

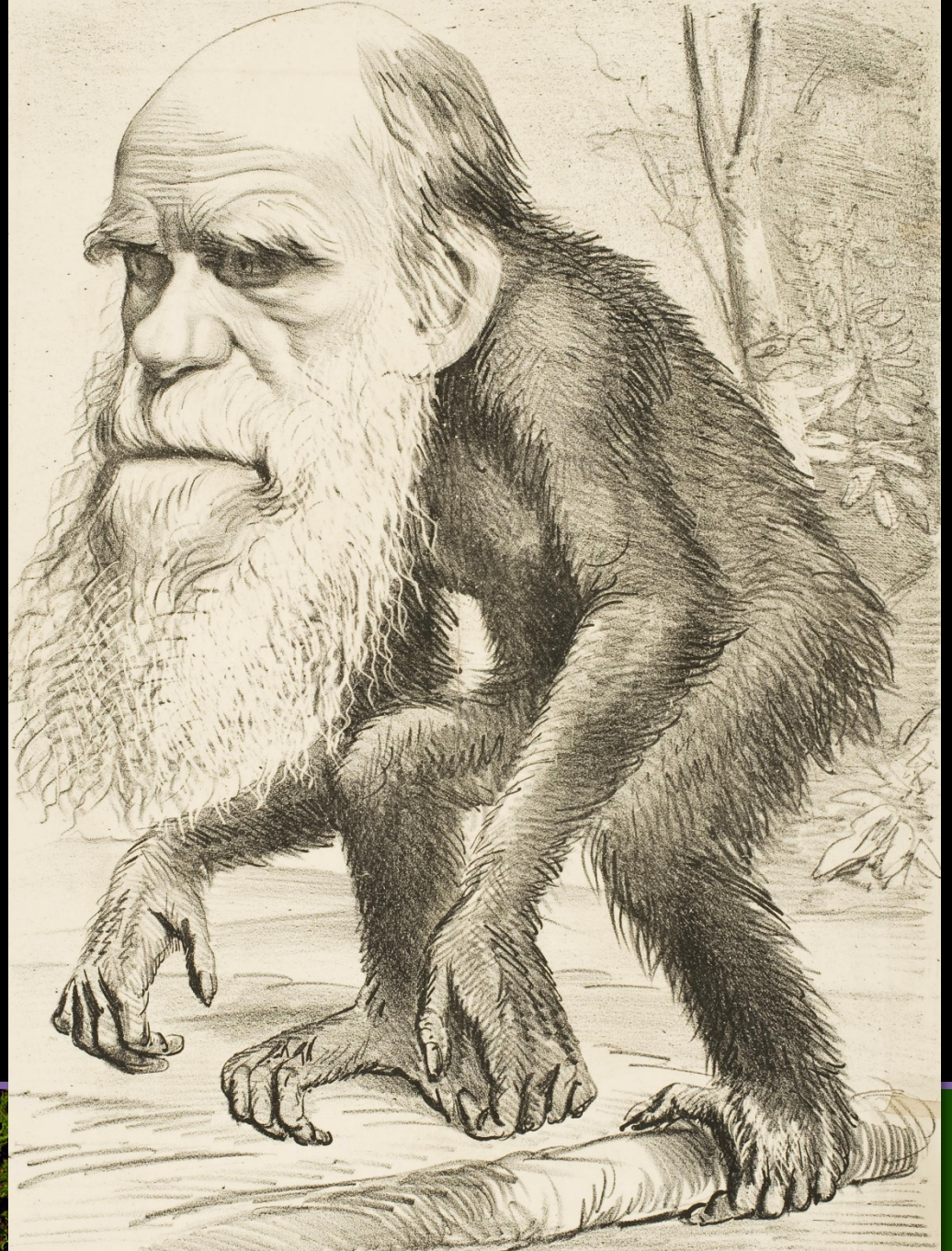


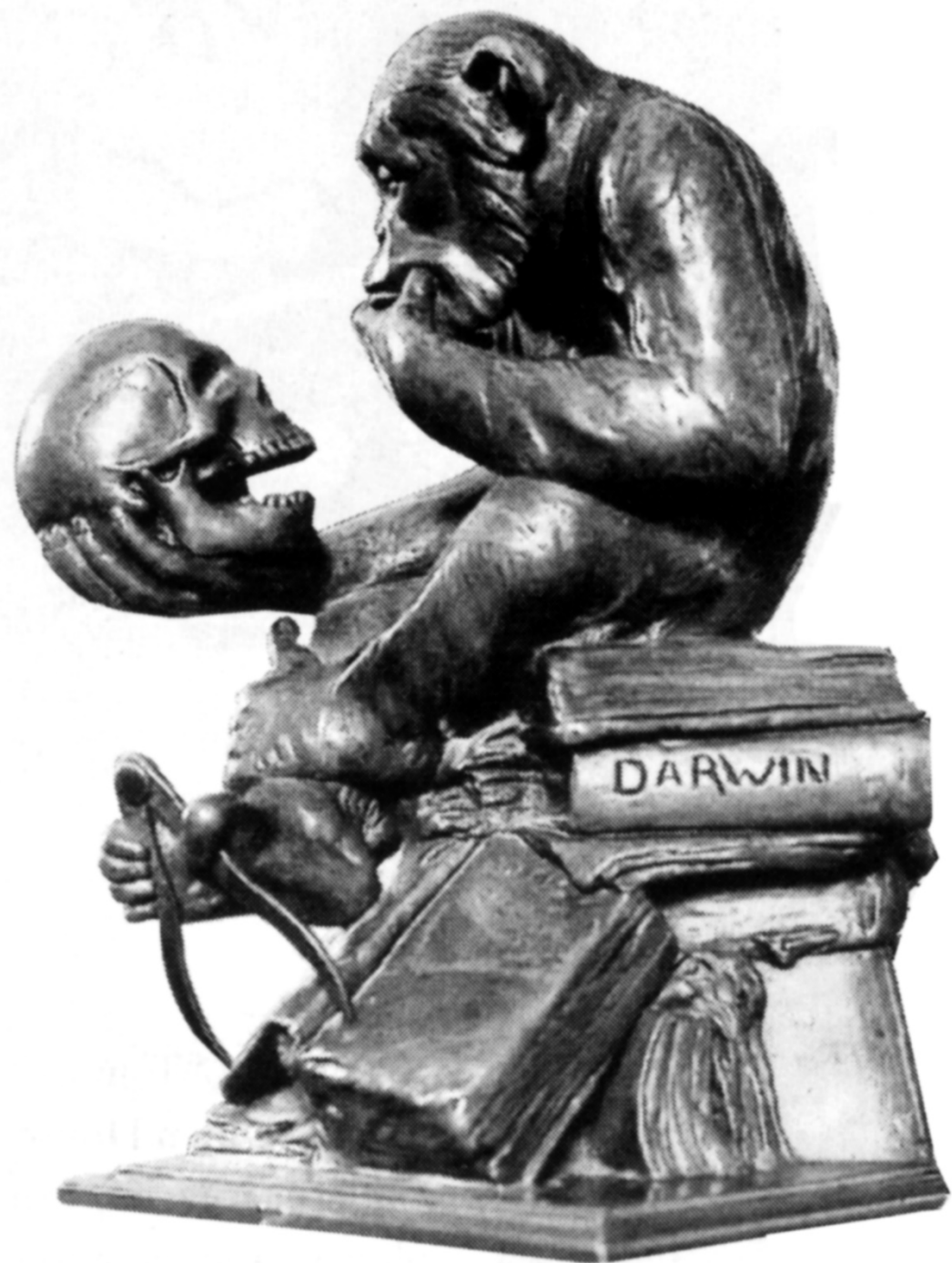
Making a Monkey out of Darwin

Darwin's Descent: 2

Jim Endersby

The Monkey in the Room





\$ 1,000 REWARD.

