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I. Main duties of the research unit between 1 January and 31 August 2019

- *Protected areas along the Slovenian–Hungarian border. Challenges in cooperation and sustainable development. Joint Hungarian–Slovenian project (2017–2020), with the support of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH), proposal type SNN.*
- *Parallel ruralities. Rural realities in four Transylvanian (Romanian) micro-regions.* National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH) project (2016–2020)
- *Musical and folkloristic research (digitisation, database and homepage development) in the footsteps of Zoltán Kodály (2018–2019), supported by the National Cultural Fund of Hungary (NKA)*
- *The social embeddedness of public catering for children. Questions and opportunities.* National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH) project (2018–2022)
- Historical and present-day socio-ethnographical research in local communities of different types and in different geographical regions
- - Editing of the ethnographical handbook *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*, the journals *Acta Ethnographica Hungarica* and *Ethnographia*, as well as the institute's yearbook and series, supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) Book and Periodical Publishing Committee.
- Tradition and modernisation, cultural stereotypes and ideologies, religious phenomena, and perceptions of landscape and the environment — ethnological research in Siberia and Central and Southeast Asia

II. Outstanding research and other results between January 1 and 31 August 2019

a) Outstanding research results

Supported by the NKFIH SNN, the joint Hungarian–Slovenian project *Protected areas along the Slovenian–Hungarian border. Challenges in cooperation and sustainable development (2017–2020)* examines the situation and social embeddedness of the Órség National Park and Goričko Krajinski Park along the shared border between the two countries. The project is directed by the institute's researcher, two other members of staff from the institute, and an external colleague.

In addition to classical ethnobotanical studies (which include the biological identification of 123 popular taxa and the recording of their local names, as well as the monitoring of extensive grassland management), the project raises wider, theoretical questions about the relationship between the human population and the environment. During the reporting period, a

documentary was produced on pumpkin farming, which is of particular significance in the region, as well as on pumpkin seed oil production, and on the impacts of these activities on tourism and nature protection.

In the second half of the 20th century, settlements in the Órség National Park and the earlier Órség Landscape Protection Area were preserved in a similar way to geological inclusions, due to their unfavourable cross-border location, poor agricultural conditions, and development difficulties arising from the settlement structure. The rethinking of the role of disadvantaged areas gained momentum from the mid-1960s. One of the participants in this project is examining the goals that were formulated in the context of conservation efforts in order to preserve landscapes, natural values and ethnographic peculiarities, and the conflicts that arose with local communities as a result of decisions to protect the Órség landscape.

Participants in the research organised dedicated panels at two international conferences: *Track Changes: Reflecting on the Transforming World*, organised by the International Society for Ethnology and Folklore (SIEF) in Santiago de Compostela; and *Boundaries in/of Environmental History*, organised by the European Society for Environmental History (ESEH) in Tallinn. The former panel had the title *Heritage Practices and Management on the borderlands*; and the latter *Border ecologies: Cross-border perspective on protected areas*. The results of the panels were published in eight Hungarian- and English-language publications during the reporting period.

The NKFIH project (2016–2020) *Parallel ruralities. Rural realities in four Transylvanian (Romanian) micro-regions* is being implemented by the director of the institute with the participation of three further researchers from the institute, as well as external participants.

The institute's researchers are examining the present and recent past of the Transylvanian countryside and the rural population on the basis of local economic practices, households and changes in lifestyle by means of in-depth interviews and questionnaires, and by examining the local archives and peasant documents in the settlements of Kalotaszeg and Szamoshat and the catchment area of the Swabian villages of Nagykaroly. They are researching the historical and socio-ethnographic background of Romanian–Hungarian co-existence and conflict situations. The ethnographic collections and fieldwork documentation are also being structured into a database. The director of the institute and the head of the Historical-Ethnographic Research Team are examining the socio-ethnography of Kalotaszeg, and the economic, social and cultural relationships among the villages. Their English-language monograph *Kalotaszeg, the identity of an emblematic region in Transylvania – The socio-historical and cognitive construct of a cultural "landscape"* will be published soon.

