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- Josef Grulich – Pavel Matlas, *Hmotná kultura a projevy mentality venkovské společnosti (Jižní Čechy, 17.–18. století)* 1
(Material culture and the manifestations of mentalities of the village society (South Bohemia, 17th to 18th century))

Abstract: The text focuses on the problem of the material culture of the village in the seventeenth and eighteenth century. However, the main goal was not to reconstruct the complete material furnishings of the village homestead. This represents just one of the possible ways for approaching the inner spiritual life of the village population. The text is based on the empirical research of the archival sources. The archival information was subsequently confronted with the results of older scientific works with the same objectives. The text is composed as a case study based on the sources coming from four dominions of South Bohemia (Třeboň, Hluboká nad Vltavou, Protivín and Orlík nad Vltavou). As a main point of departure from the point of view of the heuristic were used inheritance inventories, supplemented by documents from the area of criminal law. From the point of view of the method, the work can be classified as microhistory. It makes use especially of the reflexive approaches of historical anthropology; in the realm of theory, it draws upon the “history from below” concepts. Even though the text is not purely regional study, the authors do not aim to generalizations in the first place. They are well aware of the fact that the validity of some partial information cannot be carried over mechanically to other ethnographical areas.

Keywords: village, villein, material culture, mentalities, Early Modern Era, South Bohemia

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(Out of the City. Motorcycling: sport, art or ritual?)

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Keywords: motorcycling, risk, leisure, travel, embodied capital

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(Marriage Rituals in Minangkabau: Enactments of Key Principals of Matrilineal Social Organisation in a Translocal Community)

Abstract: The article presents an ethnographic description of a cycle of marriage rituals as observed by the author in the Minangkabau village of Sulit Air, located in West Sumatra, Indonesia and provides an interpretation of what they tell us about the networks of matrilineal

kinship that crisscross the community spanning from the village to the cities where its inhabitants migrate in search of economic betterment, especially some female techniques of maintenance of these networks.

Key words: Indonesia, women, kinship, matrilineal systems, ritual, marriage rituals

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Abstract: Bedřich Machulka was born on June 22, 1875. Since his youth he had been interested in Africa. However, only after meeting Richard Štorch he was able to realize his dreams. Together they parted for Africa. They settled in Tripolis in Libya and dedicated themselves in hunting and stuffing animals. Afterwards they moved to Sudan where they established a base for hunting expeditions. In the year 1927 Štorch died. Machulka moved his interest to eastern Africa. Since 1929 he had established a partnership with Duke Adolf Schwarzenberg (1890–1950). At the beginning their collaboration went on without problems. However, after Machulka failed to organize film recording in Kenya, the Duke did not entrust him anymore with organizing of other expeditions. This period of life of Machulka, until the year 1935, is well illustrated by letters that he exchanged with the Duke through the Schwarzenberg Office. Schwarzenberg valued Machulka highly for his professional and organizational qualities. Therefore, in spite of the mutual disagreements he found him a place of preserver and curator of small museum of ethnographic artifacts and trophies in the castle Ohrada (on the manor of Hlubok). There Machulka had worked throughout the Second World War until the year 1947, when all the properties of the Schwarzenbergs on the territory of Czechoslovakia were nationalized. Machulka finished his life in Prague in humble conditions. He died on March 6, 1954.

Keywords: hunting and stuffing of animals, organization of hunting expeditions, correspondence, filming of animals, ethnographic artifacts, hunting trophies, curator of the museum

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Keywords: Ethnic stereotype, Image of the Other, Enemy Image, Turks, Armenians, Kurds, Muslim, Heretic

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Keywords: anthropology of landscape, industrial landscape, landscape, prehistoric landscape

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Keywords: culture and language, Pirahã, Everett, recursion and universal grammar

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Abstract: The article focuses on the problem of resettlement of Czechs, Slovaks, Poles and Germans who lived on the territory of the former Soviet Union, to the countries of their forefathers. It is centered especially on the period of the 1990s. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in the year 1991 important streams of migration occurred, especially out of those former Soviet republics with certain ethnic minorities. The Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Germany arranged conditions for the resettlement of their countrymen and their family members in the areas of legislature as well as the material support. While in the case of Czechs, Slovaks and Poles smaller groups were resettled (1–3 thousands of persons), there were about 2 millions of Germans.

