

Quote Sources for
WHAT DARWIN SAW
THE JOURNEY THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

By Rosalyn Schanzer

www.rosalynschanzer.com/DarwinSources.html
www.rosalynschanzer.com

Attributions for the quotes in *What Darwin Saw* are listed below. As the mockingbird on the book's copyright page says, this story features abridged quotes gleaned from Darwin's *Beagle* diary, his letters, and his books and scientific papers. The finch next to the mockingbird is happy to report that I've updated Darwin's spelling and punctuation slightly to make reading easier for young people.

All additional quotes from other people are attributed here as well. *Charles Darwin's quotes in this book are set in brown type. Quotes from everyone else are set in orange type.* All of the attribution material directly follows each quote from the book.

Besides listing the publications where I found each of the quotes, I have also added links to quote sources wherever possible so that they may be accessed online. These links were all active when I compiled this document, but since links have a tendency to vanish into the ether, I've included each quote in the context from which it was taken. Whenever I abridged part of a long original quote, the material I excerpted is set in **bold type**.

Sometimes Darwin wrote about the very same event in several different books, letters, or diaries, often changing only one or two words or slightly rewording a phrase. On occasion I have made comments about my sources, especially if I've combined two of Darwin's different written versions of the same event in order to form a clearer and stronger piece of writing. **My comments are set in blue type.** On occasion, I have also included extra material from Darwin's writing when I thought it might be of further interest to readers.

Page 3:

Robert FitzRoy: *I like what I see of him much.*

(page sequence 1) Periodical contribution: Darwin, Francis. 1912. FitzRoy and Darwin, 1831-36. *Nature. A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science* 88 (12 February): 547-8

-and-

F1571 (page sequence 41) Book: Barlow, Nora ed. 1945. *Charles Darwin and the Voyage of the Beagle*. London: Pilot Press.

FitzRoy wrote to Captain Beaufort, the Admiralty Hydrographer: **I like what I see of him much**, and I now request that you will apply for him to accompany me as Naturalist.

Charles Darwin: *Till to-day I was building castles in the air about hunting foxes in Shropshire, now llamas in South America...it shall be as a birthday for the rest of my life.*

[F1452.1](#) (Pages 222 and 203) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, Including an Autobiographical Chapter. vol.1. London: John Murray.

222: **Till one to-day I was building castles in the air about hunting foxes in Shropshire, now llamas in South America.**

203: What a glorious day the 4th of November will be to me my second life will then commence, and **it shall be as a birthday for the rest of my life.**

Page 4:

carried all my books & instruments on board. I have just room to turn round and that is all.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 8) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary.

Monday 21st **Carried all my books and instruments on board**

[F1452.1](#) (page sequence 236) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. vol. 1. London: John Murray.

I have just room to turn round, he writes to Henslow, **and that is all.**”

I intend sleeping in my hammock. Last night I experienced a most ludicrous difficulty in getting into it; my great fault was in trying to put my legs in first.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 12) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

[F1925](#) (page sequence 42) Book: Keynes, Richard Darwin ed. 2001. Charles Darwin's Beagle Diary. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

I intend sleeping in my hammock. I did so last night experienced a most ludicrous difficulty in getting into it; my great fault [13] **of jockeyship was in trying to put my legs in first.** The hammock being suspended, I thus only succeeded in pushing [it] away without making any progress in inserting my own body. the correct method is to sit accurately in centre of bed...

With every sail filled by a light breeze we scudded away.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 37) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary.

We joined the Beagle about 2 oclock outside the Breakwater, — immediately **with every sail filled by a light breeze we scudded away** at the rate of 7 or 8 knots an hour.

Raisins the only food the stomach will bear.

[F1452.1](#) (page 227) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. vol. 1. London: John Murray.

... the misery I endured from sea-sickness is far beyond what I ever guessed at... I found nothing but lying in my hammock did me any good. I must especially except your receipt of **raisins**, which is **the only food that the stomach will bear**.

Four of Neptune's constables lathered my face with pitch and paint & scraped some of it off with a saw, and then I was tilted head over heels into a sail filled with saltwater where two men ducked me.

Most of the others were treated much worse.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 109) Note: Darwin, Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Presently **four of Neptunes constables** came to us, one by one led us up on deck. They then **lathered my face and mouth with pitch and paint, scraped some of it off with a piece of roughened iron *hoop**, — a signal being given **I was tilted head over heels into the water, where two men received me ducked me**. —at last, glad enough, I escaped, — **most of the others were treated much worse**

[F1452.1](#) (page sequence 248) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. vol. 1. London: John Murray.
your face rubbed with paint and tar, **which forms a lather for a *saw** which represents the razor, and then being half drowned in a sail filled with salt water.

***In the quote in my book I substituted the word “saw” from Darwin’s later letter about this event for the word “hoop” in the diary because it makes more sense to today’s audiences...in addition, I wasn’t sure what the hoop would have looked like!**
R.S

Page 5:

I proved today the utility of a contrivance which will afford me hours of amusement — it is a bag four feet deep, made of bunting, & dragged behind the vessel. This evening it brought up a mass of small animals.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 55) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

I proved to day the utility of a contrivance which will afford me many hours of amusement & work. — it is a bag four feet deep, made of bunting, & attached to semicircular bow this by lines is kept upright, & dragged behind the vessel. — this evening it brought up a mass of small animals,

This sea-slug, when disturbed, emits a fine purplish-red fluid. Besides this means of defense, an acrid secretion spread over its body causes a sharp, stinging sensation.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 25) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

(There are several versions of this quote in 3 or 4 books that only vary by a word or a period. In some versions Darwin says “slug” and in others he says “sea-slug.”)

This slug, when disturbed, emits a very fine purplish-red fluid, which stains the water for the space of a foot around. Besides this means of defence[sic], an acrid secretion, which is spread over its body, causes a sharp, stinging sensation, similar to that...

The cuttle-fish escape detection by a chameleon-like power of changing color. While looking for marine animals, I was saluted by a jet of water accompanied by a grating noise. Afterwards I found out that it was the cuttle-fish concealed in a hole.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 25) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

[\[page\] 6 ST. JAGO-CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS. Jan. 1832.](#) or page sequence 25: I was much interested, on several occasions, by watching the habits of an Octopus or **cuttle-fish**. These animals also **escape detection by a** very extraordinary, **chameleon-like, power of changing** their colour.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 26) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

...dusky train of ink to hide the hole into which it had crawled. **While looking for marine animals**, with my head about two feet above the rocky shore, **I was** more than once **saluted by a jet of water, accompanied by a slight grating noise**. At first I did not know what it was, but **afterwards I found out that it was the cuttle-fish**, which, though **concealed in a hole**, thus often led me to its discovery...

One day I was amused by watching the habits of the Diodon antennatus, which was caught swimming near the shore. This fish, with its flabby skin, is known to possess the singular power of distending itself into a nearly spherical form.

There are 2 very similar versions of this quote. I have used the later version because it's more interesting to read:

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 32) Book: Darwin, C. R. **1839**. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn

One day I was amused by watching the habits of a Diodon, which was caught swimming near the shore. This fish is well known to possess the singular power of distending itself into a nearly spherical form.

[F14](#) (page sequence 26) Book: Darwin, C. R. **1845**. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

One day I was amused by watching the habits of the Diodon antennatus, which was caught swimming near the shore. This fish, with its flabby skin, is well known to possess the singular power of distending itself into a nearly spherical form.

In the forenoon a water-spout took place. When they approach a vessel, it is usual to fire a big gun in order to break them.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 127; March 20th) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

In the forenoon a water-spout took place at a few miles distance & was to me a very interesting phenomenon. — From a stratus or black bank of clouds, a small dark cylinder (shaped like a cows tail) depended joined it self to a funnel shaped mass which rested on the sea. — It lasted some moments then the whole appearance vanished into an exceedingly heavy rain storm. — **When they approach near to a vessel, it is usual to fire a big gun in order to break them.**

Pages 6 and 7:

Among the scenes which are deeply impressed on my mind, none exceed in sublimity the primeval forests, undefaced by the hand of man.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 800) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Among the scenes which are deeply impressed on my mind, none exceed in sublimity the primeval forests, undefaced by the hand of man, whether those of Brazil, where the powers of life are predominant, or those of Tierra del Fuego, where Death and Decay prevail.

Forests and flowers and birds I saw in great perfection. If the eye attempts to follow the flight of a gaudy butterfly, it is arrested by some strange tree or fruit; if watching an insect one forgets it in the stranger flower it is crawling over.