They focus mainly on local economic strategies in response to the change in political system, and ethnic processes between the Hungarian-speaking Romanian Orthodox and Hungarian Protestant communities that are also taking place in the cultural, political and economic context. A documentary on the identity of the Hungarian-speaking Romanian community with the (working) title *Who is Romanian?* was filmed under the professional guidance of one of the project researchers. In the micro-region of Nagykaroly, the relationship between ethnicity and the economy in the context of economic and social success in the Swabian villages is being investigated.

In April 2019, three members of the research team gave presentations at the SEIF congress *Track Changes: Reflecting on a Transforming World*. Their results were published in 13 Hungarian- and English-language publications during the reporting period.

As part of the project *Musical and folkloristic research (digitisation, database and homepage development) in the footsteps of Zoltán Kodály* (2018–2019), funded by the National Cultural Fund of Hungary, a significant proportion of the professional materials (video, audio and text documentation), as well as collections stored on various media by the institute, have been digitised and structured into a database, which is gradually being made available via its website: <https://hu.museum-digital.de/portal/index.php?t=listen&instnr=112&gesusa=741>

During the digitisation of the various data, the raw recorded materials are also professionally reviewed, which includes data adjustment and cleaning, the creation of links among certain records, and the creation of "subject links" and "subject groups". Besides the photographic records, the partial, catalogue-style publication of the manuscript materials has also begun: <https://hu.museumdigital.de/portal/index.php?t=listen&instnr=112&gesusa=742&cacheLoad=true>

In the framework of the project, the institute has completed the digitisation and Internet publication of documents related to Zoltán Kodály (letters, writings and notes), which are part of the bequest of ethnomusicologist Lajos Vargyas. Under the professional guidance of the institute's folklorist and Sami researcher, and with the participation of two external contributors, the Sami folklore collection of ethnomusicologist György Szomjas-Schiffer – a former assistant of Zoltán Kodály – has been digitised, organised into a database and published online. The collection was also presented during the institute's Ethnology Workshop series under the title *Old tunes, new methods: Database of the North Sami (Nunananen) Yoiks* in January 2019. The digital collection was further expanded with new data during the reporting year. Materials transferred in recent years to the archives of the institute from the bequest of its founding director Gyula Ortutay have also been digitised.

The National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH) project *The social embeddedness of public catering for children. Questions and opportunities* (2018–2022) involves ethnographic research on contemporary Hungarian catering for children, complemented by archive-based analysis of the historical background. Alongside ethnographers from the institute, experts from the National Institute of Pharmacy and Nutrition (OGYÉI) are also participating in the project. By means of case studies, they are exploring the social embeddedness of state-promoted "healthy" nutrition, researching the culture of alimentation in the children's families in selected areas, and investigating views on and experiences of school canteens on the part of all stakeholders in public catering, as well as the circumstances, operational mechanisms and problems related to public catering in different locations. The results of the research, and the conclusions and recommendations that can be formulated based on them, are socially very useful in terms of mass catering, among other things by providing answers to questions such as how school canteens can set a positive example and how they can contribute to the education of informed consumers. The initial results were presented at national and international conferences during 2019. The project leader began building an international network of researchers, with the long-term goal, beyond the exchange of information, of organising a conference aimed at providing an international overview of the topic at the end of the research cycle.

The institute's senior academic carried out research and published the study *The Dance House Movement as Cultural Resistance in Socialist Hungary* as part of the Cultural Opposition:

Understanding the Cultural Heritage of Dissent in the Former Socialist Countries (COURAGE) research group, led by the Institute of History of the Faculty of Humanities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA BTK TTI). A dedicated panel was organised on this topic, with the participation of the leader of the Historical-Ethnographical Research Team and an additional researcher in the framework of the interdisciplinary contemporary history and politicalology conference *1989 and the change of political regime: Possibilities for social action*, held in November 2019.