Keywords: migration, resettlement, former Soviet Union, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Germans

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Keywords: refugees, cognitive process, essentialism, ethnicity, race, inference

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Keywords: Kalmyk Republic (Russia), (young) Kalmyks, ethnic identity, language attitudes

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Keywords: Villages, Historical geography, Scandinavia, Middle Ages, Land settlement, Landscape

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Abstract: Health resort Piešťany is an original and specific place. It has for a long time been a multicultural urban space, where the spa guests (bearers of their own cultures) meet the local inhabitants (bearers of the autochthonous culture). Together they create a society of the spa resort that, in spite of being in many respects indifferentiated or even contrasting, in general functions synchronously. The reason is the common adaptation strategy – the culture of the health resort. In the memory and identity of the town, the intense and dynamic sociocultural changes remain present in various ways (from artefacts through socionormatives to ideas). Among the most important belong the cultural landscape, architecture and urbanism, specific stratification of local inhabitants, as well as of the clients. Through historiographical and ethnocultural description it is possible to trace the changes and to identify factors that caused them.

Keywords: Piešťany, health resorts, spa tourism, cultural landscape, socioprofessional stratification, cultural stratification

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Abstract: : The article focuses on the problem of „štatl“ of Brno and its inhabitants, the so called „štatlaři“. The term „štatl“ can signify the city of Brno itself, or the city center, but also a certain type of subculture and, in connection with the term „štatlaři“, the specific group of the inhabitants of Brno. The core of the article consists in the analysis of images and meanings connected with štatl and štatlaři, their image and interpretation in memories and the exploitation of their image at present (commercial use in advertising). Besides štatl, the article also reflects the specific language, the so called “hantec” that is inseparably connected with štatl. The chronological frame of the article is from the 1960s to the present, but it mentions also the so called “Brno stove” (plotna) from the beginning of the twentieth century that is often mentioned in connection with štatl. The methodological basis of research consisted in especial in oral history and analysis of documents. The basic sources for the article were interviews, memoirs and published scientific articles. The results of the analysis should serve on the one hand as contemporary interpretation of life of certain group of people in urban setting during the period of socialism, on the other hand for better understanding of the processes that are connected to the contemporary creation of local identities, as well as commercial use of cultural artifacts.

Keywords: local identity, youth, subculture, urban space, socialism, oral history, Brno

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Abstract: The social changes throughout the twentieth century had provoked uneven development of cities within the former Czechoslovakia. Each of the political regimes that alternated at the periodicity of approximately twenty years had marked, through the ideology, not only the ethnic and social profile of the city and its districts, but also their urbanistic and architectural characteristics, symbolism and the outer appearance of the streets. As a result, important changes occurred in the spatial division of the city as well as the identity of city spaces. The author analyzes the impacts of social changes on the spatial diversity of the city and social composition of its districts from the beginning of the twentieth century, but focuses especially on the processes of transformation of the post-socialist city and its present state. Analyses the role of local memory in the politics of the self-government of the city and in the attitudes and activities of its inhabitants.

Keywords: social change, urban spaces, diversity, local memory

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Abstract: The article focuses on structural changes in the Bratislava population in the first half of the 20th century. Particularly in the decade of 1939–1948, there was an intense social engineering, i.e. a targeted effort to adjust both the ethnic and social city structures to the contemporary regime needs. The Czechs were the first target of these efforts (1939), followed by the Jewish minority (deportations in 1942); after the liberation, both Hungarian and German inhabitants fell victims to such activities, and after February 1948, this process also affected some social strata of the population. (A mass emigration after August 1968 was due to different reasons.) When analyzing the social engineering, I have used particularly memories of the contemporary witnesses supported by the archive and other sources.

Keywords: social engineering, the Holocaust, minorities, Bratislava

MATERIÁLY – MATERIALS

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Abstract: The perception of danger represents a crucial component of everyday life (not only) in the city. The recording of the development of perception of danger in diachronic perspective of the twentieth century, as it reflected in the memory of the female inhabitants of Pilsen, enables to ascertain some changes that reflect the historical development. In its concrete parts, the research focused on the modes of „making“ of the urban space through the perception of danger (mental topography of danger), the perception of danger in general, as well as the impact of the danger on the everyday life of the inhabitants. The qualitative methodology of the research included the making of mental maps and the half-structured interviews. The informers were nine women of age 80–91 years. For the purpose of presentation of the results of the research that aimed at ascertaining the ways of perceiving danger by the oldest generation of female inhabitants of Pilsen, the twentieth century was divided into several periods that to great degree reflected the political-historical development: the period before the Second World War; the period of the war; after-war period (1945–1960), the 1960s to 1980s and finally the period after the year 1990 up to the present. In the memory of the informers, these periods were characterized partly by differing types of danger (if danger at all) and their varying intensity. The perception of danger (or the absence of danger) was also influenced by the different development of life cycles in cases of concrete women.

Besides individual differences, there was crucial influence of the general social development, the development of the city and the technological development, especially the increase of automobile transport and the media of communication.

Keywords: Mental maps, danger perception, memory, women, Plzeň, 20th century

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Keywords: Velvet Revolution, literary folklore, urban folklore, slogans, graffiti

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