The Elusive Synthesis: Aesthetics and Science By Alfred I. Tauber Contributor Alfred I. Tauber Published by Springer, 1996

Letter to Darwin's sister Caroline, Page 17:

Forest, & flowers and birds, I saw in great perfection, & the pleasure of beholding them is infinite.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 116) Note: Darwin, Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

The delight one experiences in such times bewilders the mind, — **if the eye attempts to follow the flight of a gaudy butterfly, it is arrested by some strange tree or fruit; if watching an insect one forgets it in the stranger flower it is crawling over,...**

Pages 8 and 9:

On the road we saw many beautiful toucans. Amused by watching humming birds.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 149 and 178) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

...on the road we saw many beautiful birds, Toucans Bee-eaters.

we were **amused by watching** the **humming birds**. — I counted four species...

A small frog sits on a blade of grass and sends forth a pleasing chirp: when several are together they sing in harmony.

[F59](#) (page sequence 59) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1890. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the various countries visited by H.M.S. Beagle etc. London: John Murray. First Murray illustrated edition. [Text](#)

A small frog, of the genus Hyla, sits on a blade of grass about an inch above the surface of the water, **and sends forth a pleasing chirp: when several are together they sing in harmony** on different notes.

This is the only butterfly I have ever seen that uses its legs for running.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 57) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

I was much surprised at the habits of Papilio feronia....**This is the only butterfly which I have ever seen that uses its legs for running.**

Astonished at the labors of ants burdened with pieces of green leaf larger than their own bodies.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 58) Book: Darwin, C.R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks

A person, on first entering a tropical forest, is **astonished at the labours of the ants**: well-beaten paths branch off in every direction, on which an army of never-failing foragers may be seen, some going forth, and others returning, **burdened with pieces of green leaf**, often **larger than their own bodies**

*Bearded monkeys have prehensile tails
which even after death can support the whole
weight of the body.*

F10.3 (page sequence 51) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

My companion, the day before, had shot two large **bearded monkeys**. These animals **have prehensile tails**, the extremity of **which**, **even after death**, **can support the whole weight of the body**.

*The vampire bat is the cause of
much trouble by biting the
horses on their withers*

F10.3 (page sequence 44) –the page number in the online book [25] is different from the page sequence number [44] in the same online reference record)

Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

[\[page\] 25 April, 1832.](#)

The Vampire bat is often the cause of much trouble, by

biting the horses on their withers.

How weak are the arguments of those who maintain that slavery is a tolerable evil! The Corcovado is notorious for run-away slaves. We met three villainous looking ruffians armed up to the teeth. They were slave-hunters, & receive so much for every man dead or alive whom they may take.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 151, 168, 169) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Against such facts **how weak are the arguments of those who maintain that slavery is a tolerable evil!**

The Caucovado [sic] is notorious for Maroon or run-away slaves;

We met three villainous looking ruffians, armed up to the teeth. — they were Maticans or slave-hunters, receive so much for every man dead or alive whom they may take. — In the former case they only bring down the ears.

Page 10:

It is impossible to reflect on the changed state of the American continent without the deepest astonishment. Formerly it must have swarmed with great monsters: now we find mere pigmies.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 229) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

It is impossible to reflect without the deepest astonishment, on the changed state of this continent. Formerly it must have swarmed with great monsters, like the southern parts of Africa, but now we find only the tapir, guanaco, armadillo, and capybara; mere pigmies compared to the antecedent races.

A large piece of covering like that of the Armadillo, but of gigantic size

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 115) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks.

a large piece of the tessellated covering like that of the armadillo, but of gigantic size

A tolerably perfect head of a Megatherium

F10.3 (page sequence 115) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836

1st, **a tolerably perfect head of a megatherium**, and a fragment and teeth of two others;

An immense Mastodon, which must have abounded over the whole country

F10.3 (page sequence 123) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

6th, **an immense mastodon, which must have abounded over the whole country**;

From the shells we may feel absolutely certain that the remains were embedded in a shallow sea.

F10.3 (page sequence 116) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

From the shells being littoral species (including one terrestrial), and from the character of the deposit, **we may feel absolutely certain that the remains were embedded in a shallow sea**, not far from the coast.

The great size of the bones is truly wonderful.

F59 (page sequence 119) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1890. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the various countries visited by H.M.S. Beagle etc. London: John Murray. First Murray illustrated edition.

The great size of the bones of the Megatheroid animals, including the Megatherium, Megalonyx, Scelidotherium, and Mylodon, **is truly wonderful**.

Page 11:

An Edentata as large as a pony, and with great scratching claws

F10.3 (page sequence 115) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

an animal of the order **Edentata**, as large as a pony, and with great scratching claws;

The Scelidotherium, including even the knee-cap

F14 (page sequence 96) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

From the bones of **the Scelidotherium, including even the knee-cap**, being intombed [sic] in their proper relative positions...

Half the skeleton of a Macrauchenia as large as a camel

F14 (page sequence 185) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

I found **half the skeleton of the Macrauchenia** Patachonica, a remarkable quadruped, full as large as a camel.

The Toxodon, an extraordinary animal as large as a hippopotamus

F10.3 (page sequence 123) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

8th, **the toxodon, an extraordinary animal as large as a hippopotamus**;

What has made so many species disappear?

<http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/d/darwin/charles/beagle/complete.html> Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S.; Book: A Naturalist's Voyage Round the World: Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the countries visited during the voyage round the world of H.M.S. *Beagle* under the command of Captain Fitz Roy, R.N. eBooks@Adelaide The University of Adelaide Library University of Adelaide South Australia 5005 Chapter VIII January 9

The greater number, if not all, of these extinct quadrupeds lived at a late period, and were the contemporaries of most of the existing sea-shells. Since they lived, no very great change in the form of the land can have taken place. **What, then, has exterminated so many species and whole genera?**

Page 12:

The country is a broken mass of wild rocks, lofty hills & useless forests, & these are viewed through mists & endless storms.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 429) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Their country is a broken mass of wild rocks, lofty hills useless forests, these are viewed through mists endless storms.

During [a] former voyage, Captain Fitz Roy seized a party of natives, and some of these he took with him to England to educate at his own expense. To settle these natives in their own country was one chief inducement to Captain Fitz Roy to undertake our present voyage. I was struck, whilst living with the Feugians on board the Beagle, [by] how similar their minds were to ours.

[F14](#) (page sequence 219) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

During the former voyage of the Adventure and Beagle in 1826 to 1830, Captain Fitz Roy seized on a party of natives, as hostages for the loss of a boat, which had been stolen, to the great jeopardy of a party employed on the survey; and some of these natives, as well as a child whom he bought for a pearl-button, he took with him to England, determining to educate them and instruct them in religion at his own expense.

[F955](#) (page sequence 201) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1882. The descent of man, and selection in relation to sex. London: John Murray. 2nd edition, fifteenth thousand.

...yet **I was incessantly struck, whilst living with the Feugians on board the Beagle, with the many little traits of character, shewing how similar their minds were to ours;**

Jemmy Button

A universal favorite. Merry and often laughed. Fond of admiring himself in a looking glass.

[F14](#) (page sequence 220) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle

round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

Jemmy Button was a **universal favourite**, but likewise passionate; the expression of his face at once showed his nice disposition. He was **merry and often laughed**,... He was **fond of admiring himself in a looking-glass**;

York Minster

A full-grown short powerful man. Reserved, morose; his intellect good.

[F14](#) (page sequence 220) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

York Minster was a **full-grown, short, thick, powerful man**: his disposition was **reserved**, taciturn, **morose**, and when excited violently passionate; his affections were very strong towards a few friends on board; **his intellect good**.

Fuegia Basket

A nice modest young girl, very quick in learning languages. York Minster determined to marry her as soon as they were on shore.

[F14](#) (page sequence 221) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

Lastly, Fuegia Basket was a **nice, modest**, reserved **young girl**, with a rather pleasing but sometimes sullen expression, and **very quick in learning** anything, especially **languages**. This she showed in picking up some Portuguese and Spanish, when left on shore for only a short time at Rio de Janeiro and Monte Video, and in her knowledge of English. **York Minster** was very jealous of any attention paid to her; for it was clear he **determined to marry her as soon as they were settled on shore**.

Page 13:

Perhaps [nothing] is more sure to create astonishment than the first sight, in his native haunt, of a real barbarian. I believe, in this extreme part of South America, man exists in a lower state of improvement than in any other part of the world. At night, human beings, naked and scarcely protected from the wind and rain, sleep on the wet ground coiled up like animals. [Yet] nature has fitted the Fuegian to the climate & productions of his country.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 801) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00—

1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

perhaps no one is more sure to create astonishment, than the first sight, in his native haunt of a real barbarian...

