

## Chapter 1 : Charles Darwin's Travels on the HMS Beagle - Scientific American

*The Voyage of the Beagle is the title most commonly given to the book written by Charles Darwin and published in as his Journal and Remarks, bringing him considerable fame and respect.*

The Beagle voyage The circumnavigation of the globe would be the making of the year-old Darwin. As a gentleman naturalist, he could leave the ship for extended periods, pursuing his own interests. As a result, he spent only 18 months of the voyage aboard the ship. The hardship was immediate: And so was his questioning: On the Cape Verde Islands January , the sailor saw bands of oyster shells running through local rocks, suggesting that Lyell was right in his geologic speculations and that the land was rising in places, falling in others. For Darwin, so often alone, the tropical forests seemed to compensate for human evils: He would later consider that evidence against the beneficent design of nature. Darwin was tantalized, and always he niggled for explanations. The vessel was commanded by British naval officer and scientist Robert Fitzroy and carried a crew, which included British naturalist Charles Darwin, on a survey mission that circumnavigated the world between and Julian yielded huge bones of extinct mammals. Darwin manhandled skulls, femurs, and armour plates back to the shipâ€™relics, he assumed, of rhinoceroses , mastodons , cow-sized armadillos , and giant ground sloths such as Megatherium. Fossil extraction became a romance for Darwin. It pushed him into thinking of the primeval world and what had caused those giant beasts to die out. Here Darwin climbed 4, feet 1, metres into the Andean foothills and marveled at the forces that could raise such mountains. The forces themselves became tangible when he saw volcanic Mount Osorno erupt on January 15, Then in Valdivia , Chile, on February 20, as he lay on a forest floor, the ground shook: But what intrigued him was the seemingly insignificant: The land had risen: Lyell , taking the uniformitarian position, had argued that geologic formations were the result of steady cumulative forces of the sort we see today. And Darwin had seen them. The continent was thrusting itself up, a few feet at a time. He imagined the eons it had taken to raise the fossilized trees in sandstone once seashore mud to 7, feet 2, metres , where he found them. Darwin began thinking in terms of deep time. The zoology of the voyage of H. Beagle, under the command of Captain Fitzroy, R. Those were volcanic prison islands, crawling with marine iguanas and giant tortoises. Darwin and the crew brought small tortoises aboard as pets , to join their coatis from Peru. Nor did Darwin collect tortoise specimens, even though local prisoners believed that each island had its distinct race. He imagined correctly that those reefs grew on sinking mountain rims. The delicate coral built up, compensating for the drowning land, so as to remain within optimal heat and lighting conditions. On the last leg of the voyage Darwin finished his page diary, wrapped up 1, pages of notes, drew up 12 catalogs of his 5, skins, bones, and carcassesâ€™and still he wondered: Was each Galapagos mockingbird a naturally produced variety? Why did ground sloths become extinct? He sailed home with problems enough to last him a lifetime. When he landed in October , the vicarage had faded, the gun had given way to the notebook, and the supreme theorizerâ€™who would always move from small causes to big outcomesâ€™had the courage to look beyond the conventions of his own Victorian culture for new answers.

**Chapter 2 : Charles Darwin's Beagle Voyage | American Museum of Natural History**

*Darwin became seasick almost immediately and started to have second thoughts about the voyage. Capt. FitzRoy had a more optimistic view on things: "Never, I believe, did a vessel leave England better provided, or fitted for the service she was destined to perform, and for the health and comfort of her crew, than the Beagle.*

He went on to write: As far as I can judge of myself I worked to the utmost during the voyage from the mere pleasure of investigation, and from my strong desire to add a few facts to the great mass of facts in natural science. But I was also ambitious to take a fair place among scientific men The success of this my first literary child always tickles my vanity more than that of any of my other books. John van Wyhe Bibliographical introduction by R. His first published book is undoubtedly the most often read and stands second only to *On the origin of species* as the most often printed. It is an important travel book in its own right and its relation to the background of his evolutionary ideas has often been stressed. The manuscript diary from which it was written up and the little notebooks which formed the memoranda on which the diary was based have all been published, at least in part, in recent years. These are entered here in the section on transcripts of manuscripts, amongst Nos to The first issue forms, as is well known, the third volume of *The narrative of the voyages of H.* In this form, it bears the subsidiary title *Journal and remarks*. Since then it has changed its name four times, so that today it is universally referred to as *The voyage of the Beagle*. On its first appearance in its own right, also in , it was called *Journal of researches into the geology and natural history etc.* The voyage of the Beagle first appears as a title in the Harmsworth Library edition of It is a bad title: The political and economic intentions of the voyage, on which Darwin was only a supernumerary, have been overshadowed by the success of the *Journal*. The manuscript of the main text was finished by June , and it, with the index, was in print early in The insertion of the appendix a year after the rest was in print results in faulty pagination, with pp. The printing of the preliminaries and the appendix probably took place before January 24 Simonde de Sismondi, dated June 5 There is no mention of the appendix volume, and this must have been an advance copy. Many sets contain either advertisements of later date, or none at all. The top board of each volume contains a pocket for the two loose maps; these pockets should have dark blue ribbons for extracting the maps, but they are often absent today. Seven of the maps were published by Henry Colburn, but the eighth, of South America in Volume I, was by John Arrowsmith and was, presumably, a suitable map already available. I have no information about the number of sets which were printed, but Darwin remarks, in a letter to his sister Susan dated February , that 1, copies of his volume had been sold, and his diary states that Colburn printed 1, These figures probably include the two independent issues which are considered below. The Darwin, which retains its original price, would presumably have been the issue with the title page, but it is interesting to note that it was still available so long after the appearance of the second edition. What was being advertised as three volumes was really two volumes and the appendix. That the demand for it was greater than the rest was probably true, and that it must be considered technically the later issue is certainly correct, because pp. III on the first page of each signature. Nevertheless, it is also certain that both were advertised in the same set of advertisements in August It was issued in the same blind stamped boards with map pocket as the set, but with different spine titling; the cloth is usually blue but sometimes a purple which fades to brown. In some copies the maps have been inserted in the text, the Southern portion of South America facing p. I have seen a copy with the track chart, proper to the Appendix of the set, inserted, but it may have been added later. Most copies have the same 16 pp. The final, third, issue of the first edition is dated on the title page; it is identical to the second except that the conjugate half-title and title leaves have been reprinted. This is the scarcest of the three, but in my experience the maps are always inserted in the text. Some copies also have the 16 pp inserted advertisements of August , presumably having been sewn up with them but not cased. It is certainly true that geological observations predominate in the notebooks made during the voyage. But it is certainly worthy of notice that in the advertised title of August *Natural history* comes before *Geology*. The text was extensively revised and, according to Lady Barlow, reduced from about , words to , It is a miserable piece of printing in small type with mean margins, but then the series was a cheap one. Advertisements in *The Athenaeum* show

