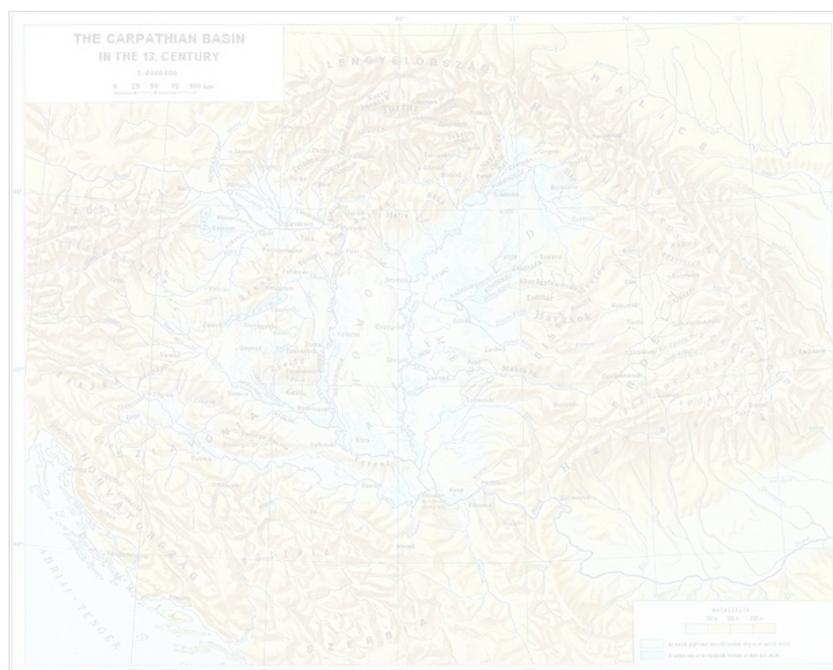




HOME OF THE MAGYARS

Susan Tomory

The home of the Magyars is encircled by the Carpathian Alps. This is the geographic center of Europe. This land is very fertile, watered by several great rivers. Europe's largest lake is here, called Lake Balaton. Their capital city is Budapest.



NON-MAGYARS ABOUT THE MAGYAR LANGUAGE

Regrettably I have most of the quotation in Magyar translation. I am trying to re-translate them into English – I cannot put them into quotation marks for this reason, but it will still give a translation very close to the original:

What do foreigners say about the Magyar language?

Jacob Grimm, story writer (19th century) and the creator of the first scientific German grammar said:

The logical and perfect construction of the Magyar language superseeds all other languages.

- **N. Ebersberg Viennese scientist (19th c.)**

The structure of the Magyar language is such as if a congregation of linguists would have created it in order to include all regularities, compactness, harmony and clarity.

- **George Bernard Shaw** drama writer (he discussed this in an American BBC report more fully):

I may bravely state, that after having studied the Magyar language for years, it became my conviction: if the Magyar would have been my mother tongue, my life could have been more valuable. Simply because in this strange language which is bursting from an ancient force I could have written everything a lot more to the point, the minute differences, the secret stirrings of feelings.

- **Ove Berglund** -- Swedish physician and translator:

As I have some ideas by today of the structure of the language, my opinion is that the Magyar language is the pinnacle of human logic. (Magyar Nemzet December 2, 2003, p. 5.)

Ede Teller atomic scientist said this a few years before his death in Paks:

„,My new and first rate discovery is that there is one language and this is the Magyar.” (Mai Nap, Budapest, 1991. 9.)

Arthur **Custance** quotes the Canadian Sir William **Dawson** from his book titled **Fossil Men and Their Modern Representatives** of 1883:

*“If we leave out of account purely imitative words, as those derived from the voices of animals, and from natural sounds, which necessarily resemble each other everywhere, it will be found that the most persistent words are those like "God," "house," "man," etc., which express objects or ideas of constant recurrence in the speech of everyday life, and which in consequence become most perfectly stereotyped in the usage of primitive peoples. Further, a very slight acquaintance with these languages is sufficient to show that they are connected with the older languages of the Eastern continent by a great variety of more permanent root words, and with some even on grammatical structure. So persistent is this connection through the time, that pages might be filled with modern English, French, or German words, which are allied to those of the Algonquin tribes **as well as to the oldest tongues of Europe, Basques and Magyar, and the East.**”*

(http://custance.org/Library/Volume6/Part_V/Chapter1.html)

* * *

ADORJÁN MAGYAR:

He was the first, who employed ethnography and linguistics side by side in his linguistic research. He was fluent in nine languages and their dialects.

„...again and again we have to realise, we have to come to the conclusion that the Magyar language is the miraculous expression of Nature, the realities of nature, their mirror image expressed in sounds, which will serve as a base to much research in the future.” (Manuscript: p. 2744)

In conversation:

„The Magyar language could not have been created by human minds, it was created by the forces of nature, just as the snowflakes and crystals.”

