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I. Main duties of the research unit in 2014

- *ETNOFOLK – Digitalized folk cultural heritage* – a project financed by the European Union (2011–2014)
- *Investigation of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary* – research financed by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (2011–2015).
- Editing of handbooks of ethnography: *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry, Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*.
- Examinations of socio-ethnographic changes in local communities of different types and in different geographical regions. Perspectives and social value of social science in the early 21st century.
- Processes in the history of folk culture: exploration of resources and studies. Dissemination of the results of regional and thematic research via international and Hungarian presentations and publications.
- Tradition and modernization, cultural stereotypes and ideologies, religious phenomena, perceptions of landscape and environment – fieldwork and ethnological studies in Siberia and Central and Southeast Asia
- Theoretical and methodological issues in contemporary folklore research. The collection of folkloric texts (tales, legends, minor epic prose, Lapp yoiks) and manifestations of popular piety, resource exploration, the expansion and analysis of text corpora, issues of historical legacy, examination of the phenomena of folklorization and folklorism.

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2014

a) Outstanding research and other results

- *ETNOFOLK – Digitization of folk cultural heritage* — a project financed by the European Union

Between 2011 and 2014, the Institute of Ethnology of the Hungarian Academy of Science (HAS) Research Centre for the Humanities participated as a consortium member in the ETNOFOLK project, financed by European Structural Funds (project number: 3CE296P4). The project was initiated by a consortium of six institutes from four Central European countries (the Institute of Ethnology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic; Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica; the Institute of Ethnology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences; the HAS Institute of Ethnology; the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences; and AiP Beroun of the Czech Republic with responsibility for IT issues; with Österreichisches Volksliedwerk as an associate partner). In the case of Hungary, under the

leadership of the institute's director, eight members of the institute were involved in project implementation.

The project aimed to showcase the traditional cultural heritage of the peoples of Central Europe and to promote its preservation. In the framework of the project, a web interface was created in order to present the folk culture of each given area by means of texts, maps, photos, and audio and video recordings, predominantly through the medium of folk poetry, dance, culture, costume, religious and other customs, and various phenomena related to the built heritage. The continuously expanding database serves as a useful resource in the fields of scientific research, administration, education, the protection of cultural heritage, tourism and regional development, and the plan is to make it accessible to the public soon after the end of the project.

The website was finalised in the last six months of the multi-annual international ETNOFOLK programme, which ended in April 2014, and all data obtained in the course of the programme were uploaded. The Hungarian consortium member uploaded to the database a total of 1,500 images, 100 hours of audio recording and 30 hours of video, each item accompanied by a detailed description. As a new development, an interactive map was added to the website, facilitating access to information on folk cultural heritage by county. Through the joint efforts of the project partners, two publications were produced: one volume on the strategy followed and how to exploit the contents of the research programme (*Final strategy and recommendations*); and a second volume on related good practices (*Good Practices in Preservation, Promotion and Utilisation of Folk Culture Heritage*. Institute of Ethnology of the AS CR, v. v. i., Prague 2014). During the closing event in Prague (*Etnofolk M35 Project and Steering Committee meeting*), participants summarized the results of the EU project, which involved cooperation among ethnographers from four countries, and reviewed the extensive and complex professional and financial accounts. As part of the project closing, the HAS Institute of Ethnology has undertaken to maintain the repository of uploaded data for the coming three years and to add during this time 250 new items each year to the knowledge base accessible on the website.

- *Investigation of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary* – financed by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund

Led by the director of the institute, research into Hungary's triple borders has been ongoing since 2011, carried out jointly by four members of the institute and three external researchers and financed by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (project number: NK 84283). In examining the issues of borders and border regions, the relationship between ethnicity and borders is the most prominent issue. In 2014, the research team devoted particular attention to the concept of geopolitical and symbolic borders, the encounters between them, and their incorporation into identities and daily practice. Participants in the research have been carrying out fieldwork continuously since 2011 in Hungary's triple borderland in order to explore the ethnographic, geographical, economic and historical specificities of these regions. In addition to ethnographic study visits, the examination of press articles, maps, family correspondence, border-crossing documents and other documents provided further clarifications related to border areas, as well as the lifestyles, habits and

