

## Botanical legacy of Lajos Haynald (1816-1891) in the Hungarian Natural History Museum

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**Abstract** – More than 100,000 herbarium sheets and numerous botanical books were legated to the Museum by L. HAYNALD in his testament in 1882. Almost 20 percent of the collection was gathered by HAYNALD himself. The herbaria of J. HEUFFEL from Transylvania, Th. KOTSCHY (including type specimens) H. SCHOTT and H. W. SCHOTT (except the Araceae) and L. SODIRO (from Ecuador) was purchased by Haynald and incorporated in the Herbaria Haynaldiana. With 1 figure.

L. HAYNALD's botanical legacy marked a new epoch in the life of the Botanical Department of the Hungarian National Museum. One hundred years after his death, we try to evaluate his bequest.

HAYNALD's legacy was legated to the Museum by his testament in 1882. The Herbaria Haynaldiana arrived to the Museum after the death of the cardinal archbishop in 1891. "I leave my herbaria, botanical books, cabinets to the National Museum" wrote HAYNALD in his testament (1882).

Besides an extraordinary ecclesiastic career and public life, HAYNALD was, to a certain extent, an educated botanist. KANITZ (1889) appreciated and praised his botanical collection, books, cabinets and benefactor activity.

His father was his first teacher, not only in the latin language but in the botany as well. ISTVÁN HAYNALD had his own herbarium too. HAYNALD called himself a dilettante, before he met L. I. ENDLICHER (1804-1849) and E. FENZL (1808-1879) in Vienna in 1839. FENZL was the authentic botanical guide of L. HAYNALD during the seminarist years. Soon after they met, they became good friends.

When HAYNALD was the bishop of Gyulafehérvár he collected numerous plant specimens, often together with the botanists of Transylvania, for example with V. JANKA (1837-1890). JANKA was an officer in the army but he became a famous plant collector and taxonomist at the same time. The connection remained continuous between HAYNALD and JANKA because HAYNALD established a position for a botanist (for Janka) in the Hungarian National Museum in 1870. JANKA and HAYNALD made a joint trip to the Banat in 1872.

The appointment of JANKA was the first and most important organizational step toward the separation of the botanical department from the zoological and mineralogical collections in the Museum. HAYNALD's foundation included 12,000 golden crowns for collecting trips and for development of the botanical library. The second important step of HAYNALD was the donation of the botanical legacy for the Museum.

HAYNALD's collection contains more than 100,000 herbaria sheets, botanical books, including numerous botanica classica volumes, cabinets, pictures, models and others. (In: Inventory of HAYNALD's herbaria 15, May 1898.)

#### THE HERBARIA HAYNALDIANA

*Geranium pusillum* BURMAN is probably one of the first sheets of HAYNALD from 1826. He was the bishop of Gyulafehérvár since 1852, he started collecting in 1855 and continued till 1867, with two peaks in his collecting activity.

Comparing the herbarium sheets of I. HAYNALD (e. g. *Anemone alpina* and *Angelica sylvestris* LINNAEUS), which were collected by L. HAYNALD, we can find many differences.

The specimens of *Helleborus purpurascens* WALDSTEIN et KITAIBEL are noteworthy, because the sheets are in the herbaria of ISTVÁN HAYNALD and LAJOS HAYNALD too. There are two specimens of *H. purpurascens* originating from different localities in Transylvania for showing the different developmental stages of the plant. The labels are similar as we take it in the herbaria. The *H. purpurascens* is a subendemic species of the Carpathians and the Hungarian Middle-Range (SZUJKÓ-LACZA 1959). HAYNALD consciously enriched his collection with the most interesting species e. g. *H. purpurascens*, *Gentiana punctata* LINNAEUS and others. The habitat and collecting time differences are presented on the sheet of *Gentiana angulosa* = *G. verna* LINNAEUS. It is a species of high mountains (nivale) from three localities. Two of them were collected by the bishop and he wrote the locality and habitat characters in the labels. One of the interesting combination of plants can be found on the sheet originated from "Todaro Flora Sicula Exsiccata". The first specimen is labelled as "*Ranunculus ficaria* Linnaeus. In arvis Palermo N.1376 legit Todaro". The second and the third specimens are also *R. ficaria* "Ad Calatescibetta Siciliae 31 Martii 1859", "Monte Pellegrino ad Panormum Siciliae 5 Apr. 1859 Haynald".

From a historical point of view *Telekia speciosa* BAUMGARTNER is also an interesting species. This specimen was also collected by HAYNALD at Gáld in 1855.

The peak of HAYNALD's collecting activity can be put to the years 1859-1860 in Transylvania and this is the time of his first journey to Italy too. He developed his herbaria by his own collecting trips. Probably two-fifths of the collection originated this way – that is, collected by HAYNALD himself.

