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RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HUMANITIES
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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I. Main duties of the research unit in 2012

- ETNOFOLK project financed by the Regional Development Fund of the European Union: digitization of folk cultural heritage
- Edition of handbooks of ethnography and folklore studies: *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*, *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*
- Investigation of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary financed by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund
- Achievements in the historical study of folk culture: publications in the series of the IE-RCH-HAS entitled *Documentatio Ethnographica* and *Lifestyle and Tradition*; organisation of an international conference entitled *Visual Encounters with Alterity*
- Modernisation, cultural patterns and ideologies: a thematic issue of *Ethno-Lore*, yearbook of IE-RCH-HAS, on ethnological studies; ethnological fieldwork performed in Siberia, Mongolia, South-West Asia and Africa
- Investigation of social-ethnographic changes in local communities differing in terms of geographical setting and settlement type
- Theoretical and methodological problems in contemporary folklore studies

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2012

a) Outstanding research and other results in 2012

- ETNOFOLK project financed by the Regional Development Fund of the European Union: digitization of folk cultural heritage

The Institute of Ethnology of the Research Centre for Humanities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (hereinafter: Institute of Ethnology or IE-RCH-HAS) is a member of the consortium of ETNOFOLK project (*Preservation and enhancement of folk cultural heritage in Central Europe*, project no. 3CE296P4) financed by the Regional Development Fund of the European Union between 2011 and 2014. The project consortium is composed of six institutions of four east-central European states, namely: Institute of Ethnology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (IEASCR); Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica (MBU); Institute of Ethnology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (IESAS); Institute of Ethnology of the Research Centre for Humanities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (IE-RCH-HAS); Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SRCSAS), AiP Beroun s.r.o responsible for IT background. The Österreichisches Volksliedwerk acts as an associated partner. On behalf of IE-RCH-HAS the director and six members of the staff take part in the implementation of the project.

The objective of the project is to present and to promote the preservation of the traditional cultural heritage of east-central European nations. The outcome of the project is a website where texts, maps, photos, audio and video recordings represent the folk culture of various regions, focusing primarily on items of folk poetry, folk dance, folk costume, folk beliefs, folk customs and folk architecture. The database will serve as a useful source for experts in academic research, public administration, education, cultural heritage management, tourism and regional development, and it will be available for the wide audience as well.

The implementation of the project consists of five workpackages:

- preparation of contents to be digitized and specification of the standards of metadata;
- establishment of technological conditions necessary for access to collected data (by virtue of tools and services created with respect to the claims of end users);
- strategy making, i.e. the utilisation of the contents of the project in science, culture, public administration, economy and in other fields of interest;
- communication and dissemination of information about the project in media and for the professional and wider audience;
- project administration and management.

On 28 February 2012 a stakeholder meeting was held in Budapest for experts and professionals engaged in the study and management of Hungarian folk culture, education, architecture, tourism etc.

On 6-7 June 2012 a workshop was held on academic issues related to the definition of folk cultural heritage in the National Heritage Park in Ópusztaszer, with the participation of the chief director of the Research Centre for Humanities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (hereinafter: RCH-HAS). Hungarian experts specialised in the safeguarding of cultural heritage attended the workshop. With their papers and comments the invited experts promoted the formation of the principles of the ethnographic database being created in the framework of ETNOFOLK project and the clarification of terminological and methodological problems as well. The members of the project presented the structure and contents of the ETNOFOLK website, and the ethnographic metadata structure of the presented objects (photos, videos, audio recordings, texts etc.). The summary of the experiences shared and objectives set at the meeting is that the major achievement of the database is that it presents the cultural elements (that are otherwise normally subject to fragmentation and division by the various disciplines) in their original contexts and relations. The database to be elaborated within the project is going to function as a network incorporating all institutions engaged in the study and preservation of folk culture. Associated institutions may share their archives in accordance with their own concepts and scholarly objectives.

Project and Steering Committee Meetings were held on 19-20 April in Bratislava and on 18-19 October in Brno. At these meetings topical scholarly, IT and strategic tasks and problems were discussed. The Hungarian participants of the project conducted a fieldwork in Mohács at the Carnival procession, where events and customs were recorded for further use. Three concise publications were issued: a Hungarian and an English leaflet about the IE-RCH-HAS and a leaflet presenting the ETNOFOLK project briefly in Hungarian. Reports of the project were published in various newspapers and professional monthlies.