Literacy.

1. The art and science of writing was born in the Carpathian homeland by Magyars. The oldest known rovás text was found in the Bajót Jankovich cave and its carved signs are cca. 15 - 20.000 years old. (Forrai Sándor rovásíró kör honlapja, Friedrich Klára-Szakács Gábor)

2. The runic word, by which all other carved writings are called was derived from the infinitive of the Magyar verb *ró*, its infinitive *róni or rúni*.

3. During the centuries of persecution of the ancient Magyar cultural products, this rovás writing was preserved by mountain shepherds. This shows that while the ancient Magyar culture was undisturbed, there was no illiteracy in the land. Analphabetism began with the introduction of Roman Catholicism and its intolerance toward the ancient Magyar culture and its achievements.

4. The first known public library was operated in the 15th century in Bártfa. The need toward a public library show the high level of literacy of the Magyar population at this time.

5. Zsófia Torma, (September 26, 1832 – November 14, 1899) was the first woman woman archaeologist, anthropologist and paleontologist. in Erdély (Transylvania) Her excavations uncovered several hundred rovás tablets. She also found artifacts 6-7.000 years old. Her merit is not less, than to uncover the ancient past of the Carpathian Basin. Her most well-known work, the *Ethnographische Analogien*, was published in Jena in 1894..

6. The founders of the **Forrai Sándor rovásíró kör** are **Klára Friedrich** and **Gábor Szakács** bring to public awareness the ancient Magyar rovás, which lived and still lives in Magyarország (Hungary) with their scientific papers, lectures and nation-wide teaching projects. During their further independent research they found that the ancient Magyars sent teachers to foreign lands to teach the illiterate societies the art of writing. (See their publications and homepage)

7. **Etruscan traditions remember**, that a “divinity” called Magor taught them agriculture and left them several books concerning agricultural practices. (Magor is the founder of the Magyar nation and culture.)

Doctrine of the Holy Crown

István Kocsis:

Since the Magyar Holy Crown means first of all the rights to freedom, fairness, or security of rights for the existing political nation, the free citizens of the countries within the Holy Crown naturally surrounded the Crown with gratitude, love and respect.

The Crown was respectfully loved by all, who did not feel a burden to hold fast to the laws and the constitution, and the Crown was fearfully honored by those who followed the laws only because of necessity.

And here we have to also remind all, why there were in olden times so many people in the countries of the Holy Crown who respected the law, because the the Doctrine of the Holy Crown did not foster a subservient consciousness, but the legal ideal of constitutional law circumscribed the feeling of responsibility and equality, and strengthened the practice of dignified behavior, because it fostered the success of the principle of coordinate and not subservient relations. And what could a King who did not obey the law do against these law obiding citizens? Could he have decreed that the members of the Holy Crown destroy their own souls?”

The inclusive society in practice:

1. The country accommodated all groups of people needing help. Legally they were considered beloved guests and they were not required to pay taxes or enter the military. They were able to grow undisturbed, while the host country gave all the work and blood to maintain this homeland.

2. The newcomers who were on a lower cultural scale were helped to develop their culture and literacy by translating the Bible for them in their language, and these were printed in a Budapest press. (This was the case of Rumanian immigrants fleeing their homeland’s tyrannical government.) The immigrants got also schools and churches to be operated in their native language. This is one of the reasons that the people entering Hungary could preserve their native cultures and languages through centuries.

3. Europe's first law dealing with the freedom of religion was born in January of 1568 at the Torda diet in Erdély (Transylvania).

4. The document called Aranybulla was written during the reign of King Adrás II. in 1222 and is one of the most important legal document protecting the freedom of nobility up to the mid twentieth century in its articles and spirit.

Magyar Princesses outside of Hungary

St. Margaret of Scotland (Nádasd, Magyarország, 1047. június 10. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1093. november 16.). As the wife of Malcolm III. she had great influence upon the cultural life of Scotland. She introduced Roman Catholicism to this country. After her death her children continued her work.

St. Piroska of the House of Árpád (1088, +1133), was the daughter of the Magyar King St. László. She was betrothed in 1105 to the Byzantine heir of the throne, Ioánnés Komménoszal. In order to consecrate the marriage her conversion to the orthodox faith was required, in which she received the name Eiréné and is known as such. She was a good Empress and faithful helper to her husband. She excelled in matters of state. She considered her wealth as a tool of governing. She founded with her husband the Pantocrator Monastery in Constantinople. She frequently saw pilgrims from the Holy Land and she never turned her back to her homeland, frequently served as a bridge between the Magyar Kingdom and the Byzantine Empire. She was sainted after her death by the Orthodox Church. Her mosaic image can still be seen in the Hagia Sophia.

