

HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities

Hungarian Research Network



HUN-REN RCH



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Research Centre for the Humanities

Hungarian Research Network

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Introduction

The Research Centre for the Humanities (HUN-REN RCH) conducts basic research to high international standards in the fields of archaeology, archaeogenomics, art history, classical philology, ethnography, history, literary studies, musicology, and philosophy. The nine institutes that constitute the RCH examine and interpret the entirety of the Hungarian „past” in its Eurasian and global context, reflect on the challenges of the present, and explore topics essential to understanding, maintaining, and disseminating cultural heritage and nurturing national identity. Its mission is to bring the specific, historically accumulated Hungarian experiences into the international discourse and enhance communication with the actors of the domestic and international academic sphere.



Another of its essential tasks is the enhancement of the public visibility of scholarly research and work on the applied results for the bonum commune (common good).

Established in 2012 as a result of a structural reorganisation of academic research institutes, the HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities has since become the leader in its field in Hungary and Central Europe with over 450 full-time employees.

The Research Centre is currently a member of the Hungarian Research Network, and most of its institutes have been awarded the title of 'Centre of Excellence' by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

At its inception in 2012, RCH consisted of the following seven institutes:

- ▶ Institute of Archaeology
- ▶ Institute of Art History
- ▶ Institute of Ethnology
- ▶ Institute of History
- ▶ Institute for Literary Studies
- ▶ Institute for Musicology
- ▶ Institute of Philosophy

In 2021, two more institutes were established and joined RCH:

- ▶ Institute of Archaeogenomics
- ▶ Gyula Moravcsik Institute of Classical Philology

HUN-REN RCH frequently hosts national and international conferences, both disciplinary and interdisciplinary. It is well-connected to university departments and archives relevant to the field. HUN-REN RCH has extensive experience in coordinating international research projects, drawing on the network of national academies in the region as well as leading universities in Europe and overseas. Additionally, HUN-REN RCH also aims to stimulate dialogue on the Hungarian and Central European humanities within a transnational framework. With a strong infrastructure and a capable research management team, including an expe-





rienced and highly qualified administrative staff, the Centre can effectively coordinate innovative and international research programmes.

HUN-REN RCH Publishing

HUN-REN RCH has its own publishing department, which has become one of top five humanities publishers in the field of humanities in the region, producing more than 100 new titles per year. Additionally, HUN-REN RCH operates a humanities bookshop called 'Penna Bölcsész Könyvesbolt' in the heart of Budapest. The bookshop offers a wide range of scholarly works published by HUN-REN RCH, as well as volumes produced by other Hungarian academic publishers.

Library

HUN-REN RCH operates a limited-access library at its headquarters. Each institute has its own specialist library relevant to its discipline. The main library benefits from the professional cooperation of its constituent disciplinary libraries. Thanks to its unique and diverse collection, HUN-REN RCH Library has become a highly respected institution in the national and international academic community. As a result, the HUN-REN RCH Library plays a crucial role in supporting researchers across all academic field. It is committed to expanding its collection and enhancing its services to preserve and enrich Hungarian scientific achievements in both print and digital formats.

Communication

The HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities aims to reconnect

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negotiating
SOVEREIGNTY



with national and international scientific communities and to make research accessible to the public. The HUN-REN RCH websites offer access to the latest scientific results, databases, and institutional news. The research centre is present on various social media platforms including Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, and TikTok. The main feature of the HUN-REN RCH's YouTube channel is Penna Magazine, a programme that presents the work of researchers in a modern and entertaining way. Penna Magazine has also been broadcast on Hungarian Television. The video series called Katt(anj) a tudományra! [Click on Science] provides a behind-the-scenes look at the life and work of each institute. Glossza is a science podcast series produced by HUN-REN RCH, where researchers delve into the world of humanities and discuss the latest scientific findings. The podcast explores the role of humanities in the 21st century and the knowledge and experience they offer people today.

International presence

The research centre's strategy for internationalising the humanities includes supporting research programmes through bilateral cooperation agreements, researcher exchange programmes and international programmes for scientific cooperation. To aid research communities in establishing international partnerships and accomplishing their scientific objectives, HUN-REN RCH is consistently broadening its network of partners, including embassies, universities, and other higher education institutions. The ultimate goal of this strategy is to enhance the global recognition and appeal of HUN-REN RCH, particularly among young researchers from other countries. With regards to European strategy, HUN-REN RCH aligns with the EU's research and innovation policy and aims to actively participate in the development of the European Research Area. As such, it will be a significant contributor to the European integration process.



HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities Institute of Archaeology

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Introduction

The Institute of Archaeology of the HUN-REN RCH is one of the leading institutions of Hungarian archaeology. The Institute's activities integrate its public duties and research objectives: it aims to establish and be a partner in national and international collaborative projects harmonising the strategic issues of Hungarian archaeology and heritage protection, applying new methodological solutions and disseminating scientific results on a wide scale. The researchers of the Institute of Archaeology study the history and archaeology of the Carpathian Basin over the last eight thousand years from the rise of food-producing farming communities up to the early modern period. In order to contextualise a proper understanding of the region's historical developments, both neighbouring and more distant geographical regions are also covered. Within these research activities, complex methodological assessments of regions and sites of international importance are carried out using



archaeometric and bioarchaeological investigations, integrating environmental archaeology, topographical approaches and settlement network studies. As well as carrying out comprehensive surveys, the Institute's long-term strategic aim is to create and expand a database of research data, and to further develop field survey methods by adapting new technologies and strengthening their heritage conservation purposes.

