

THE INSTITUTE OF ETHNOLOGY OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
1014 Budapest, Országház u. 30. Postal address: 1250 Budapest, Pf.: 29
Tel: +36-1-224-67-81; fax: +36-1-356-80-58
E-mail: etnologia@etnologia.mta.hu
Website: www.etnologia.mta.hu

Overview of the scientific activities of the Institute of Ethnology in 2010

I. Main duties of the research unit in 2010

- The present status and perspectives of folk art and folk culture, the social utilisation of ethnographic research. *Tradition – Heritage – Public culture. The future and place of Hungarian folk art in the Carpathian Basin*. A scientific conference.
- Trends, methods and findings in historical research on folk culture. Commemorative sessions, commemorations and publications on the work of Gyula Ortutay, István Tálasi and Edit Fél on the centenary of their birth.
- Investigation of socio-ethnographical changes in local societies that differ in terms of geography and type
- Theoretical and methodological issues in contemporary folkloristics. – The collection of folklore texts (tales, legends, proverbs) and the expansion, digitalisation and analysis of the archives.
- The ethnological exploration of modernisation aspirations and related local cultural responses in Siberia, Mongolia and South East Asia.
- The editing and publication of ethnographical handbooks: *Hungarian Ethnography*, Volume I.1, *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2010

a) Outstanding research and other results

- The present status and perspectives of folk art and folk culture, and the social utilisation of ethnographic research.

The protection of national culture is essentially regarded as a national task within the framework of the European Union. Organised forms of perpetuating (national, regional, ethnic, minority, local) culture are of particular importance. In cooperation with the László Teleki Foundation and the Hungarian Folk Art Council (MANÉTA), the Institute of Ethnology organised the two-day international conference *Tradition – Heritage – Public culture. The future and place of Hungarian folk art in the Carpathian Basin* as part of the 29th Táncház Festival and Fair (26-27 March 2010). Participants at the interdisciplinary conference discussed and clarified issues such as the meaning of folk culture as a surviving cultural heritage, the place of folk culture in the national culture, and possibilities for the social utilisation of ethnographic research. One of the objectives of this event was to establish a joint strategic position and proposals for professionals and decision makers on the possibilities for supporting/subsidising folk culture, taking into account the contributions made by participants in response to the presentations. The director of the Institute gave an introductory speech to a packed audience at one of the conference presentations. He argued that, just as ethnographical research adds to the historical depth, academic authenticity and artistic validity of the folk art movement, so the folk art movement, as a major field of applied ethnography, is indispensable to ethnography. In his lecture he described succinctly how ethnography, and the Institute of Ethnology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences as the leading institution in the field, is able and willing to be an authoritative source for experts in

public education and for those active in folk art. The programmatic lecture, which outlined the short- and longer-term prospects for cooperation, is available on the Institute's website. In addition to the director, six senior members of the Institute participated as lecturers, and three as chairpersons of sessions. Their lectures addressed such issues as the reflected images of folklore; the value creation, authentication and marketing of folk culture; and the creation of national self-images. The event attracted significant professional and wider social interest. The lectures will be published as an edited volume of studies in April 2011.

The two-day international scientific conference *Sustainable Heritage* was organised by the European Folklore Institute in cooperation with the Institute of Ethnology, focusing on the concept of intangible cultural heritage and sustainable heritage. In addition to the mainly foreign participants, three senior researchers from the Institute gave presentations, as did the director of the Institute, who also delivered the opening conference address. The central issue discussed at this international conference was how to integrate value preservation aspects and practitioners of folk art, folk music and folk culture into the system of intangible heritage protection. The presentations were published in 2010 in the volume *Sustainable Heritage: European Symposium on Intangible Cultural Heritage*.

One of the main areas for the application of ethnography is its leading role in defining cultural heritage. On the basis of recommendations by three of the Institute's researchers, the following, among others, were included in the Hungarian Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory: *the living tradition of lace-making in Halas; falconry in Hungary; the living traditional heritage in the cultural space of Kalocsa: embroidery, decorative painting, traditional dress and folk dance; the Matyó Heritage – living traditions of embroidery, dress and folklore; and the mutton stew of the Cumania Region according to the Karcag tradition*.

– Trends, methods and findings in historical research on folk culture

In the commemorative centennial sessions held in 2010, in memory of outstanding figures in Hungarian folklore research (Gyula Ortutay, István Tálasi and Edit Fél), members of the Institute contributed as both organisers and presenters. Participants summarised the achievements and future opportunities in Hungarian historical ethnographical research.

