

in the slightly depressed crater. On a subsequent day he penetrated another part of the island for some 15 miles examining the lava beds of past eruptions, and listening to the accounts of former earthquakes. On the 25th of September the final stop at the Azores was made and the *Beagle* set sail for the last lap of the long journey. On October 2, 1836, anchor was dropped in Falmouth and Darwin bade goodbye to his floating home of nearly five years.

In summing up his contribution to the expedition, Darwin listed a specific number of recommendations to those who might follow him. He listed the disadvantages and advantages of undertaking a journey such as his, not omitting the loneliness, the monotony of long periods, the ocean—"A tedious waste, a desert of water, as the Arabian calls it." On the other hand, the stimulus of beholding exotic scenery, a moonlit night at sea with the white sails filled by the soft air of a tradewind, and the pleasure of anticipating the return home—provided a long wished-for pleasure. "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. Both are temples filled with the varied productions of the God of Nature:—no one can stand in these solitudes unmoved, and not feel that there is more in man than the mere breath of his body."\* He continued further, "Of individual objects, perhaps no one is more certain to create astonishment than the first sight in his native haunt of a real barbarian,—of man in his lowest and most savage state. One's mind hurries back over past centuries, and then asks, could our progenitors have been such as these? Men, whose very signs and expressions are less intelligible to us than those of the domesticated

\*DARWIN, *Narrative*, page 604.

selection is still at work, as each man tries to procure, without intending to improve the breed, dogs which will stand and hunt best. On the other hand, habit alone in some cases has sufficed; no animal is more difficult to tame than the young of the wild rabbit; scarcely any animal is tamer than the young of the tame rabbit; but I do not suppose that domestic rabbits have ever been selected for tameness; and I presume that we must attribute the whole of the inherited change from extreme wildness to extreme tameness, simply to habit and long-continued close confinement.

Natural instincts are lost under domestication: a remarkable instance of this is seen in those breeds of fowls which very rarely or never become "broody," that is, never wish to sit on their eggs. Familiarity alone prevents our seeing how universally and largely the minds of our domestic animals have been modified by domestication. It is scarcely possible to doubt that the love of man has become instinctive in the dog. All wolves, foxes, jackals, and species of the cat genus, when kept tame, are most eager to attack poultry, sheep, and pigs; and this tendency has been found incurable in dogs which have been brought home as puppies from countries, such as Tierra del Fuego and Australia, where the savages do not keep these domestic animals. How rarely, on the other hand, do our civilised dogs, even when quite young, require to be taught not to attack poultry, sheep, and pigs! No doubt they occasionally do make an attack, and are then beaten; and if not cured, they are destroyed; so that habit, with some degree of selection, has probably concurred in civilising by inheritance our dogs. On the other hand, young chickens have lost, wholly by habit, that fear of the dog and cat which no doubt was originally instinctive in them, in the same way as it is so plainly instinctive in

*Published Text of the Manuscript Page Shown*

The text, difficult to read in Darwin's handwriting shown opposite, is more easily read in the printed page of the first edition, above. The slight variation between copy and printed form indicates that further revisions were made in the printer's galley form.

animals; men, who do not possess the instinct of those animals, nor yet appear to boast of human reason, or at least of arts consequent to that reason."\* He had written in his *Autobiography* "The voyage of the *Beagle* has been by far the

\*DARWIN, *Narrative*, page 605.

~~breed from~~ ~~best~~ persistence in the other hands,  
 habit alone in some cases he has sufficed:  
 no animal - some difficult to tame than the group of the  
 wild rabbit, scarce any animal - tamer than the group  
 of the tame rabbit; yet I do not suppose that  
~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~tame~~ ~~rabbit~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~selected~~ ~~for~~ ~~taming~~; & I presume  
 a rabbit ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~selected~~ ~~for~~ ~~taming~~; & I presume  
 that we must allow it to take of ~~the~~ ~~most~~  
~~improvement~~ from ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~to~~ ~~them~~ ~~tamings~~  
 is change of habit to habit & continued ~~domestication~~

