

Laura Iancu

Rationality and Faith, Faith and Rationality in The Peasant Worldview

Keywords: folk religiosity, cognition, approach, knowledge, authority, worldview

The study examines the third agent of cognition, the question of existential (and/or religious/spiritual) cognition. Purely historical or philological methods are not sufficient to understand people's religious worldview. In the researcher's experience, different types of knowledge apply to different areas of life. In popular religiosity, rational, empirical, and religious knowledge are not in opposition to each other. Cognition by faith does not mean the elimination of mind, but the expansion of the means of knowledge, and the endless possibilities of acquiring knowledge. The complexity of this phenomenon is illustrated by the ethnographic analyses, examples and data.

Péter Halász

“Tell the Truth, Not Just the Real...” Csángó Questions of Destiny Interpreted by Laura Iancu

Keywords: Hungarians in Moldavia, Moldavian Csángós, identity, native language, language shift, culture change

Laura Iancu was born in Magyarfalva (Arini), Moldavia, and she is a researcher with a degree and a doctorate in theology and ethnography. Why Csángó, if Hungarian? – is the important question of her new book, which analyses why and since when the word “csángó” has been used in academic life and a part of the public discourse to denote the community she comes from. The tone of this word is pejorative and means, in the Eastern Hungarian dialect, someone who has been ‘separated from the majority’. During the examination of the causes, she reviews the history of the Hungarian groups that have been continuously arriving from the Carpathian basin since the 13th century, the difficulties of maintaining their Catholic religion and their native language, their ethnographic features, and the circumstances endangering their identity.

Éva Luka

Divine Providence and Divine Judgment in Folk Tales

Keywords: folk tales, heroes of folk tales, divine providence, divine judgment, folk religiosity

The study presents the appearance of divine providence and divine judgment in Hungarian folk tales. The heroes of the folk tales are often helped by the creator God in compliance with the noble task, which was entrusted to them or voluntarily undertaken, in restoring the disturbed life and moral order, in the final administration of justice.

The appearances of divine providence forms are very diverse. The folk tale hero can often enjoy “heavenly” support from the moment of birth, which is manifested in the form of a divine promise or gift/donation. In other cases, the folk tale hero experiences divine providence in the most unexpected situations, which helps them to achieve their set goal through a dream, vision, or an unexpected encounter.

Divine judgment plays an important role in folk tale justice, the essence of which is to reveal the guilty and save the innocent. The folk-tale hero entrusts judgment to God, the main guardian of the moral order.

Katalin Olosz

Additions and Corrections to the Volume of Studies Entitled “*When they were walking in the great wilderness*”

Keywords: historical folklore, texts of the Hungarian ballads from Transylvania, correspondence of collectors

The author’s book entitled “*When they were walking in the great wilderness*”: *In the footsteps of ballads, collectors and collections*, consisting of her papers on historical folklore studies was published in 2022. The book was already under publication when, by chance, new and previously unknown data and documents were discovered, and it was only after its publication that archival research, interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, could be completed. All these factors, together with a subjective factor, have made it necessary to supplement some of the studies in this volume and to correct certain statements and findings. In the present paper the author meets these requirements and accomplishes these tasks.

György Ruzsa

Old Russian Copies of the Icon of the Mother of God Three-Handed in Budapest Collections

Keywords: orthodox iconography, icon of the Mother of God (Hodegetria), folk religiosity

This paper presents seven hitherto unknown or little known works of the Old Russian icon of the Mother of God Three-Handed, a variant of the Orthodox iconographic type of Hodegetria (an iconographic depiction of the Virgin Mary holding the Child Jesus at her side while pointing

at him as the source of salvation for humankind), together with the cultural-historical context of the icon. The icons described are now in collections in Budapest. Some of them are folk art, others were made in well-known workshops.

Gábor Biczó

Path to the Peace: Cultural Heritage of Social Cohabitation in Eastern-Indonesia, the *Pela Gandong*

Keywords: social peace, pela gandong, Maluku Province, sociocultural diversity

The paper introduces the reader into the archaic alliance system of *pela gandong*, evolved historically in Maluku, the eastern archipelago of Indonesia, that serves the maintenance of social peace. In the region the local communities are fragmented by their ethnic origin, language, religion, and culture, but *pela gandong* helps to preserve the social peace and offers proper knowledge for us to be able to manage the reality overburdened by threatening conflicts. The first part of the paper sheds light on the sociohistorical background processes and through them explains the causes as well as the features of development of *pela gandong*. The second part of the text interprets the complex role of *pela gandong* that contributes to the maintenance of social peace in Maluku in the post-war period. Moreover, this section also contains a short overview of the implementation of *pela gandong* into the school education system.

Ferenc, Bódi

Forbidden Mourning. The History of Szolyva Memorial Park

Keywords: Kárpátalja/Transcarpathia, Szolyva Memorial Park, Hungarian nationality, malenky robot, forced labour camp, cultural memory, regime change, dictatorship

This study describes an “ideal type” story of a Soviet concentration camp set up in Szolyva, Kárpátalja (Transcarpathia, the Zakarpatska Oblast). During the Soviet regime it was forbidden to remember the victims of deportations, who died in the concentration camps in the Soviet union after 1945. When the communist regime collapsed, the possibility for remembrance opened up to the public to uncover the story of tens of thousands of people who had been deported to Soviet labour camps for “malenky robot” and of whom many never returned home. For this reason, the zone of oblivion turned into the place of remembrance, where the memory of the Hungarian and German victims was preserved for posterity. The local communities of Kárpátalja were at least able to mourn and remember all their loved ones who became the

victims of the invaders. Therefore, the Hungarian minority got a chance for survival in the present by their recovered and saved collective memory.

Emese Pál

Traditional Hussar Association Movements in Harghita County

Keywords: imagined communities, national identity, Hussar associations, commemorative celebrations

The study presents the history of the formation and operation of the Hussar associations of Harghita County. Customs, traditions and traditional activities are closely related to the nation-building efforts in Harghita County and provide excellent opportunities for living, expressing and representing Szekler identity. National holidays, commemorative celebrations, customs, invented traditions and traditional activities are the ways in which they experience the specificities of being a Hussar. Hussars are a prominent part of Hungarian folklore and culture. Throughout history, members of the defence forces have always played a distinguished role in Szekler society. Even today, the activities of the traditional Hussars play a prominent role in the cultural life of the villages and towns of Harghita County.

Eszter Kovács

Disco Lights from a Tractor's Headlights. The Operation of a Village Disco in the 1980s.

Keywords: informality, entertaining, modernization, socialism, disco, Hungarians in Transylvania

The case study reconstructs the operation of the Lăzarea (Gyergyószárhegy) disco in the 1980s, taking into account the informal networks, official prohibitions and permissions, and the phenomenon of socialist DIY. The case study shows that operating the disco with cooperative techniques and tolerance from the authorities produced a thriving business. It was considered a legitimate leisure opportunity by the state, but behind the formal framework an informal network operated the disco, whose function was the use and distribution of Western European and American media products and consumer goods.