[F14](#) (page sequence 243) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

I believe, in this extreme part of South America, man exists in a lower state of improvement than in any other part of the world.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 255) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

At night, five or six human beings, naked and scarcely protected from the wind and rain of this tempestuous climate, sleep on the wet ground coiled up like animals.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 430) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Nature, by making habit omnipotent, has fitted the Fuegian to the climate productions of his country.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 256) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

Nature by making habit omnipotent, and its effects hereditary, has fitted the Fuegian to the climate and the productions of his country.

Whence have these people come? Have they remained in the same state since the creation of the world? Could our [ancestors] have been men like these?

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 430) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Whence have these people come? Have they remained in the same state since the creation of the world?

[F14](#) (page sequence 517) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

One's mind hurries back over past centuries, and then asks, **could our progenitors have been men like these?**

Pages 14 and 15:

The wild Gaucho cavalry formed the most savage picturesque group I ever beheld. They are singularly striking; great spurs clanking on their heels & a knife, stuck (& often used) as a dagger at their waist.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 227 and 322) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

here were several of **the wild Gaucho cavalry** waiting to see us land; they **formed** by far **the most savage picturesque group I ever beheld...** They are a **singularly striking** looking set of men. With their bright coloured robes; **great spurs clanking on their heels and a knife, stuck (& often used) as a dagger at their waist**, they look a very different race of men...

Gauchos sleep on the bare ground at all times & as they travel get their food. I saw one most beautiful chase; a fine Ostrich tried to escape; the Gauchos pursued it at a reckless pace, each man whirling the balls round his head; the foremost at last threw them, in an instant the Ostrich rolled over & over, its legs being lashed together by the thong.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 231 and 236) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

The Gauchos were very civil took us to the only spot where there was any chance of water. They **sleep on the bare ground at all times & as they travel get their food;**

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 236) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary [Text](#)

[page] 233

I saw one most beautiful chace; [sic]

[page] 234

a fine Ostrich tried to escape; the Gauchos pursued it at a reckless pace, each man whirling the balls round his head; the foremost at last threw them, in an instant the Ostrich rolled over over, its legs being fairly lashed together by the thong.

Rheas run but can't fly; *the male alone hatches the eggs*

[F1643](#) (page sequence 2) Periodical contribution: Darwin, C. R. 1837. [Notes on *Rhea americana* and *Rhea darwinii*]. [Read 14 March] Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 5 (51): 35-36.

The Gauchos unanimously affirm that **the male bird alone hatches the eggs**, and for some time afterwards accompanies the young.

the zorillo fears neither dog nor man

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 113 [pages 93 and 94]) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

the Zorillo resembles a polecat, but it is rather larger, and much thicker in proportion. Conscious of its power, it roams by day about the open plain, and **fears neither dog nor man**.

Pages 16 and 17:

Some months ago the government of Buenos Ayres sent out an army to exterminate the Indians. I believe such a villainous, Banditti-like army was never before collected together.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 340 and 345) Note: Darwin, Charles Robert 1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

9th **Some months ago the government of B: Ayres sent out an army**, under the command of General Rosas **to exterminate the Indians**.

The soldiers are nearly all Cavalry. **I believe such villainous Banditti-like army was never before collected together**

Two hundred soldiers first discovered the Indians by a cloud of dust from their horses. The country was mountainous and wild. The Indians, men, women, and children, were about one hundred and ten in number, and they were nearly all taken or killed, for the soldiers sabre every man. The Indians are now so terrified that each flies; but when overtaken, like wild animals, they fight against any number to the last moment.

[F14](#) (page sequence 115) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

Two hundred soldiers were sent; and they **first discovered the Indians by a cloud of dust from their horses' feet**, as they chanced to be travelling. **The country was mountainous and wild**, and it must have been far in the interior, for the Cordillera were in sight **The Indians, men, women, and children, were about one hundred and ten in number, and they were nearly all taken or killed, for the soldiers sabre every man. The Indians are now so terrified that** they offer no resistance in a body, but **each flies**, neglecting even his wife and children; **but when overtaken, like wild animals, they fight against any number to the last moment.**

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 138) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn

Who would believe in this civilized country that such atrocities were committed? The children of the Indians are sold or given away as slaves.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 361) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Who would believe in this age, in a Christian civilized country, that such atrocities were committed? The children of the Indians are saved, to be sold or given away as servants, or rather slaves,

European cardoon occurs across the continent. I saw several hundred square miles covered by one mass of these prickly plants, impenetrable by man or beast. Where these great beds occur, nothing else can now live.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 157) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

-or-

[F14](#) (page 119) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

Near the Guardia we find the southern limit of two **European** plants, now become extraordinarily common. The fennel in great profusion covers the ditch-banks in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and other towns. But the **cardoon** (*Cynara cardunculus*)* has a far wider range: it **occurs** in these latitudes on both sides of the Cordillera, **across the continent. I saw** it in unfrequented spots in Chile, Entre Rios, and Banda Oriental. In the latter country alone, very many (probably **several hundred**) **square miles are covered by one mass of these prickly plants, and are impenetrable**

by man or beast. Over the undulating plains, **where these great beds occur, nothing else can now live.**

Pages 18 and 19:

The plains are capped by a field of Lava, which at some remote period poured forth from the Andes. Lava further up the river is more than 300 feet thick.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 448) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

...the plains are here capped by a field of Lava, which at some remote period when these plains formed the bottom of an ocean, was **poured forth from the Andes.** This field of **Lava** is on a grand scale; **further up the river it is more than 300 feet thick**, the distance from its source is great.

The Lava caused many small springs. It is curious how the scenery is dependent on geology. The river is narrower, hence the stream more rapid; in the channel there are great blocks of Lava.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 449) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

The Lava caused many small springs; the valleys here were greener ...[Pencil note in margin:] Cause of springs **It is curious how** in many cases **the scenery is** totally **dependent on the geology**; 27th **The bed of the river is** rather **narrower hence the stream more rapid**; it generally runs nearly 6 knots an hour, **—in the channel there are great blocks of Lava**

Pages 20 and 21:

Every valley is filled with a glacier leading its blue stream of ice to a bold precipice overhanging the sea. Great masses of ice fall from these cliffs, and the crash reverberates like the broadside of a man-of-war.

The Voyage of the Beagle: **Darwin, Charles; Edward, Harold; Mellersh, Leslie, P. F. Collier and Son Company. 1909. New York page 250**

The descent of glaciers to the sea must, I conceive, mainly depend...on the lowness of the line of perpetual snow on steep mountains near the coast...**every valley filled with streams of ice descending to the sea-coast**

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 802) Note: Darwin, Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

the **glacier leading its blue stream of ice in a bold precipice overhanging the sea.**

[F14](#) (page sequence 259) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

Great masses of ice frequently fall from these icy cliffs, and the crash reverberates like the broadside of a man-of-war, through the lonely channels.

There are numberless rocks on which the Pacific incessantly rages. We passed between the East & West Furies, and there are so many breakers that the sea is called the Milky Way.

[F14](#) (page sequence 255) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

... there are numberless scattered rocks on which the long swell of the open ocean incessantly rages. We passed out between the East and West Furies; and a little farther northward there are so many breakers that the sea is called the Milky Way.

-or an earlier version-

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 460) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Outside the main islands, **there are numberless rocks breakers on which the long swell of the open Pacific incessantly rages.** — **We passed out between the East & West Furies;** a little further to the North, the Captain from the number of **breakers called the sea the Milky way.**

I have found beds of recent shells yet retaining their colors at an elevation of 1300 feet. The want of animals may be owing to none having been created since this country was raised from the sea.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 470) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

I have already found beds of recent shells yet retaining their colors at an elevation of 1300 feet; beneath this level the country is strewn with them. It seems not a very improbable conjecture that **the want of animals may be owing to none having been created since this country was raised from the sea.**

We climbed up the rough mass of greenstone which crowns the summit [of Bell Mountain.] This rock was shattered into huge angular fragments, some appearing as if broken the day before, whilst on others, lichens had long grown. I so fully believed

that this was owing to frequent earthquakes that I felt inclined to hurry from each loose pile.

F10.3 (page sequence 333) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

In the morning we climbed up the rough mass of greenstone which crowns the summit. This rock, as frequently happens, was much shattered and broken into huge angular fragments. I observed, however, one remarkable circumstance, namely, that many of the surfaces presented every degree of freshness some appearing as if broken the day before, whilst on others lichens had either just become, or had long grown, attached. I so fully believed that this was owing to the frequent earthquakes, that I felt inclined to hurry from below each loose pile.

Chile, bounded by the Andes and the Pacific, was seen as in a map. Who can avoid wondering at the force which has upheaved these mountains, and even more at the countless ages it required to level whole masses of them?