No. On August 30th No. No price is given, but it would seem that the three parts were then ready. On October 18th No. Darwin must have received copies of the parts issue because he sent a copy of PART 1 to Lyell in July, but none now survives at Cambridge. This form, which is the first issue of the second edition, is rare. The pagination is given by Geoffrey West in Charles Darwin, the fragmentary man, , but he does not mention the contents leaves inserted in each number. The details are given in No. They can however be reconstructed from others, closely contemporary, in the same series. The covers were of thin grey-buff card cut flush, bearing the title etc. There would have been advertisements for various Murray series on the other pages of the covers, including one for the Colonial and Home Library itself on the back. The form in which the second edition is usually seen, which must be considered as the second issue, is, as Volume XII, in the scarlet cloth of the series in book form, with the three contents leaves replaced by a single leaf pp. The earliest advertisements that I have seen for the book are dated December , but the 16 pages of inserted advertisements in it are dated August or November and it probably appeared shortly after the publication of the third part on or about October 18th. In this form it was put on to plates and was the basis of a number of later issues. There are however two quite separate issues which are both dated on the title pages: In the second, the third issue, the versos of both title leaf and 2L4 are blank, and the inserted advertisements are dated May Copies in the original scarlet cloth of the series are easily distinguished by the gilding of the case. It would seem probable that the later was reprinted in without changing the date on the title page. The earlier also exists in scarlet leather with the same blind and gilt stamping of the series as the cloth form. It was again reprinted in the same series in and put out in the same case as the third issue, this time with changed date, an issue not mentioned by Lady Barlow. The title page now describes it as a new edition, instead of second, although there is no change. It appears again in and this is the final text as Darwin left it. The parts from the original stereos are the same, but a postscript, dated February 1st , is added to the preliminaries. This is the tenth thousand and it no longer forms part of the Home and Colonial Library, but is in a green cloth case in the same style as that of the first three editions of On the origin of species. The page height is nearly two centimetres greater than before and the wider margins give the whole book a much better appearance. Inserted advertisements in this edition may be as late as September It was reprinted in this form from , although with the preliminaries reset, until the eighteenth thousand of , when it was reset, but the postscript is retained in this new edition. This postscript contains three references to pages in the text and these have not been altered to suit the new setting of type so that all three are wrong. The cases continue to follow those of The Origin, ending up in standard green cloth in What is called a new edition appeared in The type was again reset and this time the matter of the postscript, as well as a note on the last page of text which had been there since , is incorporated in footnotes in the proper places in the text. In the same year, a large paper illustrated edition appeared which also incorporates the additions as footnotes. This is a fine edition, with eleven plates, two maps, and a much increased number of text figures. Some of these illustrations are based on original drawings made by members of the expedition, including one p. Some copies contain an additional plate with two diagrams of the layout of the Beagle. These, although not acknowledged, are by Philip Gidley King, who was a midshipman on the Beagle and a son of the commander of the Adventure on the first voyage, Captain Philip Parker King. The details of the discovery of their origin are given by Lady Barlow q. XXV, pp, Slevin also gives details of special equipment carried on the ship which is not given elsewhere. This edition is in a handsome case and has a page-marker of blue silk, one of the very few that I have seen in any Darwin. The Murray edition of and subsequent reprints of it contain sixteen plates giving all the illustrations which are present, either in plates or as text figures, in that of , including the one of the layout. The last Murray printing is in ; it is in the same form and a similar case to that of The verso of the half-title leaf bears a list of editions in which that of is called the first and ten subsequent ones up to are called second to eleventh editions. This list bears remarkably little relation to the facts. The very many English editions published after the work came out of copyright are of no particular interest; most are printed from the text of , with or without the postscript of None, so far as I am aware, uses the consolidated text of , which would seem to be the sensible procedure. Early issues in the Everyman Library are odd in that they revert to the first title Geology and natural history, although the text is that of The second edition has not appeared in facsimile, although there is one of a New York issue of Because Darwin did not own the