At the centennial conference *Hungarian Ethnography in the Middle of the 20th Century*, organised by the Department of Languages and Literature of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in memory of Gyula Ortutay and István Tálasi, and chaired by the head of the department, the Institute's research professor, four senior members of the Institute gave lectures assessing the research carried out by these outstanding figures of 20th-century ethnography. A summary evaluation (*The branching and intertwining of Hungarian ethnography in the middle of the 20th century*) was presented on the modernity of István Tálasi's approach, and, in relation to the work of Gyula Ortutay, on 20th-century methods of researching folk poetry, the history of folk-tale catalogues, the findings of character research, and ethnographical education.

Edit Fél carried out immensely valuable work in the field of costume research and, through the collection and analysis carried out in Átány with Tamás Hofer, also in field of Hungarian socio-ethnographical research. The commemorative session marking the 100th anniversary of her birth was organised jointly by the Museum of Ethnography, the Hungarian Ethnographical Society and the Institute of Ethnology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Organised on behalf of the Institute by former students of Edit Fél who were close followers of her, the head of the Department of Historical Ethnography along with another member of the department, the commemoration was held in collaboration with the curators of the museum, who organised an exhibition to coincide with the event using material from the MTA's archives as well as privately owned documents in order to display excerpts from Edit Fél's international correspondence, manuscripts and personal documents.

A volume of studies (*Inde aurum – inde vinum – inde salutem* Budapest: 2010, 699 pp.) was published on the findings and perspectives of historical research, in collaboration with the Department of Material Ethnography of Eötvös Loránd University's Faculty of Humanities, to commemorate the 70th birthday of the Institute's academic research professor. Two of the volume's three editors, and more than half of the 42 contributors, were researchers from the Institute, the majority of whom were former students of the professor. The studies represent not only the professor's most important areas of interest and research, but also provide a picture of the aspirations, trends, sources and methods of historical ethnography, of the examination of regional cultural differences, and of the results of his life's work. The volume features many previously unpublished photographs, as well as the editors' interview with the professor, supplemented with a bibliography of recent publications.

In 2010, the Institute's research professor, a former corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was elected as an „ordinary member” by the General Assembly. The professor's inaugural speech was *Time-line, chronology and periodisation in European ethnology*.

The recently published volume of the Hungarian Ethnography Series (*I.2. Landscape, People, History* – Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2009) was presented to the audience of professionals by two ethnographers from the Institute and from Eötvös Loránd University's Faculty of Humanities in the Jakobinus (Jacobite) Hall of the Academy's Social Research Centre. At the event, two other publications of the Institute were presented. Produced as part of the *Documentatio Ethnographica* series, the volume of studies *Historical sources – ethnographic reading: Possible ethnological interpretations of economic, social and ecclesiastical historical resources* (Budapest: L'Harmattan, 2008) was presented by an Academy member working in the field of ethnography, while another volume of studies: *Folklore and history* (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2007) was presented by an Academy member historian.

The head of the Department of Historical Ethnography wrote the extensive English-language introductory study for *Images of the Other in Ethnic Caricatures of Central and Eastern Europe* (Warsaw: Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, 2010), an English-language volume of studies on ethnicity and the nation's „visualisation” in 16th- to 19th-century European popular graphics. The department head is also the author of the article/entry on Hungarian costumes in the highly prestigious *Berg Encyclopedia of World Dress and Fashion*, (Vol 9 – East Europe, Russia and the Caucasus (Berg Publishers/Oxford International Publishers, 2010).

Published as the conclusion of the Institute's programme „Popular textile culture in the light of economic and cultural changes between 1850 and 1950” (implemented between 2006 and 2010 with the support of the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund), the volume of studies *Changes in lifestyle, attitudes and fashion among the peasantry at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries* (Budapest: Institute of Ethnology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 2010, 492 pp.) was edited by a senior member of the Department of Historical Ethnography. Written mostly by members of the Institute, the volume explains how changes in transportation, the establishment of a railway network, changes in commerce and the material environment, including, among other things, the appearance of the sewing machine, altered peasant clothing.

The researcher's volume (“The people followed the fashion”) was published as part of the Institute's *Ethnographical studies* series and received an award from the Academy in 2010.

Based on historical sources, as well as on recent collections, an academic professor contracted by the Institute compiled a 40-sheet volume from studies written since the 1960s: “Fishermen, fishing in the past and present – Ethnographic studies on popular fishing”. Another volume based on his research/scientific historical writings “Preliminary works for the research history of Hungarian ethnography”, is 35 sheets long.

