

INSTITUTE OF ETHNOLOGY  
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HUMANITIES  
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
Address: 1014 Budapest, Országház u. 30.  
Mailing address: 1250 Budapest, P.o.B. 9.  
Phone: +36-1-224-6782; fax: +36-1-356-80-58  
E-mail: nti@btk.mta.hu  
Website: www.etnologia.mta.hu

- I. Main duties of the research unit in 2013
- ETNOFOLK – digitization of folk cultural heritage: project financed by the Regional Development Fund of the European Union (2011–2014).
  - *Investigation of triple borders in the south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Hungary*, financed by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (2011–2015).
  - Editing of handbooks of ethnography and folklore studies: *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: the individual and the community, tradition and innovation, adaptation strategies during the economic, social and cultural changes of the present and the recent past.
  - 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 in Central and Southeast Asia.
  - Theoretical and methodological issues in contemporary folklore research. The collection of folklore 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 2013
- a) Outstanding research and other results in 2013

- *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 Sciences' (HAS) Research Centre for the Humanities is participating 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 institutions 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 Institute of Ethnology of HAS; the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences; and the AiP Beroun of the Czech Republic, with responsibility for IT issues. The Österreichisches Volksliedwerk is an associated

partner). On behalf of Hungary, under the leadership of the institute's director, eight members of the institute are involved in project implementation.

The project aims to showcase the traditional cultural heritage of the peoples of Central Europe and promote its preservation. As part of the project, a web interface will be created to present the folk culture of each given area by means of texts, maps, photos, 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 database will serve as a useful resource in the fields of scientific research, administration, education, the protection of the cultural heritage, tourism and regional development.

On April 18, 2013, with the participation of all partners, the first meeting of the Project Steering Committee of the year was held in the Jacobin Hall of the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities. The professional meeting, which covered scientific, information technology, and strategic questions, was followed by a scientific conference on the past, present and future of traditional diet and nutrition in Central Europe. The English-language presentations at the conference illustrated the changes in the Slovenian, Slovak, Czech and Hungarian culture of food in the 20th century, describing the social processes (modernization, mobility, urbanization etc.), technological changes and economic factors that led to the marginalization, then rediscovery, of traditional diets. Two researchers from the institute held presentations at this conference.

In 2013, Hungarian researchers participating in the project carried out fieldwork at several sites and compiled ethnographic documentation on the preservation of intangible cultural heritage: in Moha, on the "tikverözés" ritual; in Budapest on dance house gatherings; in Bóly on the Emmaus procession; in Mende and Maglód on Whitsuntide church decoration; and at the Szentendre Open-Air Ethnographical Museum at the international conference on intangible cultural heritage. Participating researchers compiled a database of Hungarian examples of the protection of intangible heritage.

The year's second *Project and Steering Committee Meeting* was held in Banská Bystrica on October 9, 2013. On October 7, in connection with the meeting, a conference was held on popular beliefs and popular religious practice at which two members of the institute held presentations. This was followed by a workshop on best practice examples of the preservation of intangible cultural heritage, as part of which the director of the institute reported on the conservation of intangible cultural heritage in Hungary.

The Hungarian news agency MTI, several media outlets, and professional journals have reported on the ETNOFOLK research and on project events.

- 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, jointly carried out by three members of the institute and three external researchers and financed by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (project number: NK 84283). State borders that do not coincide with ethnic boundaries represent a unique terrain for the reinterpretation of the concepts of *them* and *us*. The legal and administrative codification of cross-border traffic reflects the state's concept of itself and its international position. In 2013, the

research team focused on the following tasks in order to explore the problematics of borders and borderlands:

Participants regularly carried out fieldwork in the triple border region. At selected sections of the Hungarian-Slovenian-Austrian border, the research leader focused on economic relations, while one of the other two researchers examined issues of identity and cultural organization and the other focused on the historical dimension of border-crossing practices. In this period, the central question in the fieldwork along the Hungarian-Ukrainian-Romanian border was, on the one hand, whether the “border”, as a site of discursive (linguistic, social, economic etc.) practices, can affect local social action. On the other hand, the research looked into how the use of borders is represented in the life stories of the ethnic Hungarians of Szárazberek and Csedreg. In the Hungarian-Romanian-Serbian borderland, the research focused on the development of cultural relations and factors affecting the functioning of personal relationships, as well as the organization of cross-border institutional relations and individual economic strategies.