The monograph *Materializing Difference: Consumer Culture, Politics, and Ethnicity among Romanian Roma* by a researcher from the institute's Socio-Ethnology Research Team was published as part of the *Anthropological Horizons* series by the University of Toronto. (<https://utorontopress.com/ca/materializing-difference-4>).

A member of the institute is heading the research team, formed with the support of the Committee of National Remembrance and the Reformed Church Public Life and Cultural Centre, which aims to explore cultural resistance within the Reformed Church on the basis of resources discovered in the Cistibiscan Reformed Church District.

In the first half of 2019, the institute's ethno-botanist published three Q1 articles on Gyimes grassland management, Mongolian habitat knowledge, and marshland grazing. Several members of the Historical-Ethnographical Research Team are researching the periods and phenomena of Hungarian folk art, as well as domestic cottage industry cooperatives, with respect to applied folk art and contemporary art objects inspired by the folk art of the Carpathian Basin. One post-doctoral member of the institute's research team is analysing the quality certification system and its impacts on applied folk art, as well as investigating the question of local object creation as part of the national heritage in the work *Artisanal Heritage and Modernisation*. Heritage formation strategies are being analysed using the examples of sewn lace from Hővej and slippers from Szeged.

The institute's emeritus professor compiled the manuscript and illustrations for the volume of 16 studies *Tárgyak, szavak és tájak északon* [Northern objects, words and landscapes]. July 2019 saw the publication of the volume *Törzsökös pásztorcsaládok* [Genuine shepherd families] by a senior member of the research team, in which several former shepherds talk about their lives in the light of the economic, social and political changes that shaped their fates in the 20th century.

A research fellow from the institute who is carrying out ethnographic research has contributed to expanding the homepage of the Ernő Tárkány Szücs Legal Cultural History and Legal Ethnographic Research Group (www.jogineprajz.hu), as well as to presenting the results of the research group. The researcher has also submitted a research project to the National Research, Development and Innovation Office, under the title *The legal tradition collection programme of Károly Tagányi (1856–1924) and the significance of its legacy in scientific history*.

In 2019, folklorists from the institute continued to write articles for the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*, one of the institute's key projects. The manuscripts of the planned entries will be completed by the end of 2019.

During the reporting year, the work of three folklorists from the institute was funded by a Bolyai Research Scholarship, which, in two cases, ended in September. One of the researchers explored and evaluated Hungarian popular tales, focusing on the period between 1840 and

1880, in order to gain a better understanding of the origin and spread of Hungarian-language folktale texts. The other researcher collected, analysed and systematised phenomena related to contemporary student folklore, completing these studies with the preparation of a monograph manuscript focusing primarily on predominantly informally propagated new genres, content, phenomena and creative processes – or those previously unexamined in the field of folkloristics. As a result of the research, a corpus of texts, images and memes comprising several hundred items has been created. The third Bolyai Scholarship researcher is focusing on the genre of the mythical tale, its social and socio-cultural background and appearance, and its adaptation in 19th-century literature and print, as well as its relationship to saga and legend, largely drawing on the activities of Balázs Orbán. In addition, an 80-page English-language study on the 18th- and 19th-century history of Hungarian popular literature, written with a co-author, was published in the Cambridge Scholars representative series.

Having completed work on historical legends, one of the research team's senior research fellows began the compilation of the Catalogue of Transylvanian Hungarian Myths and Legends, digitising the repertoire of storyteller József Faragó for a later text edition.

A member of the research team completed three analytical studies on Moldavian Hungarian identity and popular religiosity, with special reference to the Eucharist.

A senior member of the research team involved in tale research took part in the preparation for publication of the hitherto unexplored correspondence of László Arany. An NKFIH folklorist postdoctoral fellow is investigating the kinds of printed literature that influenced the Hungarian known folktale treasury from the 19th century, as well as the extent and nature of this influence. In presenting this process, the popular reception of two textual corpuses that have had a significant impact on folklore – the stories by László Arany and the tales of the Brothers Grimm – are being examined.