St. Erzsébet of the Árpád house, Magyarországi (Sárospatak vagy Pozsony, 1207. július 7. – Marburg, 1231. november 17. In Germany she is known as St. Elisabeth of Thuringia) *was the daughter of András II. Magyar King and his wife Gertrud of Merán). Elisabeth married Hermann, the son of grand duke of Thuringia.* She is well known and remembered for her charity work. When she was once confronted of hiding food for the poor in her apron, the food was turned by a miracle into roses, according to one of her legends. ű

She is not only one of the most popular European saints, but she is also the patron saint of the Caribbean Islands.

St. Gertrude of the Árpád ház was the daughter of St. Elizabeth. She rests in the royal crypt of Spain, as the grand daughter of András II. Magyar king. She persuaded the Vatican to take the ancient Magyar folk custom of Corpus Christi into the Roman Catholic liturgy (Úrfelmutatás).

Árpád-házi St. Kinga of Árpád ház (or *Kunigunda*; Esztergom, 1224. March 5. – 1292. July 24.) Magyar saint, was the daughter of the Magyar King Béla, and sister of St. Margit and the beatified Jolán. She is patron saint of Poland and Lithuania.

St. Elizabeth of Portugal (1271-1336), her popular name is „**Isabella**” is the niece of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. She is the wife of Denes (Denis) King of Portugal.

King Ulászló II (nicknamed „Dobzse” László, Krakow, March 1. 1456.– Buda, March 13, 1516..) was King of Hungary, Croatia and Czeh Kingdom. His daughter Anna married the younger brother of the later Emperor Charles V., the Austrian Ferdinand and is known as Anna of Hungary within the Spanish royal family.

His granddaughter, named also Anna was the wife of Philip II and the mother of Philip III, who is known as Anna of Austria.

Anna of Austria bore the name of the mother of Louis XIV and also as a Spanish Habsburg Princess. Austria did not have a king, nor parliament, they derived their honor through the Magyar and Czeh crowns. Both Annas are buried in the royal Escorial palace's main crypt. This palace is connected with St. Lawrence, about 20 miles from Madrid. Interestingly in Magyar land there is a place called St. Lawrence (Lőrinc), about 20-30 km. from

Budapest.

Countess Eszter Rhédey from Erdély (Transylvania) was the great grandmother of Queen Victoria. The reformed church of her hometown, Erdőszentgyörgy (county Maros-torda) placed a marble memorial plaque in 1900 in her honor, 20 meters from the road coming from Makkfalva.

OTHER SUBJECTS:

Education

The first known Magyar school was founded at the turn of the 10th century by Reigning Prince Géza within the Benedictine order.

The first Magyar university was founded by King Louis the Great in the 14th century in Pécs.

The University of Buda was founded by King Zsigmond at the beginning of the 14th century.

The four-tiered University of Pozsony was built in 1467

The Pázmány University in Nagyszombat opened its doors in 1635, it moved to Buda in 1777 and settled finally later in Pest.

Books are necessary to propagate knowledge. The first book was printed during the reign of King Mátyás Corvinus, thus before England, Sweden and Spain. This was first printed in 1483 in Buda by the famous press of Endre Hess. The title of the book was "Chronica Hungarorum". The books of King Mátyás, the Corvinae are world famous.

The first public library was already operational in the 15th century in Bártfa. The church operated it was taken over later by the town officials.

György Mester wrote the first significant mathematical thesis in Latin in 1499 in the Netherlands.

Considering that there was a steady connection between Ireland and Hungary in the days of visiting the sulphur caves for meditation purposes in Ireland, these visits have their roots in pre-Roman Catholic times. Their first known written record is from the 14th century and the Court Library of Vienna and the Monastery of Melk's library has documents written by a Magyar priest from Losonc Hungary. [1]

Nicola de Hungaria was the first student enrolled at Oxford University. His education was sponsored between 1193 and 1196 by Richard the Lionhearted, the brother in law of Margit Magyar Queen. The close timeline between the two documents, the Magna Carta and the Magyar Golden Bulla.[2]

Pál Bagellardus has written a book already in 1472 about childhood illnesses; his brother **János** wrote a book in 1358 about medicine; **Dénes** was teaching logic in 1474 at the University of Bologna, along with **Gergely**, who was teaching the same.[2]

Briccius Budai was Rector at the University of Prague in 1415. and during this time **Christopher Pannonius** occupied once this chair. **Bálint** was four times the Rector of the University of Königsberg.

The University of Vienna had 139 Magyar university professors between 1413 and 1639 and in the 1500's its Rector was a Magyar, named **Hungarus Ladislaus**.

János Zsámboki (1531-1584) was a historian. Emperor Miksa created his own library from the remnants of Zsámboki's library, among which there were a few Corvinae, King Mátyás' famous books.

