

RECORD: Anon. 1882. [Obituary] Darwin's death. *The Canton advocate* (Minnesota), (4 May), p.3.

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News from the old world brings the intelligence that Charles Robert Darwin, the well-known scientist, is dead.

Darwin had been ill some days, and was supposed recovering, but he had a relapse Tuesday, and never recovered.

Darwin suffered for some time from weakness of the heart, but continued to work to the last. He was taken ill Tuesday night with pains in the chest, faintness and nausea. The nausea lasted more or less during Wednesday and culminated in death in the afternoon. He remained fully conscious until within a quarter of an hour of his death.

Charles Robert Darwin was a grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the English physiologist and poet who attained distinction in a work entitled "The Botanical Garden," a book of poems in which the economy of vegetation is portrayed in verse and the plants personified as sylphs, nymphs, salamanders, etc., and the machinery for illustrating the loves in flowers thereby obtained. While the father of the great theorist, R. W. Darwin, attained no public distinction, there is little reason to doubt that it was to his early training of the mind of young Charles Darwin that the world is indebted to the Darwinian theory, that has become a household word in all English-speaking lands at least. The subject of this sketch first saw the light of day at Shrewsbury, England, on the 12th of February 1809. He attended the grammar school in his native place, and in 1825 entered the University of Edinburg [sic].

Two years later he was a student at Christ's college Cambridge and took his degree in 1831. Capt. Fitzroy was at this time preparing for an exploring expedition around the world, and young Darwin volunteered to accompany him. On the 2d of October, 1831 [1], the exploring ship Beagle left her moorings for the journey, which was accomplished in 1834 [2], having in the meantime visited Australia, New Zealand, the Mauritius, the islands of the Pacific, and the South American coast. The result of the voyage was published in three volumes in 1839, the last being from Mr. Darwin's pen, and devoted to his discoveries in geology and natural history. The volume was afterwards published as a separate volume in 1845. In 1842 he issued "The Structure and distribution of Coral Reefs," two years later, "Geological Observations in South America."

Hew edited "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle," which was issued in 1843. Besides numerous scientific articles, he published in 1851-3 two volumes, "Monograph of the Family Corripedia," [sic] followed by two volumes on the fossil species of the same class. After disappearing from public notice for some time, he came out with his celebrated work, the "Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection." It created a sensation, and after passing through many editions in English, was translated into French, German, Dutch and Italian, and has been subjected to more pamphlets and criticisms than any work yet issued from the pen

of any author. Its aim is to account for the diversity of life on the globe by means of continuous development. A supplementary work was published in 1871, under the title of "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," in which the ground is taken that man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail, pointed ears, and arboreal in his habits. He was made recipient of numerous honors from the scientific societies of Europe, and was everywhere recognized as one of the profound thinkers of the age. His last work was "On the Expression of the Emotions of Men and Animals." [3]

[1] On 2 October 1831, Darwin took leave of his home.

[2] On 2 October 1836, the Beagle anchored at Falmouth. See John van Wyhe ed., Darwin's 'Journal' (1809-1881). CUL-DAR158.1-76.

[3] Darwin's last work is "The formation of vegetable mould through the action of worms" in 1881. See F1357.