strategies of their inhabitants. Fieldwork on the Hungarian side of the Slovenian-Austrian-Hungarian border area focused primarily on the mobility patterns of the local Roma community through the recording of life-story interviews. Fieldwork in southern Burgenland focused on the direct effect of the triple border situation and, as a result, defined those groups of settlements that were involved in two-way communication as well pinpointing the characteristics of isolation from regions across the border. Participants in the project studied the activities of Hungarian associations in Burgenland in the context of cross-border Hungarian-Hungarian relations, and also analysed the direction, quantity and quality of cross-border relations in local religious communities.

Field research on the Hungarian-Romanian-Serbian triple border explored institutional and everyday practices related to border crossing. Field research followed the varying needs of border access in the various ethnic groups (Hungarians, Romanians, Serbs, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Swabians, Roma) and the target settlements, also addressing communities that live along the border but never cross it. Interviews were conducted in order to investigate different attitudes.

Research in the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian region focused primarily on the examination of the daily strategies of border crossing, cross-border practices related to keeping in contact with relatives and friends, as well as mapping various forms of the everyday use of borders. The dominance of Hungarian destinations in border crossings is particularly remarkable in terms of medical and recreational resources.

In 2014, in addition to ethnographic fieldwork, the research group administered the project's detailed questionnaire, developed during the previous year, in the south-east and south-west borders. As a result, researchers are beginning to have a clearer picture of mobility patterns in the tri-border area in the south-west region. Material from all three tri-border areas has been digitized, and a total of 900 questionnaires were prepared for computer processing.

As part of the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund research, data sheets for 384 villages from the large-scale ethnographic study *The micro-regions of south-western Hungary*, carried out between 1985 and 1995, were also digitized.

Details of the research and provisional results are available on the continually updated website of the HAS Institute of Ethnology at <http://www.etnologia.mta.hu/harmashatarok/>.

– Compilation of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*

Folklorists from the institute have been working on the compilation of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* since 2010. Their goal is to reinterpret the basic concepts of folkloristics (e.g. folklore, folk literature, tradition, oral tradition, oral culture, folklore collection, archives, authenticity) at the beginning of the 21st century, and to explore whether the terminology and methodology of folkloristics are able to keep pace with contemporary changes in folklore — and if so, how. The highly labour intensive enterprise involved 14 folklorists from the institute — nine current employees and five retired or former researchers — who wrote a total of 296 entries (1,056,383 ch.) in 2014. During the year they held weekly editorial meetings at which the panel discussed and edited the completed articles, which follow the latest

developments in domestic and international research. The articles written in 2014 partly focused on the types and motifs of the most important genres in Hungarian folk poetry (fairytale, myth, anecdote, joke, proverb, riddle), and partly defined the basic concepts of folk epic poetry and prose folklore and characterized their genres. Many articles were prepared on written peasant records and written folk literature. The producers of the lexicon regularly revise the list of articles in order to ensure that subjects and genres are represented in proportion to their weight and in keeping with their role in Hungarian folk poetry, while also including entries on new, currently emerging folklore phenomena not previously included in folklore manuals. They are currently working on 2,719 entries and 350 references. The large-scale undertaking represented by the compilation of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* is made possible by the fact that a significant number of Hungarian textual folklorists work at the institute, and members of the research group undertake both historical folklore studies and research on current issues. Folklorists from the institute are collecting and classifying traditional folklore genres and examining their ability to survive, their role in the 150 years and more since the emergence of the discipline, as well as new folklore phenomena from recent years related to the spread of electronic media such as text messages and Internet folklore.

The HAS Institute of Ethnology has long been planning, and has made extensive preparations for, the publication of a richly illustrated English-language *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*, for which there is significant demand both within and beyond the borders of Hungary.