A premium postdoctoral research fellow of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, who is a member of the Folklore Research Team, is working on the publication of the collected works of Sándor Ürmösi, who is regarded in the professional literature as the earliest collector of the works of János Kriza. The source publications are expected to be published at the end of the reporting year.

Based on the example of Ecsér, one young folklorist from the institute undertook an analytical study, in the framework of a PhD dissertation, on the social and political discourses of which folk dance became a part, and how this influenced dance in local communities in the period between 1945 and 1958.

Three other folklorists from the institute also produced a publication on the subject of 19th-century female research subjects and female ethnographical collectors and researchers during the reporting period.

In the first half of 2019, three English-language works written by the head of the Ethnological Research Team on the topic of Southeast Asia were published, one of them as a separate volume in the *Working Papers* series of the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, based in Halle.

A senior member of the institute, whose work focuses on the history of anthropological thinking, published three English-language studies in the first half of the year: the first on the visual and textual reception of early European ethnography/anthropology, another on the

history of Hungarian ethnology/anthropology, and the third on the social history of witch hunts in the early modern age.

In the summer of 2019, the institute's ethnologist, who holds a Premium Postdoctoral Research Fellowship from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, carried out three weeks of fieldwork in the politically strictly guarded area of Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, with the aim of finalising the text of *Imprisoned Remembrance*, a source publication exploring Xibe language genealogies, with the participation of the principal provider of information.

In March 2019, a young research fellow from the institute successfully defended a PhD thesis on the uses and variations of the colour red in the Hungarian language. In August 2019, in their final scholarship year, another young research fellow completed and submitted a PhD thesis investigating informal survival techniques (e.g. smuggling, illicit trade and official corruption) in the border region of Sub-Carpathia, and, in this context, the relationship between the state powers and the individual and the changes in their everyday interactions during the second so-called socialist reform era (the 1960s), as well as the second decade following the change of political regime, the years 2000–2010.

b) Science and society

The deputy director of the institute was elected as a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at its General Assembly in May. Since 1 August 2019, he has been one of the six delegates of the academy on the Governing Body of the Eötvös Loránd Research Network, at the request of the president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. As co-chair of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Ethnography Committee, he is one of the principal organisers of the conference series *The Position and Future of Hungarian Ethnology*. Between January and September 2019, two events were held in the framework of this series, one of which was the conference *Ethnography in Education*, which took place in Pécs. Participants at this event analysed the situation and prospects for the teaching of ethnography at secondary and tertiary level in Hungary. The other event in the series, *Ethnography in Public Collections*, took place in Szentendre, where participants from the profession addressed current issues and the most pressing problems in ethnographic museology. At the conference *The situation and future of Hungarian ethnography*, other researchers from the institute gave presentations and contributed as invited speakers.

In 2019, the head of the Ethnological Research Team organised photo exhibitions in a further two locations after Hanoi: in Saigon's Museum of Fine Arts; and in the cultural centre of Huong Hoa/Khe Sanh (Quang Tri province in Central Vietnam), which was built for members of the local nationalities (the Bru and Pakoh) in 2017. The ethnographic photo exhibition focused on the culture and religion of the Bru tribe, which he has studied on numerous occasions since 1985 with the support of the Hungarian Embassy in Hanoi. Besides the large numbers and high-level (political) participants at the opening, the huge professional and public success of the exhibition was confirmed by the numerous television interviews with the researcher and the many media reports of the event. The exhibition series was also a significant event in terms of cultural diplomacy between Hungary and Vietnam.

Research under the title *The political, economic and social impacts of modernisation in 21st-century Mongolia* is taking place with the support of the Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation. Led by a senior member of the institute, the researchers are exploring how the political, social and cultural changes in modern-day Mongolia, and in particular those

that followed the collapse of Communism, have affected the structure of society, lifestyles and cultural life, as well as Mongolia's position in the region.