- Edition of the handbooks of ethnography and folklore studies: *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*, *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*

Researchers of folklore at the IE-RCH-HAS have been engaged in the elaboration of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* for years. Between 2006 and 2010 the Department for Folklore Studies of the Institute of Ethnology organised an interdisciplinary series of conferences entitled *Folklore in Hungarian Cultural History*. The papers of all five conferences

were published. In course of the cooperation with representatives of related disciplines the idea of and claim for a new handbook of folklore studies were expressed.

It has become necessary to clarify the basic notions to strengthen the theoretical foundation of the discipline and to integrate new Hungarian and international scholarly achievements into the discourse of the discipline. It is all the more so a required step, as a number of concepts have become outdated, meanwhile neither representatives of the related disciplines, nor the wide reading audience are properly informed of the recent results of folklore studies. The latest achievements can be concisely summarized in the entries of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*, whereas further interest and research are aided by a bibliography at the end of the entries. The objective of the research project is to elaborate a modern and representative synthesis, in which the core notions of folklore studies are reconsidered; the genres, artefacts, authors and bearers of folk poetry just as well as the researchers of folklore and the history of research are presented on the basis of the latest results of Hungarian and international folklore studies accompanied with those achievements of literary history, historical studies, linguistics, musicology, art history that are related to oral tradition and folk poetry. The list of entries is in the making; it consists of approximately 2400 items at present. The authors of the entries are the present (11 persons) and former (4 persons) researchers of the Folklore Thematic Research Group of the Institute of Ethnology.

The elaboration of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* emphatically relies on the scholarly capacity of the Institute of Ethnology. In 2012 the research group applied for support to the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund, but the proposal was unfortunately declined. Meanwhile in 2012 completed entries were discussed by members of the research group at regular meetings held weekly or fortnightly, and, relying on the outcome of these discussions, the authors refined and finalised these entries. At the meetings of the research group important scholarly problems were addressed and discussed, and in several respects consensus was reached. The authors of the *Encyclopaedia* are going to publish their findings in the thematic issue of the yearbook of the Institute (*Ethno-Lore*) in 2013. The thematic issue is going to focus on the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*. In addition, workshops will be organised by members of the research group for the representatives of related disciplines to discuss interdisciplinary interpretations of folklore matters.

Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture

The Institute of Ethnology in the past years has made preparations for the publication of a new reference work series. The *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture* is designed to consist of richly illustrated comprehensive volumes published in English. The representative work will be the first reference series that presents an overview of the most recent results of Hungarian ethnography, folklore studies and anthropology for a professional and non-professional international audience. The social and economic changes of the past decades make it necessary to rethink some of the basic concepts of the discipline such as folk culture, popular culture, mass culture, tradition and authenticity. The series is the outcome of a collaborative effort of the professional community. The general editors are the director and the deputy director of the Institute of Ethnology and the majority of the editors are also researchers of this Institute.

- Investigation of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary with the support of the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund

Led by the director of the Institute of Ethnology, with the participation of three researchers of the IE-RCH, three external researchers and the temporary participation of three further external researchers, the investigation of the triple borders of Hungary has been performed since 2011 and supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (project no. NK 84283). The research

group concentrated on the following tasks in 2012 to explore the problems related to the study of border areas:

Each participant paid special attention to a thorough exploration of their field sites and the study of the ethnographic, geographic and historical features of the areas under survey. They studied academic literature, carried out media survey, explored old maps, correspondences, border crossing and other documents and got into contact with both researchers who had formerly carried out research in these field sites as well as key actors of the local communities.

The members of the research group regularly carried out fieldwork in their field sites. Three researchers studied the Hungarian-Slovenian-Austrian border area, focusing on economic relations, identity, cultural organisations and historical dimensions of cross border practices. Two researchers conducted fieldwork along the Hungarian-Ukrainian-Romanian triple borders. One of them investigated primarily how 'border' as a site of discursive (linguistic, social, economic etc.) practices emerges in local society and in what way it influences social actions. The other researcher examined the local perception and the use of border, just as well as the emergence of border in life stories told by Hungarians in Százaberek/Bercu and Csedreg/Cidreag. Two further researchers conducted fieldwork in the Hungarian-Serbian-Romanian border zone. One of them interpreted the formation of cultural relations and the factors influencing the operation of individual networks of relations, while the other participant of the research project studied the organisation of cross border institutional relations and individual economic strategies.