In the course of several workshop discussions during the year, the research team developed a questionnaire, as a supplement to the fieldwork, to help obtain a deeper understanding of the economic, cultural and social relations in the triple border regions. In the northeast triple border region, the first questionnaire results led to the conclusion that the physical proximity of the "border" and the economic differences between countries do not in themselves necessarily mean that the “border” is turned into a paradigmatic organizational principle of social life. Both communities — that is, the Romanians and Ukrainians — are characterized mostly by informal and non-intensive cross-border relations: their social contacts are almost exclusively confined to network relations within the “Hungarian” ethnic group that lives almost exclusively in the releasing society.

An exhibition of photography was held over two months in the Jacobin Room of the HAS in which the results of earlier research were presented to a wide professional audience. From mid-December until the first half of 2014, the travelling exhibition can be seen at the Satu Mare County Museum. The exhibition in Satu Mare was opened by the director of the institute, who is heading the research project. The exhibition presents border practices via four thematic units: the threefold impacts of triple borders; the documents and modalities of border crossing; cultural memory and memory cultivation; and cross-border commerce.

The objectives of the research include the pooling of border researchers, as well as the involvement of university students as a complement to their professional education. To this end, the Satu Mare County Museum hosted a workshop following the opening of the exhibition. The exhibition and professional conference elicited significant interest on behalf of the press.

A dedicated website has been created for the publication of the results of the research and can be accessed via the website of the HAS Institute of Ethnology: <http://www.etnologia.mta.hu/harmashatarok/>.

– Editing of handbooks of ethnography: *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*, *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*

Folklorists from the institute have been working on the compilation of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* since 2010. Produced between 1977 and 1982, the articles contained in the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*, including those on folklore, require expansion and completion in order to reflect

the research carried out in recent decades. The theoretical articles in particular are marked by the ideology of the era in which the encyclopaedia was conceived. At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, researchers into folk poetry therefore considered it necessary to reinterpret the basic concepts of folkloristics (e.g. folklore, folk literature, tradition, oral tradition, oral culture, folklore collection, archives, authenticity) and to explore whether the terminology and methodology of folkloristics is able to follow — and if so how — the contemporary changes in folklore. Folklorists from the institute are collecting and classifying traditional folklore genres and examining their durability, their role in the 150 years and more since the emergence of the discipline, and new folklore phenomena from recent years related to the spread of electronic media such as text messages and Internet folklore. So-called e-folklore research raises a number of theoretical conceptual and methodological problems. In order to understand and disseminate the results of national and international research, two folklorists from the institute are working on the compilation of an annotated bibliography of electronic folklore. In order to establish a theoretical basis for their work, the authors of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* have undertaken to rethink the terminology of folkloristics, relying on the results of foreign and Hungarian research, reference manuals and encyclopaedias of international literature that aim to achieve a renewal of text folkloristics. Two researchers from the institute participated and presented at the conference of the International Society for Folk Narrative Research, *Folk Narrative in the Modern World: Unity and Diversity*, held in Vilnius in 2013. Text folklorists from all over the world examined issues relevant to the reference manual currently in progress: How are folklore genres inherited and how do they change? What are the regular features of storytelling? What is its social role? How is it embedded in the community? What is the role of modern technology in the operation of folklore? The authors of the articles — nine current and five former researchers from the Folklore working group of the Institute of Ethnography — discuss the completed entries on a weekly basis during sessions devoted to the encyclopaedia. The list of entries, which currently number approximately 2,400, is continuously taking shape in the course of the workshops. In the 2013 volume of *Ethno-Lore*, the yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology, the authors of the encyclopaedia reflect on the theoretical problems arising during the preparation of entries on concepts, genres and sub-genres (fairy tales, eschatological myths, anecdotes, prayers, riddles, jokes, electronic folklore) and offer a text folkloristic analysis of newly emerging topics, including amateur historiography or the appearance of nonsense in folklore. The yearbook contains many samples from entries that are currently works in progress.

### *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*

In recent years, the institute has undertaken extensive preparations for the launch of a new series of reference manuals. The richly illustrated *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture* is planned to be published in English. This representative work will be the first handbook to summarise the results of the latest research in the fields of Hungarian ethnology, folkloristics and anthropology specifically for foreign professional and non-professional audiences. The economic and social changes that have taken place in recent decades necessitate a rethinking and reinterpretation of basic concepts, such as folk culture, popular culture, mass culture, tradition, folklore and authenticity. Participating in wide-ranging

professional collaboration, the chief editors and editors of the handbook are leading and full-time researchers from the institute.