F14 (page sequence 270) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

Chile, bounded by the Andes and the Pacific, was seen as in a map. Who can avoid wondering at the force which has upheaved these mountains, and even more so at the countless ages which it must have required, to have broken through, removed, and levelled whole masses of them?

-or an earlier version-

EHBeagleDiary (page sequence 475) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Chili & its boundaries the Andes & the Pacific were seen as in a Map. Who can avoid admiring the wonderful force which has upheaved these mountains, even more so the countless ages which it must have required to have broken through, removed & levelled whole masses of them?

Pages 22 and 23:

During this night the volcano of Osorno was in great activity. At midnight the sentry observed something like a large star, which increased in size till it presented a

magnificent spectacle; Large masses of molten matter were projected upwards and burst in the air, assuming many fantastical forms.

HBeagleDiary (page sequence 517) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

During this night the Volcano of Osorno was in great activity; at 12 o'clock the Sentry observed something like a large star, from which state it gradually increased in size till three o'clock when most of the officers were on deck watching it.

-combined with later version below to make the paragraph more interesting-

F14 (page sequence 304) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

At midnight the sentry observed something like a large star, which gradually increased in size till about three o'clock, when it presented a very magnificent spectacle. Large masses of molten matter seem very commonly to be cast out of the craters in this part of the Cordillera. I was assured that when the Corcovado is in eruption, great masses are projected upwards and are seen to burst in the air, assuming many fantastical forms, such as trees...

I was surprised at hearing afterwards that Aconcagua in Chile, 480 miles northwards, was in action on this same night; and still more surprised to hear that the great eruption of Coseguina (2700 miles north of Aconcagua), accompanied by an earthquake felt over 1000 miles, occurred within six hours of this same time.

F14 (page sequence 304) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

I was surprised at hearing afterwards that Aconcagua in Chile, 480 miles northwards, was in action on this same night; and still more surprised to hear, that the great eruption of Coseguina (2700 miles north of Aconcagua), accompanied by an earthquake felt over a 1000 miles, also occurred within six hours of this same time.

Page 24:

Terrible news! Not a house in Concepción or Talcahuano was standing. Seventy villages were destroyed, & a great wave almost washed away the ruins of Talcahuano. People running outside scarcely passed their thresholds before the houses fell in. In a

large boarding school, the beds were buried 8 feet beneath bricks, yet all the young ladies escaped.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (pages 539 and 541) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

The Major domo of the estate rode down to tell us the **terrible news** of the great Earthquake of the 20th: — "That **not a house in Concepcion or Talcuhan**o (the port) **was standing**, that **seventy villages were destroyed**, & that a great wave had **almost washed away the ruins of Talcuhan**o".

...the *constant* habit of these **people of running out of their houses instantly** on perceiving the *first* trembling only saved them. The inhabitants **scarcely passed their thresholds before the houses fell in...**

...in a large boarding school, the beds were buried 8 feet beneath bricks, yet all the young ladies escaped.

...the whole coast was strewed over with timber & furniture as if a thousand great ships had been wrecked. Besides chairs, tables, bookshelves &c &c in great numbers, there were several roofs of cottages almost entire. Store houses had been burst open, & in all parts great bags of cotton, Yerba, & other valuable merchandise were scattered about. During my walk round the island I observed that numerous fragments of rock, which form the marine productions adhering to them must recently have been lying in deep water, had been cast high up on the beach: one of these was a slab six feet by three square & about two thick. — The Island itself showed the effects of the Earthquake, as plainly as the beach did that of the consequent great wave.

Hundreds had no means of procuring food. Thieves prowled about; with one hand they beat their breasts and with the other filched from the ruins.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page 542) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00—
1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

The thatched roofs fell over the fires, & flames burst forth in all parts; **hundreds** knew themselves ruined & few **had the means of procuring food** for the day

There are 2 versions of this quote. The first is from Darwin's book that we've quoted above many times: Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. London: John Murray.

[The Voyage of the Beagle - Google Books Result](#)

Those who had saved any property were obliged to keep a constant watch, for **thieves prowled about**, and at each little trembling of the ground, **with one hand they beat their breasts** and cried out "Miserecordia!" **and** then **with the other** filched what they could **from the ruins**.

[View content directly \(noframes\) RECORD](#) Note: Darwin Charles Robert. Beagle Diary

Heavy misfortunes are well known to make the bad worse; & here there were many **robbers**; there was a mixture of religion in their depredations which we should not see in England; at each little ~~depredation~~ trembling of the ground, **with one hand they beat their breasts** & cried out "Miserecordia", **& with the other** continued to **filch from the ruins**.

Page 25:

Cows standing on the steep side of the island of Quiriquina were rolled into the sea. Dogs generally during an Earthquake howl, but this time they all quietly left the town minutes before the shock. On the same morning wonderfully large flocks of sea birds were directing their course inland.

F10.3 (page sequence 391) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

The mayor-domo at **Quiriquina** told me... that some **cows**, which were **standing on the steep sides of the island**, were **rolled into the sea**.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page 543) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00—1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Dogs generally during an Earthquake howl, as when hearing military music, **but that this time they all quietly left the town some minutes before the shock** & were standing on the surrounding hills. — I believe other such facts are on record. — It is also universally stated that **on the same morning** at 9 oclock, **wonderfully large flocks of gulls & other sea birds** were noticed with surprise **directing their course inland**.

A little English boy 4 or 5 years old & an old woman got into a boat, but it was cut into two; the old woman was drowned but the little boy was carried out to sea, & was picked up some hours afterwards quietly seated on the thwart.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page 540) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

In the confusion a little English boy 4 or 5 years old & an old woman got into a boat, **but** with nobody to pull them to seaward; the surf in consequence carried the boat with immense force into the town, where striking against an anchor **it was cut into two; the old woman was drowned but the little boy clinging to the broken boat was carried out to sea, & was picked up some hours afterwards quietly seated on the thwart.**

Children making boats with old tables & chairs appear as happy as their parents are miserable.

At this present time there are pools of sea water in the streets of the town; & the **children making boats with old tables & chairs, appear as happy as their parents are miserable.**

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 547) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

The most remarkable effect of this earthquake was the permanent elevation of the land. Captain Fitz Roy found putrid mussel shells adhering to the rocks ten feet above the High-water mark; the inhabitants had formerly dived for these shells. Nothing is so unstable as the level of the earth.

F10.3 (page sequence 398) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836.

The most remarkable effect (or perhaps speaking more correctly, cause) of this earthquake was the permanent elevation of the land.

http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofresearch1878darw/journalofresearch1878darw_djvu.txt

JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES 3 INTO THE NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY
OF THE COUNTRIES VISITED DURING THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S BEAGLE
ROUND THE WORLD by Charles Darwin

210 CONNEXION OF THE ELEVATORY [chap. xiv.]

Captain Fitz Roy found beds of putrid mussel-shells still adhering to the rocks, ten feet above high-water mark: the inhabitants had formerly dived at low- water spring-tides **for these shells.** The elevation of this province is particularly interesting, from its having been the theatre of several other violent earth- quakes, and from the vast numbers of sea,-shells scattered over the land, up to a height of certainly 600, and I believe, of 1000 feet.

Nothing is so unstable as the level of the crust of this earth.

Page 26:

The whole is black lava thrown into rugged waves, crossed by great fissures, and covered by intricate thickets. The day was glowing hot. As I was scrambling over the rough surface, I met two large tortoises, each of which must have weighed two hundred pounds. One gave a deep loud hiss and drew in its head. They seemed like animals from some other planet.

[To clarify Darwin's run-in with the two tortoises and make it as dramatic as he must have intended, this paragraph was combined by using excerpts from 4 of his accounts of the event written in his diary and his book about the journey. The illustrations for this page reflect some of Darwin's material that I didn't use in the book, and one of the many photos of tortoises I took in the Galapagos can be found on my website.]

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 627) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary; [F14](#) (page sequence 386) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray. [F10.3](#) (page sequence 475) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn. [EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 631) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Galapagos Is^{ds} Sept 22nd 1835

In the morning (17th) we landed on **Chatham Island**...Nothing could be less inviting than the first appearance. A broken field of **black basaltic lava, thrown into the most rugged waves, and crossed by great fissures**

[EHBeagleDiary](#) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

The day was glowing hot, and the scrambling over the rough surface and through the intricate thickets, was very fatiguing; but I was well repaid by the Cyclopean scene. As I was walking along I met two large tortoises, each of which must have weighed at least two hundred pounds: one was eating a piece of cactus, and as I approached, it stared at me and slowly stalked away; the other gave a deep hiss, and drew in its head. These huge reptiles, surrounded by the black lava, the leafless shrubs, and large cacti, seemed to my fancy like some antediluvian animals.