As a result of research exploring, publishing and analysing sources of ecclesiastical history, the translation of *Visitatio Canonica – A Selection of the Church Visitations from the Esztergom Primate's Archives* was published (5.5 sheets).

In 2010, one academic member of the department staff published several analytical studies on the subjects of church and community, church governance and discipline, and the church's control of public religious worship in the early modern period, as reflected by documents from the Küküllő Reformed Diocese.

Two members of the Institute are currently carrying out research that will result in major publications on the subject of Reformed denomination identity and collective memory.

In recent years, several members of the Department of Historical Ethnography have reached retirement age, thus the Institute invited applications for the position of researchers in the field of historical ethnography in 2010. A three-year scholarship has been awarded to a researcher working on the history of the wheelwright cottage industry and profession in Hungary, who, on the basis of archival sources, analyses the functioning of wheelwright guilds and craftsmen's associations; and examines the tools and products of the wheelwright trade and changes to them in the 19th and 20th centuries. On the basis of 20th-century sources and interviews, the researcher will also outline the process of the profession's decline.

– Examinations of socio-ethnographical changes in local societies differing in terms of geography and type

Researchers from the Institute's Department of Social Ethnography are analysing the living and adaptation strategies of individuals and local communities in a variety of local societies that differ in terms of geography and type. The analysis also covers new forms of communal organisation, issues of local and ethnic identity, and relationships in local politics and power. In response to social transformation, the Institute gives special emphasis to research into urban ethnography, the situation of the Roma, and generational issues. The demographic processes taking place at the turn of the 21st century — changes in the age structure of the population, increased life expectancy, and the rise in the number of old people — necessitate an examination of inter-generational relationships and the place of the elderly in society and social relationships, as well as research into family and institutional models for the care of the elderly and an investigation of the role of migrants in the system of social support for the elderly. In 2010, a monograph was written by one of the Institute's researchers.

A member of the Institute's Department of Social Ethnography carried out research supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund on *Material culture, ethnic identity and the politics of difference among the Transylvanian Gábor Roma*. The goal of the research is to interpret the anthropological fieldwork carried out on the prestige-object economy of the Transylvanian Gábor Roma, and, by the end of the project in 2012, to publish a thematic monograph. As a result of the research, an extensive English-language study was published in the 30th volume of *Research in Economic Anthropology (Economic Action in Theory and Practice: Anthropological Investigations)* on the activity of the Gábor Roma prestige-object brokers, presenting the conditions that make prestige-object transactions into dealings reminiscent of the bazaar.

An area of particular importance for the Institute is the presentation and interpretive analysis of the processes that took place during the second half of the 20th century within the socio-economic relationships of Socialism, as well as after the change of regime and as a result of accession to the European Union. One young scholar from the Department of Socio-ethnography carried out research into the micro-historical analysis of changes in lifestyle within peasant society after 1945. The intensive fieldwork carried out by another young researcher furthers the exploration of ecological awareness, botanical knowledge and traditional land use among the Ghymes people. It also follows the impacts of the new

regulations and obligations arising as a result of EU accession in the transformation of traditional land use and in the changes that have taken place in dairy farming and the management of grasslands and pasture.

The Institute regards as highly important research carried out into lifestyles and urban culture in large cities. Researchers from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences address the dangers of impoverishment through research based on ethnographical/anthropological fieldwork among the socially marginalised, where necessary in cooperation with the National Police Department (NPD), which is supported and welcomed by the Academy at the level of a major department. In 2010, representatives of the NPD and certain institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, including researchers from the Institute of Ethnology, were involved in consultations to explore possible fields of cooperation. However, the national elections and subsequent changes prevented the NPD from putting into practice the researchers' ideas and proposals.

In 2010, the Institute organised the conference *Crossroads. The latest results in urban ethnology research*, with the participation of three speakers from the Institute who carry out research based on ethnographical/anthropological fieldwork among urban micro-communities. One senior member of the Institute participated in research supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund *The society and lifestyle of housing estates: An urban ethnological examination of the present day*, carrying out a socio-ethnographic examination of the former "office-workers" housing estate in Angyalföld, Budapest.