Sárospatak: This school was founded by the order of Péter Perényi in 1531 and under the care of the Rákóczy family it developed a bi-lingual Magyar-English section. Several famous Magyar poets, writers, thinkers,

theologians were students in this school. Its library is still famous.

The world's first **Technical Institute** was the **Institutum Geometricum** of Buda. It opened its doors in 1782.

Technical achievements:

The first paper factory was founded in 1546, earlier by far than in England.

Elizabeth I. brought miners from Légrád Hungary to England in the middle of the 16th century to teach the modern technology of **mine-construction**, and also how to keep the mines free of water. The same miners introduced in England the wooden **railroad tracks** for trains, the **wood construction of houses**, which are still called "*Hungarian raffle*"; the **iron smelting** places are called "*Hungarian mill*" in England.

Magyars developed the English **glass industry** in 1556. The hill between Worcester-Strombridge where the glass factory was located is still called "*Hungarian Hill*".

Verancsics Faustus who was the captain of the Veszprém Castle discovered the **wind turbine** with perpendicular shaft in the 16th century. It was he who discovered the **parachute**, which opened the door for the people fleeing from the Turks.

The very innovative **Farkas Kempelen Pázmándi** (1734-1804) was born in Pozsony. Based upon thorough research he constructed **talking machines** and **motorized looms**. It was he who constructed the **ponton-bridge** of Pozsony.

It was also he, who worked on a **writing method for the blind**. His most brilliant discovery was the **chess-machine**.

Public life.

András Jelki (1730-1783) was a tailor from Baja, Hungary, full of adventurous spirit, who finally became Holland's ambassador to Japan.

Móric Benyovszky (1741-1786) the legendary lover of adventures fought in the Polish battles for freedom, where he was captured by the Russians and took him to Chamchatka. From here he fled, and with threehundred soldiers, in order to give cause for admiration toward him from the French – he went to Madagascar, where he became the beloved governor of this island.

Physics, mathematics, mechanics, etc.

Two magnificent Magyar minds were **Farkas Bolyai** (1775-1856) and his son **János Bolyai** (1802-1860)

Farkas was the professor of mathematics and the University of Marosvásárhely. His book "*Tentamen*" (1831) was the **forerunner of modern algebra and geometry**. János' post-script to this book introduced and logically connected this with the new, hiperbolis geometry's basic tenets. This geometry did not rest anymore upon the theses of Euclides. "I created a new world out of nothing" – he stated. His work left a great impression toward the further development of science and philosophy. Coolidge's view was that "*This work is a milestone in the history of human thought.*"

Ágoston Haraszty of Mokcsa (1812-1869) arrived to America in 1840. He laid the groundwork with the English Bryand of Sauk City.

He started to grow hops in Wisconsin, which laid the ground toward the well known beers. Later he spent his time to grow wines with the help of grape-cuttings from Tokaj, Hungary and made the California Tokaj wines famous.

János Xanthus (1825-1897) is well known in the Washingtonian Smithsonian Institute for his geographic and geologic collections.

József Makk founded America's first military engineering academy.

Sándor Asbóth (1811-1868) planned the outlay of New York City. It was he who hid the Magyar Holy Crown at Orsova, when he fled Hungary.

János Jedlik (1800-1895) was a member of the Benedictine order. He was the professor at the University of Budapest of physics and mechanics. He created the first **electric motor** in 1828 and after he solved the **concept of dinamos**, and created the first dinamo in order to prove the correctness of his thesis. **He presented his electric motor in 1852 to his students, 18 years before Siemens.**

János Irinyi (1817-1895) discovered the safety matches.

Alexander Graham Bell – along with Thomas Alva Edison discovered the telephone. But Edison confessed, that his friend and his first co-worker

Tivadar Puskás Ditrói (1844-1893) without whom the telephone would never have spread the world over so fast. This he credited to Puskás' invention of the clever switch-board, which he built first in Paris and Budapest. There is a nice story concerning the "Hallo" greeting:

István Fodor (1856-1929), was Edison's other co-worker, whom he called his right hand, was also Magyar. The two Magyar engineers lived in two different cities awaiting the results of their experiment. István Fodor asked his friend: "Hallod?" (Do you hear me? -- a mild d at the end of the word), and Puskás answered: "Hallom, Hallom' (I hear you, I hear you)-According to this popular story this is the origin of today's "Hallo".

József Pulitzer (1847-1911) was born in Makó Hungary. He founded America's greatest newspaper, *The World*. It was he who built the first skyscraper and news agency too. The Pulitzer prize is still respected in honoring the best novels, plays, historical works, music and the best news reporter.

Donát Bánki (1859-1919) was the chief engineer of the GANZ factory and professor at the Budapest Technical University of water-works, compressors, and steam turbines.