For the proof of the existence of
a better liniment for human
& animal flesh than

"MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL"

or a better worm remedy than

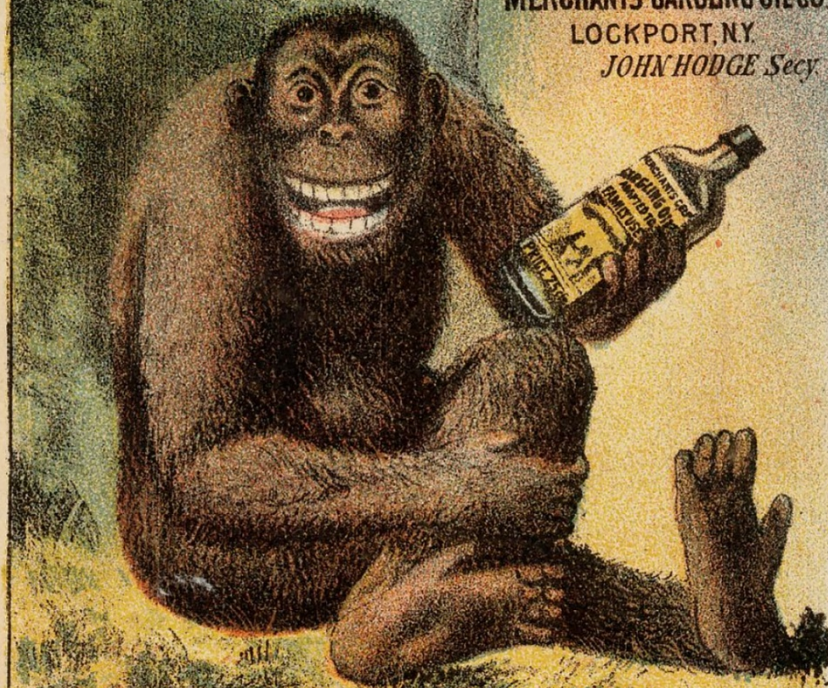
"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS"

MANUFACTURED BY

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL CO.

LOCKPORT, N.Y.