- Examinations of socio-ethnographic changes in local communities of different types and in different geographical regions

In 2014, studies published in *Ethno-Lore*, the yearbook of the HAS Institute of Ethnology, focused on the perspectives of social research and its social usefulness at the beginning of the 21st century. The volume offers an insight into some of the ongoing research carried out by the institute's Social Ethnology unit, and at the same time explores in detail aspects of the social usefulness of this research and possible ways to exploit it. The studies aim to demonstrate that lessons learned from socio-ethnological research can potentially make a significant contribution to the understanding and management of contemporary social, economic and cultural trends, challenges and conflicts. The yearbook contains 10 extensive analytical studies on religious minorities, religious culture and national identity in the context of the Hungarian Reformed Church; grassroots mobilization in an ethnic Roma church in Budapest; preferences in partner choice between 1825 and 1944 in the Swabian settlements of Csanálos (Urziceni/Schöntal) and Vállaj, separated by the Hungarian-Romanian border; notifications of public interest and letters of complaint written to the People's Inspection Committee; an ethnological study of children's nutrition following an example in Budapest; thermal and ecotourism concepts in Gyomaendrőd; the potential of social science research to improve a city's competitiveness; the discourse of women from Central and Eastern Europe working in elderly care about their transnational lives; the effect of economic and social changes on traditional grassland management in Ghimeş (Gyimes); climate change from an anthropological perspective; permafrost and the keeping of large cattle in Yakutia; and ethnographic data for the reconstruction of species-rich hay meadows.

The director of the institute has been researching American Hungarian emigrant communities in Pennsylvania for many years. Together with one of the institute's full-time researchers he has carried out fieldwork in the US, primarily involving the collection of life stories in the Pittsburgh–Ligonier–Vintondale–Nanty Glo–Johnston area in Pennsylvania among the descendants of former Hungarian and Eastern European coal miners, producing many hours of footage, photos and audio recordings that serve as a basis for a documentary due to be completed by April 2015.

In 2014, work came to an end on the monograph *Consumption, fame, politics. The prestige economy of the Transylvanian Gabor Roma*. This monumental volume of over 700 pages summarizes the experiences of 15 years of anthropological fieldwork among the Transylvanian Gabor and Cărhar Roma related to the social, economic and cultural aspects of prestige consumption organized around antique silver cups and tankards. The author, a full-time researcher at the institute, was guest editor and one of the authors of *Roma in Central and Eastern Europe: Ethnicising, Performing, and Commodifying Social Differences*, a thematic issue of *Acta Ethnographica Hungarica* (59/1).

The researcher, who is working at the institute with a post-doctoral grant, is mapping Budapest's Roma communities and religious micro-communities among the Roma majority. He has been successful in obtaining an overall picture of the system of Roma congregations operating in Budapest, the primary aim of which was to gain an understanding of the structural (religious institutions) and cultural (different types of Roma communities, such as Vlach Gypsies, Romungro, Gypsy musicians) determinants that contribute to the emergence of different types of Roma congregations.

Two young researchers working with the institute's Social Ethnology team earned PhDs with the theses *The botanical and ethno-ecological examination of highland vegetation in Ghymes (Eastern Carpathians, Romania)* and *Changes in the relations between Csanálos (Urziceni) and Vállaj during the 20th century in the context of the Hungarian-Romanian border*.

– Results of historical research into popular erudition

The institute's emeritus research professor, a member of the Academy, wrote the studies *Sztereotípiá, közösség, anyanyelv* [Stereotype, community, language] and *A nemzeti kulturális örökség fogalma, tárgya* [The concept and subject of the national cultural heritage] as a contribution to Volume II of *Studia Barkonum* (Péter Alabán [ed.]: *Örökség, hagyomány, néprajz* [Heritage, tradition, ethnology]. Ózd, 2014.)

The analytical study *Középkor, anyagi kultúra, napjaink élő középkori öröksége* [Medieval times, material culture and contemporary medieval legacy], in the form of a foreword, establishes the theoretical foundation of a volume co-edited by the institute's principal researcher (*Középkori elemek a mai magyar anyagi kultúrában* [Medieval elements in contemporary Hungarian material culture] Budapest: Agroinform Kiadó, 249 pp.).

