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I. Main duties of the research unit in 2015

- *The 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 the ethnographical handbooks: *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* and *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Culture*, as well as the institute's yearbook and series.
- Examinations of socio-ethnographical changes in local communities of different types and in different geographical regions.
- Processes in the history of folk culture: exploration of sources 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. Collection of folkloric texts (tales, legends, minor epic prose, Lapp joiks) and manifestations of popular piety, source exploration, and the expansion and analysis of text corpora.

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2015

a) Outstanding research results

The 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)

Led by the director of the institute, research into Hungary's triple borders has been ongoing since 2011, carried out jointly by five members of the institute as well as external researchers. The four-year project ended in June 2015, just before the beginning of the migration crisis that affected Hungary, when hitherto bi- and trilateral border issues suddenly acquired a European dimension, and in fact became a phenomenon to be examined and interpreted in a global political-economic-ecological and cultural-religious context. The research focused on migration processes involving border crossing during the hundred years prior to the current migration phenomena. The researchers examined the impacts of border modifications over the past century, and of the politico-economic measures during the period following the change of political system in particular, on local communities living in tri-border areas, as well as the cultural, social and economic relations in border settlements.

The research group processed the ethnographic survey carried out by questionnaire in South West Transdanubia in the 1980s, digitizing the data sheets for 384 villages and classifying them into various thematic units (e.g. marriage, work, festivals, pilgrimage sites, displacements and settlements, itinerant vendors, markets, musicians, families). The results are presented in vector maps highlighting the arrangement of spatial structures. The maps are available via the research website.

The photo exhibition presenting the research results could be visited in two new locations in 2015: the research team's field photos were displayed at the University of Szeged's Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology on April 16, and in Nagykanizsa, at the István Halis City Library, on April 26. On April 25 and 26, project participants presented their work in Szentgotthárd and Nagykanizsa. On October 5 and 6, 2015, a workshop was jointly organized in Dobronak, Slovenia, with members of the Ethnographic Institute of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and leaders of local Hungarian scientific and cultural organizations and institutes. The workshop provided an opportunity to discuss the findings of, and future possibilities for, Slovenian-Hungarian borderland research. A significant result of this scientific undertaking was the fact that the research group cooperated throughout the project with students of ethnography and anthropology from the universities of Szeged and Miskolc, involving them in several aspects of the fieldwork and in the processing of collected material.

A number of research studies and three books were published: 1. Containing 138 richly referenced and analysed field photos, *Hármas határok néprajzi nézetben/An Ethnographic Perspective on Tri-Border Areas*) offers a visual-anthropological analysis of the tri-border context in four thematic sections: triplicity, border traffic, economic relations and cultural remembrance. In tri-border regions, these aspects structure the everyday border-crossing practices of local communities, as well as being identity-shaping and identity-expressing factors. The volume is bilingual (Hungarian and English), although the brief photo descriptions appear in seven languages — Hungarian, English, as well as the languages of the countries involved in the research (Ukrainian, Romanian, Serbian, Slovenian and German). 2. The volume *Hármas határok néprajzi értelmezésben* (Triple borders in ethnographical interpretation) contains studies by 17 authors, summing up the most important findings of the four-year research project. 3. A monograph was published on research carried out on one of the border sections: *Csanálos és Vállaj kapcsolatainak változása a 20. század folyamán a magyar–román határ kontextusában* (Changes in the relationships between the Urziceni and Vállaj during the 20th century in the context of the Hungarian-Romanian border).

The results of the research project *Investigation of triple borders*, as well as information about related events, can be found on the continually updated website of the Institute of Ethnology at <http://www.etnologia.mta.hu/harmashatarok/>.

The institute's 2015 yearbook was published under the title The visual topoi of self-definition and group separation – Imagological approaches from the perspective of ethnography

