

Description of the main research directions investigated by the institute

The main research directions of the IE include the study of heritage, ecology, music and dance, memory, mobility, and migration. These directions correspond to the structure of the IE. There are five departments with their own research themes and strategies: (1) Department of Critical Heritage studies; (2) Department of Ecological Anthropology; (3) Department of Ethnomusicology and Ethnochoreology; (4) Department of Memory Studies; (5) Department of Mobility and Migration. The current structure of the IE was established in 2019 as part of the agenda of the new director. It was a response to changing research priorities and approaches in humanities and social sciences that stimulate rethinking of established categories and challenge previous structures. Moreover, this move corresponded to the recommendations of the previous evaluation. With the exception of the Department of Ecological Anthropology, which was established as a completely new unit, the departments build to various degrees upon their long-term interests while incorporating new impulses as well. The main research directions below are structured according to the individual departments. Since the specific research agendas and outcomes associated with particular researchers are thoroughly described in the reports of individual teams, this section provides a general description of the main research directions.

(1) Department of Critical Heritage studies (DHS) led by Jiří Woitsch

The DHS focuses on the critical study of heritage with an emphasis on the application of ethnological theories and methods, while taking into account the perspectives of the field of critical heritage studies. The department's objective is to collect and evaluate empirical knowledge and then produce theoretically founded conclusions that lead to, among other things, the reorientation of current research on heritage, especially in terms of re-evaluating the perspectives of methodological elitism and nationalism, which reproduce various inequalities at different levels. We focus on three main issues in heritage studies: (1) following long-term research trends and the previous focus of the Department of Historical Ethnology of the IE, the DHS works on describing, analysing, and interpreting (in)tangible heritage, with an emphasis on understanding its historical forms; (2) the department's research also focuses on contemporary cultural phenomena and processes that are either implicitly or explicitly related to historically grounded (i.e., 'traditional') forms of heritage that are still living and have been appropriated, transformed, and dynamically modernized; (3) the DHS also aims to critically study processes, discourses, and different policies of the archival preservation, interpretation, and presentation of heritage, including the process of 'heritagization' and the construction and invention of tradition.

The department's current research is thus focused on the study of cultural and biocultural heritage in its various forms, its historical development, its current state, and its future, from local to global contexts and from the Early Modern period to the twenty-first century. Moreover, the DHS engages in a critical reflection on modern ways of conceptualizing, documenting, protecting, and exploiting European heritage in various socio-political contexts, including in the context of the formation of economic and power structures, processes, and conflicts. Finally, the department's researchers also collaborate with government authorities, local governments, the public sector, and other partners on projects for documenting folk culture (especially as part of implementing the governmental Strategy for More Effective Management of Traditional

Folk Culture in the Czech Republic) and provides these partners with critical feedback. While no other department in the IE or elsewhere in the Czech Republic is able to conduct such complex research, several DHS members are also involved in studying the history of ethnology as a scientific discipline in the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Although the team is relatively large (11 members), it is not yet formally structured, and its members tend to create dynamically changing and overlapping research groups linked primarily but not exclusively to projects. These groups focus on history of ethnology, ethnocartography, beliefs and religion, landscape heritage, pre-industrial material culture and tangible heritage. In many cases, such research groups have been, as mentioned above, enriched by PhD students and post-docs on short term contracts, have been connected to other departments of the IE, and have collaborated with colleagues both from the Czech Republic and abroad.

(2) Department of Ecological Anthropology (DEA) led by Luděk Brož

The DEA draws on a vibrant and evolving form of scholarship nested in a broad array of intellectual traditions and theoretical approaches including science studies, economic anthropology, medical anthropology, subaltern studies, more-than-human geography, human-animal studies, and environmental humanities. This scholarship adopts an ecological approach to understanding the social, examining how cultural worlds emerge through the ongoing interaction between humans, geographical features, animals, plants, microbiomes, technologies, materials and other nonhumans. Such interactions include, rather than stand apart from, human economy. Bearing in mind that ecology and economy stem from the same root word *oikos*, the department's vision of ecological anthropology highlights the significant role of economic processes in governing emerging socio-ecologies. While dedicated to empirically grounded work, the department's researchers aim at opening new horizons of social scientific enquiry, asking questions that lead to the development of relevant concepts, including but not limited to: nonhuman agency, animal and environmental ethics, moral economy, informality, materiality, biosecurity, (post)colonialism, and belonging.

The methodology employed in the department draws on ethnographic investigation based on long-term, intensive, but sensitive engagement in the form of participant observation combined with formal and informal interviews. This approach stimulates profound contact with research interlocutors, human and non-human alike, generating long-term commitment with important epistemic and ethical consequences. Departmental researchers aim to use ethnography in collaborative ways and for comparative ends, which often requires a broader historical perspective and the adoption of historical methods, including archival research. When relevant, departmental researchers also creatively deploy a range of other methods for empirical data production and interpretation, independently or in close cooperation with experts from other disciplines not limited to social sciences and humanities. Such methodological eclecticism is a foundation for a holistic approach that stimulates the ability to see the bigger picture from various, often marginalized viewpoints. This is a crucial asset in the time of ever-more-fragmented knowledge production.

The DEA currently has two research groups. Research Group 1 focuses on human-animal relations. It was established 2018 within the frame of the TANDEM project

(synergy between Czech Academy of Sciences and Centre national de la recherche scientifique). The original interest in the changing cosmopolitics of the hunt in Europe and beyond developed over time into a research of the understudied relationship between veterinary medicine, European hunting, and wild boars. A special attention is paid to how African Swine Fever is radically changing the dynamics between them. These relationships will be examined further within the frame of the ERC consolidator project (2020–2025). Research Group 2 was formed in 2019 around the Czech Science Foundation project that aims at understanding contemporary waste regimes. It examines how materiality, social practices, classification, asymmetries in power, and economic processes related to waste co-constitute the social. There are currently three main subthemes that correspond to different waste trajectories associated with landfilling and incineration of municipal solid waste, disposal of cars, and disposal of electronics.

(3) Department of Ethnomusicology and Ethnochoreology (DEE) led by Daniela Stavělová

The long-term strategy of the DEE reflects the increasing interdisciplinarity of its research, the viability of which is evidenced by a remarkably flexible range of subjects resulting from social demand and the current state of social sciences domestically and internationally. The emphasis has gradually shifted from comparative study of non-European music and dance to inquiry into the domestic culture to, more recently, exploring music and dance expressions of the past and present as meaningful human action in the contemporary social and cultural context. Activities continuously conducted include documentation, analysis, classification, transcription, interpretation, and archiving, but the team has been equally concerned with diverse types of European and non-European music and dance activities; our research deals with folk, folklore, and artistic and commercial activities, while following more general aspects shared by all genres. At the same time, new methods are anticipated and current topics are explored which are related, for instance, to the study of ethnic enclaves, migrations and fusions, and urban music and dance. Today, the focus is on the complementarity of multiple directions, including the heritage of European folk music study, comparative music studies, and the latest trends in the anthropological study of music and dance culture.

Catering to a wide range of topics, the department builds on existing domestic research while at the same time accommodating new research trends in a wider international context. The department has a coherent research agenda and its members regularly cooperate on topics where the approaches of ethnomusicology meet those of ethnochoreology. Research in the department covers a broad spectrum of topics – from folkloristic study of records of traditional folk music and dance, to the analysis and contextualization of musical and dance expressions, to qualitative research on contemporary music and dance settings. The research agenda of the department's members is based on a plurality of methods and consists of: (1) making music and dance sources accessible, especially by publishing critical editions which enable analysis, typology-making, and further historical and comparative study; (2) (re)interpreting historical sources of music and dance; (3) anthropological study of music and dance based on qualitative research methods, which allow a better understanding of sociocultural and political phenomena and processes through music and dance expressions; (4) study of overlaps between folk art and fine art.

There are two main research directions at the DEE that correspond to two main recent projects. The first one examines the typological characteristics of Bohemian folk songs. It takes advantage of the complex analysis of folk music and its typology to determine the genetic code (or genetic codes, archetypes) of Czech traditional music culture. The second one examines folklorism, revivalism, and the folklore movement in the contemporary sociocultural context. It uses the methods of oral history, textual analysis, and anthropological study of music and dance, which aim to explore their ambivalences and ideological connotations.

(4) Department of Memory Studies (DMS) led by Jana Nosková

The DMS focuses on ethnological research of memory as a specific source for the reflection of culture, a way of life connecting the past with the present, and a dynamic phenomenon that reflects social and cultural changes and transformation processes within present-day society. The department focuses on the study of historical continuity and discontinuity, on the functions and relations of various memory media (such as oral tradition, manuscript, picture, print, and other mass media), on memory production and construction in direct interaction with the people involved as well as in online spaces, on the temporal, spatial, and social dimensions of memory, on the institutional dimension of remembering, and on the understanding of memory as an instrument of the political practice of the present. The centre of attention includes both memory content and memory processes and media, as well as the culture of remembrance.

Scholarly activities of the department focus primarily on the study of forms of intersubjective shared memory. In the field of cultural memory, the department studies such traces of the past that transcend the memories of individuals shared with contemporaries, and such forms of behaviour that aim to preserve these traces. In the field of communicative memory, the department predominantly uses methods of oral history, in order to study the formation and transmission of generational and intergenerational issues, the understanding of everyday life, and the interpretation of historical processes and events of the twentieth century. Dealing with the study of the politics of memory and the culture of remembering, the department focuses on public use of the past and ways in which this use becomes part of the collective consciousness of the whole society or a particular social group. Finally, in the field of landscape memory, the department deals with the components of nature and culture that contribute to an important role of landscape as a basic frame of human life and a chronicle of events and stories.

Current and prospective research themes include family memory and intergenerational transmission, culture of remembrance of selected social groups, transformation of ethnic and cultural traditions within present-day society, customary and ritual culture and festivities, identity formation aspects of remembering and forgetting, the past in contemporary narrative culture and online communication, cultural stereotypes and mental images, politics of memory, and landscape memory.

(5) Department of Mobility and Migration (DMM) led by Michal Šípoš

Researchers from the DMM study various forms of movement. As subjects of study, mobility and migration are phenomena that require attention in their own right. They

can also serve as metaphors or, indeed, metonymies of the emerging and unprecedented global change. The general aim of the department's research is to understand the role of mobility and migration in the contemporary world and to describe and theorize how identities, practices, discourses, institutions, and places are formed and transformed as a function of movement through space and time. To research mobility and migration, department scholars build upon and critically engage with concepts such as transnationalism, the state, the migration regime, displacement, diaspora, exclusion and integration, subjectivity, and loss and change.

Empirically, the department's researchers study a multitude of issues pertaining to mobility and migration, mostly linked to, but not limited to, the Central and Eastern European region. Their methodology relies on ethnographic fieldwork. The production of knowledge depends on development of close relationships with research participants and profound context-sensitive engagement with the fields. In addition to participant observation and ethnographic interviews, the researchers use other methods, such as focus groups and discourse analysis, to gather and interpret research data. Research on issues pertaining to mobility and migration is carried out either autonomously or in collaboration with experts in sociology, social geography, philosophy, and political science.