– Results of historical research into popular erudition

In 2012, the institute organised a three-day international conference *Visual Encounters with Alterity in East-Central and South-Eastern Europe in the Nineteenth and the First Half of the Twentieth Century*. The English-language conference was the second event in the thematic-chronological series of conferences that was launched at the initiative of the Warsaw-based Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology in 2010. The aim was to organise four such scientific events in the Visegrad countries, with their active participation. The 22 conference presentations (five of which were by Hungarians) were reworked as articles and published in a 546-page volume accompanied by high-quality images in 2013. One of the editors and authors of this volume and the co-author of its programmatic introduction are senior researchers at the institute. The volume was produced with the support of the Visegrad Fund. The collection of studies was presented in Budapest — following Warsaw, Prague and Bratislava — at an event at the institute's library in November 2013. The Polish graphic artist who contributed to the volume produced a poster exhibition to accompany the book launch.

The institute's professor emeritus, a member of the HAS, summarised the results of regional ethnographic research on North Borsod, Torna and Gömör, areas linked by the Bódva River, in his collection of essays *Munkák, emberek, hiedelmek a Bódva mentén* [Work, people and beliefs along the Bódva], which was published as part of the institute's *Életmód és tradíció* [Lifestyles and tradition] series].

Over the course of the year, an exploration into religious and secular flags in Hungarian-language areas was successfully completed and an overview of the results of the research is expected within a year. The partial results of post-doctoral research supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund *Costume in 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century Transylvania, as reflected by dress codes and dress series* have appeared in prestigious foreign-language publications.

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

In 2013, one of the institute's senior researchers undertook an examination of consumer practices and value preferences (with special regard to the prestige object economy) of the Transylvanian Gabor Roma, as well as an analysis of child marriages and fathers' associations, and the marriage policy organized around them. This same researcher edited a special issue of *Acta Ethnographica Hungarica* focusing on Roma groups (*Roma in Europe: Creating, Commodifying and Performing Social Differences*). He supervises research carried out with the support of the HAS Post-doctoral Research Fellow programme, which was launched in September 2013 to investigate the development of Hungarian–Gypsy relations in a minority church environment in Budapest.

Another senior fellow researcher is exploring the role of migrants in the care of the elderly both in Hungary and internationally, and the question of female migration in particular, as well as the functioning of so-called transnational families in this context. In 2013, he carried out fieldwork, library research and professional consultations in the U.S. with the help of a five-month Fulbright scholarship.

For a PhD dissertation to be submitted in the near future, another of the institute's researchers has looked at changes in lifestyle in Leninváros and its surroundings as a result of socialist urbanization.

A senior social ethnographer from the institute is carrying out complex international historical, comparative and contemporary research on personal care and hygiene, and the bathing culture. In addition to participation at various events in Hungary and worldwide, she gave a presentation at the HAS multidisciplinary conference on water, which was linked to the 2013 Budapest Water Summit. At the summit, the acting deputy director of the institute, one of its scientific advisors, also gave a presentation entitled *Flooding and water management: Traditional methods using Bodrogköz as an example*. The scientific advisor's German-language study was based on research into the regional structure of Hungarian folk culture and was published in the Hungarian-themed Volume 8 of *Jahrbuch für Europäische Ethnologie*. This publication also featured an overview, co-written with the institute's director, of contemporary Hungarian ethnological research.

Several foreign and Hungarian conference presentations and publications have been written on historical and contemporary changes in Hungarian nutrition. With the support of a Bolyai scholarship, a senior research fellow has documented and analysed eating habits in households in the XXth district of Budapest, along with their equipment and catering facilities in 2013.

One young researcher from the institute carried out regular ethnological-ecological fieldwork in Gyimes and in 2013 submitted the PhD dissertation *Ethno-ecological and botanical analysis of highland vegetation in Gyimes (Eastern Carpathians, Romania)*.

In 2013, two young research scholars were admitted to the institute: one of them deals with cognitive anthropological research on the Hungarian use of colours and colour names, while the other researches 18th-century religious life in the Vác diocese.