Ethno-lore, the yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology, presents the varied research projects implemented by the institute. The 12 studies in the 2015 volume examine how ethnology and folklore research can contribute to the interdisciplinary discourses of imagology research. The essays highlight the role of visibility in shaping the topoi of popular culture, stereotypical images of ourselves and others, concepts, “messages”, collective self-reflections, and the politics of identity. The authors of the studies examine the interaction between visual and textual topoi, as well as mental images. The studies not only focus on

exploring the national character, but also interpret the significant and consensus-based pictorial interpretations by groups, strata, companies and society, both of themselves and of others, that are intended for the general public. The studies in this voluminous yearbook are illustrated more richly than usual. Besides black-and-white images throughout the text, coloured supplements can be found at the end of the yearbook, linked to individual articles. Studies were written on the following topics: The "distant Other" in texts and images in Early Modern Hungary: *historia naturalis* and anthropology in the almanacs of Nagyszombat (Trnava), 1676–1709 (1745); The "odalisque" – changes in the meaning and reception of an oriental-style art theme; Folk costumes in the 17th- and 18th-century Transylvania as reflected by costume series; and *Patrona Hungariae* depictions of 16th- and 17th-century aristocratic flags of war, with special regard to items in the flag collection of the Fraknó (Forchtenstein) Castle Museum from the time of Palatine Esterházy (1635–1713); The "miraculous portrait" – fables related to devotional pictures in Hungarian folklore; "How very lovely are your shelters" – The reformed church as a representation of confessional identity; Pictures of a carpet of flowers – Corpus Christi decorations in Budakeszi from an ethnological perspective; "To live like one from Rima and to look like one from Rima" – Visual elements of self-definition at the Salgótarján steel plant colony in the 1930s and 1940s; The emigrants' apotheosis – A painting depicting American Hungarian emigrants in the public library of a Mid-Western industrial city; The colours of the aurora. Symbols in the process of constructing the Sami national identity; and The shaman tree and the everyday life of the Evenki – a photographic analysis; The visual representation of European ethnographic atlases.

Research on textual folklore: compiling the Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry

Folklorists from the institute started work on the compilation of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* in 2010. Their objective is, on the one hand, to provide a modern interpretation of the basic concepts of folkloristics (e.g. folklore, folk literature, tradition, oral tradition, oral culture, folklore collection, archives, authenticity). On the other hand, they aim to compile articles on the most important genres of folk poetry (folk song, tale, legend, ballad, anecdote, joke, proverb, riddle), the most important types, motifs and performers, and the most eminent researchers in the discipline, summarizing the very latest national and international findings. The highly labour intensive enterprise involved 14 folklorists from the institute – nine current employees and five retired or former researchers – who completed about a quarter of the planned entries in 2015. In the course of the year they held weekly editorial meetings, during which an expert panel discussed and edited the completed articles. Such a large-scale undertaking as the compilation of the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry* was 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 during the 150 years and more since the emergence of the discipline, as well as new, digital folklore phenomena from recent years related to the spread of electronic media.

As part of the institute's series of ethnological studies, the monograph *Mese és filológia. Fejezetek a magyar népmesészsövegek gyűjtésének és kiadásának 19. századi történetéből* [Tale and philology. Chapters from the 19th-century history of the collection and publication of Hungarian folktale texts] was published, written by a textual folklorist from the institute. The institute's mythographer prepared new prose-epic collections for publication. The ethnographic collections and source investigations completed in 2015 by

the folklorist, whose field of research comprises the popular religiosity and folk culture of the Moldovan Catholics, focused on the relationship between the teachings of the Church and local piety, as well as on ideas and beliefs about supernatural beings.

Results of historical research into popular erudition

The institute's emeritus research professor published 15 papers in the volume of studies *Népek, térségek, hagyományok* [Peoples, Regions, Traditions]. Most of the studies deal with ethnographical divisions and Hungarian ethnic groups in the three major historical regions (Transdanubia, Upper Hungary and Transylvania) of historical Hungary. In connection with the Hungarian ethnic groups, the author refers to the non-Hungarian peoples who live alongside them, changes in ethnic spatial configuration in the 18th century, intra-national relations, economic interdependence and cultural interactions.

The institute launched a new series, *Summa Ethnographica*, in order to disseminate the study versions of papers written for conferences, workshops, discussion forums, centennials, birthdays, tributes, anniversaries or other commemorative events. Edited by the institute's scientific adviser, and organized by Language and Literature Department I of the HAS and the HAS Institutes of Ethnology and Musicology, the first volume comprises materials from a conference held in 2014 to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Lajos Vargyas. On the one hand, the volume of studies presents and honours the role played by the renowned folk music researcher in major collective professional undertakings (Magyar Néprajz [Hungarian Ethnography], Magyar Népzene Tára [Treasury of Hungarian Folk Music]), as well as his constructive approach in the context of professional and scientific-political forums. On the other hand, it assesses Vargyas' versatile oeuvre according to new criteria in the light of recent studies.