In 2012 the research group elaborated a questionnaire which, as a supplementary material of fieldwork, promotes a deeper understanding of the dimensions of economic, cultural and social relations prevailing in the areas of triple borders. Several workshop discussions were organised to prepare the questionnaire-based investigation of the different field sites, to elaborate the concept and structure of the questionnaire. As a first result it can be claimed that the physical closeness of the border and the economic differences between the different countries involved not necessarily result in that the border becomes a paradigmatic organising principle of social life.

To popularise and to ease access to research results, a special web page was created for the research project (<http://www.etnologia.mta.hu/harmashatarok>), which is available via the homepage of the Institute of Ethnology. With the use of this specific web page the activity of the research group can be continuously monitored.

- Achievements in the historical study of folk culture: publications in the series of the IE-RCH-HAS entitled *Documentatio Ethnographica and Lifestyle and Tradition*; organisation of an international conference entitled *Visual Encounters with Alterity*

The members of the Historical Ethnology Thematic Research Group of the Institute of Ethnology in collaboration with other research fellows of IE-RCH organised a three-day-long international conference in Budapest entitled *Visual Encounters with Alterity in East-Central and South-Eastern Europe in the Nineteenth and the First Half of the Twentieth Century*. The conference held in English on 24-26 May 2012 was the second event of a thematic-chronological series of conferences initiated by the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw) in 2010 to implement four scientific programs in the Visegrad countries.

The first conference held in Warsaw in 2010 investigated the representations of cultural and ethnic alterity in East-Central Europe. After this introductory event, which addressed primarily general problems, the second conference organised in Budapest put an emphasis on the various bearers of visibility. Besides the usually politically situated caricatures of journals, it explored

other visual representations such as drawings, engravings, paintings and photos, meanwhile it narrowed the temporal framework of scrutiny, paying special attention to images from the end of the 18th century until the first half of the 20th century.

The conference consisted of five major thematic sections, which discussed problems that are sensitive and sometimes painful in the east-central European region. Besides Hungarian lecturers, participants arrived from 13 European states and from the U.S. Three researchers contributed from the Institute of Ethnology and one researcher from the Institute of Art History. The paper of one of the organisers from IE-RCH-HAS focused on the way knowledge about non-European peoples was shaped especially on the western hemisphere. One of the other two lecturers from IE-RCH-HAS summarised her research about ecclesiastical banners. Another researcher of IE-RCH-HAS with postdoctoral grant presented a paper about Transylvanian clothing in the 17th-18th century from the aspect of regulations about and series of costumes. The conference was heavily attended and lively discussions followed the papers. The papers have been reworked into articles from which a volume is to be published soon. To the implementation of the conference the cultural institutes of the Visegrad states contributed as well, namely, the Polish Institute and the Czech Centre in Budapest. The Austrian Cultural Forum contributed with lending its exhibition of 19th century engravings for the time of the conference.

Three books were published in 2012 within the series *Documentatio Ethnographica* edited by the head of the Historical Ethnology Thematic Research Group: *A dél-erdélyi református egyházkerületi rész története 1940–1945*. (Budapest, L'Harmattan, 498 p.) [*The history of the south-Transylvanian Calvinist diocese, 1940-1945*]; *Falu a városban: Az angyalföldi OTI-telep. Dokumentumok és néprajzi tanulmányok* (Budapest, L'Harmattan – IE-RCH-HAS, 270 p.) [*Village in the City: The OTI estate in the 13th District: Documents and ethnographic studies*] edited by a senior research fellow of the Social Anthropological Thematic Research Group, and the second volume of the selected papers of Márta Belényesy edited by a senior research fellow of the Historical Ethnology Thematic Research Group entitled *Fejezetek a középkori anyagi kultúra történetéből II*. [*Chapters from the history of the medieval material culture, Vol. 2.*], including eight articles of the late author about the most important problems of Hungarian agriculture.