JOHN HODGE Secy



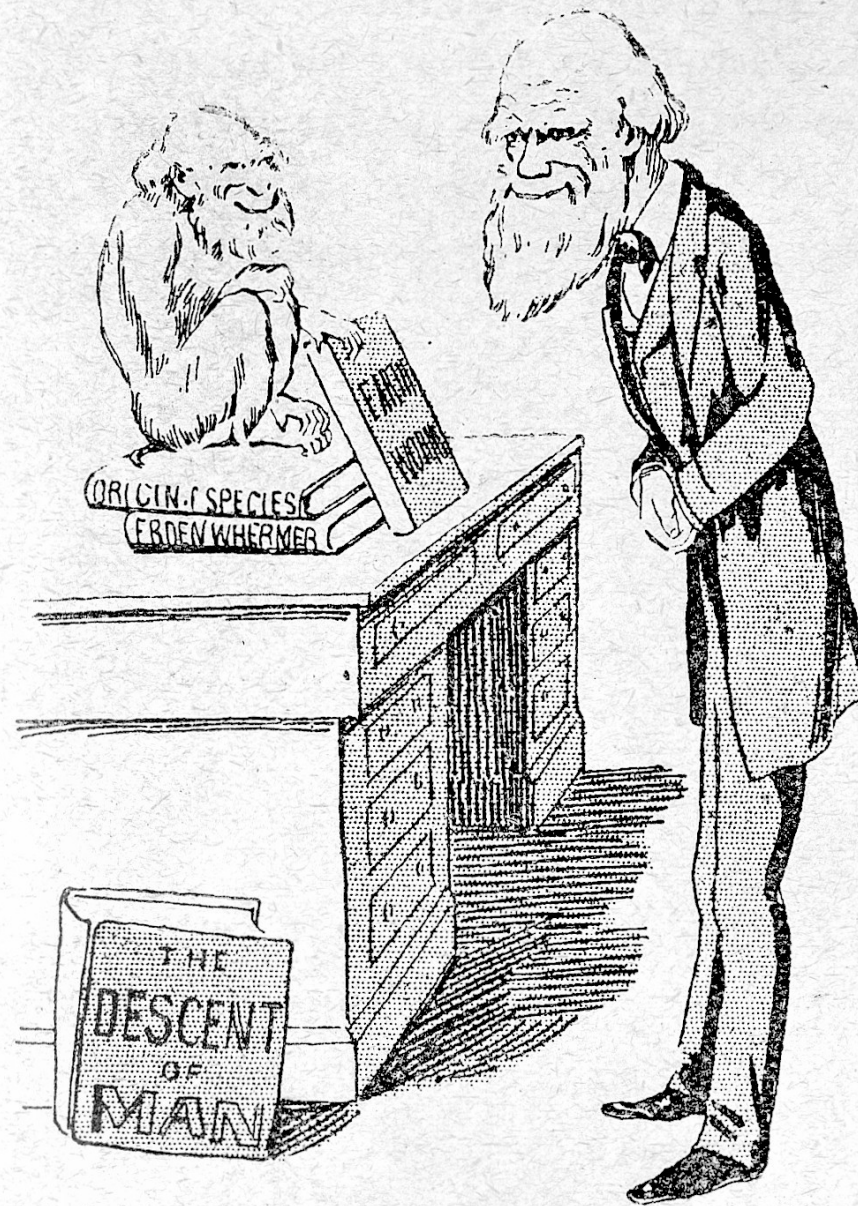
THE COURIER LITH. CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

IF I AM DARWIN'S GRANDPAPA,
IT FOLLOWS DON'T YOU SEE,
THAT WHAT IS GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST,
IS DOUBLY GOOD FOR ME.



THAT TROUBLES OUR MONKEY AGAIN.

Female descendant of Marine Aspidochelone.—“REALLY, MR. DARWIN, SAY WHAT YOU LIKE ABOUT MAN; BUT I WISH YOU WOULD LEAVE MY EMOTIONS ALONE!”

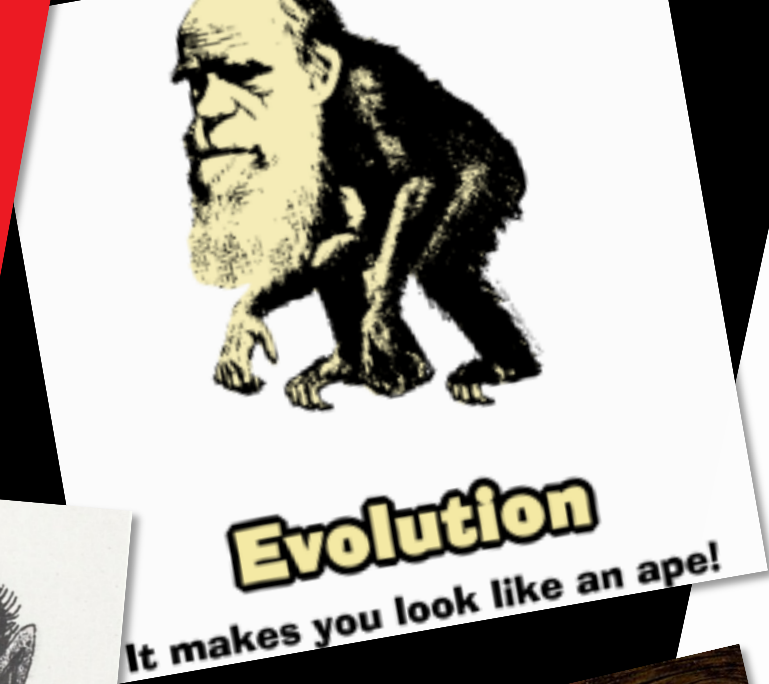


DARWIN.