The inhabitants can distinguish the tortoises from the different islands. Besides three kinds of Turtles, the Tortoise is so abundant that a single Ship's company here

caught from 500-800 in a short time. The breast-plate with the meat attached to it is roasted as the Gauchos do. It is very good, and the young tortoises make an excellent soup. M^r Lawson recollects having seen a Terrapin which 6 men could scarcely lift & two could not turn over on its back.

[F14](#) (page sequence 407) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

The inhabitants, as I have said, state that they **can distinguish the tortoises from the different islands**; and that they differ not only in size, but in other characters.

These islands appear paradises for the whole family of Reptiles. **Besides three kinds of Turtles, the Tortoise is so abundant that [a] single Ship's company here caught 500-800 in a short time**

...we lived entirely upon tortoise-meat: **the breast-plate** roasted (as the Gauchos do *carne con cuero*), **with the flesh on it, is very good; and the young tortoises make excellent soup**; but otherwise the meat to my taste is indifferent.

Page 27:

The black Lava rocks on the beach are frequented by disgusting, clumsy Lizards. They are hideous creatures that live on sea weed—some are even four feet long. They are as black as the porous rocks over which they crawl. Somebody calls them "imps of darkness."

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 628) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

The black Lava rocks on the beach are frequented by large (2-3 ft.) most disgusting, clumsy Lizards. They are as black as the porous rocks over which they crawl & seek their prey from the Sea. **Somebody calls them "imps of darkness."**

It is a **hideous-looking creature**, of a dirty black colour, stupid and sluggish in its movements. The usual length of a full-grown one is about a yard, but **there are some even four feet long**:

All hands very merry; loud laughter & the heavy flapping of the fish are heard on every side.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 628) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

[September 17th](#). The Beagle was moved into **St Stephen's harbor**... The Bay swarmed with animals; Fish, Shark & Turtles were popping their heads up in all parts. Fishing lines were soon put overboard & great numbers of fine fish 2 & even 3 feet long were caught. This sport makes **all hands very merry; loud laughter & the heavy flapping of the fish are heard on every side.**

Page 28:

At Charles Island, I saw a boy by the side of a well with a long stick in his hand. As the doves came to drink he killed as many as he wanted & in half an hour collected them together & carried them to the house for dinner.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 636) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

I saw at Charles Is^d a boy *procuring dinner for his family* [my italics**]. **Sitting by the side of the Well with a long stick in his hand, as the doves came to drink he killed as many as he wanted & in half an hour collected them together & carried them to the house. —****

The birds are Strangers to Man & think him as innocent as their countrymen the huge Tortoises. Mr. King killed one with his hat & I pushed a large Hawk off a branch with the end of my gun. One day, a mocking-bird alighted on the edge of a pitcher made of the shell of a tortoise, which I held in my hand whilst lying down. It began very quietly to sip the water, and allowed me to lift it with the vessel from the ground.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 628) Note: Darwin Charles Robert 1831.00.00—
Beagle Diary pages 605 and 606

The birds are Strangers to Man & think him as innocent as their countrymen the huge Tortoises. Little birds within 3 & four feet, quietly hopped about the Bushes & were not frightened by stones being thrown at them. **M^r King killed one with his hat & I pushed off a branch with the end of my gun a large Hawk.**

[Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn. \[page\] 475 Oct. 1835. TAMENESS OF BIRDS.](#)

Before concluding my account of the zoology of these islands, I must describe more in detail the tameness of the birds. This disposition is common to all the terrestrial species; namely, to the mocking-birds, the finches, sylvicolæ, tyrant-flycatchers, doves, and hawks. There is not one which will not approach sufficiently near to be killed with a switch, and sometimes, as I have myself tried, with a cap or hat. A gun is here almost superfluous; for with the muzzle of one I pushed a hawk off the branch of a tree.

One day a mocking-bird alighted on the edge of a pitcher (made of the shell of a tortoise), which I held in my hand whilst lying down. It began very quietly to sip the water, and allowed me to lift it with the vessel from the ground.

Albemarle Island is composed of 6 or 7 great volcanic Mounds covered with immense streams of black naked lava which, having flowed over the rims of the great caldrons, spread over miles of the sea-coast.

F10.3 (page sequence 476) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

We doubled the south-west extremity of **Albermarle Island**, and the next day were nearly becalmed between it and Narborough Island. Both are **covered with immense streams of black naked lava; which, having either flowed over the rims of the great cauldrons**, or having burst forth from the smaller orifices on the flanks, have in their descent **spread over miles of the sea-coast.**

The rocks on the coast abounded with great black lizards, and on the hills, a yellowish orange species was equally common. They are considered good food; this day forty were collected.

[I have combined the following 2 versions of this event. You can also find 3 photos showing both species of iguanas (which Darwin calls lizards) on my website at www.rosalynschanzer.com/newslideshowPage.html

F10.3 (page sequence 477, page 458) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

The rocks on the coast abounded with great black lizards, between three and four feet long; **and on the hills, another species was equally common.**

<http://www.galapagos.to/TEXTS/DIARY.HTM> (October 1, 1835) Darwin, Charles Robert 1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

They have a ridge & spines along the back; are colored an **orange yellow**, with the hinder part of back brick red. **They** are hideous animals; but **are considered good food: this day forty were collected.**

Page 29:

The tortoise is very fond of water and wallowing in mud. Well-beaten paths radiate off in every direction from wells at a considerable elevation down to the sea-coast. Near the springs it was comical to behold many of these great monsters; one set eagerly traveling onwards with outstretched necks, and another set returning, after having drunk their fill. When the tortoise arrives at the spring, it buries its head in the water above its eyes, and greedily swallows great mouthfuls, quite regardless of lookers on.

They are so strong as easily to carry me.

[I have again combined two of Darwin's very similar versions of this event. The final sentence above precedes the information about the tortoises found in my second source]

F10.3 (page sequence 482) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

The tortoise is very fond of water, drinking large quantities, **and wallowing in the mud**. The larger islands alone possess springs, and these are always situated towards the central parts, and **at a considerable elevation**. The tortoises, therefore, which frequent the lower districts, when thirsty, are obliged to travel from a long distance. Hence broad and **well-beaten paths radiate off in every direction from the wells even down to the sea-coast**; and the Spaniards by following them up, first discovered the watering-places. When I landed at Chatham Island, I could not imagine what animal travelled so methodically along the well-chosen tracks. **Near the springs it was a curious spectacle to behold many of these great monsters; one set eagerly travelling onwards with outstretched necks, and another set returning, after having drunk their fill. When the tortoise arrives at the spring, quite regardless of any spectator, it buries its head in the water above its eyes, and greedily swallows great mouthfuls...**

http://darwin-online.org.uk/converted/manuscripts/Darwin_C_R_BeagleDiary_EHBeagleDiary.html

1835 Oct. 9th **The tortoise** when it can procure it, drinks great quantities of water: Hence these animals swarm in the neighbourhood of the Springs. —The average size of the full-grown ones is nearly a yard long in its back shell: they **are so strong as easily to carry me**, & too heavy to lift from the ground. — In the pathway many are travelling to the water & others returning, having drunk their fill. — **The effect is very comical in seeing these huge creatures with outstretched neck** so deliberately pacing onwards. — I think they march at the rate 360 yards in an hour; perhaps four miles in the 24. — **When they arrive at the Spring, they bury their heads above the eyes in the muddy water & greedily suck in great mouthfuls, quite regardless of lookers on.** —

Wherever there is water, broad & **well beaten** roads lead from all sides to it, these extend for distances of miles. — It is by this means that these watering places have been discovered by the fishermen. — In the low dry region there are but few Tortoises: they are replaced by *infinite numbers of the large yellow herbivorous Lizard* [my italics] mentioned at Albermale Is^d. — **The burrows of this animal are so very numerous; that we had difficulty in finding a spot to pitch the tents.** — These lizards live entirely on vegetable productions, berrys, leaves, for which latter they frequently crawl up the trees, especially a Mimosa; never drinking water, **they like much the succulent Cactus, & for a piece of it they will, like dogs, struggle [to] seize it from another.** Their congeners the "imps of darkness" in like manner live entirely on sea weed. — I suspect such habits are nearly unique in the Saurian race.

They are so strong as easily to carry me.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 640) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

they are so strong as easily to carry me, & too heavy to lift from the ground.