Most of his official (ecclesiastic) trips served for him as an occasion to establish connections with botanists interested in the flora of Transylvania. The floristical work of J. HEUFFEL (1800-1857) extended over the counties Krassó-Szörény and Hunyad (both belong to Romania today). HAYNALD bought the Herbaria Heuffeliana in 1857.

The label of *Acanthus spinosus* LINNAEUS and the sheet of the *Achimenes grandiflora* DE CANDOLLE show the continuous connection between Haynald and the Botanical Garden of Vienna. One specimen of the *A. grandiflora* originated from the Botanical Garden of Vienna and the others were cultivated in the green-house in Kalocsa, which was constructed by HAYNALD in the garden of the archbishoporic palace.

The friendship between E. FENZL and HAYNALD resulted in the enrichment of the Herbaria Haynaldiana. FENZL advised HAYNALD to purchase several valuable collections. He called the attention of HAYNALD (HAYNALD 1885) on KOTSCHY and the two SCHOTTS' collections and books.

THEODOR KOTSCHY (1813-1866) was a traveller botanist (for his detailed excursions, see GOMBOCZ 1936). KOTSCHY's collection contained numerous new species (type specimens were described by H. W. SCHOTT and himself), and a *Quercus* collection with drawings.

The next big collection purchased by HAYNALD was the herbarium of the two SCHOTTS. H. SCHOTT (1759-1819) was the head gardener of the Botanical Garden of Vienna. H. W. SCHOTT (1794-1865), his son, collected the Brazilian flora for five years. Both SCHOTTS were in exchange connection with the remarkable contemporary florists. So, their herbarium reflects the cross-section of the European herbaria (BUNKE 1988).

HAYNALD bought the SCHOTTS' herbarium – except the Araceae – and their botanical library too (SZUJKÓ-LACZA 1975). The content of this herbaria served as a source of new taxa, revision of different genera, etc. (PARNELL 1988, PARNELL & SZUJKÓ-LACZA 1987).

LOUIS SODIRO (1836-1909) was one of the first collectors of the Ecuadorian flora in the last century. The main part of his collection was bought also by HAYNALD. The "Flora of Equador" was published in small volumes continuously (HARLING & SPARRE 1973-1986, HARLING & ANDERSON 1986-1991) and data of SODIRO's collection have been used for these volumes, from 1973.

HAYNALD was not only a great collector and purchasing person, his exchange connections were also extended. He enriched his herbaria e.g. from Herb. Mus. Paris, from Melbourne (Australia) and from other institutions.

There are two curiosity sheets in the Herbaria Haynaldiana. The species name was written on the labels by Linné. The sheets were donated as a present to HAYNALD by SWEDISH diplomat de Burentstam. On the sheets we find "Determinavit et nomen adscripsit immortalis Carolus Linnaeus. Dono accipi ab Equite de Burentstam Sueco Ministro plenipot sR. Lud. Haynald." The first information about these sheets was published by ISTVÁNFFI (1894).

Summing up we can agree with KANITZ (1889): the Herbaria Haynaldiana is one of the most important private collections in Europe in this manner.

There are more than one million herbarium sheets in the Botanical Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, and almost 10% out of these originated from the Herbaria Haynaldiana.

#### JOURNEYS OF HAYNALD

HAYNALD was in contact with the botanists of Transylvania e.g. S. BRASSAI, A. CZETZ, M. FUSS, J. HEUFFEL, V. JANKA, A. KANITZ, and collected plants together with almost all of them. (HAYNALD supported the edition of the HEUFFEL (1858) *Enumeratio...* and FUSS (1866) *Flora Transsilvaniae...*)

The bishop went to Rome in 1959, through Trieste, Venezia, Milano, Torino, Genova, Messina, Catania, Sirakusa, Palermo, Naples. He met among others A. TODARO, G. GUSSONE, R. VISIANI, and first of all F. PARLATORE. The friendly relationship between the well-known Italian botanist PARLATORE and HAYNALD lasted until the death of the famous Italian botanist.

L. HAYNALD was the vice-president of the noteworthy International Botanical Congress of Firenze in 1874.

HAYNALD had similar lively connection with E. BOISSER and A. DE CANDOLLE from Geneva, both of them were well known botanists all over the world. HAYNALD proposed the election of PARLATORE and BOISSER as members of the Hungarian Academy of Science in 1871 (cf. Mrs. FEKETE 1975). He gave the funeral address over these two botanists after their death (HAYNALD 1879, 1866). HAYNALD spent four years in Rome (1864-67) (cf. ANONYMUS 1891, FRAKNÓI 1894, KÓHALMI-KLIMSTEIN 1889). He visited the antique and Old-Christian memorial places and always returned with plants, e. g. *Ruscus aculeatus* LINNAEUS. Four branches of the plants were collected at four localities of Rome and were stuck on one sheet. He was two times in the Pyreneans in 1878, 1879, and several times in watering place in Lippik etc.