In 2014, two volumes were added to the institute's series *Életmód és Tradíció* [Lifestyle and Tradition]: one of them by an emeritus research advisor (*Zsákmányolók és zsákmányaik. Történeti néprajzi dolgozatok a vadászatról, vadfogásról és a természethasznosítás egyéb formáiról* [Hunters and their prey. Historical ethnological essays on hunting, the pursuit of game and other forms of utilizing nature]); the other a published version of a successfully defended

doctoral dissertation by a young research fellow (*A kerékgyártó mesterség múltja Magyarországon* [The history of the wheelwright's craft in Hungary]).

Another young research fellow, who joined the institute on a scholarship in 2014, is examining four generations of displaced Budakeszi families in terms of integration and identity. He analyses the integration strategies of the displaced families, their quest for a living and an identity, and their channels of communication with those who remained behind on the basis of their own written sources and personal interviews. In addition, with the help of a questionnaire, he is exploring identity trends among the generation that experienced deportation at a young age, and among their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, in terms of their relationship to Hungary and Budakeszi, and with their family members in Hungary.

- Tradition and modernization, cultural stereotypes and ideologies, religious phenomena, perceptions of landscape and environment — fieldwork and ethnological studies in Siberia and Central and Southeast Asia

In 2014, in the field of research comprising the (visual and textual) reception of early European ethnography/anthropology in Hungary (16th to 19th centuries), the examination of archival sources related to indigenous peoples outside Europe continued, primarily via the exploration of material from the old library of the Trnava Jesuit University held in the manuscript and old printed materials archives of ELTE University library. The analysis focused primarily on the 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century Jesuit *historia naturalis*. The research findings appeared in prestigious national and international publications.

Ethnologists from the institute are analysing the transformation of social organisation, and the role of notion systems in this transformation, on the basis of fieldwork carried out in Siberia and Central and Southeast Asia. The ethnologists involved are examining the new social, cultural and economic systems in the region in the post-Soviet era, and the conflicts generated by modernization. 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. The publications provide an insight into the value systems, culture and thought patterns of the Yakut, Buryat, Evenki, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Mongol peoples, and of Chinese and Vietnamese minorities living in the region – that is, of societies that are newly joining the globalized world.

Thanks to his research and publications, the institute's ethnologist who has been conducting fieldwork in Sakha (Yakutiya) for several years has been included in the Permafrost and Culture action group supported by the International Arctic Science Committee and the International Permafrost Association.

A researcher from the institute who has been engaged in fieldwork among southern and eastern Siberian (Evenki, Buryat, Tofalar and Kyrgyz) peoples conducted two research projects in Cambridge in the first half of 2014. One focused on an examination of “uncountability” in the framework of the Marie Curie project at the Department of Social Anthropology; while during the other project he classified and processed photographs by Ethel John Lindgren at the Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology.

At the initiative of the head of the Ethnology unit, a discussion session was held in the Hungarian Ethnographic Society on theoretical and methodological issues in the anthropology of religion, in connection with the article *Can*

*spiritual ethnology have a scientific Christian approach?*. The observations, including articles by two researchers from the institute, were published in *Ethnographia*.

#### b) Dialogue between science and society

In November 2014, the Institute of Ethnology organised two presentations as part of the HAS Hungarian Science Festival. Both attracted a very large number of non-professional visitors. One of the events was the launch of the volume “*Ahogy gondozza, úgy veszi hasznát*” *Hagyományos ökológiai tudás és gazdálkodás Gyimesben* [“He’ll reap what he sows.” Traditional ecological knowledge and farming in Ghymes], co-authored by one of the institute’s researchers. The attractive, richly illustrated, partly bilingual (English/Hungarian) book summarizes several years of ethno-botanical and ethno-ecological research carried out by the authors in Ghymes. The other event was a lecture given by a post-doctoral fellow from the institute, sponsored by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund: *Énekbe rejtett világ. Gyűjtőúton az északi-számiknál* [A world hidden in song. Collecting Northern Sami songs]. The fieldwork conducted in the summer of 2014 among the Sami of northern Norway and northern Finland marked a new stage in the several years of research into the use of nonsense joik texts, their rules, and their potential clouds of meaning, as well as into their role in Sami revitalization efforts (in daily life, in the media, in politics and in the arts) and into the related opinions of the Sami, Finns, Norwegians and Swedes.