Departments

- ▶ Department of Prehistoric Archaeology
- ▶ Department of Historical Archaeology
- ▶ Department of Archaeological
- ▶ Methodology and Heritage Management
- ▶ Archive and library (both accessible by the public)

Main research areas/topics

The IA's research is currently structured around the following two major subjects:

Crises, Turning Points, and Strategies of Survival during the Past 12,000 Years — Responses to Environmental and Social Challenges over the Millennia

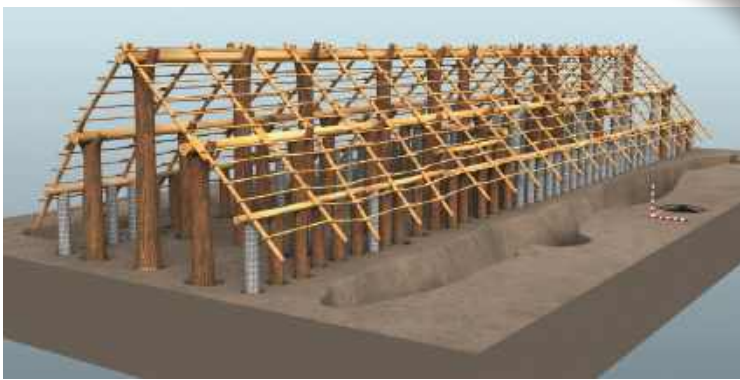
Integrating Digital Data — Research Data Repository and Development of the Digital Atlas of Archaeology in Hungary

Within these two subjects, there are five main research areas:

- **The Emergence and Spread of Early Agricultural Societies: The Process of Neolithisation in the Carpathian Basin (6th to 5th Millennium BC)**

The multifaceted study of the Neolithic sites of the region, defined as the link between south-eastern and central Europe, has long been considered as a priority research area for the Institute of Archaeology. The main questions in this research area address one of the fundamental turning points in human history: the emergence and spread of food-producing farming communities and of sedentism, which simultaneously brought about radical changes in material culture and social organisation, as well as in the interaction between human communities and the environment. The integration of data-

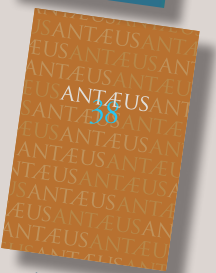




sets from earlier fieldwork and more recent excavations, together with the results of small-scale surveys, is enabling a new level of modelling of the period. Ongoing research projects also serve as a methodological experiment to reconcile earlier models of settlement patterns with the results of the current, evolving research areas such as absolute chronology and archaeogenetics. Past and current research projects are carried out through a series of national and international collaborative networks funded by various research grants (DFG, ERC, NRD).

● **Socio-Economic Strategies of Late Copper Age and Bronze Age Societies in the Carpathian Basin (4th to 2nd Millennium BC)**

The springboard for this research topic is the complex investigation of the socio-economic transformations in the Late Copper Age and the Bronze Age. This period marks an important milestone in the evolution of political institutions, the development from socially barely differentiated egalitarian communities to the earliest states, as this era saw the emergence of chiefdom societies. It is also the period in which the genetic make-up of modern Europe evolved. One of the greatest challenges of 21st century research is the storage, interpretation, and dissemination of large and complex scientific datasets (big data). In response to these new disciplinary challenges, the MTA-BTK Lendület BASES Research Group (2023–2028) has been established to continue the previous successful Momentum Mobility research project (2015–2022). The aim is to expand the already existing archaeological, bioarchaeological, archaeometric, chronological, and settlement network data from this period. The new information will be stored in a digital repository allowing the datasets to be analysed and interpreted in new and innovative ways.



- **At the Frontier of Two Worlds: Rome and the Peoples of the Great Migration**

The central aim of this research project is the study and interpretation of the political, cultural, and social processes of the first millennium AD, an era of decisive impact on world history, characterised by the fall and transformation of the Roman world order and its crystallisation in early medieval Europe. The primary aim is to build a comprehensive picture of the political, cultural, and economic processes that shaped the history of the Carpathian Basin during the millennium before the arrival of the Hungarians in the late 9th century AD, with a perspective on the broader sociocultural contexts. The research group focuses both on the political and cultural changes that had a decisive impact on population of the region, and on the phenomena that contributed to a certain degree of stability and continuity on the cultural level, with a special focus on Christianity.

- **Centre and Hinterland: Monasteries, Castles, and Settlements in the Medieval Carpathian Basin**

The religious, economic, power, and cultural centres of different periods cannot be studied effectively without an understanding of the wider context of their hinterland. The research project explores this dynamic network of relationships between central places and their periphery by studying the monasteries of the Medium Regni in their surroundings and the Transdanubian castle districts, as well as the structure and landscape context of regional settlement networks. A landscape approach to the study of medieval settlements is expected to yield valuable results in the fields of historical ecology, and traditional landscape. The research group offers a broad methodological approach including the evaluation of historical and archaeological sources, and the integration of various analytical techniques from the life sciences.

- **Integration of Research Resources in the Exploration of Micro- and Macro-Historical Trajectories of the Carpathian Basin**

The topic covers the comprehensive exploration of the micro- and macro-historical trajectories over the last millennia in the Carpathian Basin by integrating datasets from different research projects into a coherent framework. The overall aim is to create a sustainable model for the digital preservation, sharing, and analysis of research data, bringing together both archived and newly generated datasets in a central data hub and offering their interpretative visualisation, thereby creating an independent layer of publication. This strategic project includes initial efforts to develop the Digital Archaeological Atlas of Hungary.

The IA researchers publish their research findings in monographs, journal articles, and edited volumes, both in Hungarian and in foreign languages. In addition to the monographic volumes including both syntheses and site monographs the IA publishes its annual peer-reviewed journal, *Antaeus*, while the *Hereditas Archaeologica Hungariae* series provides high-level scientific knowledge in an accessible format for a wider audience. Recognising that education is an essential component of knowledge transfer, the IA's researchers have a long tradition of active involvement in higher education. Significant efforts are also made to disseminate the new results through public lectures, exhibitions, and media appearances.



HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities Institute of Art History

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Introduction

The Institute was founded in 1969 as the Art History Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Its predecessor was the Art History Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Culture. After becoming a part of the Academy, its main task was to establish a general documentation collection. In order to fulfil this requirement, the newly-founded institution added other collections (library and photographic archive) to the collections received from the Ministry (archives, a collection of seal copies, a lexicon collection of Hungarian artists). In 1991, the name of the Institute was changed to Research Institute of Art History. According to the programme of re-organisation of academic institutes, our Institute operates as a part of the Research Centre for the Humanities,

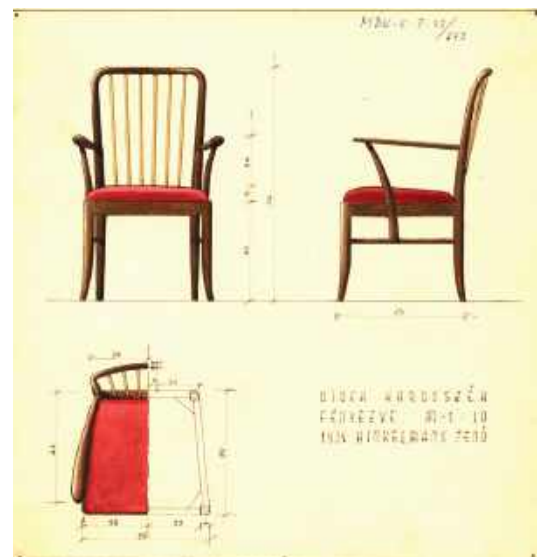
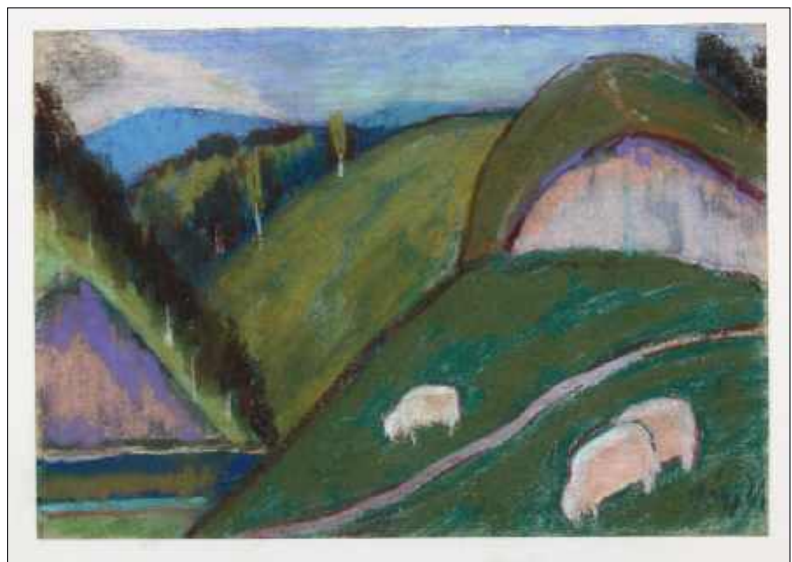


which was established on 1 January 2012.

The main public service mission of the Institute is to carry out research on the history of art in Hungary. The Institute performs its public service tasks using advanced research methods in accordance with the national and international standards of the discipline. Its researchers curate important exhibitions in Hungary and abroad. The main topics of the Institute's research projects focus on the cultural heritage of Hungary, the research of sources on art and architecture in Hungary and art theory. The basic task of the Institute is to collect, professionally archive and publish documents and sources in this field. The new structure of the Research Centre for the Humanities makes it possible and necessary to cooperate on interdisciplinary research projects involving partner institutes and other national and international scientific organisations. In addition to the management of research projects and the organisation of scientific programmes, the editorial boards of the three major journals of Hungarian art history (*Ars Hungarica*, *Művészettörténeti Értesítő – Bulletin of Art History and Acta Historiae Artium*) are chaired by members of the Institute. Special tasks of the Institute include the management of the HAS Psychiatric Art Collection and Art Collection.

Research Departments

- ▶ Department of Medieval Art
- ▶ Department of Renaissance and Baroque Art
- ▶ Department of 19th Century Architecture and Fine Art
- ▶ Department of 20th Century Art and Art Theory





Grant based Research Projects 2017–2023

- ▶ Court culture and power representation in late medieval and early modern Hungary
- ▶ Renaissance art in Hungary
- ▶ Representation of the Battle of Mohács (1526) in the 16th – 19th centuries
- ▶ Hungarian art in the 19th century



Collections

Website: <http://adattar.mi.abtk.hu/en>

- **Archive**

<http://adattar.mi.abtk.hu/en/research-aids/list-of-fonds>

The archive's collection includes a wealth of documents on Hungarian art and art history from the 19th and 20th centuries, as well as the indexes of certain past periodicals. The material kept here consists mainly of written documents, but also includes photographs, prints, drawings and sketches.

- **Archive of Hungarian Artists**

<http://lexikoncedulak.mi.abtk.hu/>

The collection contains biographical and bibliographical data, articles and small prints from Hungary and by Hungarian artists. The collection is based on the notes and small prints of Gyula Szentiványi who planned to write and publish the 'Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Art' in the first half of the 20th century. The first volume of the series, entitled 'János Szendrei and Gyula Szentiványi' appeared in 1915, but no further volumes were published. The collection was continued by the Institute of Art History and its predecessors. Today, the collected volumes contain several million items.

- **Collection of Archival Extracts**

<http://regesta.mi.abtk.hu/>

The Institute of Art History's Collection of Archival Extracts gathers data from various national,





regional and local archives that are significant from an art historical perspective or could be useful for art historical research. The systematic research and data collection began in 1950, focusing on medieval, baroque and 19th-century art from relevant archives in Hungary. As a result of this systematic work, over 300.000 registries/index cards have been produced to date. The collection has been further enriched by purchases of bequests, donations, records or data taken over from other institutions. The collection has been fully digitalised.

- **Photographic Archive** <http://fototar.mi.abtk.hu/hu/kereses>

The Photographic Collection of the Institute of Art History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences comprises photographs of Hungarian art objects, artists and buildings without temporal or geographic boundaries. The Analog Collection was formed between 1955 and 2003. The Photographic Collection, which was accumulated over half a century ago, reflects the research and publishing activities of the institute. The collection currently comprises approximately 80,000 recordings. The Photobook's digitised material is currently available to the general public, with approximately 80,000 hits recorded. The collection has been fully digitalised.

International cooperation

The Institute is a member of RIHA (The International Association of Research Institutes in the History of Art).



HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities Institute of Ethnology

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Introduction

Founded in 1967 by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Ethnology is Hungary's most significant, leading scientific centre, which carries out outstanding contemporary, historical, and comparative studies in the fields of ethnography, folkloristics, historical ethnography, ethnology, anthropology, and ethno-ecology in Hungary, the region, and beyond Europe.



The Institute is currently part of the HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities. As a central institution in its discipline, it has a wide network of contacts, cooperates with numerous research institutions, museums, and departments in Hungary and abroad, and initiates joint projects. Its researchers play a key role in the management of ethnography in Hungary, in the management of professional bodies, and in scientific assessment. Its handbooks, book series, its annual yearbook, *EthnoLore*, and its scientific events provide a forum for the discussion and publication of new research findings. The *Acta Ethnographica Hungarica*, an English-language academic journal, is also edited by the researchers of the Institute.

Ethnography has a broad social base, and its applied benefits are evident in many areas. It has a prominent role in highlighting the values of locality, defining national and regional cultural heritage, shaping national culture and identity, understanding the local impact of globalization processes, promoting transcultural communication, giving voice to local actors, and creating a knowledge base for revival movements and conservation efforts of the locality and its cultural and ecological diversity. The educational, professional, and dissemination activities of the researchers of the Institute are exceptional. As members of numerous councils, advisory boards, committees, as curators of exhibitions, and as experts involved in local initiatives, they ensure that their knowledge is socially utilized.

Research Areas / Research Groups

- ▶ Department of Social Anthropology
- ▶ Department of Historical Anthropology
- ▶ Department of Folklore Studies
- ▶ Department of Non-European Studies
- ▶ The Archive and the Library serve as public collections



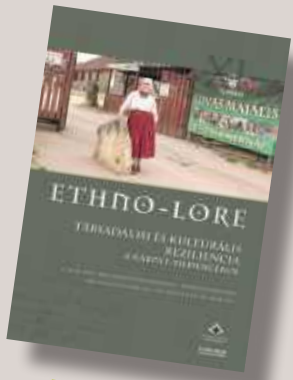


Outstanding research results and projects

- *Locality embedded in the web of global transitions. Ecological anthropology mediating between local communities and global changes in the Carpathian Basin (2020–2025).* The Ethnoecology Momentum Research Group brings together experts from the natural and social sciences to investigate rural communities in the Carpathian Basin. The research group aims to explore the communities' varied relationships with the natural environment, and their traditional ecological knowledge. The objective is to collaborate with local communities, integrating their ecological knowledge with scientific research findings to create sustainable land use practices. This will help to establish complex socio-ecological systems that respond appropriately to ecological, social and political changes.

- *Protected areas along the Slovenian-Hungarian border: Challenges of cooperation and sustainable development (2017–2023).* A joint research programme with members of the Institute of Slovenian Ethnology of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences, developed to investigate life in the societies in the national parks located in the Slovenian-Hungarian border region, economic opportunities for local farmers, as well as the challenges and opportunities posed by the border.

- *The social embeddedness of the public catering of children. Issues and opportunities (2018–2024).* The applied ethnological research on present-day children's communal catering in Hungary includes analyses of its historical context based on archival sources. The topic of children's catering is approached from the perspective of ethnographic foodways research, as well as education, and nutritional health. This includes eating habits, tradition, innovation, diets, knowledge transfer, socialization, and sustainability.



- *Exploration of ethnological heritage.* Numerous related projects seek to answer the following: How have European and regional scientific trends influenced the development of ethnology in Hungary? What are the specific features of Hungarian-language ethnology and how can they contribute to European research traditions? What impact does this peculiarly Hungarian interpretative framework have on the formation of insider/autoethnography in Hungary?

- *Folk belief, vernacular religion, mentality in the 16th–21st centuries. Digital databases, encyclopaedic summaries (2020–2024).* In this interdisciplinary project the “East-West” Research Group continues the work started in the framework of the earlier ERC project. The continuities and transformations of vernacular religion are examined relying on both historical sources and contemporary anthropological fieldwork, focusing on witchcraft, demonology, sacred communication and the cult of saints as the main topics. The further development of the digital databases of witch trials, beliefs and verbal charms is also an important part of the project. The plan is to make these available for the wider public and connect to international research projects.

- *Heritagization, cultural memory, identity (2021–2023).* In the model research which took place in contemporary localities (rural and urban environments), our colleagues aimed to review historical and recent trends in thinking about folk culture, and the ways local culture is interpreted and used.

- *Social and cultural resilience in the Carpathian Basin (from 2021).* Researchers are studying the social, economic, and cultural resilience of small communities in the Carpathian Basin. The project aims to understand the drivers and dynamics of continuity and transformation, and to explore and analyse crisis management behaviour in response to high-stress situations. Accelerating globalization, climate change, economic crises, and international health crises are constantly rewriting previous patterns of social organization, to which communities must respond in a resilient way to maintain their equilibrium.

The Institute of Ethnology considers it a central task to oversee the production of the most important comprehensive works in the discipline, including: *Magyar Néprajzi Atlasz [Atlas of Hungarian Folk Culture]* 1987–1992; *Magyar Néprajzi Lexikon [Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Ethnography]* 1977–1982; *Magyar Néprajz [Hungarian Ethnography]* 1988–2011.

The Institute plans to publish additional compendia in the future. The Institute’s folklorists are currently compiling the *Encyclopaedia of Hungarian Folk Poetry*. Their aim is to reinterpret the fundamental concepts of folkloristics in the 21st century.



HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities Institute of History

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Introduction

The Institute's research programme focuses on Hungarian history from prehistoric times until 1990 in a global context. The majority of the research findings are primarily published in dedicated book series, such as *Magyar Történelmi Emlékek (Hungarian Historical Memories)*, *Arpadiana*, and *21st Century Studies in Humanities*, as well as Hungarian- and English-language journals, including *Történelmi Szemle*, *Világtörténet*, and *The Hungarian Historical Review*. The Institute collaborates with similar institutions around the world and provides an infrastructural background for the operation of the central organisations of Hungarian historical research. It plays a significant role in preserving collective national memory and constructing Hungarian national identity.