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

For many years, the director of the institute has been researching the changes in the identity and lifestyles of American Hungarian emigrant communities in the US Mid-West and East Coast states, the main destinations of the first generation of immigrants. Although his work focuses on field studies in former industrial centres — mainly communities of miners and steel workers — his ethnographical research gives particular emphasis to the investigation of documents, photographs, written memories and material mementos held in various archives or in private ownership. In 2015, he carried out a total of three months of field work, divided into two visits to the Mid-West (Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Ligonier), funded by the Klebelsberg Research Scholarship. Drawing on his research, the renowned documentary maker Dezső Zsigmond created the film *Burdosház Amerikából – Balogh Balázs néprajzkutató nyomában* [From boarding house America — In the footsteps of ethnographer Balázs Balogh] (Dunatáj, 2015). The film premiere in New Brunswick (NJ, USA) and Budapest attracted significant interest among both professionals and the general public.

In 2015, the institute's ethno-botanist and socio-ethnographer carried out research in Gyimes (Ghimeş), initiated by the ADEPT Foundation and with international cooperation, with the goal of working out a new, results-based agri-environmental EU subsidy system that evaluates the work of farmers using indicator plants.

A senior researcher conducting historical and socio-ethnographical research on hygiene habits and bathing culture gave several lectures at Hungarian and international

conferences, including the 12th International Congress for Finno-Ugric Studies, where he was an keynote speaker and chair of the panel *Body – Identity – Society: Concepts of the Socially Accepted Body*.

A young research scholar from the institute examined the integration and identity of several generations of Hungarian Germans who were deported to Germany. The three months of fieldwork were funded by a Klebelsberg Research Scholarship and a Baden-Württemberg German federal state scholarship.

In 2015, three young researchers from the institute earned PhD degrees, two of them in the field of social ethnography: one with the thesis *A város vidéke. A falusi lakosság életmódváltása 1945 után az urbanizáció hatására* [The countryside of the city. Lifestyle changes among the rural population after 1945 due to urbanization], and the other with the thesis *A rimaiak Salgótarjánban. A Rimamurány-Salgótarjáni Vasmű Rt. salgótarjáni kolóniájának életmódvizsgálata a két világháború közötti időszakban* [People from Rima in Salgótarján. An examination of the lifestyle of the Salgótarján colony of the Rimamurány-Salgótarján Iron Works in the period between the two world wars].

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 2015, 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 investigation of materials from the old library of the Trnava Jesuit University that are held in the manuscripts and old printed materials archives of the ELTE University Library.

Ethnologists from the institute are analysing the transformation of social organization 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.

A Central Asia researcher from the institute organized the international conference *Mongolian Buddhism: Past, Present and Future* with the collaboration of the HAS Institute of Ethnology, ELTE University's Department of Mongol and Central Asian Studies, and the Research Centre for Mongolian Studies (April 16–17, 2015). The conference *Traumas and lessons: 70 years since the end of World War II in the Far East* was organized as a joint programme of the Institute of Ethnology and Péter Pázmány Catholic University (November 28, 2015). World War II and its legacy continue to have a huge impact on relations in the region in terms of unresolved territorial disputes and national identities affected by war, raising a number of issues that are vital to the interpretation of contemporary Far Eastern relations.

A young research fellow from the Ethnology Unit defended his PhD dissertation *“The Sound Wanders” Traditional Nganasan worldview in the light of folkloric texts*.

Based on research undertaken and publications produced, an ethnologist from the institute who has been carrying out fieldwork in Sakha (Yakutiya) for several years was included in

the “Permafrost and Culture” action group supported by the International Arctic Science Committee and the International Permafrost Association, the members of which held a workshop in 2015, as well as in field trips to two areas of Yakutiya, where the thawing of thermokarst depressions can be observed.