The DMM investigates the migration of ethnic Czechs from Ukraine and Russia to the Czech Republic and migration of Czech citizens in the context of changing patterns of global migration flows, the emergence of new diasporas, and the formation of transnational societies. The DMM studies migrants' adaptation and integration strategies, their sociability in the new environment, economic strategies in the context of economic uncertainty and political transformations in East-Central Europe, and health care practices by different groups of migrants. The researchers study also Vietnamese and Filipino migrants in the Czech Republic. The research extends beyond the Czech Republic to Poland, where daily lives and agency of Chechen refugees and cross-border informal trade at the Polish-Belarusian borderland are studied.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

The DHS was established on 1 October 2019 by transforming the Department of Historical Ethnology, which came into official existence as part of the IE in the early 1990s. This transformation was a result of the recommendations of an evaluation, and the new department came into existence after a fundamental discussion lasting two years. However, it was precisely the shift in research agenda, team rejuvenation, and the recruitment of new colleagues that became an inherent part of team development throughout the 2015–2019 period. The DHS team consisted of one emeritus member (Lydia Petrářnová), six senior/mid-career scholars (Karel Altman, Markéta Holubová, Luboš Kafka, Olga Nešporová, Jaroslav Otčenášek, Jiří Woitsch), and four junior/postdoc scholars (Filip Herza, Pavel Horák, Jana Krčmářová, Markéta Slavková). This core was temporarily expanded when we were joined by PhD students and research fellows (e.g. František Bahenský) who participated in various projects. Thus, the overall FTE varied from 6.5 to 7.4.

The specializations of team members, or at least the vast majority of them (interconnecting heritage studies, study of so-called traditional culture, research into the history of relationships between humans and nature, study of religions and customs, narrative research, research into the history of ethnology, applying both 'traditional' approaches like ethnocartography and very recent methods and theories like post-colonial studies), make them, and the department as a whole, unique across the Czech Republic. The DHS is in many cases the only research department in the Czech Republic with the capability to produce complex expert opinions, reports, and advice on important aspects of Central European culture and society, especially with regard to so-called traditional folk culture and its current heritagization and interpretation, both on a strictly academic level and for the purposes of the popularization of science and raising the standard of cultural awareness in the general public. The department cultivates extensive collaboration with numerous scientific institutes and personalities at home and abroad, which has resulted in joint publications, collective research projects, and teaching activities (see respective parts of this report); the department collaborates as well as with governmental bodies, NGOs, etc. On the national and international scene, DHS team members have made noteworthy appearances at high-profile conferences and were active in research groups and governing bodies of global organizations like SIEF.

In 2015–2019, DHS cooperated intensively with several universities and their respective departments, including teaching and training PhD students (Charles University, University of West Bohemia, Masaryk University, Jan Evangelista Purkyně University, Mendel University, Czech University of Life Sciences, University of Chemistry and Technology), and also with a number of institutes of the Czech Academy of Sciences, both in research and in training of students (Institute of History, Institute of Contemporary History, Institute of State and Law, Institute of Botany, Masaryk Institute and Archives, Institute of Rock Structure and Mechanics). The position of the DHS in providing expert opinion and consulting activities (to funding agencies, universities, state administration, the media, UNESCO) in the study and protection of cultural heritage, and in the fulfilment of the governmental Concept for More Effective Care of Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic may be considered absolutely vital and indispensable. The numerous appearances of DHS members in the media, as well as other diverse popularization activities (lectures,

public experiments) are just as important (for details, please see respective parts of this document).

Although the team is relatively large, it is not yet formally structured and its members tend to create dynamically changing and overlapping research groups linked primarily but not exclusively to projects (e.g. history of ethnology group: Petrářová, Altman, Woitsch, Bahenský; ethnocartography group: Holubová, Kafka, Otčenášek, Woitsch, Bahenský; beliefs and religion group: Horák, Herza, Nešporová, Petrářová, Holubová; landscape heritage group: Krčmářová, Woitsch; pre-industrial material culture and tangible heritage group: Kafka, Woitsch, Krčmářová; etc.). In many cases, such research groups have been, as mentioned above, enriched by PhD students and postdocs on short term contracts, have been connected to other departments of the IE, and have collaborated with colleagues both from the Czech Republic and abroad. Based on this co-operation, within as well without, the DHS the team was extraordinarily successful in getting external funding and projects. The DHS is significantly involved in several programmes of Strategy AV21 (Holubová, Woitsch, Krčmářová, Otčenášek) and above all in prestigious projects funded by the Czech Science Foundation, the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic, and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (NAKI programme). During 2015–2019, nine projects have been successfully launched:

- *Between state plan and research freedom: Ethnography and folklore studies in Czech lands in the context of development of culture and society, 1945–1989* (Czech Science Foundation 2015–2017; PI Petrářová; jointly with the Institute of Contemporary History and Masaryk Institute and Archives)
- *The Czech agricultural revolution of the 19th century in the perspective of microhistory and ecological anthropology* (Czech Science Foundation 2016–2018; PI Krčmářová)
- *Ethnographic Atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia: Spiritual and Material Aspects of Religious Peregrination and Narrative Imagination* (Czech Science Foundation 2017–2019; PI Holubová)
- *Changes in funerary rites in Bohemia and Moravia during the 20th century* (Czech Science Foundation 2019–2021; PI Nešporová)
- *Army as an instrument of socialization: Reflection on the phenomenon of compulsory military service in the Czech lands, 1968–2004* (Czech Science Foundation 2019–2021; Altman involved; jointly with the Institute of Contemporary History)
- *Agroforestry: Potential for regional development and sustainable rural landscape* (the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic 2018–2020; Krčmářová involved; jointly with the Czech University of Life Sciences, Mendel University in Brno, the Institute of Botany of the Czech Academy of Sciences, the Silva-Tarouca Institute for Landscape Research, and an association of private farmers)
- *Broadside Ballads in the Historical Collections in Brno* (NAKI 2018–2022; Holubová involved; led by the DMS of the IE)
- *Traces of Human Skills* (NAKI 2020–2022; Woitsch involved; jointly with Masaryk University, led by the DMS of the IE)
- *Virtual Skansen of Vernacular Architecture* (NAKI 2020–2022; Woitsch involved; jointly with National Museum and Czech Technical University).

In terms of the DHS's everyday research culture and management, the department's workflow and outputs can be divided into two main groups. The first one, which has been significantly predominant, as is common in European ethnology and related fields, arises from the unique and individual academic specialization of each team member (though some of it may have been created in collaboration with other IE teams or institutions). Concrete outcomes and results achieved are described below in alphabetical order under the surnames of the team members. The overall quantity of published outputs in the 2015–2019 period is (according the Czech Academy of Sciences classification): 89 journal articles (including many articles in Scopus and WoS-listed international journals); 20 books; 33 chapters and articles in books and edited volumes. A 'best of' selection of articles based on history-oriented research by DHS team members was published in 2019, in English translation, under the title *Prague historical ethnology in the beginning of the third millennium*.

The second group of outputs is comprised of collective efforts that came into existence as part of the joint research programme of the DHS, involving several members of the team and, where useful or necessary, also collaborators from other IE departments or from outside the IE. The fruit of this collective research was, in the period 2014–2019, predominantly related to the DHS flagship Czech Science Foundation project on the history of Czech ethnology, anthropology and related fields, *Between state plan and research freedom: Ethnography and folklore studies in Czech lands in the context of development of culture and society, 1945–1989*. The project (jointly held with the Institute of Contemporary History and the Masaryk Institute and Archives) resulted in more than 30 articles and book chapters, two books (the edited volume *Etnologie v zúženém prostoru / Ethnology in a confined space*, 2016, and a collection of interviews, *Mezi státním plánem a badatelskou svobodou. Československá etnografie a folkloristika ve vzpomínkách pamětníků / Between the State Plan and Research Freedom: Czechoslovak Ethnography in the Memories of the Witnesses*, 2018), with an extensive monograph under the editorship of Petráňová still to be published (already under contract with Academia publishing house). Almost half of the team (Holubová, Kafka, Otčenášek, Woitsch, Bahenský) has also been involved in collective work in the field of ethnocartographical studies of various aspects of so-called traditional culture (vernacular architecture, narrativity, religion and pilgrimage, folk art), which has resulted in the publication of plenty of articles and two volumes of an atlas (*Etnografický atlas Čech, Moravy a Slezska VII. Lidové stavitelství / Ethnographic atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia VII: Vernacular architecture*, 2015; *Etnografický atlas Čech, Moravy a Slezska VIII. Reflexe vybraných aspektů lidové zbožnosti ve slovesném folkloru / Ethnographic Atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia VIII: Reflection on Selected Aspects of Folk Religion in Folk Narratives*, 2018); a manuscript for another volume is in preparation.

Altman (a team member during the whole evaluation period, based in Brno) has been developing several topics for 2015–2019 which interconnect research methodology and his interest in (in)tangible heritage and the life of subcultures. He has also been an important team member of the project *Between state plan and research freedom: Ethnography and folklore studies in Czech lands in the context of development of culture and society, 1945–1989*, researching the history of Czech ethnology after 1945 (see above), in which he participated in the evaluation of the importance of university studies of ethnology in Moravia and its leading personalities and dealt with the methodology of ethnological research. When researching the so-called tramp

movement as a subculture, Altman paid attention, following his long-term work, to historical and contemporary aspects of tramp subculture and selected material attributes of the tramp movement (currently often considered by tramps as their heritage), paying particular attention to the evaluation of current ethnological and historical research on this phenomenon. As a result, he published several articles and book chapters (e.g. 'Research of Tramping at the Department of European Ethnology at Masaryk University and the Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, v. v. i. in Brno', 2018). His interests in the history of pubs and restaurants and related social groups in the Czech lands, with a special focus on the everydayness of pubs in changing times, resulted in an extensive monograph *Praha u piva / Prague goes for a beer* (2015), not to mention several research articles, university courses, popular articles, and public lectures. Moreover, he has been dealing with many other urban sub-cultures and their festivities, and was able to 'open' important topics that have been so far under-researched in Czech ethnology (the article *K problematice zahrádkaření a zahrádkových kolonií v českých zemích se zvláštním zřetelem k Brnu* / 'On the issue of gardening and allotment gardens in the Czech lands, with special regard to Brno', 2017). Quite recently, Altman turned his attention towards soldier subculture, and as a co-investigator of the Czech Science Foundation project *Army as an instrument of socialization: Reflection on the phenomenon of compulsory military service in the Czech lands (1968–2004)*, he focuses on the everyday life of soldiers in compulsory military service, with special regard to some selected problems (e.g. bullying). Despite being in the first phase of the research, he has already published articles and given several lectures and conference presentations on the issue.