Research Areas / Research Groups

- ▶ Department of Medieval History
- ▶ Department of Early Modern History
- ▶ Department of Modern History
- ▶ Department of Interwar History
- ▶ Department of Contemporary History
- ▶ Department of Church History
- ▶ Department of South-East European History
- ▶ Department of Rural History
- ▶ Department of Ottoman Studies

Projects funded by the European Commission:

ERC SOVEREIGNTY (2022)

Negotiating Sovereignty: Challenges of secularism and Nation Building in Central Eastern Europe since 1780

<https://sovereignty.abtk.hu/>

ERC SMALLST (2022) The

Diplomacy of Small States in Early Modern South-eastern Europe <https://smallstates.org/>

HORIZON 2020, COURAGE

Cultural Opposition: Understanding the Cultural Heritage of Dissent in the Former Socialist Countries <http://cultural-opposition.eu>

Projects funded by the “Momentum” research programme of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

- ▶ Medieval Hungarian Economic History
- ▶ The History of the Hungarian Holy Crown
- ▶ Trianon after 100 Years: Context, Locality, Region
- ▶ Stepfamilies and Children in the Past
- ▶ Ten Generations: Rural society from the regulation of feudal settlements to the depopulation of the countryside. 1767–2017.
- ▶ Work, Society and Politics: The Culture of the Workplace in the Hungarian Model of Socialism





The institute has several research groups supported by the **Hungarian Scientific Research Fund** of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office.

Archives/Databases

An Inventory of Hungarian Scholars <https://www.tudosportal.hu/>

Archives of periodicals

- ▶ Balkans in Numbers <https://balkans-in-numbers.eu/>
- ▶ Correspondence of István Széchenyi <https://szechenylevelezes.abtk.hu/>
- ▶ Environmental history <https://environmentalhistory.hu/>
- ▶ Ethnic Maps of the Balkans <https://www.balkanethnicmaps.hu/>
- ▶ GISta Hungarorum <https://gistory.hu/g/hu/gistory/index>
- ▶ Historical maps database <https://tti.abtk.hu/terkepek>
- ▶ Land Tenure Conditions of the Hungarian Nobility at the Time of the Urbarium Laws <https://archives.hungaricana.hu/hu/urberi/>

International presence

Major foreign partner institutions of the Institute include research institutes and universities in Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, China, the Czech Republic, Croatia, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the USA.

Antal Molnár, director of the Institute of History is a member of the Pontifical Committee for Historical Sciences (Pontificio Comitato di Scienze Storiche).

The Institute is participating in numerous bilateral historians' committees, and, supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, organ-



ises regular workshops and conferences with the corresponding committees of Bulgarian, Serbian, Slovakian, Turkish, and Ukrainian historians.

The Institute also plays a leading role in the research of the history of the Angevin dynasty through the project *Agence Nationale de la Recherche EUROPANGE programme: Les processus de rassemblements politiques: l'exemple de l'Europe angevine, XIIIe–XVe siècles.*

Many of its researchers are members of editorial boards of prestigious periodicals such as *Austrian History Yearbook*, *Journal of Modern History*, *Journal of Contemporary History*, *Archivum Ottomanicum*, *Časopis Matice moravske*, *Dimensioni e Problemi della Ricerca Storica*, *Ekonomska i ekohistorija*, *Review of Croatian History*, *Journal of Turkish Studies*, *Podravina*, *Scrinia Slavonica*, *Ungarn Jahrbuch*, *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti*, *Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti HAZU*, *Zeitschrift für Internationale Freimaurerforschung*. The institute is also represented on the boards of international institutions such as, for example, the European Science Foundation, the European Network of Remembrance and Solidarity, the Leibniz-Institut für Geschichte und Kultur des östlichen Europa in Leipzig and the Romanian Research Council. Although the Institute has its own publishing house, some of its researchers' books are published by well-known foreign publishers such as Brill, Bohlau, Catholic University of America Press, CEU Press, Indiana University Press, Routledge, Viella, Wallstein, and others.



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Zsombor Tóth
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Introduction

Since its establishment in 1956, the Institute for Literary Studies has been involved in the following activities:

- ▶ the study of the history of Hungarian literature, comprising a general and detailed systematic analysis of the different periods, trends, genres, and authors of the Hungarian, Latin, and various regional vernacular literatures, understood in their primary historical, institutional, and disciplinary contexts;
- ▶ research into the history of the principles of Hungarian literary thought, literary science, and literary criticism;
- ▶ research into textual scholarship, philology, and critical editions of the oeuvres of classic Hungarian authors, as well as digital literary studies (digital humanities);

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- ▶ exploration of structuralist and post-structuralist theories of literature;
- ▶ study of comparative literary history of Central Europe;
- ▶ publication of bibliographies, indexes, chronologies, biographies, and other reference books of the literary studies.

Institute for Literary Studies

The analysis of the Hungarian literary history, from the middle ages to modernity, is comprehensively synthesised through the study of national classics. By examining medieval, early modern and modern grammar, rhetoric, poetics, aesthetics, and philosophy of language, historically relevant differences between disparate notions and interpretations of literature are understood.

Since its establishment, the Institute has published around 500 volumes of critical editions, including the works of János Arany, Mihály Babits, János Batsányi, Dániel Berzsenyi, György Beszenyei, Janus Pannonius, Attila József, Dezső Kosztolányi, Ferenc Kölcsey, Imre Madách, Kelemen Mikes, Kálmán Mikszáth, Sándor Petőfi, Ferenc Rákóczi, Gyula Reviczky, and Mihály Vörösmarty. The series *Régi Magyar Költők Tára* (Old Hungarian Poetry) includes the complete corpus of Hungarian versification from the 16th and 17th centuries. As a centre of textology, the Institute utilises the latest digital humanities innovations in both theory and practice.

All journals edited by the Institute are available as digitised volumes, including the complete series of *Magyar Könyvszemle* (since its establishment in 1876), *Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények* (1891), *Helikon* (1955), and *Literatura* (1974). The range of our book series (*Irodalomtörténeti Könyvtár*, *Irodalomtörténeti Füzetek*, *Irodalomtudomány és Kritika*, *Humanizmus és Reformáció*, *Studia Humanitatis*, *Kortársaink*, *Opus*, etc.) is integral to the entire academic field.