The Professor Emeritus Full Member of HAS summarised the results of ethnographic regional studies about areas in north-Borsod, Torna and Gömör region connected by the river Bódva and prepared the 11th volume of the *Életmód és tradíció* (Lifestyle and Tradition) series published by the Institute of Ethnology. The 11th volume entitled *Jobs, people, beliefs along the river Bódva* is a collection of ethnographic papers.

- Modernisation, cultural patterns and ideologies: a thematic issue of Ethno-Lore, yearbook of IE-RCH-HAS, on ethnological studies

In 2011 the former Department for Ethnological Studies of the Institute of Ethnology started a research project about modernisation, cultural patterns and ideologies relying on the multiply complex interpretation of modernity presented by S. N. Eisenstadt. The present and former members of the Department reconsidered their researches conducted on different field sites and with differing objectives from the aspect of modernisation. As an outcome of this process the following problems were highlighted: the change of spatial perception as related to lifestyle and new forms of mobility among Siberian (Nganasan, Yakut/Sakha) peoples; difficulties in the enrichment of material culture and its impact on cultural continuity among Evenkis in Siberia; assessment, acceptance or rejection of religious phenomena in the light of modernisation in China and in Kirghizstan; a need for maintenance of cultural traditions related to an outdated lifestyle in Mongolia; the perceptual similarity between Native American ideology and culture

and the mentality of pre Enlightenment Europe; the adaptation strategies of Bru people forced to take part in the Vietnam-U.S. war; the specific behaviour of certain Gábor Roma groups who have successfully adjusted to the conditions of modern market economy, yet, they are economically not profit oriented at all in the prestige economy that determines their individual and family dignity.

The outcome of the researches completed in 2012 was published in the yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology (*Ethno-lore*, 2012, pp. 9-235.). The papers confirm that as far as modernisation is concerned, contradictory processes of shaping economy and society, interests, views, moreover, worldviews have to be taken into consideration, whose assessment may be ambivalent and in this process cultural patterns and ideologies may play various roles. They may get integrated into or may support the process of modernisation, they may get modified by it or can be reinforced as a counterpoint and there are versions which coexist and set the boundaries of group identity. Therefore these factors have to be taken into account in the description and implementation of modernisation alike.

Within the series 'Celebrating Hungarian Science' the Section of Linguistics and Literary Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences organised a session entitled *Discoveries in Humanities* in the main building of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 12 November 2012. Three researchers of the Institute of Ethnology delivered lectures at the session about the problems of ethnological discovery and cognition, the achievements of the contemporary anthropological and ethnographic literature, and their own fieldwork experiences and the 'discovery' of cultural changes.

- Investigation of social-ethnographic changes in local communities differing in terms of geographical setting and settlement type

Under the title *Second-hand Cultures: Ideologies, practices and interpretive communities* (2012, 312 p.) a volume of papers was published by the Institute of Ethnology, which contains, besides other authors, articles of four researchers of the Institute of Ethnology. The papers present the changing social and cultural patterns as well as the internal dynamics of the relationship to second-hand or recycled objects with the help of Central European examples. Analysing re-sacralisation, commodification, prestige consumption and production of recycling artefacts, the authors argue that the anthropological and sociological investigation of cultures of second-hand and recycled objects not only makes it possible to gain an insight into the world of objects, but it also contributes to a deeper understanding of intra- and intersubjectivity (identities, social and economic differences etc.).

Two long case studies were completed about the economic and social strategies of Gábor and Cărhar Roma people in Transylvania, which present the postsocialist social career of a prestige object. A senior research fellow of the Social Anthropological Thematic Research Group studies the role of migrants in Hungarian and international elderly care, with special regard to the migration of women and the functioning of the so-called transnational families. This research project is connected to the Migration Thematic Research Group of the RCH-HAS just as well as another research project of the Institute of Ethnology entitled *Villagers in the city – urban villagers*, exploring the mentality of people migrating from the countryside to cities in the second half of the 20th century.

A junior researcher of the Institute of Ethnology conducts recurrently ethnographic-ecological fieldwork in Ghimeş region (Romania). He organised habitat mapping in 2012, involving both experts as well as volunteers of the local community, and demonstrated that the ecological knowledge of local people supplemented with the knowledge of plants by professionals is excellently suitable for the exploration of the natural values of a given area. The project implemented with a research grant was the first such program realised in Romania.