Herza joined the DHS team only in the beginning of 2019; however, during a quite a short time, he has become one of the rising stars of the IE as a whole. He has already finished a monograph based on his dissertation research, in which he dealt with popular exhibitions of human 'curiosities' in the broader context of modernity and its interconnectedness with imagination and knowledge about 'the Other'. This is going to be published in early 2020 by Scriptorium, Prague, under the title *Imagining Otherness: Freak Show Culture in Prague in the 19th and 20th Centuries*. At the same time, Herza began new research on the transnational history of Czechoslovak social sciences and humanities, with a focus on Subcarpathian Ruthenia, as seen from a post-colonial perspective. The first results of the project will appear as "Colonial Exceptionalism": Postcoloniality and Race in Czech and Slovak Historiography', which was accepted by the journal *Slovak Ethnology*. Moreover, Herza started versatile collaborations on both the national and the international level. He is participating in a national research network concerned with critical studies of race/racism, based at the Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences. For 2020, the network is organizing a workshop and a conference panel. As a related activity, Herza proposed an individual collaboration with the Archive and Institute for the History of Charles University that would lead to a joint digital humanities project concerned with the international scientific networks of the Czech/US anthropologist Aleš Hrdlička. In early 2020, the Fulbright commission supported this research activity by awarding Herza a Fulbright-Masaryk stipend for 2020–2021. Herza also initiated the foundation of an international research group on the history of Czechoslovak Subcarpathian Ruthenia, which organized a conference panel at the 2019 ASEEES conference in San Francisco. In 2019, Herza also participated in the project *Staged Otherness*, initiated by the Ethnology Institutes of the Polish and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. This research group organized two conferences and a thematic issue of *Acta Ethnographica*

Hungarica. Finally, Herza also participates in an informal network of scholars interested in race and coloniality in East Central Europe. The network convened in October 2019 at the biannual WeberWorldCafé in Hamburg.

Holubová (a team member during the whole evaluation period) focuses on transformations of folk Christianity, pilgrimage, and Marian devotion in the Czech lands, scrutinized predominantly from a historical perspective; however, she recently shifted her focus to also include contemporary pilgrimage. In the evaluation period, Holubová has been also dealing quite a lot with ethnocartographical research, being PI of the Czech Science Foundation project *Ethnographical Atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia: Spiritual and Material Aspects of Religious Peregrination and Narrative Imagination* (a manuscript of the atlas volume with 44 maps is already prepared and under contract for publication), as well as with a study of historical collections of broadside ballads and conceptualization of the ballads as cultural heritage (she is a team member of NAKI project *Broadside Ballads in the Historical Collections in Brno*, and collaborates in this field especially with colleagues of the DMS of the IE). As a result of her interest in broadside ballads and digital humanities, she has prepared a series of on-line projects dedicated to collections of old prints and broadside ballads in the IE (*Databáze kramářských tisků / Database of broadside ballads*, 2015; *Databáze starých tisků / Database of Old Prints*, 2015; *Databáze německých kramářských tisků, jednolistů a kupletů Etnologického ústavu AV ČR / Database of German Chapbooks, broadsheets and couplets of the Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences*, 2017). She has achieved internationally significant results in her research on folk religion in the local or regional environment during the early modern period, as well as in her study of Jesuit pilgrimage sites (e.g. the book *Panna Marie Svatohorská: příspěvek k barokním vazbám jezuitské rezidence a poutního místa / Thaumaturga of Svatá Hora near Příbram: on the Baroque links of the Jesuit residence and pilgrimage site*, 2015; the article 'Der Heilige Berg bei Příbram (Freiberg) in Böhmen. Spiegel des religiösen Glaubens in der sakralisierten Landschaft des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts', 2019). In the field of research on contemporary 'folk' religion and devotion she has contributed to an international project led by the Slovak Academy of Sciences on Marian devotion in post-communist countries through various national and geographically defined contexts (the chapter 'Manifestations of Marian Devotion in the Czech Republic – the Past and Present' in the edited volume *Traces of the Virgin Mary in Post-Communist Europe*, 2019), and has presented her research on contemporary pilgrimage in East Central Europe at several international conferences, including the SIEF congress in 2019.

The arrival of postdoc scholar **Horák** in mid-2019 strengthened the focus of the DHS team on studying religion and its omnipresent influence on the overall background of folk customs represents a significant field within the study of the DHS team. Principal researchers in this field are Petráňová and Holubová, who focus on transformations and folk Christianity in the Czech lands scrutinized from a historical perspective. Horák's scholarship is complementary to theirs, since he focuses on contemporary and alternative religions in Europe, supplemented by historical analysis. Already in 2019, Horák delivered a public lecture, appeared in a TV discussion on neopagan celebrations, and published a popular article, as well as two book reviews in *Religious Studies Review*. Moreover, he has already begun preparation of several ambitious articles and a Junior Star project (to be submitted in 2020 to the Czech Science Foundation).

Kafka (a team member during the whole evaluation period) is one of the leading European experts in the field of folk and religious art (e.g. reverse glass painting, furniture, Christmas and Easter decorations) and religious culture, both in historical and contemporary perspective. He builds his research above all on analysis of museum collections and archival and field research, and the outcomes have been presented both in the form of extensive and impressive books and articles (*Podmalby na skle ze sbírek Muzea v Bruntále / Reverse glass paintings in Museum Bruntal*, 2017; *Lidové podmalby na skle ze sbírek Středočeského muzea v Roztokách u Prahy / Folk reverse glass paintings in the Museum of Central Bohemia in Roztoky u Prahy*, 2017; *Lidové podmalby na skle ze sbírek Regionálního muzea v Náchodě / Folk primes on glass in the Regional Museum in Náchod*, 2016; *Na dřevě malované: náboženská výzdoba lidového nábytku / Painted on Wood: Religious Decorations on Folk Furniture*, 2015), as well as quite successful exhibitions in central, regional, and local museums (altogether five in the evaluation period). His comprehensive research on museum collections of glass reverse paintings and other forms of so-called folk religious art was almost completed in the 2015–2019 period, and results have been presented to foreign scholars in several invited lectures, especially in Germany. Moreover, Kafka has been very active in the implementation of the role assigned to the IE by the governmental Concept for More Effective Care of Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic, and served as an expert in several committees of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, especially regarding UNESCO-related listings of ‘bearers of tradition’ of intangible cultural heritage; he supervised museums and other memory institution activities on the presentation of cultural heritage, etc.

Krčmářová (a team member since 2016, on maternity leave since mid-2019) has been focusing on several topics. Her first focus (together with Woitsch) was on a search for the voice of common people and their ecologies in the agrarian revolution that took place in nineteenth century Bohemia; this research was funded by the Czech Science Foundation project *Czech agrarian revolution of the 19th Century in micro-historical and ecological-anthropological perspectives*. In this research, she filled a significant gap in the knowledge and, as a result, her case study of agroforestry as an example of multifunctional land use, which vanished from the Czech landscape during the nineteenth century, was published in the highly prestigious international journal *Agroforestry Systems* under the title ‘Czech traditional agroforestry: historic accounts and current status’ (2017); the article has been internationally and nationally recognized and cited. A Czech article summarizing research findings on the topic of forgetting the agroforestry tradition was also published (*Stručná historie stromů v zemědělství v Čechách / ‘A Short history of trees in Czech agriculture’*, 2019). In collaboration with the team of Dr. Slámová from the Technical University in Zvolen, the topic of the historical agricultural landscape heritage and its current political context was explored (‘Environmental factors influencing the distribution of agricultural terraces: Case study of Horný Tisovnik, Slovakia’, in *Moravian Geographical Reports* 2017). Krčmářová successfully elaborated the concept of heritage agriculture during the project as well as its possible use in strengthening the sustainability of current agricultural policies. Since then, Krčmářová has focused on contemporary agricultural policies and landscape heritage management as her second main research topic in a new project funded by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic, titled *Agroforestry: Potential for regional development and sustainable rural landscape*, launched in 2018. In this applied research, Krčmářová collaborates with the Czech

University of Life Sciences, Mendel University in Brno, the Institute of Botany of the Czech Academy of Sciences, the Silva-Tarouca Institute for Landscape Research and an association of private farmers. The research evaluates the benefits and constraints of using agroforestry systems (AFS) in the Czech Republic, with a focus on the socio-economic, legal, and environmental context.

Nešporová (a team member since the beginning of 2019) has been focusing on funerary rites in Bohemia and Moravia during the twentieth century, devoting particular attention to civic rites and the spread of cremation during the era of Communist Party rule from 1948 to 1989. Her research is supported by the Czech Science Foundation project *Changes in funerary rites in Bohemia and Moravia during the 20th century*. Based on ethnographic field research on the experiences of funeral professionals and semi-professionals who were involved in the disposal of remains and the conducting of funeral rites prior to 1989 in two distinct geographical areas in Bohemia and in three areas in Moravia, and with international co-operation, the project will lead to a comparative study of Czechoslovak and Hungarian funerals in the second half of the twentieth century. This will significantly enrich the ethnological research related to death and disposal of remains, funeral rituals, etc., which has previously focused mostly on earlier periods (e.g. the nineteenth century). Even though the research is only in the beginning stages, three articles were already prepared and published in 2019. The first focused on ethical and sociocultural aspects of the fear of the dead, which often survived even into the first half of the twentieth century. The second paper analysed the essential relational categories of 'we' and 'they' and the sociocultural identities that were constructed with respect to the last rites in the twentieth century. The third article outlined the general background to the development of funeral ceremonies in the Czech Republic during the twentieth century, which impacted the current situation in this respect (*Náboženské tradice a jejich absence v současné české pohřební praxi* / 'Religious traditions and their absence in contemporary Czech funerary practices', 2019). The main focus concerned the role of religiosity and religious traditions as well as cremation and civil ceremonies.

