

**Addenda and Corrigenda
for
Lloyd C. Engelbrecht, *Moholy-Nagy: Mentor to Modernism*
(Cincinnati: Flying Trapeze Press, 2009)**

Chapter One, page 4, and note 13 on page 5:

first line of text box: the name of the wife of Móricz (Mór) Stern is correctly spelled: Rozália née Engelmann.

Chapter One, pages 19-21:

The evidence available to me at the time I wrote pages 19 through 21 led me to conflate two men known as János Horváth. In fact Moholy's teacher in Szeged called János Horváth is different from the man of the same name who taught at the University of Budapest. Although no exact dates could be found by me for the Szeged János Horváth, he was of approximately the same age as the Budapest János Horváth (1878-1961). It is possible the two might have been related, perhaps as cousins, but at least as teachers of literature they may well have known each other, and surely the Szeged Horváth was aware of the Budapest Horváth because of the latter's publications.

I first made the mistake of conflating these two figures in an article I published in 2004,¹ and carried it over into the text of *Moholy-Nagy: Mentor to Modernism*. Nevertheless, my main points, as they relate to Moholy, are still valid. Moholy received an excellent literary education at his *gimnázium* in Szeged. He became aware of the poetry of Endre Ady at an early age, and he surely was aware that the Budapest Horváth received criticism from conservatives for his book on Ady and that Horváth stood his ground and went on to have a very successful career.

Thanks to research carried out by Márton Orosz of Budapest, at my request, I now have the information that János Horváth of Szeged taught at the school Moholy attended, now known as the *Radnóti Miklós Kísérleti Gimnázium*, from 1905 to 1935.²

Chapter One, page 50:

¹Lloyd C. Engelbrecht, "The Formation of a Renaissance Man: László Moholy-Nagy's Secondary Schooling in Hungary," *Hungarian Studies Review*, volume XXXI, numbers 1-2 (Spring-Fall, 2004), [1]-[14], here 5-6.

²Ferenc Tóth and István Udvari-Nagy, editors, *Centenáriumi Emlékkönyv: Iskolánk Száz Éve* (Szeged:Radnóti Miklós Kísérleti Gimnázium, 1998), 2:284.

With reference to Moholy's visit to Székesfehérvár early in 1918, it is known that he was sent by a hospital in that city to a hospital in Budapest for treatment for his injured thumb on February 7th.³

Chapter Five, page 614:

In connection with a quotation by Conrad Sommer, excerpted from his full statement in Moholy's *Vision in Motion* and beginning with these words, "The Institute of Design's method of group therapy can be likened to psychoanalysis in that it reaches down into the unconscious," and evidently written in 1943,⁴ earlier evidence of Moholy's continuing interest in psychoanalysis and its relevance for his school should be noted. On January 16, 1941, Thomas M. French (1892-1974), Associate Director of the Institute for Psychoanalysis, delivered a lecture at the School of Design in Chicago called: "Dreams, Day Dreams and Creative Fantasy." French discussed: "Dream as wish fulfillment—dream as the expression of the social attitude and the artistic fantasy—the mechanic of inspiration and creative work."⁵

DVD figure 452:

The corrected caption is:

unknown photographer, Richard Koppe, tactile chart, 1937, lost
(visible in DVD figure 451)

³See: Attila Bonhardt to Csilla Markója, TLS, December 15, 2001, available in Vienna from the Ständige Ungarische Archivdelegation beim Österreichischen Kriegsarchiv/Az Osztrák Hadilevéltár Mellett Működő Állandó Magyar Levéltári Kirandeltség [The Permanent Hungarian Archive Delegation to the Austrian War Archive].

⁴László Moholy-Nagy, *Vision in Motion* (Chicago: Paul Theobald, 1947), 72.

⁵The information is from an announcement designed and printed as a postcard by Frank Barr; a copy is in the Chicago Historical Society.

