



11-2015

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#### Recommended Citation

Tritt, Donald (2015) "New Books and Articles Concerning Leo Lesquereux (1806-1889)," *Swiss American Historical Society Review*. Vol. 51 : No. 3 , Article 10.

Available at: [https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/sahs\\_review/vol51/iss3/10](https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/sahs_review/vol51/iss3/10)

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Nine years ago the Swiss American Historical Society sponsored publication of the book *Leo Lesquereux, Letters from America 1849-1853* (Rockport, Maine: Picton Press, 2006), a translation from the French by H. Dwight Page of Lesquereux's *Lettres d'Amérique 1849-1853* with editing and commentary by Wendy Everham. I offered to write a biography for this work, titled "Leo Lesquereux: The Arduous Path of a Nineteenth Century Natural Scientist" (pp.1-122). In addition to being a biographical narrative, this section also contained six appendices that list Lesquereux's publications, secondary references to his works, the titles in his library, and archival collections of his correspondence; it also featured the ancestry of Sophia Henrietta Eléonore von Wolfskeel von Reichenberg (1810-1882) and of Leo Lesquereux.

Members of the SAHS will be pleased to know our 2006 publication has spawned two follow-up books about Leo Lesquereux, giving him much deserved recognition for his significant role in the history of the Natural Sciences.

Recently the Swiss journal *L'ermite herbu, Journal de l'Association des Amis du Jardin botanique de l'Ermitage*, (Issue 50, avril 2015) published three articles relating to Lesquereux while the issue's cover shows the "Planche et signature de la main de Léo Lesquereux" [plate and hand-written signature of Leo Lesquereux].

The first journal entry presents an article by the historical novelist Ariane Brunko-Méautis "Léo Lesquereux (1806-1889), un naturaliste Neuchâtelois trop oublié?" (pp. 4-9), [A too forgotten Neuchâtel naturalist?]. This article shows the cover of the 2006 SAHS book and also shows covers of the other two follow up books pertaining to Leo Lesquereux. (p. 9). The first book pictured is by Ariane Brunko-Méautis, *Une vie de passions Léo Lesquereux (1806-1889). Itinéraire d'un naturaliste neuchâtelois* [A Life about the Passions of Leo Lesquereux (1806-1889). The Itinerary of a Naturalist of Neuchâtel], Neuchâtel: Alphil, 2014 (422 pp.). The

second book is by Michel Clément-Grandcourt, *Léo Lesquereux (1806–1889). De Fleurier à Columbus (Ohio). Récit biographique après sa correspondance avec Fritz Berthoud* From Fleurier to Columbus (Ohio). This book presents a biographical account of Leo Lesquereux drawing from a 42 year trans-Atlantic correspondence with his friend Fritz Berthoud of Fleurier. Neuchâtel: Alphil, 2013 (336 pp.).

The second article of the journal is presented by Jason Grant, the conservator of the herbaria of the University of Neuchâtel (pp. 10–11). It is titled “La collection des mousses de Léo Lesquereux dans l’herbier de l’Université de Neuchâtel” [The collection of mosses of Leo Lesquereux in the herbarium of the University of Neuchâtel]. The author begins his article with the remark: “Je pense souvent à Léo Lesquereux (1806-1889), jeune botaniste suisse qui émigra aux États-Unis. Personnellement, j’ai fait l’inverse puisque je suis arrivé d’Alaska en Suisse pour mes études de doctorat et m’y suis ensuite installé pour suivre ma carrière professionnelle” (p. 10). [I think often of Leo Lesquereux (1806–1889), the young botanist who emigrated to the United States. Personally, I did the opposite since I arrived from Alaska in Switzerland for my doctoral studies and then established myself there in order to pursue my professional career.]

A third article, contributed by Professor Edward Mitchell of the University of Neuchâtel, deals with the “Genèse de la tourbière ‘Léo Lesquereux’ dans le Jardin botanique” (pp. 12-15), [The Making of the Peat Bog ‘Leo Lesquereux’ in the Botanical Garden]. This article shows six sequential steps in the reconstruction of a peat bog, here one in memory of Leo Lesquereux—an important historical and educational presentation as few bogs survive today. In 2014, the newly-created Lesquereux Peat Bog at the Neuchâtel Botanical Garden was enriched by 30 species of characteristic plants that flourish in the high marshes.

These follow-up books, articles and now a memorial garden in Neuchâtel give much needed recognition to the Swiss natural scientist, Leo Lesquereux.

~ Donald G. Tritt