Otčenášek (a team member during the whole evaluation period) is the leading team member (and one of leading personalities in this respect in the Czech Republic as a whole) in the field of research on both 'traditional' and contemporary (folk) narrative. He is focused on folk tales, legends, and anecdotes and their transformation in contemporary society. This is also related to the issue of interpreting the role of oral folklore in traditional and contemporary culture, its perception as a heritage, safeguarding, re-interpretation, actualization, etc., as shown in the article *Aplikovaná folkloristika. Jak rozumět mainstreamovým filmům?* / 'Applied folklore studies: How to understand mainstream movies?' (2018), which examined folk narrative 'usage' in the contemporary film industry. The main attention of his research, however, is now focused on the very first complete edition of Czech folk tales, with commentary, collected and indexed according to the current international cataloguing system (*České lidové pohádky I. Zvířecí pohádky a bajky / Czech folk tales I: Animal tales and fables*, 2019; *České lidové pohádky II. Kouzelné pohádky 1 / Czech folk tales II: Magic tales 1*, 2019), enriched with editions of extraordinary historical collections of tales, especially from the nineteenth century (*Černá nevěsta. Pohádky a pověsti spolupracovníků a studentů Karla Jaromíra Erbena / Black bride: Tales and legends collected by students and collaborators of Karel Jaromír Erben*, 2015). Secondly, he also has been dealing with relations of folk narratives, space, and environment within

the framework of the Czech Science Foundation project *Ethnographical Atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia: Spiritual and Material Aspects of Religious Peregrination and Narrative Imagination*, and has published an atlas volume reflecting on selected aspects of so-called folk beliefs in narrative culture (*Etnografický atlas Čech, Moravy a Slezska VIII. Reflexe vybraných aspektů lidové zbožnosti ve slovesném folkloru*, 2018, 10 maps). And finally, as an expert in South-European Slavic languages (fluent in Bulgarian, Croatian, Macedonian, Serbian, Slovenian), he also systematically examined folk narrative in an international context, with regard to current issues of visual anthropology as well as inter-ethnic relations, with special attention paid to Czech-Balkan relations (published articles/chapters, e.g. *Erotikata v češkite narodni prikazki i anekdoti / Erotica in Czech Folk Tales and Anecdotes*, 2015; *Na kakvo se smejat baľgarite/Čemu se smějí Bulhaři / What the Bulgarians are Laughing at*, 2019). This was made possible thanks to his successful effort to build a wide international research network (scholars from Bulgaria, Slovakia, Slovenia, Poland, Serbia, Croatia, Lithuania), which is active in the preparation of joint workshops, conferences, and joint publications.

Petráňová is an Emeritus member of the DHS with substantially reduced FTE and a special status awarded by the Czech Academy of Sciences. She is a former vice-president of the Academy and a current member of the Council for Sciences of the Academy. Her research interests cover a wide range of topics (history of the discipline and social sciences/humanities in general; folk religion and customs; history of material culture, handicrafts and folk art; food and nutrition; revitalization and the second life of so-called traditional culture), and she is able to support all DHS team members with her expertise and consultations. In the evaluation period she has been the PI of the Czech Science Foundation project *Between state plan and research freedom: Ethnography and folklore studies in Czech lands in the context of development of culture and society, 1945–1989*, and as a result of her research has published several articles and contributed to edited volumes. However, her main effort was to position Czech post-WWII ethnology into a wider context of social sciences and humanities in the Czech Republic / Czechoslovakia. This resulted in several co-authored monographs, both analytic and synthetic (*Filozofové dělají revoluci: Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy během komunistického experimentu (1948–1968–1989) / Philosophers Make a Revolution: The Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, Charles University in Prague, during the Communist Experiment 1948–1968–1989*, 2015; *Čestní doktoři Univerzity Karlovy: 1848–2015 / Doctors Honoris Causa of Charles University in Prague 1848–2015*, 2017), as well as one dedicated to popularization of the issue (*Prague: University town*, 2018).

Slavková (a team member since 2019), in her postdoc project *Salt over Gold: Food as a tool of power and a weapon*, focuses on what happens to the relationship between a social actor and his/her 'everyday bread' under conditions of starvation and overall material scarcity. The research deals in particular with the role of food in armed conflicts and as part of the post-conflict reconstruction in relation to: 1) power and violence; 2) food security; and 3) collective and individual strategies of dealing with food shortages. Slavková illustrates these complex processes using the example of the 1990s war in Bosnia and Herzegovina with a focus on Srebrenica and Sarajevo. Furthermore, she juxtaposes the 'Bosnian' cases with the food scarcity in Central and South-Eastern Europe during the WWI and WWII, and she is currently carrying out a comparative analysis of survival strategies with a focus on heritage knowledge of the

use of wild and semi-wild plants in three major conflicts in Europe in the twentieth century (the disintegration of Yugoslavia, WWI, and WWII). Despite being an HDS team member for quite a short time, she has successfully presented her research at conferences and seminars, and above all, she has published several articles on the topic, e.g. *Vaříme z ničeho: Válečné stravování v Bosně a Hercegovině mezi lety 1992–1995 / Cooking with Nothing: War Cuisine in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992–1995* (2019) or *Burek as a Meal and Metaphor: Food, Migration and Identity Between “Orient” and “Occident”* (2019).

Woitsch (a team member and team leader during the whole evaluation period, director of the IE since 2018) has divided his research focus among two or three central themes. Based on his older interest in forest crafts and industries in the pre-modern era, he has been involved in complex and often multidisciplinary team research on landscape history and landscape heritage both in the Czech Republic and worldwide (e.g. co-authored articles in high-ranking journals: *What are the transitions of woodlands at the landscape level? Change trajectories of forest, non-forest and reclamation woody vegetation elements in a mining landscape in North-western Czech Republic*, 2015; *Value Chain of Charcoal Production and Implications for Forest Degradation: Case Study of Bié Province, Angola*, 2018). Recently, his approach has been quite significantly enriched by the theoretical positions of the anthropology of landscape and by theories devoted to the relationships among tourism, heritage, and landscape, as shown in his (mostly published abroad) articles on educational trails and borderland landscape heritage (e.g. *Educational Trails as Agents of Landscape Memory in a Western Bohemian Border Region*, 2016; *From an Intelligence Tower to a Tower of Joy: The Story of Havran in the Former Iron Curtain Buffer Zone*, 2019; *Walking in the Czech-German Borderland: Educational Trails as a Contact Zone Materialized*, 2019), based on extensive field research. Woitsch also put this interest in the mutual relationship between space/place and heritage at the forefront of his research agenda within SIEF (panels organized at congresses in Zagreb 2015, Göttingen 2017, and Santiago de Compostela 2019; working group leadership; WG conference held in Prague in 2018). Secondly, and not only in relation to his involvement in the research project *Between state plan and research freedom: Ethnography and folklore studies in Czech lands in the context of development of culture and society, 1945–1989*, Woitsch is aiming to position the history of ethnology in the Czech Republic / Czechoslovakia within a broader European context (e.g. *The Comparative Study of Material Culture in the 1960s. From Personal Friendships to the Internationalization of Czech Ethnology*, 2019; *Komise pro dějiny a vývoj evropského zemědělství SIEF a česká etnografie v 60.-80. letech 20. století / SIEF Commission for History and Development of European Agriculture and Czech ethnography in the 1960s-1980s*, 2017; *Etnologie studené války v České republice: témata, přístupy, metody / Cold War Ethnology in the Czech Republic: Themes, Approaches, Methods*, 2016; presentations at international conferences and congresses, such as the paper ‘Top Secret: Czech Anthropology of the 1960s as a Spy Project’ at the SIEF 2019 congress). Finally, Woitsch still manages to deal with the relationships between so-called traditional society and nature or landscape, and contemporary forms of the so-called biocultural heritage, especially within the International Union of Forest Research Organizations framework (Unit 9.03.01 Social and Economic History), projects of Strategy AV21 dedicated to natural hazards and their mitigation, and in a rather ‘traditional’ way of ethnocartography-based research (*Etnografický atlas Čech, Moravy*

a Slezska VII. Lidové stavitelství / Ethnographical atlas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia VII: Vernacular architecture, 2015).

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

Prior to the establishment of the DEA in October 2019, its three founding members Luděk Brož (head of the department), Paul G. Keil, and Daniel Sosna wrote and submitted separate grant applications to secure research funding to support the growth of the future department.

Research Group 1

Between February 2018 and February 2020, Luděk Brož took part in the TANDEM program (see next section for further details). The main objective of TANDEM was to formulate a new research agenda and secure funding for future research on that agenda. Supported by TANDEM, Brož applied as a PI for an ERC Consolidator grant in February 2019. In June, the application proceeded to the second round with an interview held in October. Finally, in December, the grant was officially awarded. The ERC research project will begin July 2020.

As part of TANDEM, the institute hosted two postdoctoral fellows who were supervised by Brož (Marianna Szczygielska in 2018 and Keil – see below). In parallel with Brož's research in the Czech Republic, the fellows conducted preliminary research on independent projects in Poland and Australia and helped to articulate the questions and focus of the ERC Project.

The publication output of Brož submitted for this evaluation is not yet connected to the research agendas of DEA.

Keil joined the Institute in January 2019 as a postdoctoral fellow. Between August 2019 and January 2020, he conducted ethnographic fieldwork on feral pig hunting in Australia. In September 2019, Keil submitted a proposal for a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Individual Fellowship (MSCA-IF). Despite receiving a score of 90 per cent, the proposal was not funded (the threshold for the Czech Republic in 2020 was 90.4 per cent); however, the application has been placed on the reserve list, received a 'Seal of Excellence', and is eligible for national support (see below).

Keil's prior research on human-nonhuman relations falls within the scope of the DEA's research interests. Since the establishment of the DEA in October, he has written and published a book review in *Anthropology News* and has submitted revisions for an original article under review for the journal *Transfers*, titled, 'On the Trails of Free-Roaming Elephants: Wild human-elephant relations, mobility, and history in upland Southeast Asia'.

Research Group 2

Sosna joined the institute in January 2019 and will enrich the DEA's agenda with research on disposal and waste. In April 2019, he submitted a grant proposal to the Czech Science Foundation, which was awarded in November. The research project started in January 2020 and will run for a three-year period.

In 2019, Sosna published the article, 'Rescuing things: Food waste in the rural environment in the Czech Republic' in the *Journal of Cleaner Production*. This is the

first publication fitting the scope of DEA's research interests and is included in this evaluation. The paper has reached a wide audience beyond the anthropological community because of the interdisciplinary nature and high impact of the journal.

Research Group 3

This group will be formed by Petr Jehlička, who is joining the DEA in August 2020.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

The strategy of the research team comprises a balance between the two main methodological approaches. This is symbolically communicated through two main projects run by the department during the evaluation period: *Bohemian folk song – typological characteristics*; and *Weight and weightlessness of the folklore*. It is supporting the idea that the department continues with source research as well as studies in music and dance anthropology and actual music and dance culture.

Folklore research conducted in DEE

An extensive collection of songs, inherited from institutions preceding the department (Folk Song in Austria, State Institute for Folk Song, Cabinet for Folk Song) is an important resource for the folklore research. This collection contains not only written records of musical material but also phonographic recordings preserved on various historic media, and it forms an important basis for the study of folk music. It is continuously made available to the public through critical editions, which constitute a significant part of the research work of the department. This orientation is currently also guaranteed by a sufficient number of researchers focusing on this topic. This is also evident through publication output in the form of critical editions. The outputs in general are editions with analytical studies, such as Z. Vejvoda, M. Ulrychová, J. Traxler: *Plzeňsko v lidové písni II. Antologie historických zápisů hudebního folkloru 19. a 20. století / The Pilsen Region in Folk Songs II Anthology of Historical Records of Folklore Music*, 2015. This edition of 334 songs conceptually follows the first volume published in 2011, presenting the folk music culture of the Pilsen region (Plzeň) in a collection of studies and an edition of historical records of nineteenth and twentieth century musical folklore. The publication's important part is a unique collection of historical iconography housed in museums and archives, regional as well as national. The inclusion of songs from formerly German-populated areas of the Pilsen region has a predominantly symbolic value at present, initiating interest among new generations of the Czech and German nations in their common history and the everyday as well as festive life of their ancestors.