A senior research fellow of the Social Anthropological Research Group, as a participant of an international project, studies the historical, comparative and contemporary aspects of hygiene, body care and bath culture.

- Theoretical and methodological problems in contemporary folklore studies
Collection of folklore texts; extension, digitisation and interpretation of archival material

Investigations of folklore text research are manifold, including analyses of the contemporary state of affairs of various folk genres (tale, legend, proverbs, riddles, anecdotes etc.) coupled with an exploration of their sources in a historical context. The relations of folklore, popular and elite culture are scrutinized on the examples of tales and anecdotes collected and written by the novelist, Mór Jókai, or the 19th century popularised narratives about the origin of the nation and the conquest of Hungary in the 10th century. A folklorist of the Institute of Ethnology defended her PhD thesis successfully in 2012. The dissertation investigates the Hungarian identity of Roman Catholic population in Moldavia (Romania) relying on archival sources in a historical context, pointing out the role of the local church and the state in the language shift and modification of identity. A number of books were published in 2012 about the outcome of regional research of Hungarian legends (*Mezőség/Câmpia Transilvaniei, Érmellék/Valea Ierului*; legends about the Báthory family). The Udmurt heroic epic entitled *Dorvyzhy* was published in three languages (Udmurt, Hungarian and Russian) in 2012. The Hungarian translation, comments and editions were performed by a junior researcher of the Institute of Ethnology.

b) Dialogue between science and society

Researchers of the Institute of Ethnology attended and actively participated in a number of programs within the *Celebrating Hungarian Science* series. In addition a session was organised to introduce the Research Centre of Humanities. On behalf of the Institute of Ethnology the director of the Institute and vice-director of the RCH delivered a lecture about the scholarly achievements of his social-ethnological fieldwork conducted among former Hungarian mining communities in West-Pennsylvania. In 2012, with the collaboration of the experts of the Hungarian Open-Air Ethnographic Museum (Szentendre), a boarding house of Hungarian emigrants in Vintondale was surveyed, documented and shipped to Hungary.

In the framework of the *Celebrating Hungarian Science* series, the Institute of Ethnology created an exhibition about ethnographic fieldwork entitled *Our field sites*. In the corridor of the Institute formerly emptied because of fire protection regulations, photos by 21 researchers (70 % of the academic staff of the Institute) were exhibited, which well represent that both spatially and thematically the professional activity of the Institute of Ethnology is really diversified. On one side of the long corridor photos taken in the Hungarian language territory from Bačka to Moldavia about Hungarians and Roma people were exhibited. On the other side of the corridor primarily photos taken by members of the Ethnological Department were displayed from various parts of the world (Siberia, Inner and South-East Asia, Africa).

A senior research fellow of the Institute of Ethnology as a chief curator of a future permanent exhibition entitled the *Sites of Memory of Hungarian National Identity* in the House of Hungarians elaborated the synopsis of the exhibition with the professional collaboration of a number of experts. The synopsis was submitted to and accepted by the Government in September 2012.

A researcher of the Institute of Ethnology as an anthropologist-photographer took part in the work of the research group conducting the complex anthropological investigation of the relics

of Saint Christine and Saint Augustine after the exploration of the remnants of Széchenyi Pál archbishop and the relic of Saint Ladislaus.

A scientific advisor of the Institute organised a series of exhibitions from his photos taken during his ethnological fieldwork entitled *Gods, ancestors and shamans, The religion of the Bru, a Vietnamese mountain tribe*. In 2010 and 2011 altogether six institutions hosted the exhibition. In 2012 the exhibition was displayed at three further sites: City Museum of Nagyatád, Skanzen Gallery of Open-Air Ethnographic Museum (Szentendre), and, transcending state borders, in Novi Sad in the Photographic Association of Voivodina.

A research fellow of the Institute of Ethnology created a documentary movie in 2012 entitled *Wandering to the heart of Asia: in the wake of Count Almásy after a hundred years (72")*, which earned widespread acclaim.

A research fellow of the Institute of Ethnology who collaborated in the making of the documentary movie *"I've lived to serve": Interview with Bertalan Andrásfaly, the ethnographer*, presented a screening in the Institute of Musicology of the Research Centre for Humanities.