Donát Bánki and **János Csonka** (1862-1939) created the first plans for **carburetors**. He created the plans for the **first operating aeroplane-model** and the first **motor** and **turbine** which bears his name.

Kálmán Kandó (1869-1931) mechanical engineer, was a member of the Magyar Scientific Academy. He is known for his **electric locomotive** operating on alternate current, and solved the problems between the mechanical and electric factors.

Bláthy Ottó Titusz (1860-1939) a világ egyik legnagyobb **villamossági-szakértője** volt, a **magyar villamossági ipar** megalapítója.

1884-ben **Károly Zipernovszky** (1853-1942) and **Miksa Déri** (1854-1938) created the first transformer in 1884. Zipernovszky discovered the **electronic wave receiver** and the **rectifier of the wireless telegraph**.

Déri constructed the North Italian **power plant** in Italian Tirol.

The first European subway was built in Budapest in the year of the Millennium, in 1896.

Eugene Hermann construction engineer planned and built the **naval station of Rio de Janeiro** in

Brazil.

The Exhibition Palace of Venice was built by a Magyar named Bajan, and the naval station of the Portugese Lissabon was built Engberth of Budapest.

György Jendrassik (1898-1964), engineer built the **gas-turbine**, known the world over.

Antal Pollák (1865-1938) and **József Virág** (1870-1909) were the **discoverers of the express telegraph**.

Dénes Mihály (1906-1963), engineer **improved the TV**. Its improved version is still in use in Germany and all over Western Europe.

Dr. István Dorogi and Lajos invented the technical solution of constructing **inflatable balloons and floating devices**.

Many magyar inventors' works ended up in the waste-basket of the Viennese overseers. Among these were

Dr. Steiner's - armoured car and tank in 1910.

Litfas, a printer in Sopron discovered the illuminated advertising colum.

Sir Aurél Stein (1862-1946) received an honorary membership at the Geographic Institute of London.

Károly Havas (1881-1960) founded the world's first news agency in 1835.

Oszkár Asbóth (1881-1960) The greatest achievement of his researches was the gliding plane. (**vitórlázó repülőgép**). In October of 1928 the trial flight of the first **helicopter** started from the Rákos airport. The helicopter itself is a Magyar invention.

Dr. Albert Fonó mechanical engineer offered his invention for production of **jet-propulson aeroplanes** to the Austrian military in 1915. It was not accepted, so he further worked on its perfection and offered it in 1918 to the German Patent office. It was patented here in 1932. Today's modern planes are testimony of the extraordinary knowledge and perseverance of a Magyar scientist.

Scientists

Sándor Kőrösi Csoma, (Csomakőrös, .March 27.1784. Darjeeling, April 11, 1842. .), called himself "*Siculo-Hungarian of Transylvania*", linguist, librarian, **founder of Tibetology and the creator of the first Tibetan-English dictionary**.

He was the first European, who was named Bodhistava (a Budhist saint) in Japan in 1933. His grave became a focal point of Budhist pilgrimages. His statue, created by sculptor Géza Csorba is exhibited in the Taisho University of Tokio.[3]

His greater works:

- *Essays Towards a Dictionary Tibetan and English* (Calcutta, 1834; Bp., 1984)
- *A Grammar of the Tibetan Language in English* (Calcutta, 1834; Bp., 1984)
- *Kőrösi Csoma Sándor dolgozatai* (1885, 1984)
- *Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary I-III*. (Calcutta, 1910, 1916, 1944; Bp., 1984)

- *Tibetan Studies* (Calcutta, 1912; Bp., 1984)
- *The Life and Teachings of Buddha* (Calcutta, 1957) – *Buddha élete és tanításai* (Bukarest, 1972, 1982)

Doctors

Notes of the inquisitors in the Middle Ages complained, that the Magyar healers palpate the bodies of the sick and perform urine-tests too. Each time they remarked that no sins concerning the faith were found.

Ignác Semmelweiss (1818-1865) was born in Buda. He tried to educate his colleagues of the cause of childbed fever and stressed the importance of handwashing. Frank D. Slaughter said the following in his excellent book: "*An Immortal Magyar, Semmelweiss, The Conqueror of Childbed Fever.*"

János Ségner (1704-1777) physicist and physician was born in Pozsony. His career began as a professor at the University of Jena, Germany, later also Göttingen and Halle interim stations. He was the first to discover that the **light spreads in time**. His best known invention is the **Ségner wheel**, which is the ancestor of the reactive turbines and motors, and it is still used in jet-propelled motors too.

János Vitus Balsaráti (1529-1575) was the doctor of Pope Paul V.

János Gyöngyösi (1707-1769) was the court doctor of Elisabeth and Catalina Russian tzarinas.

Ferenc Pulszky (1814-1894) was among the best known professors at Harvard University.