Two researchers are carrying out fieldwork in the micro-communities of Pesterzsébet. One of them is examining models of social mobility via an analysis of individual and family life paths, as well as the integration possibilities of groups and civil organisations with various cultural backgrounds and value systems, and their integration in local society in several time periods. In the Institute's Ethnological Workshop series, the researcher presented the report "Textile industry workers in Southern Pest in the 20th century". The other researcher focuses on urban diet in Pesterzsébet in the context of contemporary urban ethnographical studies. The goal is to map the background of urban poverty and the process of impoverishment and to present changes in nutrition and value systems in the recent past and present day via an investigation of everyday and celebratory eating habits, and using precise and objective questions in relation to nutrition. Based on historical and ethnological sources as well as literary examples, the research surveys changes in austerity food throughout the ages.

For several years, the deputy director of the Institute has carried out computerised analysis of the regions of Hungarian folk culture, researching the possibilities for computerising ethnographic atlases and publishing studies on the regional structure of Hungarian folk culture. The deputy director was awarded the title of academic doctor on the basis of a doctoral thesis in 2010.

The goal of the research, which focuses on the ethnographical and cultural-anthropological applicability of interactive technologies (e.g. html, multimedia), is to develop a new research methodology and integrated scientific software. The latest result, the test-ready 1.0 version, is available on the website.

– Theoretical and methodological issues in present-day folkloristics. The collection, digitalisation and enlargement of the archive of folklore texts (tales, legends and proverbs).

A new volume in the series of studies *Folklore and Language* (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2010, 572 pp), which are based on the interdisciplinary conference series *Folklore in Hungarian cultural history*, was published with the sponsorship of the Institute of Ethnology and the National Cultural Fund in 2010. The editor of the fifth volume in the series is the head of the Department of Folklore, while eight of the 36 authors are researchers from the Institute. The authors explore such themes as the role of language and dialect research in the

evolution of culture; the impact of folklore on changes in language-ideal; the question of literary popularity; the appearance of “folk characters” or genres in literature; the specific language usage of certain folklore genres; the problem of language modifications on manuscripts; and editing principles in relation to publishing works of folklore.

Folklorists from the Institute have written more than 10 monographs, analyses of customs, and collections of tales and legends, two of which were published as part of the Institute’s *Studies in Ethnography* series. (“For if we write folk songs, why not folk tales?” *Folk tales in Hungarian literature in the 1840s*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2010, 352 pp; *On the illustrious day of Pentecost... Pentecost in the 19th and 20th-century folk tradition*. Budapest, Akadémia Kiadó 2010, 302 pp.).

The head of the Department of Folklore was awarded the Gyula Ortutay Medal by the Hungarian Ethnographic Society in 2010, while his monumental compilation *Idioms and Sayings* (Budapest: Osiris, 2009, 1,461 pp.) won the title Excellent Hungarian Dictionary, awarded by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences’ Dictionary Working Committee.

Published in English in 2009, “Legends of the Saints in the Age of Árpád. An Index of Motifs” was also published in Hungarian (Budapest: Kairosz Kiadó, 2010, 140 p. + 16 maps).

Two new additions to regional research into Hungarian legends were *Folk legends of the Mura region* (Lendava: Hungarian Nationality Cultural Institute, 2010, 239 p. 16 maps) and a publication on the folk traditions of the Nagybánya region (Baia Mare). The volume *Die in der Habsburger mitteleuropäischen Folklore* (Herne: Gabriele Schäfer Verlag, 2010. 238 pp) was published on Hapsburg-related textual traditions.

Edited by a senior member of the Institute involved in folktale research, a rich collection of Palóc tales and legends was published in the Hungarian Folk Poetry Collection, a series edited by a folklorist from the Institute. The volume offers a good representation of the region’s traditional short stories (*Fanyűvő Jankó*. Budapest: Balassi Kiadó 2010, 657 pp.).

Eagerly awaited by representatives of fellow and related disciplines, a monograph by a folklore researcher from the Institute, *The Shield of Árpád. The construction and popularisation of Hungarian conquest tradition in the 18th-19th centuries* (Budapest: Institute of Ethnology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, PTE Néprajz Kulturális Antropológia Tanszék – L’Harmattan, 2010, 349 pp. /Oral tradition series) is a reworking of the researcher’s 2008 PhD dissertation on Hungarian conquest-related short stories that form the foundation of the narrative network regarding the building of the nation in the 19th century.

In 2010, members of the Department of Folklore, in the course of their weekly meetings, began the compilation of a new guide, the Lexicon of Hungarian Folk Poetry, which provides a more modern interpretation of the genres and fundamental concepts of textual folkloristics, taking into account research findings in recent years.