The Institute's Eötvös Library is of paramount significance. With an impressive collection of 200,000 titles, it is the most important research library for literary studies in Hungary.

Research Groups

- **Department of Renaissance Literature**

The department focuses on early modernity, humanism, reformation and counter-reformation, using a comparative and interdisciplinary approach. The standard reference critical edition series of Neo-Latin literature of the Kingdom of Hungary and Transylvania (*Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medii Recentisque Aevorum*). The project *Long Reformation in Eastern Europe 1500–1800* focuses on cultural, social, theological, and literary issues of multiple Reformations and of confessional plurality, with a particular emphasis on literacy and manuscript reading culture. The Centre for Reformation Studies, a research unit founded in 2021, serves as an interface between Hungarian and international scholarship.

- **Department of Eighteenth Century Literature**

The department focuses on the antecedents and cultural-historical tendencies of the Enlightenment and Sentimentalism. It studies national classics such as Rákóczi and Mikes. The project *'Literary Publicity in Western Hungary during the Period of Embourgeoisement, 1770–1820'*, investigates the oeuvres of some lesser-known writers and scholars in the Transdanubian region, press history, popular prints (chapbooks), and noble patronage in the Habsburg Empire.

- **Department of Nineteenth Century Literature**

The Department of Nineteenth Century Literature covers classicism, romanticism, and realism as well as national classics such as Berzsenyi, Kölcsey, Vörösmarty, and Arany. The project *'The Political Economy of 19th Century Hungarian Literature'* explores the intersec-



tions of literature, economic ideas, and the history of economy during the long 19th century. It also examines contemporary notions of literature as a mode of production and the socio-economic status of writers.

- **Department of Modern Hungarian Literature**

The Department of Modern Hungarian Literature explores the topics of modernity and postmodernity. It analyses national classics such as Babits and Kosztolányi. The project ‘*Modern Trends in Hungarian Literature*’ provides a historical study of Hungarian criticism and literary history during the 20th century. Special emphasis is given to cultural transfers, including translation studies and the reception of international poetic and thematic trends. It also explores the international avant-garde network of Lajos Kassák.

- **Department of Literary Theory**

The Department of Literary Theory focuses on the theory of genre, translation, narratology, tropology, and methodological problems of literary history. The ‘*Hungarian Literature as World Literature*’ project explores the impact and dissemination of Hungarian literature in the world, as well as the importance of foreign literature in the development of Hungarian literature, with the visualisation of chronospatial trajectories.

- **Department of Central and Eastern European Literature**

The Department of Central and Eastern European Literature conducts comparative analyses of the literatures and cultures of peoples between the Russian and the German language areas.

International Relations

The Institute has established a substantial network of international contacts, effective work relationships, and scientific exchanges with foreign institutes of humanities from the USA, the UK, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Russia, Romania, Vietnam, and China. Foreign experts affiliated with academic institutes, universities, research centres, or libraries from around world are regularly invited to the Institute to give talks or lay the groundwork for future cooperation.

Archives/Databases

- <https://szovegtar.iti.mta.hu>: The Institute’s online repository offers critical editions of national classics and texts from key periods of Hungarian literary history. These works were previously published in hard copy and are now available in searchable and downloadable PDF format.
- <http://digiphil.hu>: The DigiPhil project’s primary task is to develop critical editions into databases. In addition to processing previously printed editions, it supports the creation of born-digital editions through a virtual research environment, a namespace, and a bibliographic database.
- <http://www.iti.mta.hu/mib/index.html>: The Institute’s bibliographic portal, launched at the end of 2016, has become the most important specialist database for literary studies in Hungary. It collects data from approximately 700 journals, which are then checked and annotated.
- <http://www.reciti.hu>: The Institute owns Reciti, an internet review forum and a non-profit open access publisher. The portal began its open access publishing activity in 2009 under the Creative Commons license, which grants users the greatest privileges. Reciti published 140 volumes to date.

HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities Institute for Musicology

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Scientific Secretary



Introduction

In 1974, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences consolidated its musicological and ethnomusicological research activities and founded the Institute for Musicology. A decade later, in 1984, the Institute for Musicology was relocated from various buildings in the Budapest Castle District to the 'Erdődy-Hatvany' palace.

The Institute for Musicology conducts research into the history of art music, folk music and folk dance, following the methodological traditions of Zoltán Kodály and Bence Szabolcsi. The



research is based on the methodology of philological sciences and focuses on collecting, processing, evaluating, and disseminating sources. One of the Institute's primary task is to enrich, preserve, and maintain its collections of primary sources, as well as modernise their information carriers. This task requires significant resources and indirectly contributes to the Institute's publication output.

The Institute's main research tasks are defined by its collections and parallel research projects. These include early music history, with a focus on medieval and early modern liturgical monophony, digital fragmentology and music palaeography. Additionally, the Institute conducts studies on Hungarian music history from the 16th to the 21st century. The research into Bartók's work is also an essential task as is the collection, archiving, classification, and publication of the folk music of Hungary and that of the neighbouring countries. The Institute's fundamental tasks include researching and publishing Hungarian folk dance, musical museology and iconography, as well as editing the international musicological journal *Studia Musicologica*.

Research Areas

- ▶ Archives of 20th–21st Century Hungarian Music
- ▶ Bartók Archives
- ▶ Department of Hungarian Music History
- ▶ Archives and Department of Folk Music and Folk Dance Research
- ▶ Department of Early Music History
- ▶ Museum of Music History
- ▶ Library of Musicology





Archives

- ▶ Béla Bartók Archives (original music manuscripts, lectures and letters, concert programmes, library and scores)
- ▶ Archives of 20th–21st Century Hungarian Music (original music manuscripts, written documents, photos, sound-recordings)
- ▶ Sound Collection of Folk Music (approximately 18,500 hours)
- ▶ Collections of Folk Music Transcriptions (approximately 250,000 sheets)
- ▶ Folk Dance Archives (400,000 m of film)
- ▶ Melody Catalogue of Hungarian and Central European Plainchant
- ▶ CAO-ECE (Corpus Antiphonarium Officii – Ecclesiarum Centralis Europae)
- ▶ Database of Hungarian Music History
- ▶ Collection of 18th–19th-Century Sources (sheet music and archival material in original and copied form)
- ▶ Museum of Music History (musical instruments, documents, art works)

Databases

Websites:

<https://zti.hu/index.php/hu/adat-bazisok>

<https://bartok.zti.hu/en>

<http://vujicsics.zti.hu/en>

<http://stylehongrois.zti.hu/index.php/en>

<https://neptanctudastar.abtk.hu/en>

<https://ldzf.zti.hu>

International presence

The Institute's research fellows actively participate in the work of international organisations, with some occupying positions on committees such as the International



Musicological Society (IMS), International Council for Traditions of Music and Dance (ICTM), International Dance Council (CID), and International Council of Kinetography Laban (ICKL).