Béla Dr. Schick American resident discovered the method, how the **sensitivity** toward **diphtheria** can be established.

The two **Korányi brothers**, and **Tauffer, Verebély, Herzog, Nékám and Ádám**, belong among the world's first class physicians.

Dr. János Selye was researching the human **stress** at the Montreal University, Canada.

Albert nagyrapolti Szent-Györgyi was the discoverer of Vitamin C.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

Tódor Kármán (1881-1949) was born in Budapest and is the leading authority in **aerodynamics**. Without the theory of air-turbulances the supersonic planes would not be possible. All branches of aeronautics were enriched by his works.

Neumann János Margittai (1903-1962) was one of the greatest mathematicians of our age. He was born in Budapest, was invited to the well known Princeton and Harvard universities. He strongly recommended and supported the **creation of superfast computers**, without which America would not have achieved superiority in space research and space travel. He was a proud Magyar. When he heard at an official dinner someone belittling the Magyars, he quickly stated: "I too am a Magyar". He received shortly before his death from President Eisenhower the Freedom medal.

Leo Szilárd (1898-1946) was one of the four Magyars who played a leading role in developing the use of **atomic energy**. He worked with Enrico Fermi and they created the **first atomic chain reaction**. Szilárd was the **first to use plutonium** to generate atomic reaction.

Jenő Wigner (1902-1995) was also a member of the "atom-quartet". He was born in Budapest, studied in Berlin, later became professor at Princeton University. He researched atomic reaction from 1942. From 1952 he was atomic advisor at the University of Chicago.

Ede Teller (1908-) was the leading member of the “**Magyar quartet**” with Szilárd, Neuman and Wigner. He was employed by the University of Chicago. They worked together at this university and the Los Alamos laboratory, and solved the difficulties in creating an atomic bomb. The first two bombs were made with his directions and were tried out first at Los Alamos. He had an even more important role in **creating the H-bomb**, and for this reason he is still called the father of the H-bomb.

Zoltán Bay (Budapest, 1900-1994) atomic engineer. He worked at the scientific laboratory of a Magyar electric company, the Egyesült Izzó. Here he became famous when he successfully measured the distance between the Earth and the Moon with radar. He took also part in improving computers.

Pál Gosztonyi, János Korda, Péter Földes, Endre Lovas scientists successfully participated in planning and creation of artificial satellites.

Alfréd Sziegmeth supervised and directed the **artificial satellites** of Pioneer in America with a staff of 600.

Ferenc Pavlics mechanical engineer designed and created the **moon buggy**.

István Domokos designed the motor of LEM for Apollo.

László János Bíró (Budapest 1900-), newspaper reporter designed the **ball-point pen** in Argentina, where it is still called **BIRO** after the inventor.

Rubik, father and son has to be remembered too.

László Rubik was pioneer in **gliding flight**, and his **son invented the Rubik cube**.

A new stamp series shows the Magyar Nobel prize winners in the March 20, 1989 Hungarian News. It is a first of its kind series, which did not exist before and is called: “*Community of Immortals*” in all languages.

Nobel prize winners:

Fülöp Lénárd, (Pozsony 1862 - Messelhausen 1947) physicist, university professor, member of the Magyar Scientific Academy. He received his Nobel Prize in 1905 for his research in **photoelectronic reactions**, which is still accepted today.

Róbert Bárány, (1876-1936) physician. received his Nobel prize in 1914 concerning his research of the **inner ear's balance mechanism**.

Richárd Adolf Zsigmondy, (Vienna 1865 - Göttingen 1929) physiochemist, received his Nobel Prize in 1926 for his colloid **chemical research and the invention of ultramicroscope**.

Albert Szentgyörgyi (1893-1986) physician and chemist. Received his Nobel prize in 1937 for discovering the **role of Vitamin C**, and the treatment of biological burns.

György József Hevesy, (Budapest 1885 - Friburg 1966) was a chemist, university professor, **discoverer of Hafnium** (Hf, atomic no. 72. A lustrous, silvery gray, tetravalent transition metal) He received his Nobel Prize for his research of the role and use of **radioactive isotopes** in chemical research.

György Békésy, (1899-1972) physicist and physician. He received his medical Nobel Prize in 1961 for his research of the **inner ear's helix**.

Jenő Wigner, (Budapest 1902-1994) Nobel prize in 1963 in connection with his theory connected with the

dispersion of nuclear reaction.

Dénes Gábor, (Pest 1900-1979) electronic engineer, received his Nobel Prize in 1971 for discovering the **holograph** and also improved the **magnetic lense of electron microscopes**.

George Oláh, (Budapest 1927-) Director of the Locker Research Institute's hydrocarbon unit in America. He moved to Canada in 1964, moved later to the U.S.A., and received his nobel prize in 1994 for his research and description of **hydrocarbons and their chemical reaction and transofmation**.

