

Szakmai beszámoló „A debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve 2019” megjelentetéséről

A Déri Múzeum támogatást nyert az NKA Közgyűjteményi Kollégiumától (Pályázati azonosító: 204188/00555) a múzeum évkönyve megjelentetésére.

A debreceni Déri Múzeum idei évkönyve a hagyományokhoz híven vegyes tematikájú. A múzeum gyűjteményéhez vagy a város történetéhez kapcsolódó írások révén többféle múzeumi szakág jelenik meg. Fontosnak tartjuk, hogy a tanulmányok mellett a szakmai, gyűjteményi és kiállítási tevékenységünkre is reflektáljunk, ami egyrészt azért fontos, mert így a nagyközönség beleláthat a múzeum kiállításokon túli tevékenységébe, másrészt nő a munkatársak tudatossága. A tanulmányokat angol nyelvű rezümék kísérik, melyek segíthetik a nemzetközi tudományos életben való megjelenést.

A kötetből a szerződésnek megfelelően küldjük meg a példányokat a könyvtáraknak, valamint a Déri Múzeum partnerintézményeinek.

Az évkönyv tartalma a következő (Szerkesztette: Lakner Lajos)

TARTALOM

TERMÉSZETTUDOMÁNY

Mező Szilveszter: Katalógus a Déri Múzeum Mammalia-gyűjteményéhez. Az emlőstani gyűjtemény összetétele (2019)..... 7

Novák Tibor József: Oláh Gábor herbárium a Déri Múzeum irodalomtörténeti gyűjteményében...
..... 19

TÖRTÉNELEMTUDOMÁNY

Erős Vilmos: Szabó István a magyar történeti irodalomban 27

Kovács József Dénes – Ősz Attila: Debrecen 1944. június 2-i bombázása – egy szemtanú feljegyzései
..... 57

Novák Ádám: Főpapi pecsétek az 1439 és 1457 között kelt sokpecsétetes leveleken..... 79

Pál Csaba: „Kossuth Lajossal kocizott Furman János”. Adalékok egy Kossuth-ereklye lehetséges történetéhez 89

IRODALOMTUDOMÁNY

Bakó Endre: Tóth Árpád és Oláh Gábor baráti kapcsolata..... 95

KULTURÁLIS ANTROPOLÓGIA

Szabó Anna Viola: Kék reflexek. Sesztina Jenő és felesége egyiptomi utazása képekben103

MÚZEUMPEDAGÓGIA, MÚZEUMTÖRTÉNET

Aranyi Fruzsina: A múzeumok kínálatának megjelenése a pedagógusok fókuszában.....123

Kerekes-Bíró Éva: Adalékok Julow Viktor Déri múzeumi éveire.....139

A DÉRI MÚZEUM KIÁLLÍTÁSAI 2018-BAN

Mező Szilveszter: Erdő és múzeum. Gondolatok az állandó természetrajzi kiállításról161

Szabó Anna Viola: „Jer, barátom! lépeggünk / Kis kertednek útain...” Tervek és tapasztalatok az állandó kiállítás irodalmi termében.....173

Magyar Márta - P. Szászfalvi Márta: Párhuzamosok találkozása. A magyar népi kerámia emlékei két magángyűjteményben.....179

Korompai Balázs: 1849 emlékezete a Déri Múzeumban.....185

Veisz Bettina: „Egyszer volt...” . Mesés(B)irodalom.....193

Nagy T. Katalin: Tisztelt Németh Lajos professzor! Az Antal–Lusztig-gyűjtemény 50 éves!199

Novák Ádám: A hónap érme203

GYŰJTEMÉNYI MUNKA 2018-BAN

Mező Szilveszter: Cecidiumok a Déri Múzeum Naturália-gyűjteményében205

Mező Szilveszter: A természetrajzi és környezetismereti gyűjtemény jelentősebb gyarapodása 2018-ban209

Lovas Márton Levente: A tiszántúli flórakutatások és dr. Soó Rezső211

Ormosi Viktória: Gyűjteményi munka és gyarapodás az Iparművészeti gyűjteményben.....215

Végh Loretta Vivien – Novák Ádám: A Magyar Postatakarékpéztár 10 Koronás pénzjegye 1919-ből.....217

Birkásné Vincze Rita: A Déri Múzeum munkatársainak bibliográfiája 2018.....219

CONTENT.....227

A tanulmányok angol nyelvű rezüméi

NATURAL HISTORY

Mező, Szilveszter: Adatok a Déri Múzeum Mammalia-gyűjteményéhez. Az emlőstani gyűjtemény összetétele (2019) [Data to the Mammalia-collection of the Déri Museum. The composition of the mammals-collection (2019)]

In his work, the author presents the collections of natural history and environmental study in the Déri Museum. The first part of his work is concerned with the short enumeration of animal preparations that are in the old and sealed inventory logs, but are no longer available in the present collection. Among these items, there were a number of curiosities that probably belonged to the natural history collection of the Hortobágy Museum in the 1930s. The second part of his work is a report on the current state of the mammals-collection of the Déri Museum. The collection consists of two parts: mounted preparations and various trophies and bones. The first part of the collection has, at the closing of the inventory logs, 26 items (39 pieces), while the second part has 26 items (32 pieces). Thus, the total size of the collection consists of 52 inventoried items (71 pieces). The author enumerates the most important data of these.