– The ethnological investigation of modernisation efforts and local cultural responses to those efforts in Siberia, Mongolia and South East Asia.

Ethnologists from the Institute analyse the transformation in the organisation of society and the role of notion systems in that transformation on the basis of fieldwork carried out in Siberia, Mongolia and South East Asia. The participating ethnologists examine the new social, cultural and economic systems in the region in the post-Soviet era, and the conflicts generated by modernisation. While the research is being carried out in areas that have traditionally been at the centre of Hungarian ethnological research, at the same time the region is becoming increasingly valuable to the international economy. Their publications provide an insight into the value systems, culture and thinking characteristic of the Burjat, Evenik, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Mongol peoples and of Chinese and Vietnamese minorities living in the region – that is, of societies that are newly joining the globalised world.

Based on material obtained in the course of fieldwork carried out in Varsány (Hungary) and Kenya (East Africa), the director of the Department of Ethnology is carrying out research examining the subject of food producers in the framework of the global market in Hungary and Kenya. The department director gave the lecture *Food producers in multi-speed societies* at a working conference of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Political Sciences, focusing on the current state of modernisation in Hungary in the context of global tendencies. In 2010, the head of the department received the Gold Cross of Merit of the Hungarian Republic for outstanding work in economic anthropology, social anthropology and African studies; for his decisive role in compiling a summary of Hungarian ethnography, and for multi-faceted activities in the propagation of science, extensive research, teaching and scientific organisational work.

In 2010, the fourth volume (*Selkup Mythology*) of the handbook series *Encyclopedia of Uralian Mythology*, which is planned as a multi-volume dictionary of the faith systems of linguistically related peoples, was published for the International Finno-Ugrian Congress in Hungary. One of the editors-in-chief of the series, which is being prepared by an international team, is the Institute's scientific research advisor, who was elected as an honorary member at the five-yearly world conference of the International Association for the History of Religion (IAHR) in Toronto (Canada) in 2010.

A young research scholar has also joined the Ural Mythology research project, contributing with the exploration and organisation of the textual corpus necessary to an examination of Nganasan mythology. The research scholar spent a month researching the subject in Russia on an Eötvös scholarship.

One of the senior members of the Department of Ethnology, whose research field is the ethnology of South East Asia, and in particular the culture and religion of the mountain tribes of the former French Indochina, has carried out fieldwork on several occasions in recent years among the Bru ("mountain people") in Vietnam. In 2010 the researcher obtained a doctorate with the thesis "Mentality, religion and social practice among the Bru of Vietnam".

One of the members of the Institute is a consultant for the Hungarian-Mongolian Dialect and Folk Culture Research Expedition Programme, which aims to explore and document, through regular fieldwork, the dialects of the peoples of northern and western Mongolia, as well as the living elements of their traditional culture, their material and spiritual culture, and their religious beliefs and customs. This researcher also takes part in a project on Inner Asiatic and Mongolian Buddhism supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund. In addition to two Hungarian conferences, the researcher organised an international conference for the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Hungarian-Mongolian diplomatic relations. The researcher was decorated by the Mongolian state and received the Mongolian Academy of Sciences' award *For Mongolian Culture and Science* for developing Hungarian-Mongolian scientific relations.

One of the ethnologists is carrying out research on "Power and Emotion in Russia" as part of an international team (including researchers from Cambridge University's Department of Social Anthropology, and the Centre for Independent Social Research of St. Petersburg), with the financial support of the Wenner-Gren Foundation.

A member of the Institute has been working for 12 months in Bloomington (Indiana University) on a HAESF (Hungarian American Enterprise Scholarship Fund) Senior Leaders and Scholars Fellowship, and carried out four months of fieldwork in Western Sioux (Lakhota) reserves. This field experience was presented in the *Ethnological Workshop* series.

- Editing and publication of ethnographical handbooks: Volume I.1 of Magyar Néprajz/Hungarian Ethnography, *A Magyar Népi Kultúra Enciklopédiája / Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*

The publication of the last volume of *Magyar Néprajz/ Hungarian Ethnography*, a comprehensive series of handbooks on ethnography, which brings to a close a unique scientific synthesis, is an outstandingly important task for the Institute. About 15 printed sheets have been completed for the section *Regions and groups of people* for inclusion in Volume I.1. *Landscape and People*. Additions to the volume's bibliography and maps have been completed, and the illustrations and notes have also been compiled.