An extensive work was published by L. Tyllner, V. Thořová, J. Traxler: *Průvodce po pramenech lidových písní, hudby a tance v Čechách / A Guide to the Sources of Folk Songs, Music and Dances in Bohemia*, 2015. The publication focuses on Czech folk song from Bohemia and, to certain extent, from the Czech enclaves abroad. It offers a recent account of a number of printed as well as written sources from museums, archives, and academic institutions. The monograph contains thousands of entries arranged according to user-friendly and searchable criteria. A rich index as well as facsimiles of front pages, excerpts from manuscripts, and collectors' portraits make it easy for the reader to follow.

It is necessary to mention also the volume resulting from a long term project centred around collections made by František Homolka, a teacher from Libeň and one of the first representatives of an educated, modern approach to field research: V. Thořová, J. Traxler, L. Tyllner, Z. Vejvoda: *Lidové písně z Podřipska ve sbírce Františka Homolky I. Studie, kritická edice / Folk Songs from Podřipsko in the Collection of František Homolka I. Studies, Critical Edition*, 2015. It is a critical annotated edition of the manuscripts of František Homolka (1885–1933), a native of Zlosyně in the Mělník

region, bringing to light a hitherto unpublished song repertoire of his native region: traditional folk songs in the stage of contamination with urban folklore elements. Integral to the series are specialized cultural and historical studies devoted to the collector's personality, brass bands, folk and half-life songs, and an analytical section with the results of a comprehensive musical analysis of the published songs.

One of the main directions of folklore research consists in the analysis of folk music. A project supported by the Czech Science Foundation, *Bohemian folk music – typological characteristics* (2015–2017), was held by L. Tyllner, with the cooperation of Z. Vejvoda. This project aimed at a complex analysis of folk music and its typology. The starting point was the fact that, although the importance of folk music (i.e. folk song and instrumental music) for the Czech culture has been well established due to the foundations laid by O. Hostinský and O. Zich, its systematic study in Bohemia (unlike Moravia) from the musical point of view has not been developed. The analysis was focused on the characteristics of tonality, metre, rhythms, melodic theory, form, and other elements of the tectonics and musical content of folk song/music. Based on the historical-comparative method and an exact analysis of the computer-processed data, style progress and layers, regional styles, music dialects, idioms and typological universalities, as well as singularities of the style, layers, or regions were established. The analysis of the historically documented rudimentary manifestations of national musicality contributed to the description of the musical uniqueness of a nation that has had a major impact on the musical culture of Europe.

Several outputs related to the project were published: L. Tyllner published the monograph *Písně, letanie a modlitby, které při pohřbích zpívati se mohou / Songs, Litanies and Prayers which can be Sung at Funerals*, 2017. The uniqueness of the publication lies in the complementary application of ethnographic, anthropological, and hymnological methodology. The three figures (the man and woman being buried and the last master of funeral ceremonies of adjacent municipalities of the Blata region) are the last actors of the Christian funeral ritual, whose chants date back to sixteenth-century hymn books. A live sound recording of funeral singing and other phonetic manifestations is a relevant part of the publication. Z. Vejvoda has presented the analytical approach in two studies: *Hudební typologie tanečních nápěvů českých lidových písní na příkladu Erbenovy sbírky / 'Musical Typology of Dance Melodies of Czech Folk Songs Based on the Example of Erben's Collection'* (in *Hudební Věda*), 2017, and *Menuet v české lidové hudbě: analýza a hudební typ / 'Minuet in the Folk Music Analysis and the Musical Types'* (in *Český lid*), 2016. A conference with international participation was organized in 2016 on the topic *Typology of traditional music*, followed by proceedings that included the paper of L. Tyllner: 'Towards a Typology of Czech Traditional Song and Music', 2017. The main output of the project was the monograph by L. Tyllner and Z. Vejvoda: *Česká lidová píseň. Historie, analýza, typologie / The Czech Folk Song. History, analysis and Typology*, 2019. This is the first comprehensive study on a typology of Czech traditional song. Styles, historical layers, regional dialects, and specific types are defined based on computer processing of a sample consisting of 5500 recordings of Czech traditional songs. The results of the exact analysis are interpreted in cultural-historical relations, and in the final projection, they determine the genetic code (or genetic codes, archetypes) of Czech traditional music culture. This book is unprecedented in its complex perspective, exploring the changing functions of the folk song through history, providing a basic

overview and criticism of sources, an analytical insight into the folk song as a dynamic organism, as well as generalizations of its developmental and structural archetypes.

Running and developing the folk music and archives, as well as source editing as long-term activities, in which the department is irreplaceable, need long-term funding. The team was successful in applying for the NAKI program (held by M. Kratochvíl with the cooperation of Z. Vejvoda, L. Tyllner, D. Stavělová, and external collaborators including the Department of Memory Studies), funded by the Czech Ministry of Culture for the period of 2018–2022: *Folk Song and Dance of the Czech Lands – Digital System for Presentation and Preservation*. The project is realized through cooperation between the Institute of Ethnology and the National Folk Culture Institute (Národní ústav lidové kultury). The main goal of the project is to create an effective instrument for making traditional folk song and dance available as an important part of cultural heritage and national cultural identity. It will provide the public with access to the material, which until now remains largely unused, because a major part of the field records (written or audio) has never been published, or access to them is limited. The project aims to enable a broad circuit of users to get detailed and comprehensible information about folk song and dance. This information will be delivered through an electronic application based on the latest knowledge about protection and preservation of data carriers. This goal includes several partial steps:

(1) Creation of an Internet portal, which will enable its users to get information about specific sources of the folk songs and about the songs themselves. In the core of the portal, there will be newly developed software connecting several layers of information: melodic and text incipits, localities, genres, dances, time of collection, the collector, etc. The portal will allow users to search for the data and make comparisons.

(2) Preparing a system that will be able to overcome dialectological inconsistencies of song texts, which makes it hard to use current database or search systems. The system will also show melodic variants of songs.

(3) Formulating a certified method for digitization and normalization of melodic and text incipits, which will make it possible in the future to add new data to the system.

(4) Creation of a database containing digitized sources for the folk songs from the collections of the Institute of Ethnology, as well as data from the principal printed editions. The digitization will make the online access to those sources possible and will also prevent the loss of an important part of cultural heritage stored on endangered media (magnetic tapes, older written records).

(5) Creation of specialized maps enabling visualization of information from the database. During the first two years of the project, a large amount of material has been digitized and the first version of the software has been prepared. An interactive map of collections of folk songs has been created showing geographical as well as temporal distribution of the collection in combination with information about the collectors and other relevant data.

Starting in 2019, the research team of the department has been enriched by the study of overlaps between folk art and fine art. This direction is represented by a new member of the team, musicologist J. Procházková, who is a specialist on composer

Leoš Janáček and his folkloristic work. She is finalizing, in collaboration with L. Uhlíková and M. Toncrová from the Department of Memory Studies, a project dealing with Janáček records of music and dance folklore and a critical edition of Janáček's folkloristic work. Both will be published in 2020. She is also dealing with the history of the State Institute for Folk Song, 1919–1952, a project supported by Strategy AV21 (together with Vejvoda, Kratochvíl, Ulrychová).

Qualitative research and anthropological study of music and dance culture

The current agenda of the qualitative research is related to the topic of folklorism, revivalism, and the folklore movement in the contemporary sociocultural context. The anthropological approach is represented by a project funded by the Czech Science Foundation for the period 2017–2019, *Tíha a beztíže folkloru. Folklorní hnutí druhé poloviny 20. století / Weight and Weightlessness of the folklore: Folklore revival movement in the second half of the 20th century*. The project was held by D. Stavělová with the cooperation of M. Kratochvíl, Z. Vejvoda, Z. Skořepová from DEE, and L. Uhlíková from DMS of the Institute of Ethnology, as well as collaborators from other institutes: Institute for Contemporary History of the CAS (M. Vaněk); Institute of European Ethnology of FF MU Brno (M. Pavlicová); Institute for Musicology of FF UK Prague (V. Zdrálek); Academy of Performing Arts Prague (D. Gremlicová); Institute for Education and Culture of the Czech Ministry of Culture (K. Černíčková). The project dealt with the 'folklore movement', that is, activities of folk ensembles – a widespread phenomenon in the former socialist Czechoslovakia, which has its continuity in today's Czech Republic. It was an interdisciplinary project based on the methods of oral history, textual analysis, and anthropological study of music and dance, which aimed to explore the ambivalence of the phenomenon and its ideological connotations. The investigation was based on narratives occurring in the discourse of the socio-cultural context of the folk ensembles in different periods of the so-called folklore movement. Narratives provided considerable material to be interpreted, with the aim of understanding specific features of the phenomenon of the folklore movement in a particular socio-cultural and political context. The research has provided various perspectives for considering to what extent the movement was an instrument of power and to what extent it was an opportunity to implement one's own strategies.

Several outputs of the project were published during the period in journals registered in Scopus or WoS: D. Stavělová published an opening study, *Zítřka se bude tančit všude, aneb jak jsme se protancovali ke svobodě. Dichotomie tzv. folklorního hnutí druhé poloviny 20. století / 'Tomorrow, People Will Be Dancing Everywhere or How Did We Dance Towards Freedom. Dichotomy of the Folklore Revival Movement of the Second Half of the 20th Century'* in *Český lid*, followed by a study of M. Pavlicová and L. Uhlíková, „Něco za něco“: *Folklorní hnutí v českých zemích ve světle totalitární kulturní politiky / "Quid Pro Quo": Czech Folklore Revival Movement in the Light of Totalitarian Cultural Policy*, also in *Český lid*; M. Kratochvíl presented the topic within a musicological forum in the study *Druhé životy lidové hudby. Folklorní hnutí jako pojítko mezi tradicí a individuální tvořivostí / 'The Second Life of Folk Music. The Folklore Movement as a Link between Traditions and Individual Creativity'*, in *Hudební věda*. Particular archival material related to the folklore revival movement was presented in the study of K. Černíčková, *Československé přehlídky a soutěže folklorních souborů v druhé polovině 20. století: zrcadlo doby a tvůrčích přístupů / 'Czechoslovak Shows and Contests of Folk Ensembles in the Second Half of the 20th*

Century: a Mirror of an Era and Creative Approaches', in *Národopisná revue*, and a postdoctoral student involved in the project, A. Hrbáčková, published her findings, *Folklorní mejdlo: "folkloristé" v Praze jako kulturní kohorta* / 'Folklore Party: Prague "Folklorists" as a Cultural Cohort', in *Národopisná revue*, about a recent form of folklore revival practices within social gatherings based on ethnography carried out for her PhD thesis.