The research *Khi-Land Project: Landscape-Archaeological and Historical Research in the Northern Border Region of the Khitan Liao Empire* is being undertaken in the framework of the long-term cooperation (2017–2023) between the Hungarian Academy of Science's Faculty of Humanities and the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, with the aim of exploring Mongolian fortified settlements and their surroundings using non-destructive archaeological procedures and landscape-archaeological research methods. The research team is carrying out the archaeological and landscape-archaeological exploration of relics from the Khitay era (10th–12th century) in Bulgan aimag, Central Mongolia. They aim to examine the role of Khitay sites in the history of the Liao Dynasty (947–1125), and to interpret their functions in the northern border areas.

The editor-in-chief of *Acta Ethnographica Hungarica* is a senior member of the institute, while other members of staff play an important role as members of the editorial board, copyeditors and authors of the publication, which is the only English-language periodical in the field of Hungarian ethnography. They are also involved in the editing of *Ethnographia*, the leading Hungarian-language periodical in the discipline.

In 2019, researchers from the institute continued to play an active role in the popularisation of science by participating as members of the jury for ethnographic, folk dance and folk music competitions, and for the call for proposals for Tradition Collection projects issued by the Hungarian Ethnography Society. They acted as professional advisors and coaches in the television talent show *Fölszállott a páva* and in pre-selections for folk art exhibitions, and submitted nominations for the title Young Master of Folk Arts and for candidates for the “folk handicraft” label. They played a leading role in putting together a variety of competitions and professional concepts (see Benjamin Rajeczky National Folk Music and Gregorian Competition, and the “Tiszán innen, Dunán túl” National Folk Song Competition). One senior member of the institute is a member of the jury of the *Master of Folk Art* awards. Many members of the institute have given educational presentations and delivered further training for teachers and folk art collectors. Two researchers also broadcast a daily or weekly science promotion programme for various radio stations (Dankó Radio: *Tudte-e* [Did you know?], on significant days during the week; and Civil Radio's *Orient Express*). The institute's Sinologist has launched a website, *Ejetun: Records from Northern China* (<http://igsarkozi.com/>), on which to share her research results with fellow researchers and the wider public interested in China.

III. Presentation of national and international R&D relations between 1 January and the 31 August 2019

In the framework of bilateral agreements, the institute is working together with academic institutes and research associations from eight countries (China, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, Russia Yakutia, Serbia, Slovenia and Ukraine).

In May 2019, the director of the institute was invited to attend the international *Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations* by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. As an invited speaker, he gave the presentations *East in Focus – Hungarian Ethnographers on the "Roads" of Eurasia*, and *Endeavours of the Institute of Ethnology of RCH of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the Asian Continent*.

In January 2019, the Institute of Ethnology was one of the main organisers, under the leadership of the head of the Historical-Ethnographic Research Team, of the two-day international conference *Staged Otherness, c. 1850–1939. East-Central European Responses and Contexts*, which was held in Budapest on the initiative of the institute's partner academy, the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences and co-organised with the Central European University. Besides organising the international conference, three senior members of the institute gave presentations and acted as section leaders. The research programme, which brought together Eastern European researchers, began in 2016 and ended with this conference on “staged otherness” between 1850 and 1939. Since the beginning of the project, an international conference has taken place each year, the materials from which were published in English-language volumes.

Supported by the Klebelsberg Kunó Scholarship awarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, two ethnologists from the institute undertook research into the work of Benedek Baráthosi Balogh. In August and September 2019, fieldwork was carried out in the Russian Far East, along the River Amur, and in Sakhalin, among the Manchu-Tungus and Paleo-Asiatic peoples, as well as locations that were visited by Baráthosi during his expeditions in the early 20th century. The research highlighted the valuable aspects of Baráthosi's collections and their unique character. The institute's two ethnologists launched a joint Central Asia research project within the framework of the "Eastern Opening" programme, which formulates new economic-political ambitions in Hungarian diplomacy. In January 2019, in the context of its Ethnology Workshop series, the institute reported on the fieldwork carried out in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, which explored the local impact of the expeditions by György Almásy and Ármin Vámbéry, their remembrance, and the role played by the Hungarian scientists' local helpers in terms of building relationships.