copyright after and, perhaps, because the book did not contain original work or ideas he does not seem to have been so enthusiastic about translations as he was for his other books. Nevertheless, the first edition appeared in German in , at the instigation of Baron von Humboldt, and the second in Danish, French, German, Italian, Russian and Swedish, in his lifetime; also in a further sixteen languages since then. The best illustrated edition, in any language, is the Spanish of , printed in Buenos Aires with plates. There is no fully illustrated edition in print, but the work can be usefully supplemented by the pictures in Alan Moorehead Darwin and the Beagle, London It has illustrations, 50 of them in colour, mostly relating to the voyage and to the book. Click here for a full bibliographical list. The narrative of the voyages of H. Ships Adventure and Beagle. Henry Colburn [1st ed.

## Chapter 3 : calendrierdelascience.com - Beagle Voyage

*The Voyage of the Beagle, Part I. The offer of a position on the Beagle, which Charles received on August 30, , came through his advisor, Henslow, at Cambridge. Henslow himself had been invited to be the naturalist for the ship, but had turned down the opportunity.*

Illustrations Another surprise revealed by the online Beagle library is the rich visual gallery it contained. Many of the works were beautifully illustrated with woodcuts or engravings of animals or scenes of exotic lands. The online Beagle library now allows anyone to see the amazing range of visual imagery that Darwin poured over during the voyage. Reading on the Beagle As the Beagle was preparing to depart from England on her voyage around the world, Darwin outlined what he saw as his work list: I hope generally to have some one English book in hand for my amusement, exclusive of the above mentioned branches. Having the library now available online reveals the sources and inspirations that Darwin read day after day as he swung in his hammock during long sea crossings or as he worked on his specimens at the chart table or under his microscope. The Beagle library was always at his finger tips. Before the Beagle reached a new location, Darwin was able to read the reports of earlier visitors. He could thus begin his work well armed with whatever was already known rather than starting from scratch. The scientific questions he found answered and indeed left unanswered in the library coloured the way he thought about what he encountered. This profoundly influenced Darwin not only as a geologist and scientific theorist but contained the latest discussion of "the gradual birth and death of species. See an introduction by Gordon Chancellor here. Darwin saw himself following in the footsteps of earlier voyage naturalists. As indeed he was. In May he recorded: Byron had described the iguanas as "the ugliest living creatures we ever beheld. Captain James Colnett visited the islands in Darwin scribbled in his Zoology notes that Colnett claimed that the marine iguanas "go out to sea in shoals to fish" But Darwin doubted this: Clearly they were not fishing. A Galapagos iguana from Darwin The book contained little squares of paper painted in different colours- which were standard in any example of the published book. For example, Darwin recorded a snake in his St. Fe notebook in as "primrose yellow", a colour given on pages 38 and How you can help. If you can help please contact Dr John van Wyhe dbsjmvw nus. Donations are tax deductible. The Beagle library reconstruction is based largely on the important research published by the Darwin Correspondence Project in Kees Rookmaaker carried out much of the work of identifying and locating the editions needed and much other important research. Antranig Basman undertook a major server upgrade to allow Darwin Online to continue functioning with a near doubling of its content. Angus Carroll generously provided rare and important scans. AEL Data worked very hard to meet our special requirements and to help us achieve the maximum amount of searchable text on our budget. This project could not have been achieved without the many large digitisation projects which we have used including Google Books, the Biodiversity Heritage Library , the Internet Archive and Project Gutenberg. Many of the maps and images are copied from the excellent David Rumsey Map Collection. Important online catalogues, in particular Copac and the Karlsruhe Virtual Catalog were also of great importance. The title image consists of spines of works that were on the Beagle, not the actual copies.

Chapter 4 : The Voyage of the Beagle Summary - calendrierdelascience.com

*Charles Darwin's five-year voyage in the early s on H.M.S. Beagle has become legendary, as insights gained by the bright young scientist on his trip to exotic places greatly influenced his masterwork, the book "On the Origin of Species."*