The large yellow Lizard's burrows are so numerous that we had difficulty finding a spot to pitch the tents. Never drinking water, they like succulent Cactus, & will, like dogs, struggle [and] seize it from another.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 641) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

infinite numbers of the large yellow herbivorous Lizard [my italics] mentioned at Albermale Is^d. — **The burrows of this animal are so very numerous; that we had difficulty in finding a spot to pitch the tents.** — These lizards live entirely on vegetable productions, berrys, leaves, for which latter they frequently crawl up the trees, especially a Mimosa; **never drinking water, they like much the succulent Cactus, & for a piece of it they will, like dogs, struggle [and] seize it from another.** Their congeners the "imps of darkness" in like manner live entirely on sea weed. — I suspect such habits are nearly unique in the Saurian race.

Page 30:

This archipelago seems to be a little world within itself; the greater number of its inhabitants, both vegetable and animal, being found nowhere else.

F10.3 (page sequence 473, page 455) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

The natural history of **this archipalego** is very remarkable: it **seems to be a little world within itself; the greater number of its inhabitants, both vegetable and animal, being found nowhere else.**

Page 31:

I never dreamed that islands, about 50 or 60 miles apart, and most of them in sight of each other, formed of the same rocks, placed under a similar climate, rising to a nearly equal height, would have been differently tenanted.

F14 (page sequence 407) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

I never dreamed that islands, about fifty or sixty miles apart, and most of them in sight of each other, formed of precisely the same rocks, placed under a quite similar climate, rising to a nearly equal height, would have been differently tenanted; but we shall soon see that this is the case.

Of land birds I obtained twenty-six kinds. Nearly all in their structure, habits, color of feathers, and even tone of voice, are strictly American. The only land-bird with bright colors is that vermilion flycatcher which seems to be a wanderer from the continent.

F14 (page sequence 391) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

Of land birds I obtained twenty-six kinds, all peculiar to the group and found nowhere else, with the exception of one lark-like finch from North America (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

Voyage of the Beagle, (page 275) Darwin, C. R. Janet Brown, Michael Neve, Penguin Classic, London, 1989.

Although the species are thus particular to the archipalego, yet **nearly all in their general structure, habits, colour of feathers, and even tone of voice, are strictly American...**

...It is worthy of remark, that **the only land-bird with bright colours, is that species of tyrant-flycatcher, which seems to be a wanderer from the continent.**

There are three species of mocking-birds common to [North and South] America. Each variety is constant in its own island.

F10.3 (page sequence 480) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

Three species of mocking-birds, a genus common to both Americas.

Darwin's Field Notes-October 1835:

I have four specimens from as many Is^{ds}.-- These will be found to be 2 or 3 varieties.--
Each variety is constant in its own Island. .

Page 32:

We landed to enjoy all the delights of charming Tahiti. Crowds of men, women & children collected to receive us with laughing merry faces.

EHBeagleDiary (page sequence 646) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

After dinner **we landed to enjoy all the delights of** the first impressions produced by a new country & that country the **charming Tahiti. —Crowds of men, women, & children** were **collected** on the memorable point Venus ready **to receive us with laughing merry faces.**

These precipices must have been some thousands of feet high; the whole formed a mountain gorge far more magnificent than anything I ever beheld.

EHBeagleDiary (page sequence 656, pp. 632 and 633) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

These precipices must have been some thousand ft high; the whole formed a mountain gorge far more magnificent than anything I had ever beheld.

Shaded by a rock beneath a façade of columnar Lava we ate our dinner. My guides had procured a dish of fish & fresh-water prawns. They carried with them a small net; where the water was deep, they dived & like otters followed the fish into holes & thus secured them. The Tahitians have the dexterity of amphibious animals in the water.

EHBeagleDiary (page sequence 656 and 568) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Shaded by a ledge of rock, beneath a façade of columnar lava, we ate our dinner. My guides had already procured a dish of small fish and fresh-water prawns. They carried with them a small net stretched on a hoop; and where the water was deep and in eddies, they dived, and like otters, by their eyesight followed the fish into holes and corners, and thus secured them. The Tahitians have the dexterity of amphibious animals in the water.

Page 33:

A little higher a succession of waterfalls descended from the jagged summit. One of the Tahitians, a fine active man, placed the trunk of a tree against this, swarmed up it, and then by the aid of crevices reached the summit. He fixed ropes to a projecting point & lowered them for us & then hauled up the dog & luggage.

F10.3 (page sequence 505) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

A little higher up, the river divided itself into three little streams. The two northern ones were impracticable, owing to a succession of waterfalls which descended from the jagged summit of the highest mountain ...

The first ascent from the valley was very dangerous: for it was necessary to pass the face of a naked rock, by the aid of ropes, which we brought with us. How any person discovered that this formidable spot was the only point where the side of the mountain was practicable, I cannot imagine... **One of the Tahitians, a fine active man, placed the trunk of a tree against this, climbed up it, and then by the aid of crevices reached the summit. He fixed the ropes to a projecting point, and lowered them for us, then hauled up a dog which accompanied us, and lastly our luggage.**

We bivouacked for the night. On each side of a ravine there were great beds of banana covered with ripe fruit. By the aid of strips of bark for twine, the stems of bamboo, & the large leaf of the banana, the Tahitians in a few minutes built an excellent house & with withered banana leaves made a soft bed.

During the night it rained heavily, but the good thatch of Banana leaves kept us dry.

EHBeagleDiary (page sequence 658 and 662) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Here we bivouacked for the night. On each side of the ravine there were great beds of the Feyé, or mountain-banana, covered with ripe fruit. Many of these plants were from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and from three to four in circumference. By the aid of strips of bark for twine, the stems of bamboos for rafters, and the large leaf of the

banana for a thatch, **the Tahitians in a few minutes built an excellent house; and with the withered banana leaves made a soft bed.**

During the night it rained heavily, but the good thatch of Banana leaves kept us dry.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 505) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

[\[page\] 490 TAHITI. Nov. 1835.](#)

Before morning **it rained very heavily; but the good thatch of banana-leaves kept us dry.**

Delicious!

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 654) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

[This segment tells how to cook a meal in Tahiti as per the illustrations on page 33 in my book]

The Tahitians, having made a small fire of sticks, placed a score of stones about the size of a cricket ball on the burning wood. In about ten minutes time, the sticks were consumed & the stones hot. They had previously folded up in small parcels made of leaves, pieces of beef, fish, ripe & unripe Bananas, & the tops of the wild Arum. — These green parcels were laid in a layer between two of the hot stones & the whole then covered up by earth so that no smoke or steam escaped. — In about a quarter of an hour the whole was most **deliciously** cooked; the choice green parcels were laid on a cloth of Banana leaves; with a Cocoa nut shell we drank the cool water of the running stream & thus enjoyed our rustic meal.

Page 34:

Besides a native population, there are many English runaway convicts from New South Wales. I think in no part of the world more war-like inhabitants could be found.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 681 and 678) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Besides a considerable native population there are many English residents. — These latter are of the most worthless character; & amongst them are many run away convicts from New South Wales...

...I should **think in no part of the world a more war-like race of inhabitants could be found** than the New Zealanders.

Tattooing is a badge of distinction between the chief and the slave.

[F10.3](#) (page sequence 528) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1839. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. Journal and remarks. 1832-1836. London: Henry Colburn.

Tattooing is not nearly so much practised as formerly; but as it **is a badge of distinction between the chief and the slave**, it will not probably very soon be disused. So soon does any train of ideas become habitual, that the missionaries told me, that even in their eyes, a plain face looked mean, and not like that of a New Zealand gentleman.

I was much amused by the ceremony of pressing noses.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 688) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

I was much amused by seeing in due form **the ceremony of** rubbing, or as it would be more properly called, **pressing noses**.

Not even near London is there such rapid growth. A man of business can hardly fail to make a fortune.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 705 and 706) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

but **not even near London** or Birmingham **is there** an aspect of **such rapid growth**; the number of large houses just finished & others building is truly surprising...

Voyage of the Beagle (page 320) Charles Darwin, Janet Browne, Michael Neve, Penguin Classic, London, 1989.

It appears that **a man of business can hardly fail to make a large fortune**

The aboriginal blacks in their arts are admirable.

[F1925](#) (page sequence 430) Book: Keynes, Richard Darwin ed. 2001. Charles Darwin's Beagle Diary. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

The Aboriginal Blacks passed by, each carrying in their accustomed manner a bundle of spears & other [686] weapons. — By giving a leading young man a shilling they were easily detained & they threw their spears for my amusement. — They were all partly

clothed & several could speak a little English; their countenances were good-humoured & pleasant & they appeared far from such utterly degraded beings as usually represented. — **In their own arts they are admirable;**

Lying on a sunny bank & reflecting on the strange character of the Animals of this country as compared to the rest of the World.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 718) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

A little time before this, I had been **lying on a sunny bank & was reflecting on the strange character of the Animals of this country as compared to the rest of the World.**

We did not see a Kangaroo. Now the Emu is banished to a long distance & the Kangaroo is become scarce; to both the English Greyhound is utterly destructive.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 716) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

We continued riding the greater part of the day; but had very bad sport, **not seeing a Kangaroo** or even a wild dog... A few years since this country abounded with wild animals; **now the Emu is banished to a long distance & the Kangaroo is become scarce; to both the English Greyhound is utterly destructive;** it may be long before these animals are altogether exterminated, but their doom is fixed.