John Harsányi (Budapest, 1920-) He moved to Austria in 1950 and later to Australia. He received a Rockefeller fellowship and was later invited to Berkley University in the U.S.A. He received his Nobel prize along with two of his colleagues in 1994 in the field of **economics**.

Jenő Szilveszter's collection:

Flaubert French writer remembers the Magyars in one of his short stories the following manner: „*Hungary, this aristocrat of nations*”.

Aside that St. Elizabeth of Árpádház is one of the most popular European saints. she is the patron saint of the Caribbean islands.

A Papal Bulla of the 10th century warns the Czechs against the immoral trousers of the Magyars, which opens in the front. Trousers were introduced by Scythian equestrian people to Europe, and also the coat named today as dalmatica.

It took 20 years of battles for Emperor Augustus to occupy Pannonia, which stretched from the Upper Danube to Albania. The name of the Scythian leader was remembered by the Romans as „Bato”.

Bato during the battles encircled two Roman legions in a valley. He finally let the starving legion go with the message that he is a soldier and not a butcher. Apart of this deed, the fourth Legion acknowledged his deeds and gave him the cognomen Legio Scitica. His magnanimous deeds were also recognised by the Romans, giving him a villa in Ravenna after the war. It was at this time that the Romans picked up the custom of wearing the above Dalmatica, which is buttoned in the front, has sleeves. (Compare with the contemporary English attires, like on one of the painting of Henry VIII)

Dante Alleghieri in his „*Commedia Divina*” mentions our country: „*O beata Ungheria*” – He was of Tuscan origin, laid the ground for the Italian literary language, like the also Tuscan Vergilius with his Aeneid. There is a lot of connection between the Magyars and Etruscans (see the works of prof. Alinei linguist).

Louis XIV. about the Tokaj wine: „*Le roi des vins – le vin des rois*”= King of the wines – the wine of Kings.

Prince Napoleon offered the Magyar crown to Eszterházy in 1807.

The Prussian state erected a statue in Dresden to a Magyar Hussar colonel, which was ordered by Hitler to be removed. (Details: Egyed Rudnay „Atilla Trilogia”).

Michael Kovács founded the **US cavalry**. He fought back the English at Charlestonnál (SC) where he too died in battle, due to the local milicia's too early, mistaken intervention. His statue is in the South Carolina Military Academy.

Wallenstein wrote in a private letter the following: „*Compared to Bethlen's hussars (1626) my cavalrymen are like chickens*”. The observant French Premier ordered in 1632 the formation of „*Cavallerie Hongroise*” (nem 'Light cavalry'). Beleznai, the Kuruc general's son, became France's marshall. His example was the Magyar Hussar tradition, as seen in many French paintings of that time.

John Smith, the founder of Jamestown (Virginia), associated with the Pocahontas story talked a lot about the Magyar battles against the Turks he participated. According to Prof. Haraszty, historian in Canada believed he originated from Erdély's Saxon region, was very well educated. His was a well educated cartographer.

Hubble Stone in South England is from the 8th century, it is a memorial for a military leader called **Huba**. According to chronicles he came from Scythia. Huba was the name of one of the Seven Princes who came to Hungary in the 9th century and formed the Hungarian state. There is a statue of him in Budapest, on Heroe's Square (Hősök tere).

Clovis the King of Francs was coronated in 490 St. Remy, the bishop of Rheims. Clovis was a native of **Sycambria**, which is the name of **Buda** in the Middle Ages..

St. Martin was a native of Savaria (Szombathely) in Hungary, and became bishop of Tours and it is here that Charles Martel stopped the Muslim incursion in 732 AD. There is still a memorial standing: „*The Magyars were here*” (cca.330), even though the French King called them in for help against the rebel nobility.

St. Martin became **the patron saint of Buenos Aires**.

Huan de Garai, or Garai János founded Buenos Aires in 1590 in the service of Philip II Spanish King. After the first city burned down in 1526, Garai not only built a new city a few miles from the former one), but also gave them a Patron Saint.

Gastronomy

The invention and use of dried pasta, powdered milk and meat goes back centuries to Scythian times.

Cooked meals go back to Magyar kitchens also, as the Magyar language tells us. Cooked meals began with heated stones, where water could be boiled. Words of all this type of cooking are based on the magyar word stone, which is **KŐ**. and the cooking with this method is **kövesztés, kohasztás**.

European languages too originate their words for cooking from the Magyar kő = stone as shown below (Adorján Magyar).

Primary derivative of KŐ:

1. **Magyar kovasztani, kohasztani, köveszteni.**
2. Italian: cocere, olvassad: kócsere; cuocere, olvassad: kuócsere.
3. German: kochen.
4. English: to cook
5. Szlav: kuhati.