John Henslow and George Peacock. Darwin had been invited to be a naturalist aboard H. Beagle on its two year survey of South America. The ship was to set sail on 25 September. He immediately accepted the offer, but his father and sisters were totally against the idea. Worst of all, such a journey would get in the way of Darwin going into the clergy. Henslow that his father would not allow him to go on the voyage. In the afternoon Darwin rode out to Maer Hall home of the Wedgwoods for the start of the shooting season on 1 September. FitzRoy told Darwin that the other person he had offered the job to had just turn it down and he wanted to know if Darwin was still interested in the position. He enthusiastically accepted the offer and FitzRoy outlined the details of the voyage. Darwin learned that the sail date had been postponed until 10 October. Later in the afternoon Darwin took up residence at 17 Spring Gardens, just around the corner from Whitehall. The next few days were spent shopping in London and discussing the details of the voyage with FitzRoy. He was given quarters in the chart room, one deck above Capt. The chart room was nine feet by eleven feet and had five feet of generous headroom. The walls were lined with bookshelves, cabinets, an oven and a wash stand. To make matters worse, the mizzenmast came up through the floor and a large four foot by six foot chart table sat in the middle of the room. In all, there was about six feet by eight feet of space to work in. Darwin lived in this room, on and off, for nearly five years. Beagle headed out from Plymouth with a crew of 73 under clear skies and a good wind. Darwin became sea-sick almost immediately. The crew was prevented from going ashore due to a cholera outbreak in England. They would have to wait out a quarantine period of twelve days but Capt. FitzRoy would not be delayed and gave orders for the ship to proceed. Darwin was devastated at missing the chance to see the island of his dreams, and watched Tenerife fade off into the horizon. Darwin went ashore and explored for a few days. Here he made his first "discovery," - a horizontal white band of shells within a cliff face along the shoreline about forty-five feet above sea level. The cliff face was at one time under water. Darwin wondered how it ended up forty-five feet above the sea? He noted that the line was not even horizontal, but varied in height. The ship stayed at the island for twenty-three days. Darwin explored the tropical rain forests on long walks by himself, taking in the rich glorious spender of nature. In town Darwin was disgusted at the sight of black slavery. He got into a big quarrel with Capt. FitzRoy who tried to justify the slave trade. Darwin gave him a lecture about the ethical problems of treating humans as property, and Capt. FitzRoy fell into one of his tempers and forbid Darwin to share his dinner table with him ever again. After a short cooling off period he apologized to Darwin and all was back to normal. Darwin learned that his former girlfriend, Fanny Owen, was now married last May to a wealthy politician named Robert Biddulph. During the time at Rio, Darwin went off exploring in the tropical forest with Patrick Lennon, a local English merchant. They were away for eighteen days on a mile trek inland to Rio Macao where Darwin witnessed more brutal treatment of blacks. He learned that the Beagle had gone back to Salvador to check on some survey readings so he took a boat to Botafogo Bay with Augustus Earle the ships draughtsman and Philip King Midshipman , and waited for the return of the ship. They spent a few weeks here in a little cottage. During this time Darwin continued collecting specimens, preserving them, making notes, and writing letters back home to England. Benjamin Bynoe was made acting surgeon for the remainder of the voyage. He had doubts about the quality of his work, and feared Henslow would think the shipment was quite small. The specimens included several rocks, tropical plants, four bottles of animals in spirits, many beetles, and various marine animals; all numbered, catalogued and described. FitzRoy started surveying along the Patagonia coastline. Darwin spent many weeks collecting fossils of which he knew very little, but he figured they may be of some interest to the experts back in England. FitzRoy had a difficult time understanding why Darwin was bringing all sorts of "useless junk" aboard the ship. The fossils turned out to be giant rodent-like animals, armadillo shells, ground sloths and giant teeth, most of which were unknown to science. This collection consisted of the teeth of a Cavia a large rodent-like creature , the upper jaw and head of a large

animal perhaps a Megatherium, the lower jaw of another large animal, some rodent teeth, several marine shells, an odd looking bird, some snakes and lizards, a toad, many crustaceans, dried plants, fish, some seeds, and naturally lots and lots of beetles. Here Darwin had his first encounter with savages. He was shocked by the primitive way of life they led but was also fascinated by them. A group of four male Fuegians met the landing party. After an attempt to communicate with the Fuegians the party presented them with some bright red cloth and the Fuegians immediately became friendly with them. The natives initiated a dialogue by patting the crewmen on their chests. Darwin was bewildered by all this. Richard Matthews and three anglicized Fuegians stayed behind to run the mission their names were: Small huts were built and gardens planted, and much cargo and provisions were left with them. On the way back east along the Beagle channel Darwin marveled at the snow, glaciers, and icebergs. After nine days they returned to the mission and found the place looted by the native Fuegians. Darwin had doubts that savages like these could become civilized. Richard Matthews returned to the Beagle, leaving the three Fuegians behind to run the mission on their own. Beagle arrived at the Falkland Islands at Port Louis. The British Navy had just taken over the islands from Argentina last January. A lot of surveying work was done here. Darwin was intrigued by the fossils on the islands and decided to do comparative studies between all the fossils, plants and animals he collected during the voyage. FitzRoy purchased a schooner to aid in his surveying work. He named it the "Adventure" after a supply ship used on the previous Beagle voyage. He did not check with the Admiralty for permission to buy the ship, however. He went on a twelve day interior expedition with two hired gauchos and a team of horses. During this time Darwin spent a few weeks teaching Covington how to shoot and stuff animals. Now Darwin had more time to make observations and theorize about what he saw. This shipment consisted of about eighty species of birds, twenty quadrupeds, four barrels of skins and plants, geological specimens, and some fish. By this time Darwin was getting tired of this side of South America and wanted to see the Andes Mountains on the west coast. Darwin went on another inland expedition on horseback upstream to the town of Patagones, then overland to General Juan Rosas camp on the Rio Colorado. He spent his days riding on the plains, while his nights were spent drinking, smoking cigars, and singing songs with the gauchos. Darwin seemed to take quite a liking to living on the open plains. While at Bahia Blanca he uncovered the complete fossil of a very large animal that he could not identify at all it turned out to be a giant ground sloth. Oddly enough, the fossil was located below a layer of white sea shells, similar to the layer he found on the island of Santiago. This puzzled Darwin a great deal because it was obviously a very old specimen, but how did it end up below an ocean deposit, and why did it become extinct? This load consisted of about two-hundred animal skins, some mice, a jar of fish, insects, rocks, seeds, and of course his big collection of fossils and geological specimens. Flooding of the rivers caused much delay, requiring travel by horseback instead of by boat. On the way back to Montevideo he found the head of a fossilized Toxodon, a hippo-like animal. He also found a few other fossil remains near by. Ironically, Darwin could not wait to get back onboard the Beagle even if it meant becoming sea-sick again. FitzRoy checked on the missionaries that were left behind. They found the mission completely abandoned and the gardens in ruins. A short time later some Fuegians arrived in canoes, one of which contained Jemmy Button who seemed to have reverted back to his native state. On this date Darwin turned twenty-five years old and for his birthday Capt. FitzRoy named the highest mountain in the region Mt. Another packet ship arrived with mail. Beagle and Adventure surveyed up the coast to the island of Chiloe, Chile. Darwin was very glad to be in a warmer climate and his stomach was happier to be in calmer seas. Both ships stayed here for a few weeks to be refitted for the Pacific ocean crossing. Darwin met up with an old Shrewsbury classmate, Richard Corfield, who owned a house in town and let him stay there. He was not very impressed with the surrounding landscape. During this time he wrote a letter to his sisters back home describing his adventures and also told of how ill he had been an act he would later regret.