The Institute of Ethnology has organised a series of lectures entitled *Ethnological Workshop* for years. Four lectures were delivered as part of this series in 2012. Manon Barbeau, a Canadian documentary movie director, held a lecture in collaboration with the Canadian Embassy. A researcher of the Institute of Ethnology with postdoctoral grant presented the experiment about a photographic analysis of Evenki character. A senior research fellow of the Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences reported of his fieldwork conducted among a Vietnamese mountain tribe. The fourth lecturer, an associate professor of the Tourism Studies Department of Kodolányi János College and associated researcher of the Leeds Metropolitan University, summarised his research carried out among the Mursi in South-Ethiopia. Professionals are invited to the events of this series each time.

The researchers of the Institute of Ethnology delivered science popularising lectures 30 times and gave interviews about scholarly issues to representatives of the press in 2012.

III. A presentation of national and international relations

The Institute of Ethnology is a determinative institution of the Hungarian ethnographic studies, therefore its mission is to colligate and coordinate Hungarian ethnographic and folklore studies. In 2012 ten researchers of the Institute of Ethnology taught regularly in Hungarian institutions of higher education, namely, in the Institute of Ethnography, Inner Asia Department and Institute of Oriental Studies of the Eötvös Loránd University (Budapest), Department of Ethnography and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Pécs (Pécs), International Study Program of the Corvinus University (Budapest), Department for Communication and Media Studies of the University of Szeged (Szeged), Department of Hungarian Studies for Foreigners of Balassi Intézet (Budapest), and the Calvinist Theological College (Sárospatak). Researchers of the Institute of Ethnology were invited lecturers at universities and various research institutions in Hungary and abroad nine times.

A number of researchers took part in the work of postdoctoral schools and programmes delivering lectures and seminars, providing tutorial guidance, and participating in the doctoral exam and evaluation of the dissertation.

In 2012 a folklore researcher of the Institute earned a PhD degree after successfully defending her thesis entitled *Local religion in Magyarfalu/Arini in Moldavia: An ethnographic analysis*, and two other junior researchers submitted their theses. *The past of the wheelwright handicraft and craftsmanship in Hungary* presents the wheelwright guilds and trade corporations, while the other doctoral dissertation, entitled *Where has Calvinist self-identity gone? On some*

discourses of the renewal of the Hungarian Calvinist denominational identity, focuses on a newly created ecclesiastical feast, the *Day of Calvinist Unity*, and analyses the reconstruction of the Calvinist denominational identity.

Fieldwork is a key constituent of ethnographic research. Researchers of the Institute of Ethnology spent altogether more than 700 days in various field sites annually, primarily in Hungary and in Hungarian communities outside the state, but also in Siberia and Caucasus, China, Mongolia and South-East Asia.

In 2012 researchers spent altogether 250 days in partner institutions abroad, while their foreign partners spent altogether 113 days at the Institute of Ethnology.

Researchers conducted fieldwork and research in archives primarily in the neighbouring countries (Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine). Polish, Russian and Estonian partnership is traditionally strong. Most researchers (9) arrived from these states and seven researchers of the Institute of Ethnology travelled to these countries. Several elements of the research project about the hygienic customs were implemented with Estonian and Russian collaboration. An international (Moscow – Budapest) online conference was organised by the Institute of Ethnology and the Medical Anthropological Research Centre of the Institute of Ethnology of the Russian Academy of Sciences entitled *Ethical considerations in medical anthropology*.

Several researchers are members of international research projects. The ethnologist studying south-east Asia represents the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in the European Consortium of Asian Field Studies (ECAAF) established in 2007 on a French initiative, which successfully applied for *Integrating and Developing European Asian Studies (IDEAS)* research program. The duration of the project was 30 months and it ended in 2012. The ethnologist of the Institute of Ethnology delivered lectures at a number of international meetings and conferences and organised the 9th Steering Committee Meeting of IDEAS, which took place on 1 June 2012 in Budapest.

Researchers of the Institute of Ethnology frequently participated in conferences organised by other institutions especially by those of the Research Centre for Humanities. Among others, two folklore researchers of the Institute of Ethnology contributed with papers to the interdisciplinary conference *Identities and Shifts*, organised by the Institute of Philosophy.

The Institute of Ethnology presented photos of fieldwork, publications and series of the IE at the *Nostalgia and Retrospectism* exhibition initiated by the Institute of Political Sciences of RCH-HAS, whose objective was to represent the activity of the academic institutes residing in the Castle District.