Secondary derivatives:

6. Magyar konyha.
7. Italian: cucina, olvassad: kucsina.
8. German: Küche.
9. Szlav: kuhinja, kuhar,

10.German: Koch,

11.English: cook

12.Italian cuoco

.

Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II. invited the nobility of the country to a dinner served at 36 tables and 72 courses in order to promote the peace treaty with King Louis the XIV. . (II. RÁKÓCZI FERENCZ, (1676-1735,) ELSŐ KÖTET - MEK)

The Canadian wheat originated from the **Magyar durum wheat**.

The partridge originated in Hungary. Today in Canada it is called Hungarian Partridge.

Military

Magyars participated in the American Civil war with 5 brigadier generals, 2 marshalls, 15 generals, 2 lieutenant colonels, 133 generals and 184 officers of higher ranks.

Equestrian military was formed on the example of the **Magyar Hussars** the world over. This is shown in the Magyar words, like Hussar (Magyar Huszár) maintained in these countries. Such are the following: the French call the equestrian's "pelisse" dolman (Magyar dolmány), the cords of the uniforms soutach (Magyar súlytás) and the hussar head-gear chacon (Magyar csákó).

Music

Ferenc Liszt: (Doborján, Oct. 22 1811.. – July 31, 1886): great representative of romantic music of the 19th century.

Béla Bartók (March 25, 1881 – September 26 1945.), many believe him the greatest Magyar composer of the 20th century. His most important accomplishment was the collection of Magyar folk music with Zoltán Kodály.

Zoltán Kodály (Kecskemét, December 16, 1882.– Budapest, March 6, 1967) He has been honored three times with Kossuth prize, he is a Magyar composer, music scholar, teacher, ethnosociologist, linguist, philosopher and the creator of the Kodály music teaching method.

György Cziffra (November 5, 1921 – January 15, 1994) was a Hungarian virtuoso pianist. He became a French citizen in 1968. Cziffra is most known for his recordings of Franz Liszt's virtuoso works. Cziffra is also well known for his technically demanding transcriptions of several orchestral works for the piano – among them, one of Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's *Flight of the Bumblebee*, written in interlocking octaves. He is considered to be one of the greatest technicians on piano of the 20th century.

Folk music – folk songs

There are 250.000 published Magyar folk songs.

Zoltán Kodály considered the song the creation of the forces of nature, along with the origin of Magyar language.

a. The Magyar music is the same age as the Magyar language:

„...we have to consider self evident, that the Magyar song is the same age as the Magyar language...”
(Visszatekintés.48:34)

b. The survival of the Magyar nation depends on the survival of Magyar song. „...Their artistic importance is evident by now, these will create the spiritual soil of which the new Magyar music can bloom. Several generations have to work on its fullness.

Many forget that all great art has two faces: the older centuries cradle its roots, the further it will radiate into the future. The crown of a tree grows as high, as its roots are deep in the soil. So the Magyar music: the deeper it sends its roots into the soil of the Magyar soul, the higher its crown will grow, and the longer it will live...”
(Visszatekintés.48:55)

Youth

Gábor Halász, student of the Miklós Radnóti Gimnasium in Budapest became the world's best **theoretical physicist** of the 37th. International Student Physics Olympics.

Gábor Kónya, Balázs Meszéna, András Molnár and Gábor Széchenyi of this group received silver medals.

Sport

The **Magyar Transatlantic** flight is 80 years old. Two Magyar pilots flew across the Atlantic Ocean in record time on July 15-16. 1931

Olivér Halassy, (Újpest July 31, 1929) at age 23 he was twice Olympic winner in **swimming and waterpolo**. He was 19 years old, when in 1928 Béla Komjádi selected him for the Amsterdam Olympics. They returned with silver medals. He won during ten years ten national polo championship in the colors of UTE, in swimming he collected 23 magyar champion gold medals and raised the Magyar record 12 times. The gold medalist polo troupe participated in the Los Angeles and Berlin Olympics. His greatest achievement was his winning performance in the 1931 Europe Championship in Paris. All these achievements from a champion who lost as a young person his left leg.

Chess

The most important Magyar masters are

Pál Benkő, creator of Benko opening

Árpád Élő, inventor of the rating system & resident of Milwaukee

Péter Leko

Géza Maróczy, opening theory "Maroczy bind"

Lajos Portisch

Richard Réti

Zoltán Ribli

Also the **Polgar girls -- Judit, Zsófia, Zsuzsa --** are very important because most women never achieve the true grandmaster title, instead getting only the "women's grandmaster" title, which is two hundred Elo points less, or the equivalent of a regular national master

The other day I also ran across a wikipedia page that enumerated over 100 Magyar masters. (Data received from Zoltán M. Tomory)

CREATE A FREE WEBSITE



POWERED BY weebly