**Chapter 5 : The Voyage Of The Beagle**

*The Beagle voyage. The circumnavigation of the globe would be the making of the year-old calendrierdelascience.com years of physical hardship and mental rigour, imprisoned within a ship's walls, offset by wide-open opportunities in the Brazilian jungles and the Andes Mountains, were to give Darwin a new seriousness.*

This was a continuation and correction of the work of previous surveys, in order to produce accurate nautical charts showing navigational and sea depth information for the navy and for commerce. An Admiralty memorandum set out the detailed instructions. The first requirement was to resolve disagreements in the earlier surveys about the longitude of Rio de Janeiro, which was essential as the base point for meridian distances. The accurate marine chronometers needed to determine longitude had only become affordable since ; Beagle carried 22 chronometers to allow corrections. The ship was to stop at specified points for four-day rating of the chronometers and to check them by astronomical observations: The west coast was then to be surveyed as far north as time and resources permitted. The commander would then determine his own route west: Then Beagle was to proceed to Point Venus, Tahiti and on to Port Jackson, Australia which were known points to verify the chronometers. Continued records of tides and meteorological conditions were also required. An additional suggestion was for a geological survey of a circular coral atoll in the Pacific Ocean including its profile and of tidal flows, to investigate the formation of such coral reefs. After their return to Devonport dockyard on 14 October Captain King retired. He made an agreement with the owner of a small merchant-vessel to take himself and five others back to South America, but a kind uncle heard of this and contacted the Admiralty. Soon afterwards FitzRoy heard that he was to be appointed commander of HMS Chanticleer to go to Tierra del Fuego, but due to her poor condition Beagle was substituted. Beagle was commissioned on 4 July under the command of Captain Robert FitzRoy, who promptly spared no expense in having Beagle extensively refitted. Beagle was immediately taken into dock for extensive rebuilding and refitting. Additional sheathing to the hull added about seven tons to her burthen and perhaps fifteen to her displacement. FitzRoy obtained five examples of the Sympiesometer, a kind of mercury-free barometer patented by Alexander Adie and favoured by FitzRoy as giving the accurate readings required by the Admiralty. This elite disdained research done for money and felt that natural philosophy was for gentlemen, not tradesmen. A sizeable collection had considerable social value, attracting wide public interest, and McCormick aspired to fame as an exploring naturalist. McCormick lacked expertise in geology, and had to attend to his duties on the ship. Henslow described the position "more as a companion than a mere collector", but this was an assurance that FitzRoy would treat his guest as a gentleman naturalist. Several other ships at this period carried unpaid civilians as naturalists. Henslow briefly thought of going, but his wife "looked so miserable" that he quickly dropped the idea. Darwin went to London anyway, and next morning met FitzRoy who explained that he had promised the place to his friend Mr. Chester, possibly the novelist Harry Chester but Chester had turned it down in a letter received not five minutes before Darwin arrived. FitzRoy emphasised the difficulties including cramped conditions and plain food. They talked and dined together, and soon found each other agreeable. For the first time he saw the "very small" cramped ship, met the officers, [36] and was glad to get a large cabin, shared with the assistant surveyor John Lort Stokes. On Friday Darwin rushed back to London, "miles in 24 hours", [37] and on via Cambridge to arrive in Shrewsbury on 22 September for a last quick visit to family and friends, leaving for London on 2 October. Beaufort assured him that he "should have no difficulty" as long as he "presented them to some public body" such as the Zoological or Geological societies. During the voyage Darwin investigated small invertebrates, while collecting specimens of other creatures for experts to examine and describe once Beagle had returned to England. His onshore observations included intense, analytical comments on possible reasons for the behaviour, distribution, and relation to their environment of the creatures he saw. During the voyage, he wrote to his sister that "there is nothing like geology; the pleasure of the first days partridge shooting or first days hunting cannot be compared to finding a fine group of fossil bones, which tell their story of former times with almost a living tongue". To him, investigating geology brought reasoning into play and gave him opportunities for