In 2017, the department organized an international symposium in Prague on the topic of folklore revival music of the second half of the twentieth century in shifting cultural, social, and political contexts. The result was a considerable number of contributions internationally recognized and published in an edited volume in 2018: *Folklore Revival Movements in Europe post 1950. Shifting Contexts and Perspectives*, edited by D. Stavělová and T. J. Buckland. As the current findings of ongoing research in this volume demonstrate, across Europe, the performance and investigation of folklore revival movements, especially music and dance, is of vital interest and relevance to understanding their manifestation in the second half of the twentieth century. This present collection opens the door to further critical examination of the power of such cultural practices, their political salience (whether at national, institutional or individual levels), and their deep-seated impact on people who have encountered and evaluated folk revivalism in their lives. The members of the project team (Stavělová, Kratochvíl, Skořepová, Vejvoda, Vaněk, Pavlicová, Uhlíková, Zdrálek) have published their contribution in the edited volume.

The main output of the project research will be a collective monograph by D. Stavělová et al: *Tíha a beztlíže folkloru: Folklorní hnutí druhé poloviny 20. století v českých zemích* / *Weight and Weightlessness of the folklore: Folklore revival movement in the second half of the 20th century*, which is now in publication and will be produced by the publishing house Academia. This collective monograph of a ten-member team is the result of extensive research into the so-called folklore movement of the second half of the twentieth century in the Czech lands, which was an important and at the same time contradictory cultural and social phenomenon. It has its origin in the fifties, when the ensembles of folk songs and dances were founded especially in cities. They were supposed to fulfil the ideas of ideologically conceived culture, but their boom inevitably resulted in the 'weight of folklore' felt at the turn of the fifties and sixties. We were wondering how its direct participants perceived this activity and what their life histories and stories would tell. Was the folklore movement an instrument of political propaganda of the communist regime, or were they islands of human and artistic freedom that became a kind of safe place to implement their own strategies and alternative ideas? The theme of the project was also presented by members of the research team (Stavělová, Gremlicová, Černíčková) as a panel presentation, 'Dance, politics and representations: the case of folk dance performances in former Czechoslovakia in the second half of the 20th century', within the international symposium of the ICTM Study Group on Ethnochoreology in 2018 in Szeged, Hungaria. The topic was also popularized in a lecture of D. Stavělová held during the Week of Science and Technologies of the CAS in 2016, through an interview for the journal *Věda a výzkum* (Science and Research) of the CAS 1/2018, and in radio broadcasting on ČRo Vltava in 2019 (Pavlicová, Stavělová, Kratochvíl, Vejvoda).

The research mission of the DEE based on close disciplinary cooperation between ethnomusicology and ethnochoreology in exploring current issues, which provides a

plurality of fieldwork methods and theoretical frameworks, such as music and dance in public urban or rural space, or traditional music and dance as cultural heritage and cultural memory. This direction is represented mainly by common research on contemporary festivities, with a focus on urban carnivals based on the knowledge of traditional patterns. The principal idea is developed within the concept of sustainability of community, which is the object of the study. Festivities are observed by means of ethnomusicology and ethnochoreology, where the study of music and dance meanings contribute to understanding the implicit social relations of the local community that handles the cultural knowledge or memory in terms of its needs.

Principal findings belonging to this direction were published in a monothematic volume of *Český lid* 4/2016 dedicated to ethnomusicology, with D. Stavělová as a guest editor: D. Stavělová and M. Kratochvíl: 'Inventing the Carnival: Contemporary festivities, Tradition and Imaginaries', and L. Tyllner: *Hudba a rituál* / 'Music and Ritual'. The volume highlighted the close cooperation of ethnomusicology and ethnochoreology discussed in an international context. The choreomusicological approach here shows the different levels in which music and dance are expressed in close and interactive connection – as music and movement, musician and dancer, or as cultural concept. The text of D. Stavělová and M. Kratochvíl shows this choreomusicological approach on a rather conceptual level: how the observed community in the framework of the invention of modern celebrations utilizes elements of traditional rural culture in an urban environment with musical and dance expression, treated and handled in the context of the framework of their intentions. The observation of a musical dance expression here provides insight into the thought process during the formation of the social space of groups, an insight into the cognitive dimension of those who participate in a common idea and communicate through music and dance among themselves, within the framework of a public space. Of importance here is the process of the formation of a shared musical and dance repertoire, which becomes significant for the group and the conveyor of its messages. Musical dance expression thus becomes one text, the communication of which can be understood as directed both inside and outside of the group. The topic of urban festivities was also introduced in the international symposium ICTM Study Group on Ethnochoreology in Graz, Austria in 2016, as a panel presentation, 'Traditional Rural Festivity in an Urban Space and Dichotomy of Public and Private: the Music and Dance Repertory Process' (Stavělová, Kratochvíl, Černíčková), published in: Stepputat, Kendra (ed.): *Dance, Senses, Urban Contexts. 29th Symposium of the International Council for Traditional Music (ICTM) Study Group on Ethnochoreology*. ICTM Study Group on Ethnochoreology, 2017.

An important part of the research on contemporary festivals is the observation of the transformation of phenomena marked as cultural heritage inscribed on the UNESCO representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. For several years, observations of the Ride of the Kings festival in Vlčnov have been repeatedly performed with the goal to reflect on how the outside world perceives the Ride and how the Ride is shared by local community. A study by D. Stavělová, *The Ride of the Kings in Vlčnov from the Perspective of Contemporary Research*, was published in 2015.

The investigation of the role of music and dance in relation to identity creation, nationalism and ideology, or as a representation of minorities, is also an important research mission of the department. The study of Z. Skořepová: 'Viennese Czechs dance the "Czech Beseda": form and meaning of the dance in the 21st century' (*Český*

lid, 2018), is based on the theoretical perspective of ethnomusicology and anthropology of dance; using fieldwork and document analysis, this case study on Czech Beseda in Vienna reveals how contemporary dance activities reflect the current as well as historical heterogeneity of a minority group, its attitude towards different segments of the minority itself, and the conceptualization of symbolic markers of national identity. A relevant contribution to the debate in the international context about dance and politics, where dance played the role of a symbol, is the study of D. Stavělová: 'The Polka versus the Waltz. Czech National Dances in the Political Context of the Nineteenth Century', published in *Traditiones* 2/2015. The ways different countries used the traditional rural culture for the purposes of the nation-state movement was variable, and this example, based on semiotic analysis, shows how the Czech national circles of the nineteenth century manipulated these symbols, and what was important for the representation of the concept of the Czech nation.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

The Department of Memory Studies (DMS) was established on 1 October 2019, after a restructuring; between 2015 and 1 October 2019 this department worked under the name Brno branch. It focused on research conducted in the geographical territory of Moravia with overlap to eastern and south-eastern Europe. The present-day focus on memory studies resulted from the natural professional course of department research fellows, and it interconnected partial research topics elaborated in previous years.

After the restructuring, PhDr. Karel Altman, PhD joined the Department of Critical Heritage Studies; all specialists (librarian Lenka Doležalová, archivist Andrea Zobačová, documentalist Klára Císaříková) were transferred to the Centre of Scientific Information. In the following text, we summarize mainly the results of research fellows who worked in Brno between 2015 and 2019: Klára Císaříková, Věra Frolcová, Přemysl Mácha, Alexandra Navrátilová, Jana Nosková, Michal Pavlásek, Jana Pospíšilová, Eva Šipöczová, Marta Toncrová, and Lucie Uhlíková.

Field and archival research in the period 2015–2019 unambiguously focused on urban ethnology, ethnic groups and migration, and ethnocultural traditions and ethnomusicology. All these realms gradually tended toward memory, or they interconnected with this theme. It is also the institute's unique collections, continuously developed since 1905, which predispose the department to the above task. The collections have been permanently replenished from field research conducted by department research fellows or with purchases and donations.

Klára Císaříková, after she returned from her maternity leave (October 2016), continued her focus on musical folkloristics, folklorism, editions of folk songs, and research into ethnocultural traditions. She also joined in a project relating to research into folklore movements in the second half of the twentieth century (GA ČR 2017–2019); she presented results of her research at conferences in the Czech Republic and abroad (Slovakia, Estonia). Since 2018, she has applied her professional knowledge and meticulousness in the grant project *Folksongs and Folkdances of Czech Lands – Digital System for Presentation and Preservation* (NAKI II, 2018–2022).

Věra Frolcová focused on research into historical ethnology and ethnomusicology, especially within interdisciplinary projects. She paid special attention to the methodology of research. She treated critical limits and benefits of the ethnology of contemporary countryside in the second half of the twentieth century in Czech and Central European contexts for the perspectives of research in the twenty-first century. She developed this knowledge in historical interdisciplinary projects about the Christian cult of Corpus Christi, and presented the results as an invited paper at a conference in Smolenice, Slovakia. In the realm of ethnomusicology, she worked up a model of diachronous research into memory sources and media of song culture, and she applied it to a case study. She still elaborates this concept within the interdisciplinary project *Broadside Ballads in the Historical Collections in Brno* (NAKI II, 2018–2022).

Přemysl Mácha joined the department in 2019. He focuses on landscape memory, geographical names, environmental history, and cultural heritage. He presented results of his research at two international conferences and one national symposium. In addition, two research articles were submitted for review in internationally

recognized peer-reviewed journals (*Names*, *Onomastica*). Other publications on the topic, including a book, are currently being prepared. Finally, two applied research grant proposals were submitted (Czech Ministry of Culture and Technological Agency of the Czech Republic), both focusing on landscape memory, cultural heritage, and sustainability. One three-year proposal was already approved for funding by the Czech Ministry of Culture (under the NAKI II grant scheme) to begin in March 2020; the results of the other grant competition have not been announced yet.

Alexandra Navrátilová concentrated on the ethnological interpretation of traditional and contemporary cultural expressions that integrate the family and society. She monitored the importance and functions of ritualization in life cycle and paid special attention to the transformations of funerary rites in the awareness and behaviour of individuals and groups, and to the analysis of their cultural, standard-creating, and social-regulating functions. Important are her contributions to the interpretation of historical transformations of the discipline in the intersections of institutionally controlled scientific research in the second half of the twentieth century. Her professional knowledge and methodological inspirations are a significant shift in the specification of cultural peculiarity of Czech traditional and contemporary ritual culture. The description and synthetization of obtained testimonies essentially shift forward the possibilities of exploitation in comparative cultural-anthropological and other studies in Central European and multicultural connections.

Jana Nosková, in the period 2015–2019, focused mainly on research into family memory and its transmissions, and on the politics of memory and culture of remembrance. She carried out field research using the method of oral history (research into communicative memory) and using discourse analysis of texts represented by media (journalism of forcibly displaced Germans); her research related to a group of German residents in the Czech lands, and those forcibly displaced from the Czech lands. This research resonated in many publications (see more below), whereby a part of the autobiographical sources from the collections of the Institute of Ethnology in Brno was treated; these allow a unique insight into the (re)construction of memories of the multi-ethnic environment in interwar and wartime Brno. At the end of the evaluation period, Jana Nosková also started dealing with remembrances of everyday life in socialism, with transmission of those memories, and with research into dictatorship as experience, in which she will continue also in the future (for example, the co-organization of the panel 'Current Images of Socialism' at the 14th SIEF Congress in Santiago de Compostela 2019 was one of the results).