A multilingual documentary with edited Hungarian subtitles was produced on the results of the EU’s *ETNOFOLK* project, a priority research task of the institute. The project and the website were presented and promoted at several forums. In 2014, the institute held two workshops: on February 18, at the Library of the MTA Institute of Ethnology, and on April 4 at Galéria 13 in Soroksár. At the conference *10 years of intangible cultural heritage*, organised by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Directorate of the Budapest College of Communication and Business and the Open Air Museum, the presentation *ETNOFOLK – An international project on the exploration of folk cultural heritage* was held for the wider professional audience involved in intangible cultural heritage, for partners who work alongside or within UNESCO, and for representatives of training for tourism and heritage management. One Hungarian full-time researcher presented the project at the Hungarian Cultural Centre in Beijing.

The institute organized an exhibition of photographs taken in the course of its flagship research project *Investigation of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary*. Following the exhibition in Szatmár (Satu Mare) in 2013, an exhibition and workshop were organized at the gallery of the Attila József Library in Magyarkanizsa (Kanjiža, Vojvodina) in 2014, with the aim of presenting the research to the wider public in addition to a professional audience.

In 2013, the leader of institute’s Historical Ethnology unit was the curator of the highly acclaimed Hungarian programme at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in Washington. He wrote a richly illustrated, bilingual (English/Hungarian) book about the event, *Magyar örökség Washingtonban – A 2013. évi Smithsonian Folklife Festival magyar programja / Hungarian*

*Heritage: Roots to Revival The Hungarian Program of the 2013 Smithsonian Folklife Festival, Washington, D. C.* (Budapest: Balassi Intézet – HAS Research Centre for the Humanities, 2014. 208 pp. with 276 colour pictures). The launch of the book attracted significant media coverage as part of the Budapest Festival of Crafts on August 19<sup>th</sup>. The author has also been asked to write the official multilingual publication on Hungary for the Hungarian pavilion at the Expo Milano 2015 on Hungarian national costume, folk art heritage, and the preservation of traditions in Hungary.

One of the institute's senior researchers is a regular member of the jury for national folk music competitions and serves on the Young Master of Folk Art expert committee. In 2014, the researcher participated as a jury member and mentor for Duna Television's folk music and dance talent show.

In connection with the centenary of the birth of Lajos Vargyas, one of the scientific advisors to the institute compiled a special thematic issue of *Folkmagazin*, under the title *Do we want folk song to live? Cultural political writings by Lajos Vargyas* (2014, Volume XV, special issue IV, 76 pages). In connection with this, he organized a conference with the Section I of the HAS at which one of the institute's senior folklorists also gave a presentation.

### III. A presentation of national and international relations

The Institute of Ethnology of the Hungarian Academy of Science (HAS) Research Centre for the Humanities, as the leading institution in the field of ethnographic research in Hungary, aims to coordinate Hungarian ethnographic studies.

The research centre organized the conference *Borders and borderlands in the Carpathian Basin* in connection with the institute's extremely important Hungarian Scientific Research Fund project *Investigation of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary*. The aim was to integrate Hungarian research on this subject, expand the theoretical framework of the study, and position the field of research within a broader spatial context. The organizers' goal was to present and compare the research results of a total of 17 lecturers, ethnographers and anthropologists from Hungary, Romania and Serbia, who are investigating borders, borderlands and border regions. The opening session explored the conceptual framework of sociological border research and was followed by analytical case studies of cross-border economic, cultural and social relations and mobility.

In 2014, nine researchers undertook regular educational activities in national institutes of higher education, including Eötvös Loránd University's Institute of Ethnography, Department of Inner Asian Studies and Department of Finno-Ugric Studies; the Department of European Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Pécs; the Institute of Social Sciences at Illyés Gyula College Faculty of the University of Pécs; the foreign educational programme of the American Council on International Educational Exchange Program (CIEE); Corvinus University's International Study Programme; the Department of Communication and Media Studies at the University of Szeged; and the Sarospatak Reformed Theological College. The researchers also supervised several series of lectures at the Department of Social Anthropology of the University of Cambridge.