theorising. The Admiralty Instructions were received on 14 November, and on 23 November she was moved to anchorage, ready to depart. Repeated Westerly gales caused delays, and forced them to turn back after departing on 10 and 21 December. Drunkenness at Christmas lost another day. Finally, on the morning of 27 December, Beagle left its anchorage in the Barn Pool, under Mount Edgecumbe on the west side of Plymouth Sound and set out on its surveying expedition. Then on 6 January it reached Tenerife in the Canary Islands, but was quarantined there because of cholera in England. With improving weather conditions, they sailed on. On 10 January Darwin tried out a plankton net he had devised to be towed behind the ship – only the second recorded use of such a net after use by John Vaughan Thompson in Jago in the Cape Verde Islands. FitzRoy set up tents and an observatory on Quail Island to determine the exact position of the islands, while Darwin collected numerous sea animals, delighting in vivid tropical corals in tidal pools, and investigating the geology of Quail Island. Darwin saw Quail Island as his key to understanding the structure of St. Jago, and made careful studies of its stratigraphy in the way he had learnt from Adam Sedgwick. He collected specimens and described a white layer of hard white rock formed from crushed coral and seashells lying between layers of black volcanic rocks, and noted a similar white layer running horizontally in the black cliffs of St. The seashells were, as far as he could tell, "the same as those of present day". He speculated that in geologically recent times a lava flow had covered this shell sand on the sea bed, and then the strata had slowly risen to their present level. Darwin implicitly supported Lyell by remarking that "Dr. Daubeny when mentioning the present state of the temple of Serapis. FitzRoy extended their stay to 23 days, to complete his measurements of magnetism. Darwin made long journeys inland with travelling companions from the locality. He had ensured that his collections were his own and they were shipped back to Henslow in Cambridge to await his return. Several others on board including FitzRoy and other officers were able amateur naturalists, and they gave Darwin generous assistance as well as making collections for the Crown, which the Admiralty placed in the British Museum. On the next day, Darwin was in "transports of pleasure" walking by himself in the tropical forest, and in "long naturalizing walks" with others continued to "add raptures to the former raptures". Enraged that his word had been questioned, FitzRoy lost his temper and banned Darwin from his company. The officers had nicknamed such outbursts "hot coffee," and within hours FitzRoy apologised and asked Darwin to remain. Darwin took in the sights of the city then made an expedition into the interior, returning to the ship on 24 April. By then Robert McCormick had left the ship, with permission from the admiral in command, and returned to England. Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Bynoe was made acting surgeon in his place. When the ship returned to Rio on 3 June, FitzRoy confirmed that his measurements of Bahia and of the Abrolhos reefs were correct, and sent these corrections to Roussin. They sailed from Rio on 5 July. Darwin is the central figure in a top hat, Fitzroy the second figure to his left. The watercolour is attributed to the shipboard artist Augustus Earle. In low cliffs near the point Darwin found conglomerate rocks containing numerous shells and fossilised teeth and bones of gigantic extinct mammals, [73] in strata near an earth layer with shells and armadillo fossils, suggesting to him quiet tidal deposits rather than a catastrophe. He described his first meeting with the native Fuegians as being "without exception the most curious and interesting spectacle I ever beheld: I could not have believed how wide was the difference between savage and civilised man: He recalled how closely the Fuegians on board Beagle "resembled us in disposition and in most of our mental faculties. Matthews gave up, rejoining the ship and leaving the three civilised Fuegians to continue the missionary work. Beagle went on to the Falkland Islands arriving just after the British return. Darwin studied the relationships of species to habitats and found ancient fossils like those he had found in Wales. Fitzroy bought a schooner to assist with the surveying, and they returned to Patagonia where this was fitted with a new copper bottom and renamed Adventure. As they crossed the pampas the gauchos and Indians told Darwin of a rare smaller species of rhea. The passport helped and with Covington he managed to escape in a boatload of refugees. They rejoined Beagle at Montevideo. Mr Keen arranged to ship the skull down river to Buenos Aires. Back at Montevideo, Darwin was introduced to Conrad Martens, the replacement artist brought on board Beagle after Augustus Earle had to leave due to health problems. Early in the new year, Martens shot a rhea which they enjoyed eating before Darwin realised that this was the elusive smaller rhea, and preserved the remains. One told him that the smaller rheas were the only species this far south, while the larger rheas

kept to the north, the species meeting around the Rio Negro. Then canoes approached and they found that one of the natives was Jemmy Button, who had lost his possessions and had settled into the native ways, taking a wife. Jemmy came on board and dined using his cutlery properly, speaking English as well as ever, then assured them that he "had not the least wish to return to England" and was "happy and contented", leaving them gifts of otter skins and arrowheads before returning to the canoe to join his wife. It is a common subject of conjecture; what pleasure in life some of the less gifted animals can enjoy? How much more reasonably it may be asked with respect to these men", [] yet Jemmy had readily adapted to civilisation and then chosen to return to his primitive ways. Darwin noted the immense number of organisms dependent on the kelp forests. Several of the smaller rheas were seen in the distance, but were too elusive to catch. Darwin summarised his speculation in his essay on the Elevation of Patagonia. However, he supported Lyell in finding evidence to dismiss a sudden deluge when normal processes were suddenly speeded. Seashells he had found far inland still showing their colour suggested to him that the process had been relatively recent, and could have affected human history. They then spent the next six months surveying the coast and islands southwards. After several walks in the area, Darwin obtained horses and on 14 August set off up the volcanic Andes with a companion. Three days later they spent an enjoyable day on the summit of the Bell mountain. Darwin visited a copper mine and spent five days scrambling in the mountains before going on to Santiago, Chile. On his way back, he fell ill on 20 September and had to spend a month in bed. He learnt that the Admiralty had reprimanded FitzRoy for buying Adventure. FitzRoy had taken it badly, selling the ship and announcing they would go back to recheck his survey, then had resigned his command doubting his sanity, but was persuaded by his officers to withdraw his resignation and proceed. The artist Conrad Martens left the ship and took passage to Australia. From here they saw the eruption of the volcano Osorno in the Andes. They sailed north, and Darwin wondered about the fossils he had found. They arrived at the port of Valdivia on 8 February, then twelve days later Darwin was on shore when he experienced a severe earthquake and returned to find the port town badly damaged.