Page 35:

The coral rock serves to break the violence of the open ocean, which otherwise would sweep away these islets. On what have the reef-building corals based their massive structures?

F14 (page sequence 470) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1845. Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N. 2d edition. London: John Murray.

The solid flat of coral rock on the outside, by its breadth, **breaks the first violence of the waves, which otherwise,** in a day, **would sweep away these islets** and all their productions. The ocean and the land seem here struggling for mastery: although terra firma has obtained a footing, the denizens of the water think their claim at least equally good.

-and-

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 740) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

on **the** outer coast a solid broad flat of **coral rock**, which **serves to break the violence of the open ocean.**

And

The Voyage of the Beagle (page 471) **By Charles Darwin, Harold Edward Leslie Mellersh**

And

Darwin's *Beagle* field notebooks (1831-1836) page 51b

On what have the reef-building corals, which cannot live at a great depth, based their massive structures?

Capt. FitzRoy at the distance of little more than a mile from the shore sounded with a line 7200 feet long, & found no bottom. We must consider this Island as the summit of a lofty mountain.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 749) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

Capt. FitzRoy at the **distance of but little more than a mile from the shore sounded with a line 7200 feet long, & found no bottom.**

Hence we must consider this Isl^d as the summit of a lofty mountain; to how great a depth or thickness the work of the Coral animal extends is quite uncertain.

We must look at a Lagoon Island as a monument raised by myriads of tiny architects to mark the spot where a former land lies buried in the depths of the ocean.

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 750) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

In time the central land would sink beneath the level of the sea & disappear, but the coral would have completed its circular wall. Should we not then have a Lagoon Island? Under this view, **we must look at a Lagoon Is^d as a monument raised by myriads of tiny architects, to mark the spot where a former land lies buried in the depths of the ocean.**

Page 36:

I loathe, I abhor the sea, & all ships which sail on it.

[F1452.1](#) (page sequence 283) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. vol. 1. London: John Murray.

This zigzag manner of proceeding is very grievous; it has put the finishing stroke to my feelings. **I loathe, I abhor the sea and all ships which sail on it.** But I yet believe we shall reach England in the latter half of October.

After a tolerably short passage but with some very heavy weather, we came to an anchor at Falmouth. I reached home at Breakfast time- My head is quite confused with so much delight..

[EHBeagleDiary](#) (page sequence 806) Note: Darwin Charles Robert
1831.00.00--1836.00.00 Beagle Diary

After a tolerably short passage, but with some very heavy weather, we came to an anchor at Falmouth.

-And-

[F1566](#) (page sequence 41) Book: Barlow, Nora ed. 1933. Charles Darwin's diary of the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle. Cambridge: University Press.
Letter to his uncle, Josiah Wedgwood

Shrewsbury, October 5th, 1836.

My dear Uncle,

The Beagle arrived at Falmouth on Sunday evening, & **I reached home late last night—My head is quite confused with so much delight**, but I cannot allow my sisters to tell you first how happy I am to see all my friends again.

[Darwin reached his home town of Shrewsbury late at night but did not want to disturb his family at such a late hour, so he did not return to his family home until breakfast time the following morning. I have therefore drawn the reunion and altered the above quote accordingly.]

Page 37:

My dear Lyell

I have the very good & unexpected fortune of going to be married. The lady is my cousin Miss Emma Wedgwood. We are connected by manifold ties, besides on my part, by the most sincere love & hearty gratitude to her, for accepting such a one as myself.

More Letters of Charles Darwin; A Record of His Work in a Series of Hitherto Unpublished Letters *By Charles Darwin, Francis Darwin, Albert Charles Seward.* New York; D. Appleton and Company 1903. **EARLY LETTERS, Page 28 Letter 8**

My dear Lyell

I write because, I cannot avoid wishing to be the first person to tell M^{rs} Lyell and yourself, that **I have the very good, & shortly since, very unexpected fortune, of going to be married.**— The lady is my cousin Miss Emma Wedgwood, the sister of Hensleigh Wedgwood, & of the elder brother, who married my sister, so **we are connected by manifold ties, besides on my part, by the most sincere love & hearty gratitude to her, for accepting such a one, as myself.**— I determined, when last at Maer, to try my chance, but I hardly expected such good fortune would turn up for me. ²

Page 38:

I did not then in the least doubt the literal truth of every word in the Bible. Disbelief crept over me at a very slow rate, but was at last complete.

F1452.1 (page sequence 63, 327, 309) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. vol. 1. London: John Murray.

As I did not then in the least doubt the strict and literal truth of every word in the Bible, I soon persuaded myself that our Creed must be fully accepted...

...I found it more and more difficult, with free scope given to my imagination, to invent evidence which would suffice to convince me. Thus **disbelief crept over me at a very slow rate, but was at last complete.**

Page 39:

From so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been and are being evolved.

F373 (page sequence 508) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1859. On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. London: John Murray. 1st edition, 1st issue.

There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed into a few forms or into one; and that, whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, **from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been and are being evolved.**

Page 40:

I groan when I make such a confession, for I shall have little sympathy—but it is my intention to give fully all the facts. What my work will turn out, I know not.

Online version: <http://www.darwinproject.ac.uk/darwinletters/calendar/entry-1964.html>
(the Darwin Correspondence Project; Letter 1964 — [Darwin, C. R.](#) to [Dana, J. D.](#), 29 Sept [1856])

I groan when I make such a confession, for I shall have little sympathy from those, whose sympathy I alone value.— **But** anyhow... **It is my intention to give fully all the facts** in favour of the eternal immutability of species & I have taken as much pains to collect them, as I possibly could do. But **what my work will turn out, I know not**; but I do know that I have worked hard & honestly at my subject.

Page 41:

Insects are smaller and darker on mountains, more livid near sea

Plants are smaller and more hairy on mountains

Same shells are brighter colored to south than north

Fur of same species is thinner toward the south than to the north

Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. *The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter*. London: John Murray. Volume 2.
<http://darwin-online.org.uk/content/frameset?viewtype=text&itemID=F1452.2&pageseq=1>

Volume: 2 C. Darwin to J. D. Hooker.

Down, April 12th [1857].

MY DEAR HOOKER...

I have just been putting my notes together on variations *apparently* due to the immediate and direct action of external causes; and I have been struck with one result. The most firm sticklers for independent creation admit, that **the fur of the same species is thinner towards the south** of the range of the same species **than to the north**—that the **same shells are brighter-coloured to the south than north**; that the same [shell] is paler-coloured in deep water—that **insects are smaller and darker on mountains—more livid** and testaceous **near the sea**—that **plants are smaller and more hairy** and with brighter flowers **on mountains**...

Also in *The Correspondence of Charles Darwin Volume 6 1856-1857*

The Correspondence of Charles Darwin

By Charles Darwin, Frederick Burkhardt, Sydney Smith

Published by Cambridge University Press, 1985

p. 371

In salt water I have exposed to variations of temperatures cress, radish, cabbage, lettuce, carrot, celery, and onion seeds. These after one week have all germinated, which I did not in the least expect.

Charles Darwin: His Life Told in an Autobiographical Chapter, and in a Selected Series of his Unpublished Letters. Edited by Francis Darwin. London John Murray, Albemarle Street 1892 C.D. to J.D.Hooker April 13 1855 page 179

I have in small bottles [of saltwater] out of doors, exposed to variation of temperature, cress, radish, cabbage, lettuce, carrot, celery, and onion seeds. These after one week have all germinated, which I did not in the least expect.

Page 42:

Favorable variations tend to be preserved and unfavorable ones to be destroyed.

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882). On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. The Harvard Classics. 1909–14 page 4.

favorable variations would tend to be preserved and unfavorable ones to be destroyed. The result of this would be the formation of a new species."

Birds of paradise congregate, and successive males show off their gorgeous plumage; they likewise perform strange antics before the females, which at last choose the most attractive partner.

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882). On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. New York D. Appleton and Company 1884 **Sexual Selection p. 70**

The rock-thrush of Guiana, **birds of Paradise**, and some others, **congregate; and successive males show off their gorgeous plumage; they likewise perform strange antics before the females, which, standing by as spectators, at last choose the most attractive partner.**

Male alligators fight, bellow, and whirl round like Indians in a war-dance for the possession of the females; male stag beetles bear wounds from the huge mandibles of other males.