Novák, Tibor József: Oláh Gábor herbárium a Déri Múzeum irodalomtörténeti gyűjteményében [The Herbarium of Gábor Oláh in the Literary Collection of Déri Museum]

The herbarium of the Hungarian poet, Gábor Oláh contains 88 exsiccated plants of 85 species, belonging in 26 families and further 1 higher taxon. The plants were collected in 1896-1897 in the closest vicinity of Debrecen. Most probably the collection was carried out as fulfilling of secondary school task of the 15-16 years old poet. The exsiccates represents common and widespread species from the surround of the town, but 3 examples of protected species are also involved. As a result of taxonomic revision it could be stated that the identification of the plants is mostly correct; anyway there are also few mistakes, and there are changes in valid species names. The calligraphic implementation of captioning the family names and the general quality of preparation show accuracy, high aesthetic sense and affinity for manual work of the young poet.

HISTORICAL STUDIES

Kovács, József Dénes – Ósz, Attila: Debrecen 1944. június 2-i bombázása – egy szemtanú feljegyzései [The Bombing of Debrecen on 2 June 1944 – Memoirs of an Eyewitness]

The study is concerned with the most tragic event in the modern history of Debrecen, and its consequences. The bombing of Debrecen on 2 June 1944 is presented through the memories of an eyewitness, János Sőregi. In the past decades, numerous studies were done concerning the air raid,

but these mostly focus on technological details and aviation. While the psychological impact of the events, the shock and dramatical turn in the lives of the residents of Debrecen mostly remain unexplored. This is surprising for a number of reasons. Firstly, the American bombers attacked targets that played a significant part in everyday life (railway, processing and utilities facilities). Secondly, the vast majority of the casualties (more than 80%) were civilians. The authors try to compensate for this deficiency of historical studies by re-visiting the day of the bombing, with the help of the diary of János Sőregi, the desperate rescue efforts and the despair overcoming the residents of the city.

Novák, Ádám: Főpapi pecsétek az 1439 és 1457 között kelt sokpecsétetes okleveleken [Pontifical Seals on Multiple-Sealed Charters between 1439-1457]

The collection of charters with multiple seals allows for the identification of pontifical seals. The most notable pontiffs of the time did not produce many charters, so most often, researchers can only use charters of this kind. Of the 68 charters I examined, 34 has pontifical seals. There are 18 persons with 78 identifiable seals, of which 29 are imprints. This is half of the known pontiffs of the period. According to the typology of Pál Lővei, the seals that are known are one classical pontifical seal (Simon Rozgonyi), four "major" seals (János de Dominis, Dénes Szécsi, András Kálnói, Simon Rozgonyi) and 24 seal-rings. Three of the latter are gem-seals, while 21 are heraldic. Uploaded to the database, the seals examined in this study show there is great potential in the sigilographical study of foreign charters. The study of all of the charters may result in a complete set of data that can be studied in a number of different ways, which also includes aspects outside the scope of this present study (e.g. the itinerary of each of the persons)

Pál, Csaba: „Kossuth Lajossal kocsintott Furman János.” Adalékok egy Kossuth-ereklye lehetséges történetéhez [»János Furman toasted Lajos Kossuth« The Potential History of a Kossuth-relic]

From the collection of Déri Museum, the permanent exhibition "Álmodó magyarok – Történetek Debrecen irodalmából" [Dreaming Hungarians – Stories from the Literature of Debrecen] opened on 25 September 2014 in the Debrecen House of Literature. The second room of the exhibition is the collection of the Csokonai-circle. The Csokonai-circle was founded in 1890, concerned with the collection of valuable manuscripts and relics. It almost had a sort of relic-cult, which initially was concerned with the work of Csokonai, but eventually the circle's Debrecen-identity overcame the literary focus. Every single object and relic that was related to the city in some way became a great treasure, especially if it carried a connection to national greatness. In the centre of the room, there is a cabinet containing a multitude of portraits and relics belonging to poets, among which it is easy to miss – not just because of its size – a small, but valuable cup with the following line: „Kossuth Lajossal kocsintott Furman János Turin, 1889. július 5.” [János Furman toasted Lajos Kossuth, Turin, 5 July 1889]. According to the inventory logs, it was gifted to Déri Museum in 1931 by „Fejes J[?]-né Furmann Etelka” [Mrs Etelka Fejes, born Etelka Furmann]. Who are these people? How was toasting in person possible? Answering these questions sheds light to some cult-historical events. Due to the popularity of Lajos Kossuth, living in Turin at the time, large trips were organized in the 1880s (with 700-800 people!!). Participants could meet the aging politician, and also hear him speak. How did all of this go down? Did they have a good time? What did it all mean to the "audience" and to the "Governor" himself? This small cup allows for insight to the development of personal cult and to the

everyday life of middle class citizens and personal stories from Miskolc and Debrecen. One cup, a small everyday object, can show so much history to those who are willing to look.