**Chapter 6 : Voyage of the Beagle by Charles Darwin | Lone Star on a Lark**

*Darwin's own account of the, now almost legendary, five year voyage of the Beagle is an entertaining, illuminating and fascinating read. Darwin writes with such enthusiasm that it's difficult not to be swept up in the journey and the remarkable things he witnessed and studied as he circumnavigated the globe.*

Is there anything comparable? Here we have the very man whose ideas have revolutionized completely our understanding of life, writing with charm about the very voyage which sparked and shaped his thinking on the subject. Indeed, the public at the time thought so, making Darwin into a bestselling author. I can har This book is really a rare treasure. I can hardly imagine how fascinating it would have been for a nineteenth-century Englishman to read about the strange men and beasts in different parts of the world. Today the world is so flat that almost nothing can surprise. But what this book has lost in exotic charm, it makes up for in historical interest; for now it is a fascinating glimpse into the world years ago. And Darwin was charming. His most outstanding characteristic is his curiosity; everything Darwin sees, he wants to learn about: Darwin collects and dissects every creature he can get his hands on; he examines fish, birds, mammals, insects, spiders. Admittedly, the descriptions of anatomy and geological strata were often so detailed as to be tedious; Darwin, though brilliant, could be very dry. In the course of these descriptions, Darwin also indulged in quite a bit of speculation, offering an interesting glimpse into both his thought-process and the state of science at that time. In retrospect, it is almost unsurprising that Darwin came up with his theory of evolution, for he encounters many things that are perplexing and inexplicable without it. Darwin finds fossils of extinct megafauna, and wonders how animals so large could have perished completely. He famously sees examples of one body-plan being adaptedâ€”like a theme and variationsâ€”in the finches of the Galapagos Islands. He also notes that the fauna and flora on those islands are related to, though quite different from, that in mainland South America. And if it was indeed descended from the animals on the mainland, what made it change? Darwin also sees abundant examples of convergent evolutionâ€”two distinct evolutionary lines producing similar results in similar circumstancesâ€”in Australia: A little time before this I had been lying on a sunny bank, and was reflecting on the strange character of the animals in this country as compared with the rest of the world. My favorite anecdote is of Darwin repeatedly throwing a turtle into the water, and having it return to him again and againâ€”because, as Darwin notes, its natural predators are ocean-bound, and it has adapted to see the land as a place of safety. Darwin also manages to walk right up to an unwary fox and kill it with his geological hammer. Indeed, many are still textbook examples of the implications of his theories. It is almost a Bildungsroman: He encounters odd creatures, meets strange men, and travels through bizarre landscapes. And, like all good coming of age stories, he often makes a fool of himself: The main difficulty in using either a lazo or bolas, is to ride so well, as to be able at full speed, and while suddenly turning about, to whirl them so steadily about the head, as to take aim: One day, as I was amusing myself by galloping and whirling the balls round my head, by accident the free one struck a bush; and its revolving motion being thus destroyed, it immediately fell to the ground, and like magic caught one hind leg of my horse; the other ball was then jerked out of my hand, and the horse fairly secured. Luckily he was an old practiced animal, and knew what it meant; otherwise he would probably have kicked till he had thrown himself down. The Gauchos roared with laughter; they cried they had seen every sort of animal caught, but had never before seen a man caught by himself. I speak from experience:

**Chapter 7 : calendrierdelascience.com - Darwin's Timeline**

*Charles Darwin: Complete text of The Voyage of the Beagle You can dismiss the support request pop up for 4 weeks (28 days) if you want to be reminded again. Or you can dismiss until our next donations drive (typically at the beginning of October).*