Michal Pavlášek dealt (using the method of oral history) with research into intergenerational transmission of memory, especially with people who have experience with migration, then with the politics of memory, and with the reflection of events associated with the migrant crisis since 2015. He carried out his research in a large geographical space: (1) among the Czech minority in south-eastern Europe (Serbia, Croatia); (2) at hubs of the Balkan Migratory Route (on Greek islands, in inland Greece, at the Greek-Macedonian border crossing Idomeni-Gevgelia, at the Macedonian-Serbian border crossing Tabanovce-Preševo, in Belgrade, at the Serbian-Hungarian border crossing Horgoš-Röszke, and at the Serbian-Croatian border); (3) in western Europe (Germany, Austria, Sweden, and the Netherlands), where the first biographical interviews with migrants were carried out; the migrants were interviewed one or two years after they had arrived in Europe on the theme of their memories of their pre-

migratory past and how they retrospectively reflect upon their migratory experience. The field of vision included the theme of traumatized memory and the convergence of migration and memory; he published studies or monographs on all the above-mentioned research topics.

Jana Pospíšilová continued her research into the culture of children, ethnic groups, Czechs living abroad (Serbia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Slovakia), and the discipline's history (she published studies and books on all these topics). All these realms also concerned the theme of memory, mainly its communicative part, and family memory (treatment of autobiographical materials). Intergenerational transmission was in the spotlight even in editing and professional assessment of recordings of folk verbal art in the book *To sem čula na vlastní oči... / I have heard it with my own eyes...*, and in research on narrators in regional context. The research conducted in the period 2015–2019 significantly contributed to the development of urban ethnology at the department. The important cooperation with Serbian colleagues resulted in the appointment of Pospíšilová as a member of the international scholar organizational committee for the conference *150th Anniversary of Jovan Cvijić's Birth* (2015) and in the invited paper titled 'Reflection of Jovan Cvijić's Anthropogeographic Work in the Czech Inter-War Ethnology' (co-author Miroslav Válka, Institute of European Ethnology, Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University).

Thanks to **Eva Šipöczová**, the department's research has been extended in 2019 by the theme of contemporary oral genres that participate in cultural memory. At an international conference in Sofia, *(Re)thinking Socialism: Knowledge, Memory and Oblivion of the Socialist Past*, she presented a paper about political jokes in the period of socialism, and about their role in present-day ideas about that historical era. Her second research interest – research into banners at present-day demonstrations – aims to extend the knowledge about how society refers to the past at the time of political crises and tensions, and how, by means of the past, it expresses its opinions, requests, and emotions.

Marta Toncrová continued her long-time research into the musical culture and songfulness of our children, whereby she observed not only children's folklore, but the overall everyday life of children and young people, and their cultural activities. In ethnomusicology, she continued the preparation of regional song editions based on materials deposited at the IE. Doing this, she followed the worldwide trend to make as large a part of the collection as possible accessible not only to researchers, but also to the public. Popularization means not only to publish songs, but mainly to treat them professionally (heuristics, criticism of sources, confrontation within the Czech lands and neighbouring nations, etc.). During the evaluation period, the last volume of folk songs from the ethnographic area of Podhorácko was published (an extraordinarily large edition accompanied by sound records and a selection of songs for schools). Furthermore, Toncrová dealt with research on excellent folk song interpreters as major actors in the development of song repertoire not only in the place where they live, but also in general, if they perform in media. Together with Lucie Uhlíková, she continued her work on the critical edition of Leoš Janáček's folkloristic output.

Lucie Uhlíková dealt with the assessment of several years of field research in the ethnographic area of Slovácko, where she followed activities associated with the safeguarding and development of certain folk traditions. She published studies

explaining the establishment, development, and functions of male choirs that interpret folk songs (over the last 20 years, the number of male choirs increased from 40 to 130 in the researched region), and studies about the emergence of folk songs in terms of folk tradition. It is a phenomenon which is, surprisingly, becoming more intensive in present-day modern society, and which relates to local memory and collective identity. While focusing on memory studies, she dealt with the development of the folklore movement in totalitarian Czechoslovakia (studies about the misuse of folklore on the example of songs composed in the spirit of folk tradition, but with politically engaged and propaganda content). Uhlíková's activity in the treatment of collections at the IE in Brno was significant as well (cooperation with Phonogrammarchiv of the Austrian Academy of Sciences on the release of phonographic recordings recorded by the Czech ethnologist František Pospíšil from the year 1910). Furthermore, she worked on the still-running project *Folksongs and Folkdances of Czech Lands – Digital System for Presentation and Preservation* (NAKI II, 2018–2022), which is expected to make a large collection of folk songs of the DMS accessible to the public. Together with Marta Toncrová, she worked on the monograph *Leoš Janáček – Folkloric Studies, Series I, Vol. 3-2*, in which several hundred accompanying personal and subject entries were treated, in addition to the critical edition of Janáček's texts.

The common denominator of the department's outputs comprises memory and minority:

The book *S motykou a Pánem Bohem. Po stopách českých evangelíků ve Vojvodině / With a Hoe and the Lord God: in the footsteps of Czech Protestants in Voivodina*, written by Michal Pavlásek (2015), documents in an original way the history and contemporary life of a protestant community from Moravia, which arose as a result of migration from the Czech lands to the multi-ethnic settlement Veliko Središće in Serbia. The author used the methods of oral history and photo elicitation to understand the role of religiosity in the construction of collective identity.

The book by Jana Nosková, "*Proč to vyprávím?*" *První polovina 20. století v písemných vzpomínkách německých obyvatel Brna / "Warum erzähle ich das?" Die erste Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts in schriftlichen Erinnerungen deutscher Bewohner Brünns / "Why Am I Telling the Story?" The First Half of the 20th Century in Written Memories of German Residents in Brno* (2016), represents a bilingual critical edition that submits a rich collection of written sources documenting everyday life in a multi-ethnic city in Central Europe in the first half of the twentieth century. The sources fundamentally broaden our understanding of the everyday life of the German population of Brno, individual and collective memories, and the politics of remembering, allowing thus for comparative analyses.

The book written by Sandra Kreisslová, Jana Nosková and Michal Pavlásek, '*Takové normální rodinné historky. Migrace v obrazech a migrující obrazy rodinné paměti / 'Ordinary Family Stories.' Images of Migration and Migrating Images in Family Memory* (2019), is unique due to its comparative perspective and its focus on communicative and cultural memory of selected social groups. Its fundamental contribution consists in its focus on the transmission processes of family memory and the strategies and mechanisms employed in connection with the politics of remembering at the national level as well as at the meso-level of organizations of selected social groups.

Urban studies, a principal thematic focus of DMS, were represented by two books (*Děti v Brně. Kapitoly o dětství ve městě pod Špilberkem / Children in Brno. Chapters about Childhood in the Town below Spilberk Castle*, 2016; *Dějiny Brna 6. Předměstské obce / History of Brno, Vol. 6: Suburban Villages*, 2017). The first of them documents the long-term interest of department research fellows in the culture of children, which is, again, an utterly unique thematic focus within the whole of the IE. Both books elaborated department research fellows' research tasks, whereby the focus was not only on treating a certain stage, but on capturing the developments in diverse fields of life of residents in a metropolis.

The department secured funding from the Czech Science Foundation for the projects *Mechanism and strategies of generational transmission of family memory in the selected social groups* (GA ČR 16-19041S, 2016–2018) under Jana Nosková, Michal Pavlásek and Leoš Janáček – *Folkloric Studies, Series I, Vol. 3-2* (GA ČR 16-14263S, 2016–2018), under Lucie Uhlíková, Marta Toncrová, and Jarmila Procházková (DEE).

Applied research grants focused on cultural identity and were supported by the Czech Ministry of Culture: *Broadside Ballads in the Historical Collections in Brno* (NAKI II, 2018–2022), under Věra Frolcová, Markéta Holubová (DHS).

Department Brno employees also cooperated on projects implemented at other departments of the IE: Alexandra Navrátilová on the project *Changes in Funerary Rites in Bohemia and Moravia during the 20th Century* (GA ČR, 2019–2021); Lucie Uhlíková on the project *Weight and Weightlessness of the Folklore: The Folklore Movement of the Second Half of the 20th Century in Czech Lands* (GA ČR, 2017–2019); Lucie Uhlíková, Marta Toncrová, Ondřej Volčik, and Klára Císaříková on the project *Folksongs and Folkdances of Czech Lands – Digital System for Presentation and Preservation* (NAKI II, 2018–2022).

Department employees also successfully joined in the Strategy AV21 programme, particularly in two programmes whose focus reflects thematic focal points of department research fellows. Michal Pavlásek dealt with a project within the programme *Effective Public Policies and Contemporary Society* (2016–2019), whereby the funding concerned both his international field research in places tied to the migrant crisis (Austria, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Serbia, Croatia, and Macedonia) and the publication of a monograph about Czech migrants in Serbia (2020). The field research abroad resulted in the reportage *Stories from the Babel Archipelago*, a series in five parts about the situation of migrants in today's Greece; the series was published by nationwide online news portals, such as the server *Deník referendum* and *aktuálně.cz*. The texts were translated and published abroad by the server *Political Critique*. Further projects within Strategy AV21 (the programme *Memory in the Digital Age*) concerned mostly the digitization of sources, the treatment of them in the form of professional databases, and accessibility to the public, which reflects the long-term activity of the department in the realm of documentation.

In 2018, the project *Folk Song in Moravia: digitization of archival documents and creation of databases* (Jana Pospíšilová, Lucie Uhlíková) was set up, within which a database of correspondence associated with the compilation of song collections associated with the emerging DMS was treated and made accessible. The project *Digitization of a Part of Collections at the Brno Branch of the Institute of Ethnology of*

the Czech Academy of Sciences: Folk Literature in Moravia: digitization of archival documents and creation of databases (2018 – Jana Pospíšilová) is related to the digitization of the voluminous collection of children's folklore and the elaboration of its database. In 2019, Jana Pospíšilová collaborated on the project *Digitization, Analysis, and Publication of Folklore Poetry Recordings from Moravia (collected by students of the Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University in Brno, between 1929 and 1933 under the leadership of Prof. Frank Wollman)*, which was implemented with the Institute of Slavonic Studies of the Czech Academy of Sciences. Furthermore, projects set up in the department related to the library (VISK, RETROKON), mostly to the compilation of book catalogues and a catalogue of gramophone records. As to the acquisition of funding, employees applied for financial support also at other institutions – for example the book by Jana Nosková *“Proč to vyprávím?” / “Warum erzähle ich das? / “Why Am I Telling the Story?”* was supported by the Czech-German Fund for the Future; financial support provided by regional authorities was required for the publication of song collections.