In 2012 two volumes of papers were published with a remarkable collaboration of fellow researchers in honour of two scientific advisors of the Institute of Ethnology. The Institute of Ethnology played a determinative role in the publication of these volumes, since the editors and several authors are members of the academic staff. Besides the celebratory presentation of these two volumes, two further book displays were organised by the Institute of Ethnology. On one occasion the book *Village in the City: The OTI estate in the 13th District: Documents and ethnographic studies* published within the series *Documentatio Ethnographica* was presented to the audience. At another event entitled *Ethnographic and Ecclesiastical Historical Sources and Results in Transylvania* the books of János Kriza Ethnographic Society (Cluj-Napoca), Pokoly József Research Group of Ecclesiastical History (Cluj-Napoca), and the Székely National Museum (Sfântu Gheorghe) published in 2012 were presented. This latter event well represents the exemplary professional relations between the IE-RCH-HAS and Transylvanian scholarly institutions and societies.

In 2012 a total of 186 items were added to the book and CD stock of the library of the Institute of Ethnology, and 173 foreign and Hungarian periodicals were newly registered items. At the end of the year the library's stock comprised of 43,789 registered items (books, periodicals, offprints, CDs, maps etc.). The library has 160 exchange partners. Some 414 copies of

publications published by the Institute of Ethnology were given away in the form of exchanges, complimentary copies and gifts (at conferences and other events).

IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2012

Publication Grant of the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund

Folktales from Csíkszentdomokos / Sândominic

PUB-F 106618; 01. 09. 2012. – 21. 08. 2013., 2 100 000 HUF

Considering it an important task to publish the most valuable manuscripts of ethnographic archives, the directorate of the Research Centre for Humanities of HAS decided to publish in collaboration with the Balassi Publishing House the extremely valuable folktales that Olga Belatini Braun collected in 1942-1944 in Sândominic. The manuscript was edited and the philological work was completed by a senior research fellow of the Institute of Ethnology in collaboration with a literary historian whose objective is to reveal several unknown details of the collector and the chief tale teller, and tries to clarify Olga Belatini Braun's relationship with the Budapest School of Tale Research.

Postdoctoral grant of the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund

Interdisciplinary research of Sami folklore texts

PD 105482, 01. 09. 2012.– 31. 08. 2015.; 1 120 000 HUF

The researcher working in the Institute of Ethnology from September 2012 with a postdoctoral grant of the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund carries out an interdisciplinary investigation of Sami sung folklore texts (yoiks). The objective of the research project is to present the cultural context of yoik tradition together with the dynamic relations of the present state of affairs.

Three publications of the Institute of Ethnology were supported within the book and periodical publication tender of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. These are as follows:

- *Ethno-Lore*, 29th volume of the yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology of RCH-HAS (project no. 60802, contract no. KFB-011/2012., 01. 01. 2012-31.01.2013, 745000 HUF post-financed)
- 29th volume of *Documentatio Ethnographica*, i.e. *Chapters from the history of medieval material culture*, Vol. 2. (contract no. KFB-027/2012., 01. 09. 2012. – 30. 4. 2013., 670 000 HUF post-financed)
- *The inescapable. Religious anthropological papers in honour of Gábor Vargyas* (project no. 60293, 31. 07. 2012 – 31. 12. 2012. 600000 HUF)

V. List of important publications in 2012

Balogh Balázs, Báti Anikó, Sárkány Mihály (eds.): *Ethno-Lore*. Budapest: MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet, 2012. 423 p. (Az MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézetének évkönyve XXIX.) [Yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology of the Research Centre for Humanities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Vol. 29.]

Berta Péter (ed.): *Használtcikk-kultúrák. Ideológiák, gyakorlatok és értelmezői közösségek*. [Second-hand cultures: Ideologies, practices and interpretive communities.] Budapest: MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet, 2012. 312 p.

Juhász Katalin (ed.): Falu a városban: Az angyalföldi OTI-telep. Dokumentumok és néprajzi tanulmányok. [Village in the City: The OTI estate in the 13th District: Documents and ethnographic studies.] Budapest: L'Harmattan – MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet, 2012. 270 p. (Documentatio Ethnographica 28.)

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