From November 2018 until September 2019, one of the institute's researchers worked as a visiting research fellow in Japan's Museum of Ethnology.

Researchers from the institute regularly participate in research projects and interdisciplinary conferences organised by other institutes, in particular the Research Centre for the Humanities. As members of the Rural History Research Team, five ethnographers from the institute are carrying out fieldwork and source identification library and archive research on socio-ethnographical issues in the socialist era. In 2019, one of them examined the destruction of the plains, which took place in the 1960s and 1970s in the southern Vértessomlyó. In 2019, another member of the institute, as part of the *Church and Society* joint research group of the National Remembrance Committee and the Rural History Research Team of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Faculty of Humanities investigated – from a new perspective and with the involvement of new source groups – the careers of Reformed clergy during the communist dictatorship, by examining correspondence and other documents of parish communities, as well as a handwritten chronicle on the history of the religious revival that took place in the former Békés and Csongrád Calvinist dioceses between 1945 and 1952. A senior member of the institute is a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Research Centre for the Humanities' Research Group on Media Science and Media History, in the framework of which two studies were produced on the role of 19th-century Hungarian tourist papers in the promotion of ethnographic collections and research, in the discovery of folk culture phenomena, and in raising awareness of ethnographic knowledge.

In 2019, eight researchers undertook regular educational activities in national institutes of higher education, including ELTE's Department of Mongol and Central Asian Studies,

Pázmány Péter Catholic University's Department of Chinese Studies, the Department of European Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Pécs, Corvinus University's International Study Programme, the Department of Contemporary History and the Faculty of Communication and Media Studies Department at the University of Szeged, and the Reformed Theological Academy in Sárospatak. Seven researchers carried out research activities as guests at foreign research facilities or universities, and 10 at institutions in Hungary.

By September 2019, the institute's library holdings had increased by 259 items, as well as 76 foreign and Hungarian periodicals. The library's holdings comprised 46,127 inventory units (books, journals, special editions, CDs, maps etc.) at the end of the reporting period, and the library had 160 exchange partners. In return, the institute presented 105 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 successful national and international research proposals between 1 January and 31 August 2019

- *The political, economic and social impacts of modernisation in 21st-century Mongolia:* research with the support of the Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation. Duration: 1 March 2019 – 29 February 2020.
Contract value: HUF 2.35 million

In addition to political historical research, the researchers are carrying out socio-historical and ethnological investigations, for example using innovative topographical methods to interpret the economic and social effects of the modernisation that has taken place in Mongolia and the conflicts that have resulted from the rapid changes. In the first decades of the 21st century, the cultural and economic impact of globalisation is increasingly being felt. Rapid modernisation and the information and communication revolution that swept through the country in just a few years fundamentally changed the traditional structures of the economy, society and politics.

- Hungarian Academy of Sciences tender for the publishing of books and journals (KFB-012/2016) for the publication of Volume XXXVI of *Ethno-Lore*, the yearbook of the Institute of Ethnology. Duration: 2019 – January 2020. Value of contract: HUF 700,000

The collection of studies by the institute's researchers focuses on the themes of globalisation, locality and heritage. The studies address issues such as the stratification of the concept of heritage and the role of authentic ethnographic knowledge in patrimonialisation processes; traditional values and international (transnational) lifestyles; and the patrimonialisation and traditionalist practices of Hungarian communities abroad.

- *Archaeological and Historical Research on the Northern Region of the Liao State* sponsored by the British Academy's Stein-Arnold Exploration Fund
Duration: 2019. Contract value: GBP 1,250 (c. HUF 420,000)
- *Archaeological and Historical Research on the Northern Region of the Liao State* sponsored by Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation, Taiwan
Duration: 2019–2021. Value of contract: EUR 20,000

The research *Khi-Land Project: Landscape-Archaeological and Historical Research in the Northern Border Region of the Khitan Liao Empire* aims to explore Mongolian fortified settlements and their surroundings using non-destructive archaeological procedures and landscape-archaeological research methods. The textual and photo documentation from the research will be published online.