LITERARY STUDIES

Bakó, Endre: Tóth Árpád és Oláh Gábor baráti kapcsolata [The Friendship of Árpád Tóth and Gábor Oláh]

The study is concerned with the history of the friendship between the young poet looking for his own voice, Árpád Tóth and the withdrawn Gábor Oláh, sensing his own genius. Their relationship allows for a peek into the contemporary literary life of Debrecen.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Szabó, Anna Viola: Kék reflexek. Sesztina Jenő és felesége egyiptomi utazása képekben [Blue reflexes; The trip of Mr and Mrs Sesztina to Egypt in pictures]

This study was done to the 150th birthday of Jenő Sesztina, iron trader in Debrecen, patron and supporter of the founding of Déri Museum and first president of the "Múzeumbaráti Kör" [a museum supporting society]. The study presents his 70 photographs, preserved on glass discs in the Photographical collection of the museum. The photographs were made during his one month trip to Egypt with his wife in February 1909. The trip was probably for the occasion of the 15th marriage anniversary between Jenő Sesztina and Margit Csanak, and also for his 40th birthday, and other significant milestones in their lives. The couple travelled the Trieste-Alexandria-Cairo-Aswan-Philae trip with the Cook travel agency, travelling by ship between Aswan and Cairo. On their way home, they travelled by ship to Constantinople and then by train from Turkey to Debrecen. The photographs were made by Margit Csanak, who was an amateur photographer since the 1890s. The study is concerned with which part of the photographs are an inherited, unconscious recreation of picturesque memory, and which part of them are the records of own experiences and impressions; and how they reflect the individual's personality and interests, and if an autonomous Egypt perception can be identified in them.

MUSEUM PEDAGOGY, MUSEUM HISTORY

Aranyi, Fruzsina: A múzeumok kínálatának megjelenése a pedagógusok fókuszában [The Services of Museums in the Focus of Educators]


According to the Ministry of Education, there are over 900 museums registered in Hungary. (Bereczki, 2009) This allows educators to choose from multiple museums near their schools. But do they know the services each of the museums provide, and the possibilities they offer to the 228 CONTENT students, or do the vast majority of the museum services remain hidden from educators? Results show that educators do regard museums as valuable institutions to complement school

education. But it is from teachers that take their classes to museums the most often. Educators do not utilize museums as part of a specific subject, only as a form of usefully spending free time. Museum experts, however, design their activities around the framework curriculum, allowing museum exhibitions to be useful part of subject-specific education. Results show this effort to be not successful enough. Furthermore, educators show little interest in museum related further training. Probably because they do not realize the potential of museum pedagogical activities in the museums. Results also show that educators feel the social pressure to take the students to museums, but they do not entirely realize the full potential a museum can offer. The efforts of museum experts to offer a wide variety of methods to present the exhibitions to the students are all in vain, if the educators do not realize or expect such an opportunity. The research shows that more active communication is needed between museums and educators, to allow museums to become more than just a place to spend free time. One of the more effective ways in achieving this goal would be the museum related further training of educators.

Kerekes-Bíró, Éva: Adalékok Julow Viktor Déri múzeumi éveihöz [The Years of Viktor Julow in Déri Museum]

In the Fall of 1957, Viktor Julow was fired from Kossuth Lajos University for his participation in the Revolution of 1956. Due to his friends in the Eötvös-college, his punishment was mostly symbolic by becoming a senior member of Déri Museum. Viktor Julow however considers these years an exile, despite doing a valuable work at the Museum, as he emphasizes his neglect at the university. During his years at the Museum, he organized 11 exhibitions, defined the work methodology of literary museology in Debrecen, and started to collect and organize the literary sources found in other collections of Déri Museum. He published many previously unknown sources from the museum's collection and finished the description of memorial places in Debrecen. Meanwhile, the secret police kept him under surveillance. Due to his health problems, mainly the Bechterew-disease and its complications, his movement became slower and his work capacity was reduced. He still manages to organize one exhibition after another, publish, research, translate and perform the duties in the museum library. After the amnesty in 1963, his rehabilitation started and he got back to the university in two years. He got much help from Imre Bán, when they published together the book *Debreceni diákirodalom a felvilágosodás korában* [Student literature in Debrecen in the Enlightenment period] in 1964.

2019. október 29.


Dr. Lákner Lajos
tudományos igazgatóhelyettes
Déri Múzeum