The Institute organises international conferences annually on various topics. These include Hungarian composers such as Bartók, Kodály, Dohnányi, Erkel, Liszt, Goldmark and Ligeti, as well as questions related to folk music and folk dance research.

Projects

- ▶ Béla Bartók Complete Critical Edition (BBCCE)
- ▶ Béla Bartók Thematic Catalogue
- ▶ Ferenc Erkel Operas Critical Edition
- ▶ The New Liszt Complete Critical Edition
- ▶ Musicalia Danubiana
- ▶ Music History of Hungary
- ▶ Fragmenta Manuscriptorum Musicalium Hungariae Mediaevalis
- ▶ Melodiarium Hungariae Medii Aevi Digitale
- ▶ Hungarian Neume Catalogue
- ▶ Collection of Hungarian Folk Music



HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities Institute of Philosophy

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Directorate

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Director

Gábor Szabó
Deputy Director

Dániel Golden
Scientific Secretary



Introduction

The Institute of Philosophy was founded in 1957, and became part of the Research Centre for the Humanities in 2012. Its mission is to support Hungarian and Hungary-based philosophical research within the national and international scientific community through its network of partners.

The Institute of Philosophy's main mission is to conduct fundamental and applied research in all disciplinary areas and historical periods of the philosophical tradition. This is done in order to serve as a major impetus for the research and education of philosophy in Hungary, to further the preservation of the national and international intellectual cultural heritage, and to foster public and



interdisciplinary dialogue on philosophical issues. In line with the wide social responsibility of philosophy, institute members frequently take part in diverse public, educational, and interdisciplinary activities.

Departments

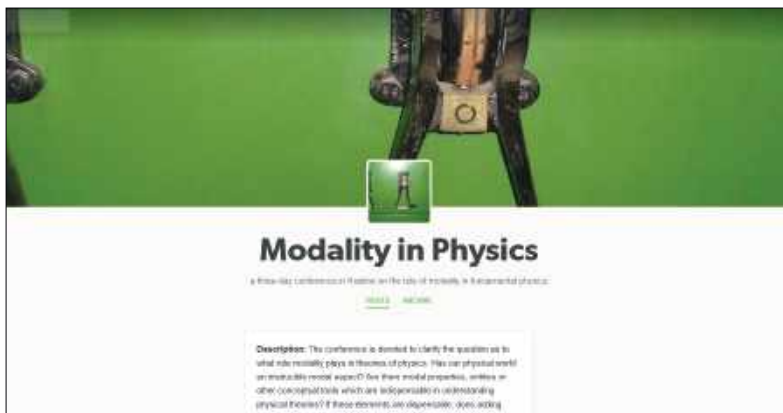
• Department of Epistemology

The department's research profile addresses the challenges posed by classical and contemporary theories of knowledge. Research areas include theories of cognition, embodied and extended cognition, collective epistemology, metaphilosophy, and artificial intelligence. The department's research agenda is based on four interrelated pillars. Inquiries are conducted on the following topics: how beliefs can be substantiated taking into account their epistemic status; the extent to which mental representations should be abandoned in light of recent theories of embodied cognition and conscious experience; the relationship between human and artificial intelligence; the relationship between scientific findings and philosophical ideas; and finally, the basis for attributing moral responsibility to natural and artificial agents.

• Department of History of Philosophy and Intellectual History

The department aims to serve as a hub in the institute for cutting-edge international research on the history of antique, early modern and modern philosophy. It also seeks to embed the historiography of Hungarian philosophy in its regional and European contexts. The specific approaches adopted make use of the new methods of intellectual history. In addition to its research on the history of European philosophy, the department is initiating the systematic publication of primary sources on the history of philosophy in Hungary. One of the focal





points of this undertaking is the translation of Hungarian authors' works written in foreign languages and the publication of manuscripts. *The Hungarian Philosophical Archives* provides a digital humanities research platform for the history of Hungarian and European philosophy.

• **Department of History and Philosophy of Science**

The department's main area of research is the philosophical and historical foundations of the natural and social sciences. More specifically, the current research topics include the historical, philosophical, and sociological analysis of the values and pre-suppositions underlying scientific research and understanding; the investigation of fundamental conceptual issues in the special sciences, such as probability, causality, space-time or contextuality; and historical and conceptual investigations of the roles and functions of science in society, assessing the erosion of public trust by understanding the role of pseudo-science and conspiracy theories.

Projects

- ▶ HAS Momentum Research Group Value-Polarizations in Science
- ▶ The tradition of “sensus communis” in the Hungarian thought: Philosophy and the public realm; public philosophy, national philosophy, national characterology
- ▶ From phenomenal facts to philosophical theories
- ▶ Rethinking the foundations of probability, causality, and contextuality: applications in physics and beyond
- ▶ The edition of the correspondence of József Eötvös
- ▶ Westernisers and “Narodniks”. Dichotomous Identity-Generating



Narratives in the 19th–20th-century Polish and Hungarian Intellectual History

- ▶ Sustainable Urban Development (SUD) concepts – Philosophical, Sociological and Historical Analyses
- ▶ Roman Philosophy and the Literary Self
- ▶ Intentionality and Mental Representation in Neoplatonism
- ▶ Hume on True Religion
- ▶ The Metaphysical Source of Moral Responsibility
- ▶ The Epistemic Status of Philosophical Beliefs

The 45th International Hume Society Conference

Conference Dates: Hume in the Context: reception and influence; Hume's historical and economic; Hume's 'projects': aims and motivations

For more information: http://humboldt.felk.hu/~hse/humconf2016

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TEASION OR COMPLEMENTARITY?