b) Science and society

The leader of the institute’s Historical Ethnology Unit curated the large-scale exhibition *Traditions Revisited – Masterpieces of contemporary Hungarian arts and crafts*, which was held between August 20 and November 24 in the Várkert Bazaar, organised by the Board of Directors of the Association of Folk Artists at the request of the Prime Minister's Office. The exhibition comprised around 2,000 works by 250 artists, presented in five exhibition halls with a combined area of 500 m². All the objects, inspired by folk art, were produced in the last 10 to 15 years. The aim of the exhibition was to draw visitors’ attention to the lasting aesthetics of objects rooted in tradition. The featured crafts included almost the entire spectrum represented by the member associations. The exhibition included reconstructed items, objects created within the folk tradition, as well as contemporary objects created as pieces of applied art that go beyond the traditional frameworks. The main themes were clothing, jewellery, lace, embroidery, weaving, painted eggs, gingerbread, children's toys, ceramics, basketry and blue dyeing, while from among the typically male industries items produced by blacksmiths; stone, wood, horn and bone carvers; goldsmiths; saddlers; and instrument makers were on display. In addition to motifs from pastoral crafts, reconstructed archaeological objects were displayed along with felt ornamental carpets from Central Asia. The event attracted considerable press coverage. On September 25, in connection with European Researchers' Night and the exhibition *Traditions Revisited — Masterpieces of contemporary Hungarian arts and crafts*, researchers from the institute organized a number of programmes for members of the public. The senior researcher from the institute, who arranged the exhibition, gave guided tours. Three researchers from the institute offered visitors arts and crafts activities (felting, beading, jewellery making) and a folk music performance, and a young ethnographical researcher from the institute gave two educational lectures in conjunction with the exhibition: “*By hand with honey and soul. The thousand faces of gingerbread makers*” and “*A blacksmith is no blacksmith... The history and tales of smith’s craft.*” On November 22, 2015, at the closing event, the exhibition organizers offered further guided tours and other programmes.

An exhibition of 170 monochrome digital photographs, “*Since we lost you...: The Jewish cemetery in Salgótarjáni Street*”, by a researcher from the institute took place between September 20, 2015, and February 20, 2016, at the Museum of Ethnography. The cemetery, which has been in operation since 1874, is currently the oldest Jewish cemetery in Budapest and offers a comprehensive picture of Jewish society in the late 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. The characteristics of the exhibition space made it possible to replicate the structure of the cemetery. The images lead visitors among the highlighted graves – considered important for their symbolism and social representation – thus providing a pictorial and textual description of their use and deterioration, and presenting the cemetery as an outstanding memorial place in Budapest’s Jewish culture.

As part of the Hungarian Science Festival, Language and Literature Department I of the HAS organized the conference *Understanding and explanation. The role of interpretation in the humanities*. On November 16, 2015, a scientific adviser to the institute gave the ambitious lecture “*Understanding and explanation. The role of interpretation in ethnography*”.

In November 2015, 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 was a lecture by a socio-ethnographical researcher from the institute, “*Interactive ethnography – At the border of ‘real’ and ‘virtual’ worlds*”. The other was the scientific event *The fate of manuscript sources of ethnography in the 21st century I. New acquisitions from the legacy of folktale researcher Gyula Ortutay*, jointly organized by the Institute of Ethnology, the Museum of Ethnography, and the Social Ethnography Department of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society. Of the three lecturers, two were text folklorists from the institute, who presented items from the Ortutay legacy that were declared protected on basis of their expert opinion, and organized a chamber exhibition of the documents and photographs purchased jointly by the Museum of Ethnography and the Institute of Ethnology at an auction of items from the Ortutay legacy on May 10, 2015. At the Ortutay legacy auction, the institute managed to acquire a set of 15 photographs, eight of which depict storyteller Mihály Fedics from Bátorliget, by the social and portrait photographer Miklós Müller, who, from the 1940s, lived in Spain and become world famous. In addition to their aesthetic qualities, the value of the photographs is increased by the fact that no photos of a similar quality had previously been made of the Hungarian storyteller. Published in 1940, Gyula Ortutay’s volume included his programmatic study *Mihály Fedics Tells Tales*, which became a fundamental work of character research and of a new trend in story interpretation.

The institute’s full-time text folklorist is an expert member of the Folktale Advisory Board, set up by the Ministry of Human Resources.

III. A presentation of national and international R&D relations in 2015

Between June 25 and 30, 2015, the director of the institute, who is also deputy director-general of the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities, paid a professional visit to Yakutiya with the director-general of the Museum of Ethnography and a member of the institute. In addition to professional presentations, they held talks with the directors of several museums, the director of the local institute and the Yakut Minister of Culture in order to promote further cooperation.