Unfortunately, the opportunity was lost due to the entire crew being either missing or drunk from the festivities of the night before for Christmas. On the morning of 27 December, H. Beagle, with a crew of seventy-three men, sailed out of Plymouth harbor under a calm easterly wind and drizzly rain. Darwin became seasick almost immediately and started to have second thoughts about the voyage. FitzRoy had a more optimistic view on things: If we did want any thing which could have been carried, it was our own fault; for all that was asked for, from the Dockyard, Victualling Department, Navy Board, or Admiralty, was granted. Unfortunately a westerly squall prevented the ship from making port. Darwin took little notice of this turn of events, as he was too ill to even leave his cabin. Two days later the Beagle arrived at the port of Santa Cruz at Tenerife Island where Darwin had formally planned to visit with his friend Ramsay. Just as they released anchor, a small boat from the Health Office came out to meet the Beagle and an officer informed Capt. FitzRoy that they were prevented from going ashore due to a cholera outbreak in England. The crew of the Beagle would have to wait out a quarantine period of twelve days. FitzRoy, eager that no time would be lost on their primary mission, gave orders for the ship to proceed to the Cape Verde Islands. Darwin was devastated at missing the chance to see the island of his dreams, and watched Tenerife fade off into the horizon. Darwin, who had cherished a hope of visiting the Peak. To see it -- to anchor and be on the point of landing, yet be obliged to turn away without the slightest prospect of beholding Teneriffe again -- was indeed to him a real calamity. Robert FitzRoy [10] H. Darwin went ashore with two officers and rode to the village of Ribeira Grande, a few miles east of Porto Praya, to visit some Spanish ruins there, and returned to Porto Praya the next morning. On another day Darwin headed for St. Domingo, but became lost along the way and ended up at the village of Fuentes before heading back to the Beagle. Darwin made detailed observations of a cuttle-fish that populated the tide pools around the island, and was fascinated by their ability to change colors. He wrote with much excitement to Revd. Henslow about his discovery of a strange animal that could change colors at will later Darwin learned that this was already known to natural science. It was on Santiago that Darwin made his first curious discovery. He found a horizontal white band of shells within a cliff face along the shoreline of Porto Praya. The fact that this layer was forty-five feet above sea level raised some interesting questions for Darwin. How did it end up forty-five feet above sea level? More violent movements of the earth would have otherwise broken up the nearly horizontal line of shells. This observation, and many others like it, would later lead Darwin to develop his own theory of raising continents and sinking ocean floors. The rocks were a hazard to passing ships and Capt. FitzRoy wanted to get an accurate chronometric reading on their location, so two boats were sent to examine the rocks amid the shark infested waters. Darwin went onshore and described the rocks as standing just 50 feet above the ocean, and covered with bird dung. Two species of birds inhabited the rocks, the booby a kind of gannet, and the noddy a kind of tern. Apparently, the birds were so tame that one could walk up to them and hit them with a stick. The Beagle crossed the equator on 16 February and arrived four days later at the island of Fernando de Noronha where they stayed only a few hours. Darwin described the island as being about 1, feet in height and volcanic in nature, with dry leafless wooded areas and curious obelisk-like columns of volcanic rock scattered about.

### Chapter 8 : The Voyage of the Beagle - Wikipedia

*Charles Darwin's account of the momentous voyage which set in motion the current of intellectual events leading to The Origin of Species When HMS Beagle sailed out of Devonport on 27 December , Charles Darwin was twenty-two and setting off on the voyage of a lifetime.*

The Voyage of the Beagle is not only an important book in the history of modern thought but also a highly significant one in the life of Darwin. As a young man, Darwin had little sense of vocation or direction. When he was sixteen, he began a career of medicine at Edinburgh University. Discovering, however, that he was unfit for the profession, he entered Christ College, Cambridge, three years later in to prepare himself to be a clergyman. Failing to take honors or to distinguish himself in any way, he accepted the offer of Captain Fitz Roy of the Beagle to sign on as a naturalist on a voyage around the world that eventually took five years. During that time, Darwin not only discovered himself and his career but also began making those observations that he later developed into the theory of evolution expounded in *On the Origin of Species*. This work, together with the works of Karl Marx and of Sigmund Freud, constituted a powerful influence on twentieth century scientific thought and values. In addition, chronometric measurements were to be made while the ship circumnavigated the earth. Darwin kept a detailed record of the journey that included observations in natural history and geology. It was in particular his observations on the relationships between animals segregated geographically those living on islands and those on the mainland and on the relationships between species separated by time those living forms and those recently extinct ones that forced him to reconsider the standard, scientific view of the fixity of species. From the first American seaport the ship touched, Rio de Janeiro, Darwin went on an inland excursion, and upon his return he made natural history observations near Botofogo Bay. From there the expedition went southward to the mouth of the River Plate, where Darwin remained several weeks collecting animals, birds, and reptiles. On his journeys to the interior, he met gauchos and witnessed their skill with the lasso and the bolas in capturing horses and cattle. From the next anchorage at Rio Negro, Darwin decided to go to Buenos Aires by land under the protection of the Spanish army, who had declared war on various Indian tribes. On this journey, he was able to observe the habits of the South American ostrich. He returned by boat down the Parana River to the seacoast and joined the Beagle at Montevideo. On an excursion inland from that seaport, Darwin observed herds of sheep that were watched only by dogs who had been brought up with the flocks. On the coast of Patagonia, a land where Spanish settlement was unsuccessful, Darwin observed the guanaco, or wild llama, which he found to be extremely wary but easily domesticated after capture. From Patagonia, the Beagle went to the Falkland Islands, where The entire section is 1, words. Unlock This Study Guide Now Start your hour free trial to unlock this 8-page The Voyage of the Beagle study guide and get instant access to the following:

### Chapter 9 : Chapter 1 - JOURNAL - Charles Darwin - The Voyage of the Beagle

*In , Charles Darwin received an astounding invitation: to join the HMS Beagle as ship's naturalist for a trip around the world. For most of the next five years, the Beagle surveyed the coast of South America, leaving Darwin free to explore the continent and islands, including the Galápagos.*