In recent years, the Institute has begun preparing in earnest for the publication of a new, richly illustrated English-language handbook, the *Magyar Népi Kultúra Enciklopédiája/ Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*. The editors-in-chief envisage the publication of five volumes covering 12 key subject areas (I. Principles, Settlements, Construction; II. Farming, Crafts, Transportation, Communications; III. Society, Lifestyle; IV. Textual folklore; Religion, Customs; V. Folk Music, Folk Dance, Folk Art). On the basis of the preparations undertaken to date, the volume on farming, crafts, transportation and communications is likely to be the first to be published. The Institute foresees its preparation for publication and translation in 2011.

b) Relationship between science and society

Tradition – Heritage – Public culture. With the scientific conference “*The future and place of Hungarian folk art in the Carpathian Basin*”, the Institute launched an initiative, the goal of which, through the organisation of further debates and the publication of materials from the resulting presentations and proposals, is to promote collaboration between folk artists, public education experts, ethnographers, economists and folk art enthusiasts. For this reason, the conference was organised in connection with the Táncház festival, where the Institute presented its latest publications and research findings to experts in the field of public education, pedagogues and the wider public interested in folk art, by means of presentations and an information booth.

Three folklorists from the Institute compiled the web pages for the online database of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Directorate, which present the work of 21 Hungarian storytellers who have been honoured with the title Master of Folk Art.

An ethnologist from the Institute organised a highly successful exhibition of his photography: “*Gods, ancestors and shamen. The religion of the Vietnamese Bru mountain tribe*” in the Mezőkövesd Matyó Museum, as the first in a series of exhibitions. Accompanied by objects, the 75 field photos are due to be presented in a further five locations. Representing three major fields, the photographs were taken among the Bru tribe, one of the minorities in Vietnam, during 18 months between 1985 and 1989 in the course of ethnographical and cultural-anthropological fieldwork that involved participatory observation; and during a further six months' research in 2007 among another re-settled Bru community. In relation to the exhibition, a high-quality bilingual catalogue with colour photographs was produced. On the opening day of the exhibition, the ethnologist gave a presentation to a large audience on his fieldwork among the Bru, which was also covered by the press. The exhibition was opened by the head of the Institute's Department of Ethnology. According to the museum's statistics, the three-month exhibition attracted many visitors, including students from local schools, especially in the period following the opening.

One of the senior scientific researchers of the Institute gave an interactive educational presentation as part of the Research Night series (*Jövő Háza – Main stage*) on the music of folk traditions.

III. A presentation of national and international relations

The Institute of Ethnology, as a key player in national ethnographic research, aims to coordinate national ethnographic studies. In 2010, the Institute sought to strengthen its cooperation with the two most important institutions of folk museology: the Ethnographic Museum and the Skanzen Open-Air Ethnographic Museum. Researchers from the Institute participated in professional discussions with the heads of the Ethnographic Museum, and as a result plans for the Edit Fél memorial conference and exhibition were conceived. The two events were realised in collaboration with the two professional museums. As part of the Institute's professional cooperation with the Skanzen, the Open-Air Ethnographic Museum's publication *Changes in rural lifestyle in the mid-20th century* (Miklós Cseri, Zsolt Sári, eds. Szentendre: Szabadtéri Múzeum, 2009) was reviewed by three researchers from the Institute at a professional presentation held in the Jakobinus Hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Centre of Social Research. A joint presentation of books with the János Kriza Ethnological Society, the Székely National Museum and the Reformed Theological Department of the Babes-Bolyai University also took place in the Jacobite Hall.

In 2010, 11 researchers were involved in regular teaching activities in higher education institutes in Hungary (at the Departments of Material Ethnography, Cultural Anthropology and Inner Asia of the Eötvös Loránd University; the Departments of Ethnography and Cultural Anthropology of Pécs University; the International Study Programme of Corvinus University; the Department of Communications and Media Science at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Szeged; Budapest Business School's College of Commerce, Catering and Tourism; the Sárospatak Calvinist Theological Seminary; and the Vilmos Apor Catholic College). Members of the Institute are frequently invited to speak as guest presenters by foreign universities. In 2010, seven such invitations were received by members.

In 2010, some 19 members of the Institute spent a total of 248 days on research in archives, museums and the field within the framework of bilateral agreements in seven countries (Estonia, Croatia, Poland, Russia, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine).