The HAS Institute of Ethnology, as the leading institution in the field of ethnographic research in Hungary, has the goal of coordinating Hungarian ethnographic studies. The senior member of the institute and research team leader is the editor-in-chief of *Acta Ethnographica*, the only foreign-language journal of Hungarian ethnology, while three other researchers are members of the editorial board. As editorial board members and copyeditors, staff of the institute also play a very active role in the discipline's leading journal (*Ethnographia*) in the Hungarian language.

In 2015, 11 researchers undertook regular educational activities in national institutes of higher education, including Eötvös Loránd University’s Institute of Ethnography, Department of Central Asian Studies and Department of Finno-Ugric Studies; the Department of European Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Pécs; the foreign educational programme of the Budapest Campus of McDaniel College and 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.

As fieldwork is a crucial aspect of ethnographical research, the institute's staff spent more than 650 days in the field in 2015, predominantly in Hungary and Hungarian-speaking

regions beyond the Hungarian border, in Hungarian communities in the United States, 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. In this framework, five researchers spent a total of 36 days at the institute, and 11 researchers travelled to, and undertook research in, partner countries for 81 days. With the help of travel allowances, 12 researchers were able to travel to 13 countries for a total of 141 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.

As members of the Rural History Research Team, formed as a result of cooperation between the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities and the National Remembrance Committee, five ethnographers from the institute carried out fieldwork and source-identification studies covering topics such as *Reshaping religious language after 1945* and *The ecclesiastical and pastoral aspects of the 1944–1945 history in villages near Buda*, researching the theological and religious interpretations of events of general and ecclesiastical history as members of the “Church and Society” research group. Two researchers from the institute are working on the topic *Investigation of the local elite in the settlements of the Mezőcsát municipality in 1945 in the light of the documents of the vetting committees* as part of the working group “Changes in the Elite and Ownership. The archontology and recruitment of institutions, organizations, and agencies”. Research areas covered by two other members of the institute within the Rural History Research Team are *Remembrance of the dictatorship and forms of processing the past among the Swabians of Satu Mare* and *World War II and the Red Army in local memory in the settlements of Southern Vértés*. The researchers summarized their findings in extensive studies, as well as in presentations at domestic and international conferences (e.g. *Working the Switches. Dictatorships in rural Hungary in 1945*, organized by the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities’ Committee of National Remembrance on September 23, 2015).

A senior folklorist joined the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund project *Arts and Sciences in the Service of Building the Nation in 19th- Century Hungary*, coordinated by the HAS Institute of History, contributing the study *19th-century Folkloristics in the Service of the Concept of Nation*. As a participant in the project, the folklorist attended an international symposium in Finland on the 19th-century history of national discourse. As a member of the research team, the folklorist also undertook research on the 19th-century intertwining, mutual influence and differentiation between literature, public poetry and folklore in relation to the saga.

A senior member of the institute is a member of the HAS Research Centre for the Humanities’ Research Group on Media Science and Media History. In December 2015, the workshop conference *From the opinion press to mass press* was held.

Researchers from the institute contributed not only as lecturers, but also as organizers and panel leaders of several international conferences. One of the institute’s full-time researchers has been cooperating for many years with researchers from the academic partner institution in Poland on research into visuality, historicity, ethnography and representations of otherness, specifically in an Eastern European context. Following conferences in Warsaw and Budapest, the latest international conference, *Multimedia Representations of the Other and the Construction of Reality* (<http://visualother-iv.ucoz.com/>), was held in Sofia (December 2 to 5, 2015). Presentations on the visual culture and multimedia representation of the period between 1945 and 1980 were delivered

by lecturers mainly from former Eastern bloc countries. Two researchers from the institute gave presentations at the conference, and one of them chaired two sessions. As a result of the conference, plans emerged for new cooperative projects between Bulgarian, Polish and Hungarian academic institutions.

Five of the institute's researchers participated at the 12th congress of the International Society for Ethnology and Folklore (SIEF), held in Zagreb: *Utopias, Realities, Heritages: Ethnographies for the 21st century* (June 22 to 25, 2015). At the 12th International Congress for Finno-Ugric Studies, held in Oulu, Finland, three researchers from the institute contributed lectures on the quest for new directions in Finno-Ugric studies.