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philosophy explains action, thought, and feeling

MENTAL fictionalism

Science, Freedom, Democracy

Észlelés és fantázia
FELVÁLTÁS
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Sociological Overtures in logical Empiricism
11-12 April 2016

HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities Gyula Moravcsik Institute of Classical Philology



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Scientific Secretary



Introduction

The Gyula Moravcsik Institute was founded in 2021 with the mission of conducting exploratory research in various disciplines, including ancient scholarship, classical philology, Byzantine studies, medieval philology, and early modern secular and ecclesiastical writings in Latin. The institute aims to summarise and safeguard research findings by creating repertoires, textbooks, and online databases.

The Institute's disseminates its research findings primarily through the Daphnon book series, which includes several sub-series based on content variations such as monographs, text editions, translations, and comprehensive volumes. The Institute aims to become the leading Hungarian hub for classical scholarship and philology, and collaborates closely with both national and international scientific institutions and departments.

In addition, the institute strives to share its scientific outputs widely through conferences and workshops, with the aim of enhancing the accessibility and reach of its research outcomes.





Departments

- ▶ Department of Classical Studies
- ▶ Department of Repertorium fontium
- ▶ Department of Humanismus
- ▶ Department of Hungarica
- ▶ Department of Greek-Latin Lexicology

In line with this initiative, the *Latinitas Hungarica* lecture series was launched in collaboration with the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Pázmány Péter Catholic University. The series will feature speakers from various academic institutions and research groups who will present their research findings on Latin culture in Hungary. In partnership with the Hungarian National Archives, the Institute organises a complementary lecture series titled ‘Medieval Evenings’, where esteemed figures in Hungarian and global medieval studies serve as lecturers, presenting their insights to a broader audience.

In recent years, the Institute has regularly hosted conferences whose proceedings are compiled and published in separate volumes. The Church has played a paramount role in guarding the Latin language for centuries, and its archives and libraries house exceptionally valuable resources that are often untapped. The Scriptorium conferences focus on delving into this rich and captivating material and presenting research findings. The latest iteration of the conference was held in Veszprém in 2023, with support by the Archdiocese of Veszprém. Another important conference series is the Fraknói Academy, which collaborates with other institutions to disseminate research outcomes related to Hungarian church history.

In 2022, Hungary celebrated the 800th anniversary of the issuance of the Golden Bull, which is historically linked to King Andrew II. To honour this milestone, the Institute collaborated with the Hungarian National Archives to release a critical edition of this renowned charter. This edition includes comprehensive studies that delve into the text’s historical significance from multiple angles. Additionally, a limited-edition commemorative volume has been published. This remarkable publication contains valuable replicas of the existing copies of the Golden Bull and its associated charters, complemented by a copper reproduction of the seal.



HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities Institute of Archaeogenomics

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Deputy Director

Bea Szeifert
Scientific Secretary



Introduction

The Archaeogenetic Laboratory of the Institute of Archaeology at RCH was established on 19 November 2003. Over the course of a decade, the laboratory conducted research on the ethnogenesis of the Hungarians, and underwent several renovations and updates. Since 2015, the team has shifted their focus to next-generation DNA sequencing for complete mitochondrial and nuclear genome analyses. In 2016, a new laboratory was designed in a new building, which allowed for infrastructural development and the introduction of the latest technologies. In March 2021, the former Laboratory



of Archaeogenetics separated from the Institute of Archaeology to become an independent institute called the Institute of Archaeogenomics (IAG). The IAG currently employs approximately 16 people, mostly consisting of Ph.D. students and laboratory technicians.

Genetic analyses are conducted in modern, high-purity laboratories located in the K tower of the Research Centre for Human and Social Sciences established in 2016-2017. The staff obtain bone powder from incoming bones under sterile conditions for DNA extraction. DNA libraries are created either manually or using robot-optimised methods, followed by local next-generation sequencing (NGS) using an Illumina MiSeq device, which enables the reading of the DNA nucleotide sequence. Most methods are optimised for Biomek i5 pipetting robots, which increases the lab's sample processing capacity.

Departments

- ▶ Bioarchaeology Service Department
- ▶ Archaeogenomics Research Department

Research areas / Research groups

The institute has a wide range of bioarchaeological research areas due to recently awarded grants from ELKH, HAS Momentum, NRDI, ERC Synergy Grant, and other multidisciplinary projects. These grants have established strong connections between the new institute and the HUN-REN RCH's Institute of Archaeology, universities with Archaeological Institutes (ELTE, PPCU), museums, and collections. The Biology Doctoral School of the Faculty of Science at Eötvös Loránd





University (ELTE TTK) is our primary partner in developing research talent. The Institute's programmes predominantly focus on the genetic studies of human populations in the Carpathian Basin and surrounding areas.

Among the major research programme in which the IAG participates is the ERC HistoGenes Synergy project (2020-2026) as a beneficiary partner. The project aims to deepen our understanding of the population history of eastern central Europe during the period of large-scale migrations and the early medieval political and cultural changes that followed the fall of the Roman Empire. Between 2021-2024, the institute coordinates the "Kings, Saints, Monasteries" research programme on early Benedictine monasteries (including Tihany, Bakonybél, Pannonhalma).

In collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology, the IAG conducts genetic research on the Copper Age Baden culture and the Bronze Age populations. Additionally, it investigates the eastern migration routes of the Hungarians in conjunction with the HUN-REN RCH Early Hungarians Research Team.

The HAS-RCH Momentum Bioarchaeology Research Group, established in 2023 and led by the IAG, will conduct research on the population of Pannonia from the 1st to the 4th centuries, in partnership with several partner institutions.

International cooperation

The Institute places significant emphasis on utilising state-of-the-art technologies and analytical methods in its work. It also prioritises international collaborations, with permanent partners including Harvard Medical School and the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. Additionally, the Institute is committed to exploring new research topics on an international scale.

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