Other important results in the form of organized international conferences and the publication of monothematic issues of significant ethnological journals in the Czech Republic and abroad are summarized in the following sections. Also, the essential results in the field of outreach activities can be found in the corresponding section.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

Although DMM was established only in October 2019, the department's research builds upon previous research activities of the Department of Ethnic Studies (DES). Research at DES included studies of cultural, socio-economic, and political processes both in the local context of the Czech Republic and globally. Research activities in the department were focused primarily on contemporary urbanized and transforming societies, minorities, and immigrant communities in the Czech Republic and elsewhere in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as on the topic of Czech outmigration and expatriate communities abroad. To study the above-mentioned areas, researchers from the department mostly applied the theoretical and methodological approaches of ethnology and socio-cultural anthropology. In 2019, DES was transformed into DMM because most researchers from the department (Veronika Beranská, Stanislav Brouček, Hana Červinková, Jakub Grygar, Helena Patzer, and Michal Šípoš) primarily researched mobility and migration-related problems.

Between 2015 and 2019, two researchers from the team, who focused on mobility and migration (Beranská & Uherek), continued to study the migration of ethnic Czechs from Ukraine and Russia to the Czech Republic. Migration flows were studied from a historical perspective. The researchers focused particularly on the periods after 1945, 1989, and 2014. In addition, research into the migration of ethnic Czechs included study of migrants' adaptation and integration strategies, migrants' sociability in the new environment in the Czech Republic, migrants' economic strategies in the context of economic uncertainty and political transformations in East-Central Europe, and health care practices by different groups of migrants.

An important outcome of the research into migration of ethnic Czechs from Ukraine and Russia was publication of a chapter in a collective monograph called *Rethinking Ethnography in Central Europe* (edited by Červinková, H. Buchowski, M., & Uherek, Z., 2015). The monograph aimed to challenge East-West hierarchies within Central European anthropology by publishing high-quality work from this region. The monograph was prepared as a part of a project called *Social and Cultural Change in Contemporary Central Europe*, which was supported by the International Visegrad Fund. The project was completed by researchers from DES (Červinková, Uherek, & Beranská) in cooperation with researchers from other partner institutions in Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia. Červinková, together with Michał Buchowski (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), wrote an introductory chapter, and Beranská, together with Uherek, wrote a chapter that described the business practices of a Czech-Ukrainian family in Czechia. In this chapter, Beranská and Uherek study how migrants in the post-socialist world live their lives within changing political systems and economic conditions. Because the authors followed the research participants for more than 20 years, their study provides an original perspective on the experiences of migrants from the former Soviet Union.

In 2015, another group of researchers in the field of mobility and migration (Beranská, Brouček, & Uherek) completed a project called *Analýza migrace českých občanů po roku 1989 / Analysis of the Migration of Czech Citizens after 1989*. These researchers studied migration data of Czech citizens in the context of changing patterns of global migration flows, emergence of new diasporas, and formation of transnational societies. The research was conducted in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

of the Czech Republic. The research brought new data about the everyday life of ethnic Czechs abroad, their transnational identities, and the relationships between these migrants and the nation state. The results of the research were made available to state institutions in the Czech Republic with the intention of helping to improve public policies concerning Czechs living abroad.

The above-mentioned project built upon a long-term cooperative venture between the researchers from DES, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, and the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic. This collaboration involved research on the everyday life of ethnic Czechs abroad, with the intention of improving relevant state policies. In 2017, the project resulted in the publication of a monograph called *Migrace z České republiky po roce 1989 v základních tematických okruzích / Migration from the Czech Republic after 1989: Basic Thematic Areas*. The monograph was edited by Brouček, who also contributed significantly to its content. In addition, Beranská, Červinková, and Uherek wrote parts of the monograph. The work on the monograph was supported by Strategy AV21 within a programme called *Effective Public Policies and Contemporary Society*.

The research of migrant minorities in the Czech Republic, Czech outmigration, and expatriate communities abroad brought several other results. In 2019, this research was published in a monograph titled *Česká republika a diaspora: co bylo a co bude / Czech Republic and Diaspora: Past, Present and Future* (Edited by S. Brouček). In the monograph, Beranská's chapter describes the historical background of the migration of ethnic Czechs from the former USSR, as well as the everyday life of migrants and their descendants. Another chapter by Uherek studies Czech citizens abroad. Other results of the research were published in *Slovak Ethnology* and other journals. In addition, the researchers presented at conferences in the Czech Republic, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Slovakia, Italy, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In addition to their work on ethnic Czechs, researchers in the department have studied Vietnamese migrants in the Czech Republic. In 2015, Grygar finished a project funded by the Erste Foundation called *Vietnamese Diaspora in Prague: Food, Consumption, and Socio-Material Proximity in the Making of a Cosmopolitan City*. Other academics who cooperated with Grygar in researching the Vietnamese diaspora were Tereza Freidingerová and Karel Čada, both from Charles University (Institute of Sociological Studies). In 2016, Brouček published a monograph, *The Visible and Invisible Vietnamese in the Czech Republic. Problems of Adaptation of Modern-Day Ethnic Group in the Local Environment of the Czech Majority*. This monograph is based on long-term research and it examines the integration and diasporization processes of the Vietnamese community in the Czech Republic. The monograph provides a valuable contribution to the available body of knowledge because it describes various aspects of the lives of Vietnamese migrants in their new location, including business practices and family life. The everyday life of Vietnamese migrants in East-Central Europe is a largely understudied phenomenon in ethnic and migration studies. The work on the monograph was supported by Strategy AV21 within the programme *Global Conflicts, Local Interactions*.

In addition to Vietnamese and ethnic Czech migrants, the department's researchers have explored the lived experiences of other minorities in the Czech Republic, mainly

those living in urban areas. In 2015, an edited volume was published called *Praha a menšiny / Prague and Minorities* (Edited by A. Sulitka & Z. Uherek). Book chapters in the edited volume focus on (a) everyday life of different minorities in Prague, (b) the problem of minorities and language, (c) the problem of migrants in the city. In 2016, Uherek, Brouček, and Beranská carried out research within a project called *Informační systém o rodinách imigrantů ze třetích zemí / Information System on Families of Immigrants from Third Countries*. The project was financially supported by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic and the research within the project was carried out in cooperation with the Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs. As a part of the work on the project, researchers from DES gathered both qualitative and quantitative data concerning migrant families and households in Prague. The data were given to non-governmental organizations, such as Integration Centre Prague, with the aim of facilitating the improvement of living conditions of migrants in the Czech capital.

Researchers from DES also studied the problem of Roma migration to the Czech Republic, as well as Roma migration from the Czech Republic to other countries, mostly in Europe. In 2015, fieldwork among Roma communities in Slovakia was carried out in cooperation with Eva Davidová, an expert in the field of Roma studies. In 2017, Uherek co-organized an international summer school for doctoral students that was aimed at Roma communities. The summer school was organized within the Network of Academic Institutions in Romani Studies.

In 2017, Patzer, a postdoctoral researcher, joined the team and carried out a research project on Filipino migrants in the Czech Republic. The research was a continuation of her previous research on labour migration from the Philippines to the United States and the resulting transnational identities of the migrants. During her two-year long stay in Prague, Patzer published two articles in the journals *Teksty Drugie* and *Studia Sociologiczne*. At the 2018 Biennial Conference of the European Association of Social Anthropology in Stockholm, she also co-organized a panel titled *Ageing, Care and Transnational Mobilities*.

In 2018, Pazer co-edited a book *Pre-textual Ethnographies: Challenging the Phenomenological Knowledge-Making* (edited by H. Pazer & T. Rakowski); she wrote the introduction of the book together with Tomasz Rakowski (University of Warsaw). The introductory chapter concerns the problem of developing anthropological knowledge through participation, embodiment, and perception. The authors pay attention to how researchers' fields are fully recognized, and ideas are shaped beyond the space and time of fieldwork. The chapter contributes to discussions on research methods in anthropology by identifying a logic for ethnographic building that is primarily rooted in pre-textual worlds. In the book, Pazer published a chapter called 'Meeting the Pre-Textual: Intersubjective Knowledge of Long-Distance Care in the Philippines'. This chapter explores how the author acquainted herself with care practices in the context of Filipino migration to the United States. In the chapter, Patzer describes (a) how care practices are revealed through everyday encounters with immigrants and (b) how the meaning of these practices is created within the pre-textual world. The chapter's main contribution is that it demonstrates how the concept of the pre-textual can be applied to migration studies. In 2019, the book was presented at a seminar organized by the Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

Since 2017, the migration of refugees from war zones to East-Central Europe has become a new research topic in the department. Problems pertaining to refugees, particularly Chechens in Poland, such as xenophobia, politicization of migration, economic uncertainty, and marginalization have been examined. In addition, the research has focused on the remaking of the world by war refugees and their descent into the everyday. Processes of street-level constructions of migrant 'illegality' and deportability were also explored. This research was carried out by Šípoš, a new researcher in the department.

In 2019, Šípoš published an online-first version of an article "‘We are all Brothers Here’: The Making of Life by Chechen Refugees in Poland" (in the journal *Population, Space and Place*). Drawing from ethnographic fieldwork among Chechens in Poland, this article studies how war refugees 'make a life' while being subjected to the increased politicization of migration. The article contributes to the existing knowledge of migrants' proactive existence because it explores how the following factors can shape migrants' agency: (a) a shared sense of loss and trauma, (b) the refugees' deportability and subordinate inclusion within Poland and the European Union, and (c) the collective experience of exploitation and racism.

In 2019, another article, titled 'Informal Practices and Street-Level Construction of Migrant Deportability: Chechen Refugees and Local Authorities in Polish Accommodation Centers for Asylum Seekers', was published in the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Based on long-term fieldwork, this article explores how a 'migration regime' saturated daily life in accommodation centres for asylum seekers in Poland. The article extends the available knowledge on the street-level functioning of the migration regime. The problem of refugee 'illegality' in East-Central Europe is still largely beyond the scope of ethnographic research. The article received the Jacques Derrida Award for the best article in the social sciences and humanities in the Czech Republic. In addition to publishing articles, Šípoš presented research at several conferences, including the 2018 Biennial Conference of the European Association of Social Anthropology in Stockholm and the 2019 British Geographic Society's Annual Conference in London, within a panel called 'Emerging Notions in the Analysis of Forced Migration and Borders: Ambiguity, Improvisation and More'.

Between 2015 and 2019, borders and economic strategies in eastern Poland also became a subject of research. In 2016, Grygar published a monograph called *Děvušky a cigarety: o hranicích, migraci a moci / Děvušky and Cigarettes: On Borders, Migration and Power*. Based on ethnographic fieldwork among cross-border traders, market traders, and customs officers, this monograph explores small-scale border trade in the Polish-Belarusian borderland in the context of the eastern enlargement of the European Union. The book extends available knowledge about states and borders. This high-quality ethnographic monograph is written in Czech. Like the contributions from other researchers from the department, the book contributes to 'decolonization' within Central European anthropology. The work on the monograph was supported by Strategy AV21 within the programme *Global Conflicts, Local Interactions*.