The institute's Hungarian Scientific Research Fund research group implementing the project *Investigation of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary* cooperated successfully with students of ethnography from Eötvös Loránd University and the University of Szeged. One researcher from the institute held the seminar "The triple border" at Eötvös Loránd University's Institute of Ethnography and carried out fieldwork at the south-western triple border with 14 students. Another full-time researcher involved in the project carried out research with bachelor's and master's degree students from the University of Szeged in Makó.

As fieldwork is a crucial aspect of ethnographical research, the institute's staff spent more than 600 days in the field in 2014, predominantly in Hungary and Hungarian-speaking regions beyond the Hungarian border, as well as among Siberian and Caucasian peoples, and in China and Mongolia. The institute cooperates with academic institutes in eight countries (China, Poland, Mongolia, Russia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Ukraine) on the basis of bilateral agreements. Within this framework, 11 researchers spent a total of 89 days at the institute, and nine researchers travelled to, and undertook research in, partner countries during 107 days. With the help of travel allowances, 12 researchers were able to travel to 13 countries for a total of 123 days to participate in conferences and fieldwork and to visit professional partner institutes.

Researchers from the institute regularly participate in research projects and interdisciplinary conferences organized by other institutes, in particular the Research Centre for the Humanities. The director of the institute played an important role in the organization of the conference *Culture of Migration II: Post-confessional Era from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-First Century*, in the framework of the REFO500 research project. The head of the institute's Historical Ethnography thematic group chaired the English-language ethnography section, while four of the presenters were researchers from the institute.

An adviser and a senior fellow from the institute were invited to give presentations at the international conference of the Choreomundus Symposium (Erasmus Mundus Master Programme in Dance Knowledge, Practice, and Heritage) *Local Dance as Knowledge, Practice and Heritage*.

In 2014, Section I of the HAS organized a commemorative event to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of János Erdélyi. The session was chaired by an emeritus research professor from the academy, who gave an introduction to Erdélyi's research work in his opening address. A full-time folklorist from the institute spoke on the interpretation of János Erdélyi and on the philological and textological aspects of editions of his fairytales. His lecture was selected and published in the János Erdélyi commemorative issue of *Irodalomtudományi Közlemények* [Proceedings in Literary Scholarship].

Another folklorist from the institute was invited to write the entry on *Riddle* in the prestigious *Encyclopedia of Humor Studies* (in Salvatore Attardo (ed.): *Encyclopedia of Humor Studies*. Vol. 2, Los Angeles: Sage, 2014).

A researcher from the institute, as a member of the Ernő Tárkány Szücs Legal Cultural-Historical and Legal Ethnographical Research Group, was one of the organizers and presenters at the *Ernő Tárkány Szücs Legal Cultural-Historical and Legal Ethnographical interdisciplinary international conference*. The event saw the launch of a commemorative volume on Tárkány Szücs, to which the

researcher contributed a study on Tárkány Szücs's role in international ethnography.

A senior folklorist joined the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund research project, *Arts and Sciences in the Service of Building the Nation in the 19th Century in Hungary*, coordinated by the Institute of History (HAS), contributing the study *19th-century Folkloristics in the Service of the National Idea*. As a participant in the project he gave presentations at two symposiums in 2014: one on the problematics of the dichotomy between fact and fiction and the responses to it in 19th-century art and science; and the other on the emergence and operation of institutions of literature.

Two senior members of the institute are members of the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities' Research Group on Media Science and Media History. In May 2014 they held the workshop conference *Chapters from the Media History of World War I*.

In 2014, dynamic progress was made in the institute's archives in terms of the digitization of materials in the photo archive and inventory in the framework of cooperation with the Hungarian National Digital Archive and Film Institute and the employment of graduates in public works (a total of 12 employees in 2014). The director of the archives added explanatory notes to the uploaded materials.

In 2014, the institute's library holdings increased by 484 books and CDs, as well as 215 foreign and Hungarian periodicals. The library's holdings comprised 45,278 inventory units (books, journals, special editions, CDs, maps, etc.) at the end of the reporting year, and the library had 160 exchange partners. In exchange, the institute presented 650 volumes of its own publications in the form of complimentary copies or gifts (at conferences and in the context of book collection campaigns).

#### IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2014

- KFB [Book and Periodical Publishing Committee] book tender: Fruzsina Cseh: *A kerékgyártó mesterség múltja Magyarországon*. [The history of the wheelwright's craft in Hungary], Budapest: HAS Research Centre for the Humanities, 288 pp. (2014); and Miklós Szilágyi: *Zsákmányolók és zsákmányaik. Történelmi néprajzi dolgozatok a vadászatról, vadfogásról és a természethasználás egyéb formáiról* [Hunters and their prey. Historical ethnological essays on hunting, the pursuit of game and other forms of utilizing nature], Budapest: HAS Institute for the Humanities, 248 pp. (2014). These two books were published as volumes 12 and 13 in the series *Életmód és Tradíció* [Lifestyle and tradition], edited by Anikó Báti. Contract subject number: KFB-063/2014, Total grant: HUF 1,250,000.

Duration of the activity/task implementation:

2014. from 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2014.

Deadline for completion of professional outputs and financial accounting: 31 January 2015.

- KFB tender for the publication of Volume XXXI of *Ethno-Lore*, yearbook of the HAS Institute of Ethnology. Contract subject number: KFB-010/2014 Total grant: HUF 700,000 Duration of the activity/task implementation:

2014. from 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2014.  
Deadline for completion of professional outputs and financial accounting: 31  
January 2015.

V. List of important publications in 2014

1. Balázs Balogh (ed. in chief), Ágota Ispán and Zoltán Magyar (eds.): *Ethno-Lore. Yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology, Vol. XXXI*. Budapest: Institute of Ethnology Research Centre for the Humanities HAS, 444 pp. (2014) <http://real.mtak.hu/20921/>
2. Péter Berta: *Fogyasztás, hírnév, politika. Az erdélyi gábor romák presztízsgazdasága*. [Consumption, fame, politics. The prestige economy of the Transylvanian Gabor Roma]. Budapest: HAS Research Centre for the Humanities, 712 + 16 pages coloured photos. (2014)
3. Dániel Babai, Ádám Molnár and Zsolt Molnár: „*Ahogy gondolzza, úgy veszi hasznát*” *Hagyományos ökológiai tudás és gazdálkodás Gyimesben*. [“He’ll reap what he sows.” Traditional ecological knowledge and farming in Ghymes]. Budapest–Vácrátót: HAS Institute of Ethnology – HAS Centre for Ecological Research, Institute of Ecology and Botany, 174 pp. (2014)
4. Fruzsina Cseh: *A kerékgyártó mesterség múltja Magyarországon*. [The history of the wheelwright’s craft in Hungary]. *Életmód és Tradíció* [Lifestyle and tradition] 13, series editor: Anikó Báti. Budapest: HAS Research Centre for the Humanities, 288 pp. (2014) <http://real.mtak.hu/18402/>
5. Ágnes Fülemlile: *Magyar Örökség Washingtonban – A 2013. évi Smithsonian Folklife Festival magyar programja / Hungarian Heritage: Roots to Revival – The Hungarian Program of the 2013 Smithsonian Folklife Festival, Washington, D.C.* Translated by Zsuzsa Cselényi, designed by Dénes Kaszta. Budapest: Balassi Intézet – HAS Research Centre for the Humanities, 208 pp.+276 coloured photos (2014)
6. Mihály Hoppál: *Mítosz és emlékezet*. [Myth and recollection]. Budapest: Magyar Vallástudományi Társaság – L’Harmattan Kiadó, 300 pp. (2014)
7. Mihály Hoppál: *Ethnosemiotics. Approaches to the Study of Culture*. Budapest: Hungarian Association for Semiotic Studies, 220 pp.+ 161 illustrations (2014)
8. Zoltán Magyar: *Erdőháti népmondák* [Folk legends from Erdőhát]. Marosvásárhely [Târgu-Mureş]: Mentor Kiadó, 288 pp. + 32 tables (2014)
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