created new terms and designations with relatively correct linguistic feeling for the use of new special chemical terms, which he compiled to form a dictionary. Surprisingly, many of the terms he introduced remained in general usage in modern Hungarian language, like *sav* (acid); *tégely* (crucible); *folyadék* (solution); *lombik* (test-tube) and *bontás* (decomposition). Other new words that he created became lost, like *savalj* (oxygen) and *vizalja* (hydrogen). His expressions accommodated well in the Hungarian speech of the period and, at the same time, they expressed their essence. Nyulas seems to have been ahead of his time by rejecting the Phlogiston Theory, which was still the commonly held theory in chemistry at that time. – B: 0883, 1068, 1136, 1730, T: 7617, 7456.