Though the number of botanical publications by HAYNALD is few, he had a botanical library of European fame and was well informed in the literature. When he became a member of the Hungarian Academy the title of his inaugural lecture was "Plants of resins and mastics in the Holy Scripture." The text was printed in 1879 (HAYNALD) and the picture-drawings of SEBOTH in 1894 by the Museum. He described (HAYNALD 1881) a new taxon, *Ceratophyllum pentacanthum* HAYNALD from his garden in Kalocsa, but the name is not valid today.

In honour of HAYNALD, a lot of species of algae, fungi, lichens, pteridophytes and higher plants were dedicated to him (cf. KANITZ 1889).

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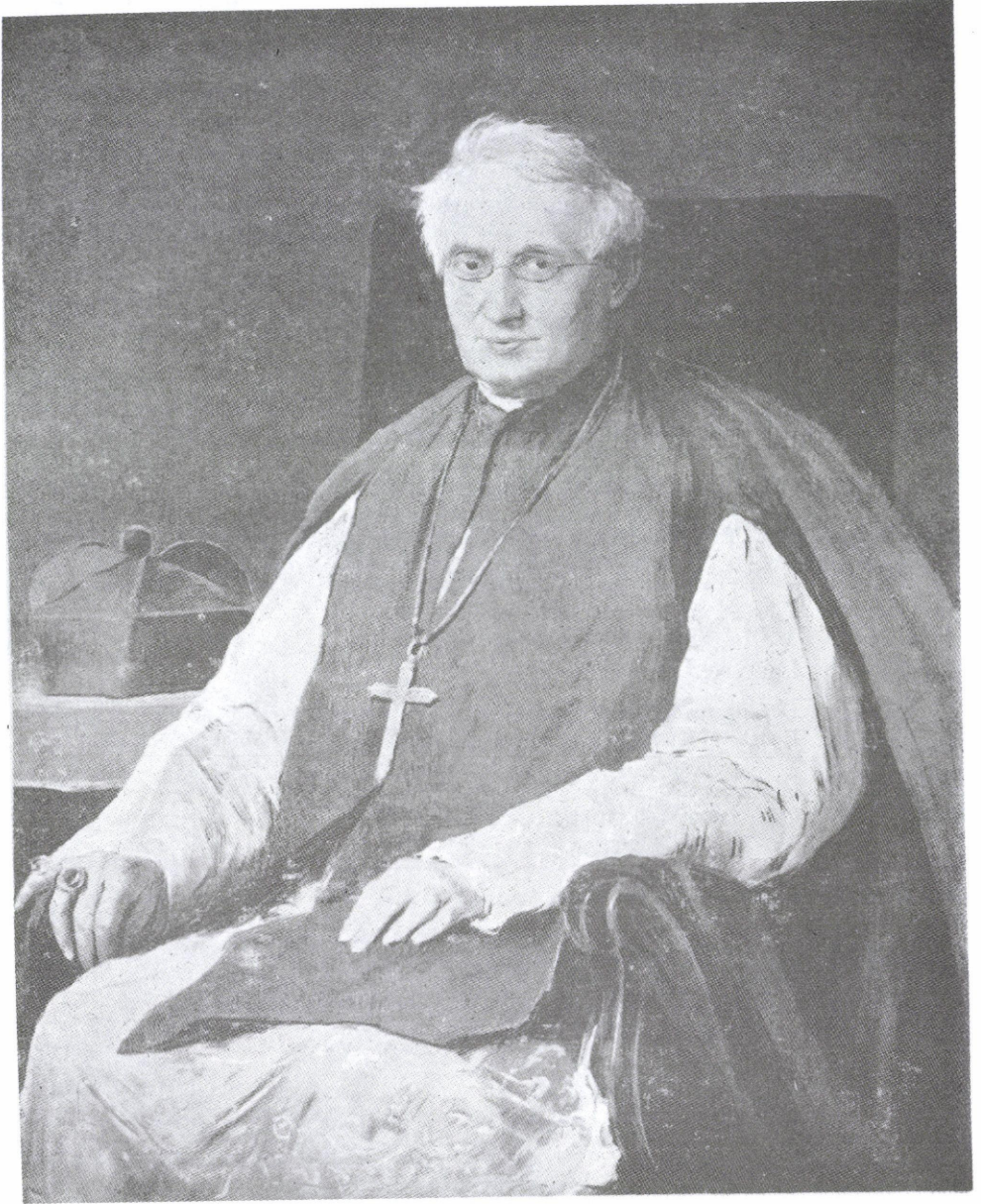


Fig. 1. LAJOS HAYNALD (1816-1891)