In 2013, three researchers from the institute obtained PhDs, all with honours. The dissertation written as part of the Communications Post-graduate Programme of the Graduate School of Linguistics in the University of Pécs' Faculty of Humanities examined the re-creation of the Hungarian Reformed confessional identity and the discursive processes of homogeneous identity formation following Church reunification in the Carpathian Basin in 2009. Two other young research fellows obtained doctoral degrees: one of them with the paper *The history of the wheelwright cottage industry and crafts in Hungary* under the European Ethnology Programme of ELTE's PhD School of History, and the other with the dissertation *Changes in the relations of the Urziceni and Vállaj in the 20th century in the context of the Hungarian-Romanian border*, from Babes-Bolyai University. Defended during the previous year, the PhD dissertation *Religion in Magyarfalu. An ethnological examination* was published in the form of a monograph.

- 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

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 South East 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 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 insights into the value systems, culture and thought patterns 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 fieldwork in Yakutia, the monograph *Prestige and Trust. Culture and Society in Two Siberian Village Communities* was published. Drawing on research carried out among the Evenki, a book that was first published in 2011 in Hungarian appeared in 2013 in Russian and English. Co-edited by one of the senior researchers of the institute, the volume of essays *Buddhism* was also published.

The periodical *Magyar Tudomány* [Hungarian science] published the analytical review *Modernization, cultural stereotypes and ideologies*, which had been published in the 2012 volume of *Ethno-Lore*, the yearbook of the institute.

#### b) Dialogue between science and society

The institute participated in two programmes that were part of the HAS “Science Day” series of events. In the institute’s library, two researchers from the institute gave open presentations and screenings on the subject of the 2013 expedition to Central Asia. Then, on November 28, 2013, the exhibition *ETNOFOLK - Portal into a timeless world*, which was submitted for an EU tender, opened as part of a series of events in the Haydn room of the Institute for Musicology of the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities. By means of 10 tableaux, the exhibition provided insights into the folk culture of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia in the fields of cultural landscape, traditional architecture, domestic interiors, folk art, folk customs, folk music and folk dance, costumes, crafts, and the preservation of the intangible cultural heritage. The exhibition went on display in all foreign partner institutions with identical content in the language of the given country and in English.

On March 5, 2013, at the Museum of Ethnography, a researcher from the institute gave a presentation on the ETNOFOLK project and the institute’s digital database on the Day of the Museum of Ethnography.

The institute’s scientific advisor organised a series of exhibitions of photographs taken during his ethnographical fieldwork under the title *Gods, ancestors and shamen. The religion of the Vietnamese Bru mountain tribe*. Between 2010 and 2012, the photos were exhibited in nine locations. In 2013, the exhibition travelled to another three locations: the museums of Senta, Subotica and Szombathely. In the summer of 2013 (between June 26 and July 7), Hungary was the special guest at the world’s most popular art event, the *Smithsonian Folklife Festival* in Washington. Five researchers from the institute were the main organizers of the event, and thanks to their efforts the programme met a very high professional standard. The festival attracted a huge audience: despite the adverse weather conditions there were 1.2 million visitors. The event was reported on in the international and Hungarian press on several occasions and at length, and news of the events reached 40 million people through the media. A summary of the festival was available on the HAS website. The researchers involved reported on the successful Hungarian events in the institute’s library. These conversations, which were accompanied by craft displays and moderated by the institute’s ethnologists, as well as the educational presentations,

elicited wide interest. Following their international success, the institute's researchers participated in similar dialogues at the Festival of Folk Arts held in the Buda Castle on August 21–22, 2013.

### III. Presentation of national and international relations

As the pioneering institution in terms of Hungarian ethnological research, the Institute of Ethnology strives to coordinate ethnological studies throughout the country.

In 2013, nine researchers were regularly involved in higher-educational activities in Hungary at ELTE's Institute of Ethnography, the Institute of Oriental Studies, the Central Asia Department of the International Studies Programme of ELTE's Faculty of Social Sciences, the Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology Department of the University of Pécs, the International Study Programme of Corvinus University, the Communication and Media Studies Department of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Szeged, the Religious Studies Department of the Hungarian Reformed Church's Károli Gáspár University, the Hungarian Studies courses of the Balassi Institute, as well as the Sárospatak Academy of Reformed Church Theology.