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882). On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. New York D. Appleton and Company 1884 **Sexual Selection** p. 69

male alligators have been described as **fighting, bellowing, and whirling round, like Indians in a war-dance, for the possession of the females;**

Page 43:

What can be more curious than that the hand of a man, formed for grasping, that of a mole for digging, the leg of the horse, the paddle of the porpoise, and the wing of the bat, should all be constructed on the same pattern, and should include the same bones, in the same relative positions?

[PDF] [hat can be more curious than that the hand of a man, formed for ..](#)

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882). On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. New York D. Appleton and Company 1884 p. 382

This is the most interesting department of natural history, and may be said to be its very soul. **What can be more curious than that the hand of a man, formed for grasping, that of a mole for digging, the leg of the horse, the paddle of the porpoise, and the wing of the bat, should all be constructed on the same pattern, and should include the same bones, in the same relative positions?**

Every organic being naturally increases at so high a rate that if [most are] not destroyed, the earth would soon be covered by [the offspring of] a single pair.

The elephant is the slowest breeder of all known animals. Assume that it breeds when thirty years old and goes on breeding till ninety years old, bringing forth three pair of young; at the end of the fifth century, there would be fifteen million elephants descended from the first pair.

F376 (page sequence 79) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1860. On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. London: John Murray. 2nd edition, second issue.

<http://darwin-online.org.uk/content/frameset?itemID=F1746&viewtype=text&pageseq=1>
In Origin on p. 64

There is no exception to the rule that **every organic being naturally increases at so high a rate, that if not destroyed, the earth would soon be covered by the progeny of a single pair.** Even slow-breeding man has doubled in twenty-five years, and at this rate, in a few thousand years, there would literally not be standing room for his progeny... **The elephant is reckoned to be the slowest breeder of all known animals,** and I have taken some pains to estimate its probable minimum rate of natural increase: it will be

under the mark to assume that it breeds when thirty years old, and goes on breeding till ninety years old, bringing forth three pair of young in this interval; if this be so, at the end of the fifth century there would be alive fifteen million elephants, descended from the first pair.

I have called this principle, by which each slight variation, if useful, is preserved, by the term Natural Selection. I am convinced that Natural Selection has been the most important, but not the exclusive, means of modification.

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882). On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. New York D. Appleton and Company 1884 pp. 49 and 421

F373 (page sequence 76) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1859. On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. London: John Murray. 1st edition, 1st issue.

I have called this principle, by which each slight variation, if useful, is preserved, by the term of Natural Selection, in order to mark its relation to man's power of selection.

F387 (page sequence 35) Book: Darwin, C. R. 1869. On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. London: John Murray. 5th edition. Tenth thousand.

I am convinced that Natural Selection has been the most important, but not the exclusive, means of modification.

Page 44:

I had at last got a theory by which to work; but I was so anxious to avoid prejudice that I determined not to write even the briefest sketch of it.

A162 (page sequence 25) Book: Seward, A. C. ed. 1909. Darwin and modern science. Essays in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin and of the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of The origin of species. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Here then I had at last got a theory by which to work; but I was so anxious to avoid prejudice, that I determined not for some time to write even the briefest sketch of it.

My dear Lyell

Wallace has to day sent me the enclosed & asked me to forward it to you. It seems to me well worth reading. Your words have come true with a vengeance that I should be forestalled. If Wallace had my manuscript sketch written out in 1842 he could not have made a better short abstract! Even his terms now stand as Heads of my Chapters.

I shall of course at once write & offer to send [his work] to any Journal. So all my originality, whatever it may amount to, will be smashed. I hope you will approve of Wallace's sketch, that I may tell him what you say.

Yours most truly

C. Darwin

Charles Darwin: His Life Told in an Autobiographical Chapter, and in a Selected Series of his Unpublished Letters. Edited by Francis Darwin. London John Murray, Albemarle Street 1892 p. 185

Charles Darwin to Charles Lyell [June 1858]

My dear Lyell

Some year or so ago, you recommended me to read a paper by **Wallace** in the Annals, which had interested you & as I was writing to him, I knew this would please him much, so I told him. He **has to day sent me the enclosed & asked me to forward it to you. It seems to me well worth reading. Your words have come true with a vengeance that I sh^d. be forestalled.** You said this when I explained to you here very briefly my views of "Natural Selection" depending on the Struggle for existence.— I never saw a more striking coincidence. **if Wallace had my M.S. sketch written out in 1842 he could not have made a better short abstract! Even his terms now stand as Heads of my Chapters.**

Please return me the M.S. which he does not say he wishes me to publish; **but I shall of course at once write & offer to send to any Journal. So all my originality, whatever it may amount to, will be smashed.** Though my Book, if it will ever have any value, will not be deteriorated; as all the labour consists in the application of the theory.

I hope you will approve of Wallace's sketch, that I may tell him what you say.

My dear Lyell | **Yours most truly | C. Darwin**

[F1452.2](#) (page sequence 132) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. vol. 2. London: John Murray

LETTERS. C. Darwin to C. Lyell. Down, 18th [June 1858]. **MY DEAR LYELL,** Some year or so ago you recommended me to read a paper by **Wallace** in the 'Annals,'* which had interested you, and, as I was writing to him, I knew this would please him much, so I told him. He **has to-day sent me the enclosed, and asked me to forward it to you. It seems to me well worth reading. Your words have come true with a vengeance that I should be forestalled**

Page 45:

I am infinitely pleased and proud at the appearance of my child.

Charles Darwin: His Life Told in an Autobiographical Chapter, and in a Selected Series of his Unpublished Letters. Edited by Francis Darwin. London John Murray, Albemarle Street 1892 p. 204

F1452.2 (page sequence 194) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. vol. 2. London: John Murray.

C. Darwin to J. Murray. Ilkley, Yorkshire [1859]. MY DEAR SIR, I have received your kind note and the copy; **I am infinitely pleased and proud at the appearance of my child.**

The Bishop rose, and in a scoffing tone, he assured us there was nothing in the idea of evolution. Turning to [Darwin's supporter Thomas Huxley] with smiling insolence, he begged to know, was it through his grandfather or his grandmother that he claimed his descent from a monkey? Huxley arose. He was not ashamed to have a monkey for his ancestor; but he would be ashamed to be connected with a man who used great gifts to obscure the truth. The effect was tremendous. One lady fainted and had to be carried out: I jumped out of my seat; and every one was eager to congratulate the hero of the day.

The Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley Volume 1 by Leonard Huxley New York and London D. Appleton and Company 1916 (copyright 1900) Page 197

<http://74.125.45.132/search?q=cache:-oCcCeQHkoYJ:www.scribd.com/doc/896223/The-Life-and-Letters-of-Thomas-Henry-Huxley-Volume-1-by-LeonardHuxley+%22Life+and+Letters+of+Thomas+Henry+Huxley+Volume+1%22+%2B+with+smiling+insolence,+he+begged+to+know,+was+it+through+his+grandfather+or+his+grandmother+that+he+claimed+his+descent+from+a+monkey%3F&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=us> page 155 in online version

Then there were calls for **the Bishop**, but he **rose and...** spoke the speech that you know... **"In a light, scoffing tone, florid and fluent, he assured us there was nothing in the idea of evolution;** rock-pigeons were what rock-pigeons had always been. Then, **turning to** his antagonist **[Darwin's supporter Thomas Huxley] with a smiling insolence, he begged to know, was it through his grandfather or his grandmother that he claimed his descent from a monkey?"** ("Reminiscences of a Grandmother," "Macmillan's Magazine," October 1898.... Mr. **Huxley** slowly and deliberately **arose...** **He was not ashamed to have a monkey for his ancestor; but he would be ashamed to be connected with a man who used great gifts to obscure the truth.** No one doubted his meaning, and **the effect was tremendous. One lady fainted and had to be carried out; I, for one, jumped out of my seat.** And here, continues the writer in "Macmillan's," **"everyone was eager to congratulate the hero of the day..."**

From all I hear, it seems that Oxford did the subject great good. It is of enormous importance, showing the world that a few first-rate men are not afraid of expressing their opinion.

[F1452.2](#) (page sequence 340) Book: Darwin, Francis ed. 1887. The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. vol. 2. London: John Murray

[On July 20th, my father wrote to Mr. Huxley: “**From all that I hear from several quarters, it seems that Oxford did the subject great good. It is of enormous importance, the showing the world that a few first-rate men are not afraid of expressing their opinion.**”]