The Institute maintains an institutional partnership with seven research centres in four countries. Two of the researchers coming to the Institute on the basis of bilateral agreements gave lectures in the Institute's Ethnological Workshop series. The presentation by the Transylvanian guest lecturer, "The language change of the Moldavian Csangos", attracted an outstanding number of professionals and non-professionals from outside the Institute. During his research trip to Russia, the director of the Institute signed a three-year agreement with the head of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Ethnography. A new addition to the Institute's partner institutions is the Kunstkamera Museum of St. Petersburg – also as part of a three-year agreement. Cooperation with Russian partner institutions is important for the Institute, as its researchers, and especially its ethnologists, regularly carry out research and fieldwork in Russia and in the territory of the former Soviet Union. The ongoing modernisation processes in the societies and cultures of Siberia and Inner Asia are highly influenced by globalisation, which reaches these areas predominantly via Russia and China, two populous and economically powerful states of the region. In recent years, researchers from the Institute have participated in collections and research in China on several occasions, while several Chinese researchers have visited the Institute. Thanks to many years of active cooperation, the Institute itself signed a protocol to the cooperation agreement between the two academies of sciences in 2010, during the visit of the president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to Hungary. The director of the Institute was invited to the *International Conference on Migration, Identity and Social Cohesion in Europe*, held at the end of 2010 in Taipei. During his trip to China, the director gave a lecture at Shanghai University, which attracted great interest and was reviewed by the Balassi Institute. On the occasion of the visit,

the Ethnic Minorities Department of the University of Shanghai was added to the Chinese partner institutions of the Institute.

The Institute's 2010 yearbook, issue XXVII of *Ethno-lore*, includes 11 articles presenting the latest findings by the Institute's researchers.

In 2010, a total of 303 items were added to the book and CD stock of the Institute's library, as well as 125 foreign and Hungarian periodicals. At the end of the year, the library's stock comprised 43,257 registered items (books, periodicals, special editions, CDs, maps etc.). The library has 60 exchange partners. Some 625 copies of publications produced by the Institute 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, awarded in 2010

An examination of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary

K84283 OTKA (2011-15), under the guidance of the Institute's director

The projected research analyses Hungary's treble borderlands, focusing on borderland regions and cross-border relations. In this context, Hungary has three types of borders and thus maintains relationships with its neighbours in three ways: Hungary's connection to the former EU, or so-called Western Europe; Hungary's connection to new EU member states; and Hungary's connection to non-EU member states. The historical antecedents and the political nature of the borders, which have changed several times during the past decades, have a significant impact on the definition of the type, stratification and intensity of the relations. Participants will investigate how the neighbouring regions affect one another; what principles bring them closer or alienate them; and what dynamisms move the spatial and temporal interactions.

The projected research analyses three dimensions of maintaining relations in borderland regions: (1) the cultural dimension: identity, creating and preserving traditions, educational institutions, and cultural organisations; (2) the social dimension: transformed/revitalised/loosened relations, movements of population, the emergence of new strategies for establishing relations, and new communities as a result of the transformation of the character of the borders (the Iron Curtain in 1989, the Schengen area, visa liberalisation); and (3) the economic dimension: border-region trade (formal and informal economy, black economy), economic migration, and other individual and communal strategies to exploit borderland opportunities for the sake of economic gain. The research is coordinated by the Institute of Ethnology, the project manager is the director of the Institute, while the participants are staff from the department in the research area. However, the Institute involves ethnographers from other institutions who work in this field and who have already carried out research in this area, and contributions are also expected from talented young researchers who have contacted the Institute via applications for fellowships in recent years.

1912/0462 NKA (National Cultural Fund) tender for the publication of a volume "Folklore and language".

1913/0194 NKA (National Cultural Fund) Hungarian Ethnology, Volume I.1.

243910 Ideas – Integrating and Developing European Asian Studies

Working in South East Asia, one of the Institute's research ethnologists is representing the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in the European Consortium of Asian Field Studies (ECAAF), which was founded in 2007 as a French initiative. Founded by 30 Asian research institutes

(academies, universities, research institutes, museums and scholarly societies) from eight European countries, and with a further 11 affiliated scientific institutions from Asia, the organisation's primary goal is to establish, in the spirit of the FP 7 EU programme, a homogeneous European research infrastructure for research in Asia.