As fieldwork is a specific area of ethnological research, the institute's researchers spent more than 700 days in the field in 2013, mainly in Hungary and Hungarian-speaking areas outside Hungary, as well as among peoples in Siberia, the Caucasus and China.

In 2013, members of the institute spent a total of 257 days doing research at foreign partner institutions, and fieldwork and archive work abroad within the framework of bilateral agreements and foreign study sponsorships, while researchers from abroad spent a total of 75 days at the institute.

The director of the institute has been researching the American Hungarian emigrant communities in Pennsylvania for many years. In 2013, two foreign-language publications appeared on this subject. In cooperation with the Szentendre Open-Air Ethnographical Museum (Skanzen), he undertook object collection and ethnological documentation as part of the efforts to transport a Hungarian American mining house to Hungary, set it up in the Skanzen and establish a related exhibition.

Researchers from the institute frequently participate in research and interdisciplinary conferences organised by other institutions, in particular those initiated by other institutes of the Research Centre for the Humanities.

Researchers from the institute held presentations on topics such as the problem of ethnicity from the perspective of ancient history and the narratives of national origins and the conquest of Hungary in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in the course of workshops and a two-day conference held in the framework of the Hungarian Prehistory Project of the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities in 2013.

At the conference *Preservation-Research-Sharing*, organised by the 20<sup>th</sup>- and 21<sup>st</sup>-Century Hungarian Music Archives and Research Group with the support of the Momentum Programme and hosted by the Institute for Musicology of the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities, four researchers, including the director of the institute, held presentations. The latter spoke about the objectives and results of the EU ETNOFOLK project, a flagship research effort of the institute.

Coordinated by the HAS Centre for Social Sciences' Minority Research Institute, and as a participant in the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund project *Examples of ethnic equipoise: Local models of coexistence in two small regions of mixed ethnicity (Tövishát, Zobor region)*, a researcher from the institute analysed the process of the



construction of the Zobor region, a Hungarian ethnographical region of reference status.

A researcher from the institute is participating in *New sources of legal history research: Digital database of folk law*, a Hungarian Scientific Research Fund project. The Ernő Szűcs Tárkány Cultural Historical and Folk Law Research Team launched the [www.jogineprajz.hu](http://www.jogineprajz.hu) website.

A senior folklorist joined the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund project *Arts and Scholarship in the Service of Nation Building in 19th-Century Hungary*, coordinated by the Institute of History of the Research Centre for the Humanities, exploring the subject *19th-century folkloristics in the service of national identity*.

Two senior researchers from the institute are members of the Research Group on the History of Media and Media Sciences of the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities. In May 2013, the research centre organised the conference *The Press as Cultural Mediator (1867–1945)* and another conference in December, *The intersections of media history and church history*. These two researchers have written lengthier studies on the subject of the 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century history of the press, which are due to be published in 2014.

In 2013, 170 items were added to the book and CD stock of the institute's library, as well as 65 foreign and Hungarian periodicals. At the end of the year, the library's stock comprised 45,403 registered items (books, periodicals, special editions, CDs, maps etc.). The library has 160 exchange partners, and 324 copies of publications produced by the institute were given away in the form of exchanges, complimentary copies and gifts (at conferences and bibliophile campaigns).

#### IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals won in 2013

- KFB book project T/1107/2013 (KFB-025/2013): publication of volume 11 of the series *Életmód és Tradíció [Lifestyle and tradition]*: Attila Paládi-Kovács: *Munkák, emberek, hiedelmek a Bódva mentén*. Budapest: HAS Research Centre for the Humanities, January 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014.  
Sum of contracts for the year: HUF 710,000 with post-financing
- KFB book fund KFB-093/2013: for the publication of volume 30 of *Ethno-Lore*, the yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology, January 1, 2013, to December 31, 2013.  
Sum of contracts for the year: HUF 700,000
- HAS Post-doctoral Research Programme, 24-month fixed-term post-doctoral research (September 1, 2013 to September 1, 2015.) Research theme: Investigation into the change in mentality and lifestyle of Roma individuals and communities connected to minor denominations of Budapest.