V. List of important publications between 1 January and 31 August 2019

1. Balázs Balogh: “The Social Integration of Refugees from the 1956 Hungarian Revolution in the United States. Experiences of Ethnographic Field Research.” In: Tímea Bata and Albert Zsolt Jakab (ed.): *Departure and Arrival: Migratory Processes and Local Responses from Ethnographic and Anthropological Perspective*. Budapest, Hungary; Cluj-Napoca, Romania: L’Harmattan, Hungarian Ethnographical Society, Kriza János Ethnographic Society, Museum of Ethnography, pp. 33–50 (2019) <http://real.mtak.hu/101874/>
2. Péter Berta: *Materializing Difference: Consumer Culture, Politics, and Ethnicity among Romanian Roma*. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 336 p. (2019) ISBN: 9781487520403
3. Laura Iancu: “Worldview, Religion and Disease in Magyarfalu.” In: Éva Pócs (ed.) *The Magical and Sacred Medical World*. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, pp. 59–77 (2019) <http://real.mtak.hu/102691/>
4. Ágota Lídia Ispán: “Letters of complaint and reports of public interest written to the People’s Control Committee.” In: Dariusz Jarosz (ed.): *Listy do władzy 1945–1989: Studia przypadków*. Warsaw, Poland: Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Historii Nauki, pp. 207–238 (2019) <http://real.mtak.hu/102677/>
5. К. Юхас: 6 октября – День памяти арадских мучеников в зеркале истории: практики коммеморации, местные и фольклорные традиции. In: О. В. Хаванова (Главн. ред.): *День в календаре. Праздники и памятные даты как инструмент национальной консолидации в Центральной, Восточной и Юго-Восточной Европе XIX–XXI вв.* Сборник статей. М.: Институт славяноведения РАН – СПб. – Нестор-История, /Центральноевропейские исследования. 2018. Выпуск 1 (10)./ pp. 13–42. (2019) <http://real.mtak.hu/102641/>
6. Ildikó Sz. Kristóf: “‘Charming Sorcerers’ or ‘Soldiers of Satan’? Witchcraft and Magic in the Eyes of Protestant/Calvinist Preachers in Early Modern Hungary” *Religions*, 10 (5), 328; pp. 1–21. Special Issue *Witchcraft, Demonology and Magic*, ed. Marina Montesano. (2019) <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel10050328>
7. Éva Mikos and Rumen István Csörsz: “Cheap Print in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Hungary.” In: Steve Roud and David Atkinson (ed.): *Cheap Print and the People: European Perspectives on Popular Literature*. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, pp. 274–306 (2019) <http://real.mtak.hu/98911/>
8. Ilona Tomisa: *Törzsökös pásztorcsaládok élete*. Budapest: Európai Folklór Intézet, 227 p. (2019) <http://real.mtak.hu/102599/>
9. Viktor Ulicsni, Dániel Babai, Csaba Vadász, Vera Vadász-Besnyői, András Báldi and Zsolt Molnár (2019): “Bridging conservation science and traditional knowledge of wild animals: The need for expert guidance and inclusion of local knowledge holders.” *Ambio: A Journal of the Human Environment* 48, pp. 769–778. (2019) (Q1) <http://real.mtak.hu/93271/>
10. András Harmath, József Laszlovszky, Csilla Siklódi, Zsolt Szilágyi and Katalin Tolnai: *Under the Eternal Blue Sky. Landscape Archaeology in Mongolia*. Budapest: Institute of Ethnology, Research Centre for the Humanities Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2019) 36 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/102692/>
11. Gábor Vargyas: “Photoshopped Ancestors.” *Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology Working Papers*, Halle/Saale, No. 194. 34 p. (2019) <http://real.mtak.hu/102598/>