V. List of important publications in 2010

1. Balogh Balázs – Berta Péter (eds): *Ethno-lore. Az MTA Néprajzi Kutatóintézetének évkönyve XXVII.* Budapest: MTA Néprajzi Kutatóintézet, 2010. 363 pp.
2. Bali János – Báti Anikó – Kiss Réka (eds): *Inde Aurum – Inde Vinum – Inde Salutem Paládi-Kovács Attila 70. születésnapjára.* Budapest: ELTE BTK Tárgyi Néprajzi Tanszék – MTA Néprajzi Kutatóintézet, 2010. 699 pp.
3. Flórián Mária (ed.): *Életmód, szemlélet és a módi változása a parasztság körében a 19-20. század fordulóján.* Budapest: MTA Néprajzi Kutatóintézet, 2010. 492 pp.
4. Szemerényi Ágnes (ed.): *Folklór és nyelv.* Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2010. 572 pp.
5. Hoppál Mihály: *Uralic Mythologies and Shamans.* Budapest: Institute of Ethnology, 2010. 210 pp.
6. Magyar Zoltán: *Die Habsburger in der mitteleuropäischen Folklore.* Herne: Gabriele Schäfer Verlag, 2010. 238 pp.
7. Gulyás Judit: „Mert ha irunk népdalt, miért ne népmesét?” *A népmese az 1840-es évek magyar irodalmában.* Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2010. 352 pp. /Néprajzi tanulmányok/
8. Hoppál Mihály: *Sámánok világa.* Budapest: Püski, 2010. 331 pp.
9. Hoppál Mihály (ed.): *Selkup mythology.* Authors: Tushkova, N. a. et alii. Editors: Vladimir Napolskikh, Anna-Leena Siikala, Mihály Hoppál ; [transl. by Sergei V. Glushkov] Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó – Helsinki: Finnish Literature Society, 2010. 320 pp. /Encyclopaedia of Uralic mythologies/
10. Magyar Zoltán: *Az Árpád-kori szentek legendái. Motívum-index.* Budapest, Kairosz Kiadó, 2010. 140 p. + 16 t.
11. Magyar Zoltán: *Muravidéki népmondák.* Lendva: Magyar Nemzetiségi Művelődési Intézet, 2010. 239 p. + 16 t.
12. Mikos Éva: *Árpád pajzsa. A magyar honfoglalás-hagyomány megszerkesztése és népszerűsítése a XVIII–XIX. században.* Budapest: MTA Néprajzi Kutatóintézet – PTE Néprajz Kulturális Antropológia Tanszék – L'Harmattan, 2010. 349 pp. /Szóhagyomány sorozat./
13. Paládi-Kovács Attila: *A keleti palócok pásztorkodása. 2. javított, bővített kiadás.* Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem, 2010. 239 pp.
14. Szilágyi Zsolt: *A mongol főlámák rövid története.* Budapest: Magyar Vallástudományi Társaság, 2010. 138 pp.
15. Tátrai Zsuzsanna: *A pünkösznek jeles napján... Pünkösd a 19-20. századi néphagyományban.* Budapest: Akadémia Kiadó, 2010. 302 pp. /Néprajzi tanulmányok/
16. Turai Tünde: *Öreg ember nem vénember. Idősek társadalom-néprajzi szempontból.* Budapest: Balassi Kiadó, 2010. 281 pp.
17. Berta Péter: *Shifting transactional identities. Bazaar-style trade and risk management in the prestige economy of the Gabor Roma (Romania).* In Donald C. Wood (ed.) *Economic Action in Theory and Practice: Anthropological Investigations. (Research in Economic Anthropology, 30.)* 2010. 279–310. Bingley: Emerald.

18. Fülemlé Ágnes: Hungary: Ethnic Dress In: Joanne B. Eicher (ed in chief): *Berg Encyclopedia of World Dress and Fashion*, Vol 9 – East Europe, Russia, and the Caucasus edited by Djurdja Bartlett, Oxford (England): Berg Publishers/Oxford International Publishers, 2010. 169–176.
19. Balogh Balázs: Antecedents, Possibilities and Prospects of Research of the Present (Excerpts from the Work and Plans of the Institute of Ethnology of the H.A.S.). *Revista de Etnografie si Folclor. Journal of Ethnography and Folklore*. New Series 1-2. 2010. 181–189.
20. Fülemlé Ágnes: Dress and Image: Visualizing Ethnicity in European Popular Graphics. Some Remarks on the Antecedents of Ethnic Caricature. In: Demski, Dagnosław – Baraniecka-Olszewska, Kamila (ed.): *Images of the Other in Ethnic Caricatures of Central and Eastern Europe*. Warszawa: Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, 2010. 28–61.