#### V. List of important publications in 2013

1. Balázs Balogh (ed. in chief), Péter Berta, Ágota Lídia Ispán, Zoltán Magyar and Ágnes Szemerkenyi (ed.): *Ethno-Lore, az MTA BTK Néprajzi Intézetének évkönyve*, [*Ethno-Lore, the yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology*], XXX. Budapest: HAS Research Centre for the Humanities' Institute of Ethnology, 433 pp.
2. Dagnosław Demski, Ildikó Sz. Kristóf, Kamila Baranieczka-Olsewska (eds.): *Competing Eyes. Visual Encounters with Alterity in Central and Eastern Europe*. Budapest: L'Harmattan, 546. pp.
3. Mihály Hoppál: *Shamans and Symbols: Prehistory of Semiotics in Rock Art*. Budapest: International Society for Shamanistic Research XVI. 130. pp. 85 pictures.

4. Laura Iancu: *Vallás Magyarfaluban. Néprajzi vizsgálat* [Religion in Magyarfalu. An ethnological examination]. *Studia Ethnologica Hungarica* XVII. Budapest and Pécs: L'Harmattan – PTE Néprajz – Kulturális Antropológia Tanszék. 448. pp.
5. Zoltán Magyar: *Őrségi mesék és mondák* [Tales and legends of Őrség]. Magyar Népköltészet Tára [Treasury of Hungarian folk poetry], XV. Budapest: Balassi Kiadó, 265 pp. + 24 images.
6. Csaba Mészáros: *Tekintély és bizalom: Kultúra és társadalom két szibériai faluközösségben* [Prestige and trust. Culture and society in two Siberian village communities]. Budapest and Pécs: HAS BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet – PTE BTK Néprajz – Kulturális Antropológia Tanszék – L'Harmattan, 362 pp.
7. Attila Paládi-Kovács: *Munkák, emberek, hiedelmek a Bódva mentén* [Work, people and beliefs along the Bódva]. Ed. by: Anikó Báti, *Életmód és Tradíció* 11. Budapest: HAS BTK. 259 pp. + 32 pp. images.
8. István Sántha and Tatiana Safonova: *Culture Contact in Evenki Land: A Cybernetic Anthropology of Baikal Region*. Boston: Global Oriental; Leiden: Brill, 184 pp.
9. Balázs Balogh and Balázs Borsos: Zur gegenwärtigen Situation der ungarischen Ethnologie. Institutionen – Forschungsrichtungen – interdisziplinäre Beziehungen. In Heidrun Alzheimer, Sabine Doering-Manteuffel, Daniel Drascek and Angela Treiber (ed.): *Ungarn. Jahrbuch für europäische Ethnologie* Dritte Folge 8. Ferdinand Schönigh: Paderborn et al., 9–16.
10. Anikó Báti: The Return of the Wood-fired Baking Oven in Hungary. In Patricia Lysaght (ed.): *The Return of Traditional Food*. Lund: Lund University. 118–127.
11. Péter Berta: “Classification struggles, moral criticism and the interethnic trade of prestige goods between two Romanian Roma groups.” *Journal of Consumer Culture*, 13(3): 337–365.
12. Éva Deák: “Study, Store and Share Unpublished Primary Sources. The Example of the Parallel Archive”. In Frédéric Clavert and Serge Noiret (eds.): *L’histoire contemporaine à l’ère numérique – Contemporary History in the Digital Age*. Bern, Berlin, Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, New York, Oxford, Vienna: P.I.E.: Peter Lang, 83–93.
13. Каталин Юхас: Запах тела и аромат чистоты в культуре обитателей «самого веселого барака»: Венгрия, 1960–1989 годы. [Body, odour, cleanliness within the “happiest barracks”, Hungary 1960–1989 ] *Теория Моды / Fashion Theory*, Nr. 26, (Winter 2012–13; published: January 2013). 339–363, 457. Internet publication: <http://www.nlobooks.ru/node/2978>
14. Ildikó Sz. Kristóf: “Witch-Hunting in Early Modern Hungary”. In Brian P. Levack (ed.): *The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America*, Oxford etc: Oxford University Press, 334–355.
15. Attila Paládi-Kovács: *Időrend, kronológia, periodizáció az európai etnológiában* [Chronology and periodization in European ethnology]. Academic inaugural lecture series. Budapest: HAS Secretary, 28 pp.
16. Dávid Somfai Kara: “Religious Traditions among the Kazakh and Kirghiz (Chapter 3 Islamised Shamanism in Central Asia)”. In Thierry Zarcone and Angela Hobart (ed.): *Shamanism and Islam*. London: Tauris. 47–57.