In 2015, the institute's library holdings increased by 241 books and CDs, as well as 170 foreign and Hungarian periodicals. The library's holdings comprised 45,548 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 652 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 2015

For the publication of Volume XXXII of Ethno-lore, yearbook of the HAS Institute of Ethnology.

Contract subject number: KFB-010/2015

Total grant: HUF 700,000

Deadline for professional outputs and financial accounting: January 31, 2016.

VL100. Tanulmányok Vargyas Lajos születésének 100. évfordulójára. [VL100. Studies for the centenary of the birth of Lajos Vargyas.]

Contract subject number: KFB-073/2015

Total grant: HUF 600,000

Deadline for professional outputs and financial accounting: March 31, 2016.

Text-forming strategies from the 19th-century history of Hungarian folk tale collection and edition.

Contract number: KFB-070/2015

Total grant: HUF 700,000

Deadline for professional outputs and financial accounting: March 31, 2016.

A Grimm meséktől a modern mondákig. Folklorisztikai tanulmányok. [From Grimms' tales to urban legends. Folkloristic studies.]

Contract subject number: MTA ID: 10040670

Total grant: HUF 550,000

Deadline for professional outputs and financial accounting: March 31, 2016.

Publication of the 14th volume of the Életmód és Tradíció [Lifestyle and tradition] series.

Total grant: HUF 475,000

Deadline for professional outputs and financial accounting: March 31, 2016.

V. List of important publications in 2015

VI.

1. Balázs Balogh (ed. in chief), Ágnes Fülemile, Ágota Ispán and Zoltán Magyar (ed.): *Ethno-Lore. Az MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézetének évkönyve* [Ethno-Lore,

- yearbook of the HAS Institute of Ethnology] XXXII. Budapest: MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet, 559 p. (2015) <http://real.mtak.hu/32879/>
2. Tünde Turai and Csaba Mészáros (ed.): *Hármas határok néprajzi nézetben/An Ethnographic Perspective on Tri-Border Areas*. (Bilingual.) Budapest: MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet, 218 p. (2015) <http://real.mtak.hu/32611/>
 3. Tünde Turai (ed.): *Hármas határok néprajzi értelmezésben*. [Triple borders in ethnographic interpretation] Budapest: MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet 294 p. (2015) <http://real.mtak.hu/32575/>
 4. Gábor Vargyas (ed.): *VL 100 Tanulmányok Vargyas Lajos születésének 100. évfordulójára*. [VL100. Studies for the centenary of the birth of Lajos Vargyas]. Summa Ethnographica/Budapest: L'Harmattan Kiadó – MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet, 278 p. (2015) <http://real.mtak.hu/32880/>
 5. Mariann Domokos: *Mese és filológia. Fejezetek a magyar népmeseszövegek gyűjtésének és kiadásának 19. századi történetéből*. [Tale and philology. Chapters from the 19th-century history of the collection and publication of Hungarian folk tale texts]. /Néprajzi tanulmányok/ Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 480 p. (2015)
 6. Mihály Hoppál: *Шаманы – культуры – знаки*. Редактор и состав. Николай Кузнецов. Тарту: Научное издательство ЭЛИМ, 239 p. (2015)
 7. Zoltán Magyar: *Népköltészeti gyűjtés. Mesék és mesemondók*. [Folk poetry collection. Tales and storytellers]. /Documentatio Folkloristica/ Budapest: MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet, 207 p. + 32 t. (2015) <http://real.mtak.hu/32572/>
 8. Attila Paládi-Kovács: *Népek, térségek, hagyományok* [Peoples, regions, traditions]. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 323 p. (2015)
 9. Levente Szilágyi: *Csanáros és Vállaj kapcsolatainak változása a 20. század folyamán a magyar–román határ kontextusában*. [Changes in the relations between Csanáros (Urziceni) and Vállaj during the 20th century in the context of the Hungarian-Romanian border]. Budapest: MTA BTK Néprajztudományi Intézet (2015) http://www.etnologia.mta.hu/harmashatarok/anyagok/OTKA_SzL_Csanalos_Vallaj.pdf
 10. *Shamanistic Scopes in a Changing World*. Edited by Naram Bilik and Mihály Hoppál with the assistance of Zhon Lei. /*Bibliotheca Shamanistica* vol. 17./ Budapest – Guiyang: International Society for Shamanistic Research, 254 p. (2015).
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