confidence.  
 Natural instincts on first ~~instinct~~ under domestication;  
 a remarkable mixture of this is seen in  
 them breed of fowl, which most easily or have  
 become "broody" or will to ~~sit~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~eggs~~.  
 Familiarity also prevent us seeing how  
 miserably & largely the minds of our ~~domestic~~ ~~animals~~  
 have been ~~improved~~ ~~by~~ ~~domestication~~. It is scarcely possible to  
 doubt that to look for men ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~improving~~  
 in the dog. ~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~change~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~aspect~~  
~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~dog's~~ ~~head~~ ~~all~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~dog's~~ ~~head~~  
 the cat's family, some kept partly tame, and most  
 kept partly a sheep & pig; & the  
 ceases to think partly a sheep & pig; & the  
 tenderly ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~improved~~ ~~with~~, ~~the~~ ~~dog's~~ ~~instincts~~,  
 which ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~improved~~ ~~with~~, ~~the~~ ~~dog's~~ ~~instincts~~,  
 where: brought from ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~place~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~dog~~, ~~instinct~~  
 as ~~the~~ ~~dog~~ ~~of~~ ~~France~~ ~~de~~ ~~Spain~~ & ~~Australia~~

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HOME

breed from ~~best~~ <sup>permitted</sup> on the other hand,  
 habit alone in some cases has been sufficient:  
 no animal is more difficult to tame than the young of the  
 wild rabbit, scarcely any animal is tamer than the young  
 of the tame rabbit; yet I do not suppose that  
<sup>Domestic</sup> rabbits have been selected for tameness; & I presume  
 that we must allow but to value of <sup>untamed</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>wild</sup> ~~the~~  
 change of <sup>habit</sup> ~~habit~~ & <sup>continued</sup> ~~continued~~ close

Confidence.

Natural instincts <sup>under</sup> ~~Domestication~~;  
~~Instincts~~ are lost ~~of~~ <sup>under</sup> ~~Domestication~~;  
 & a remarkable instance of this is seen in  
 the birds of prey, which must early or never  
 become "brandy" or will to <sup>sit on their eggs.</sup> ~~sit on their eggs.~~  
 familiarity also prevents us seeing how  
 miserably & largely <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>minds</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>our</sup> ~~Domestic~~ <sup>animals</sup>  
~~are~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~Domestication.~~ It is scarcely possible to  
 have been <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>been</sup> ~~been~~ <sup>indiscriminately</sup>  
 doubt that to take of man has been indiscriminately  
 in the dog. ~~and~~ ~~has~~ ~~changed~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~respects~~  
~~of~~ ~~water,~~ ~~foxes,~~ ~~jackals,~~ & all species of  
~~the~~ ~~dog~~ & ~~all~~ ~~the~~ ~~species~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~dog~~ &  
~~the~~ ~~dog~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~kept~~ ~~partly~~ ~~tame,~~ ~~and~~ ~~most~~  
 the <sup>genus</sup> ~~family~~, <sup>which</sup> ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~kept~~ ~~partly~~ ~~tame,~~ ~~and~~ ~~most~~  
 refer to <sup>black</sup> ~~partly~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~sheep~~ & <sup>birds</sup>; & this  
 tendency has been <sup>found</sup> ~~found~~ <sup>intimately</sup> ~~intimately~~ with <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>dog</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>instincts</sup>,  
 which has been brought from <sup>savage</sup> ~~savage~~ <sup>also</sup> ~~also~~ <sup>do</sup> ~~do~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~not <sup>keep,</sup> ~~Domestic~~~~

as that of Pierre de France & Australia

This is a sheet of the M.S., in my father's handwriting, of the  
Origin of Species. The passage is from Chapter VII, p 264  
of 5<sup>th</sup> ed<sup>n</sup>. 1869

Given to Isobel E. Dods, <sup>Withers</sup> May 1902

Henrietta Ditchfield

A MANUSCRIPT PAGE FROM THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

One of only a dozen surviving manuscript pages prepared by Darwin in the hurried days of 1858-59. The corrections and emendations suggest the workings of the author's mind. He was always apologetic for his difficult handwriting, which he described as "scribbling in a vile hand whole pages as quickly as I possibly can, contracting half the words." The frugal habit of using old pages for making fresh notes resulted in using up the *Origin* manuscript sheets following the book's publication.