DARWIN?



AN INSULT TO MY INTELLIGENCE





The Monkey in the Room

Origins of apes?

Darwin said nothing about apes in the *Origin*.

One sentence about human evolution (“light will be thrown on the origin of man and his history”).

“Monkey” appeared just three times (with no hint of any connection to humans).

“Ape” didn’t appear at all (nor did the names of any of the species of great ape).

ON
THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNÆAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF ‘JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE’S VOYAGE
ROUND THE WORLD.’

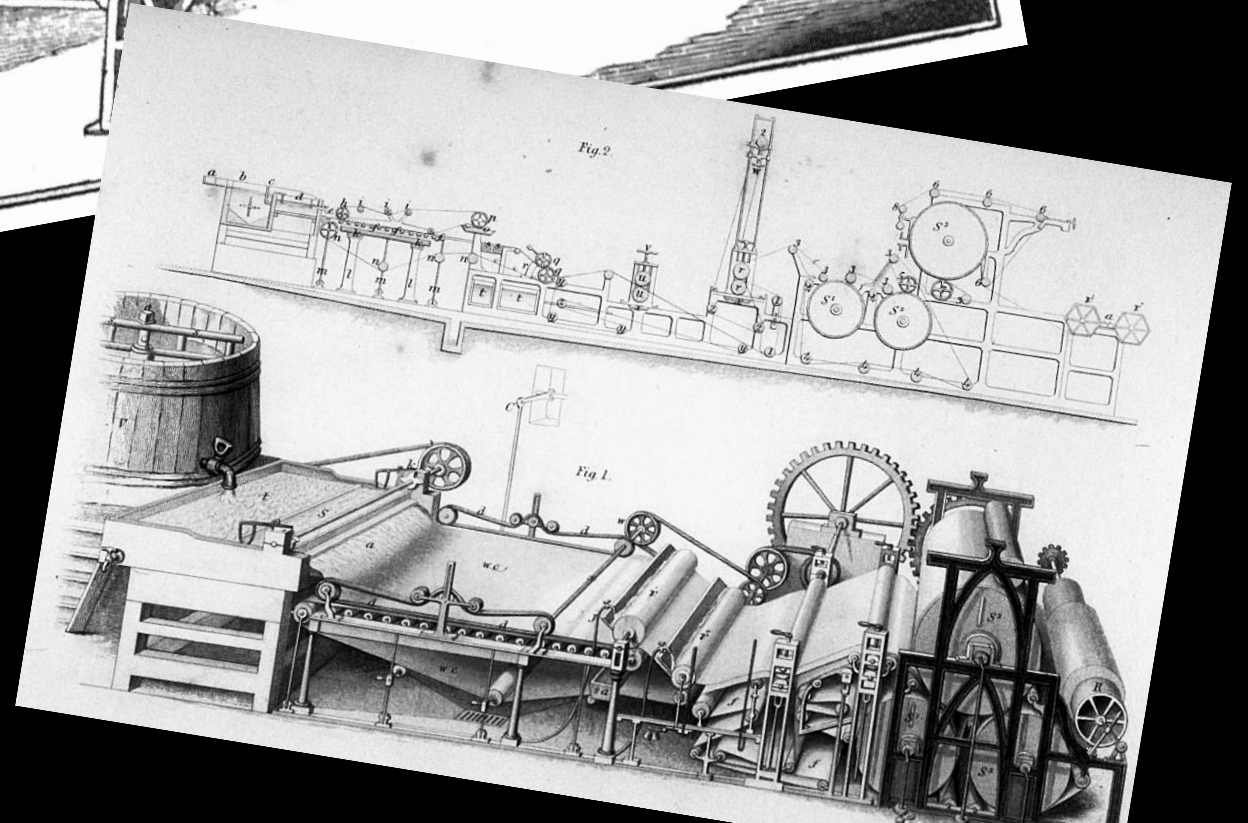
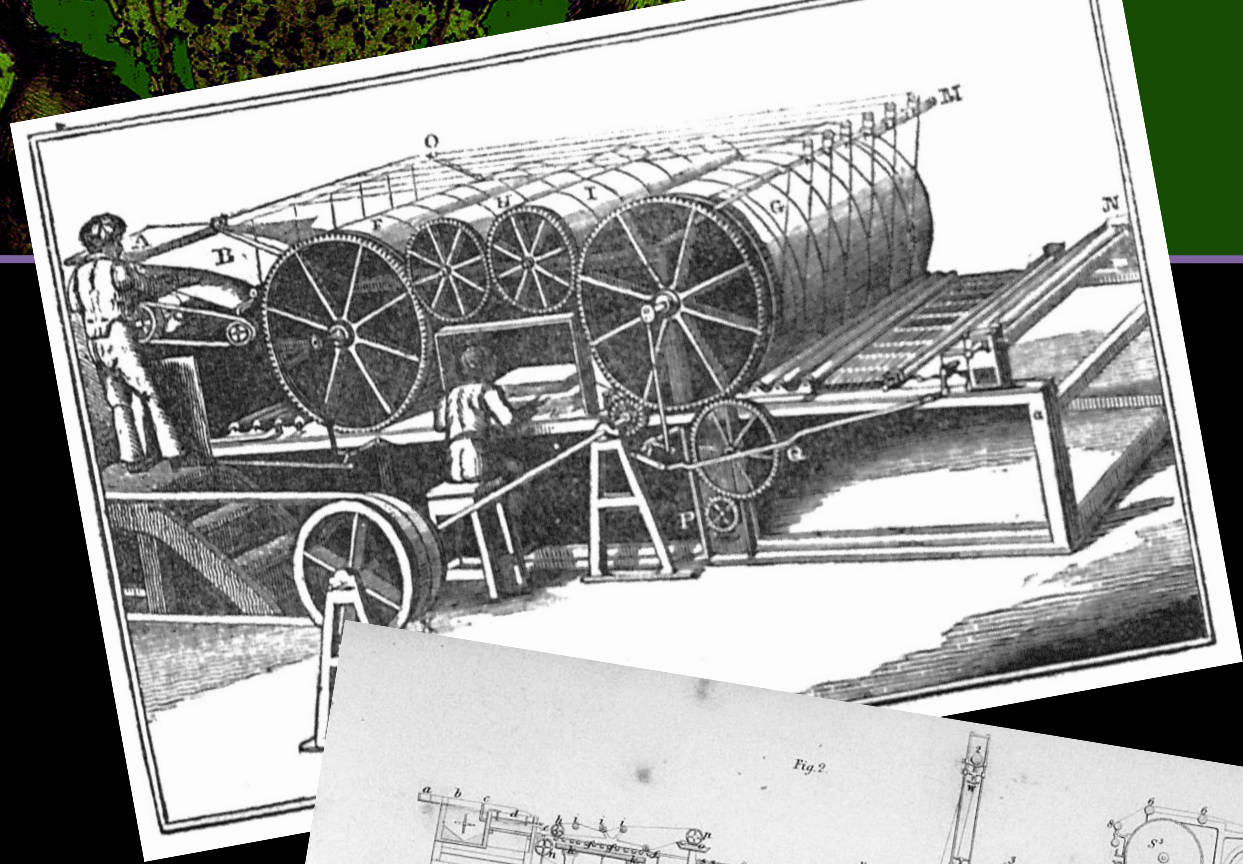
LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1859.

The right of Translation is reserved.

The Monkey in the Room

Scientific celebrity

Victorian industrialisation of communications produced real mass media.

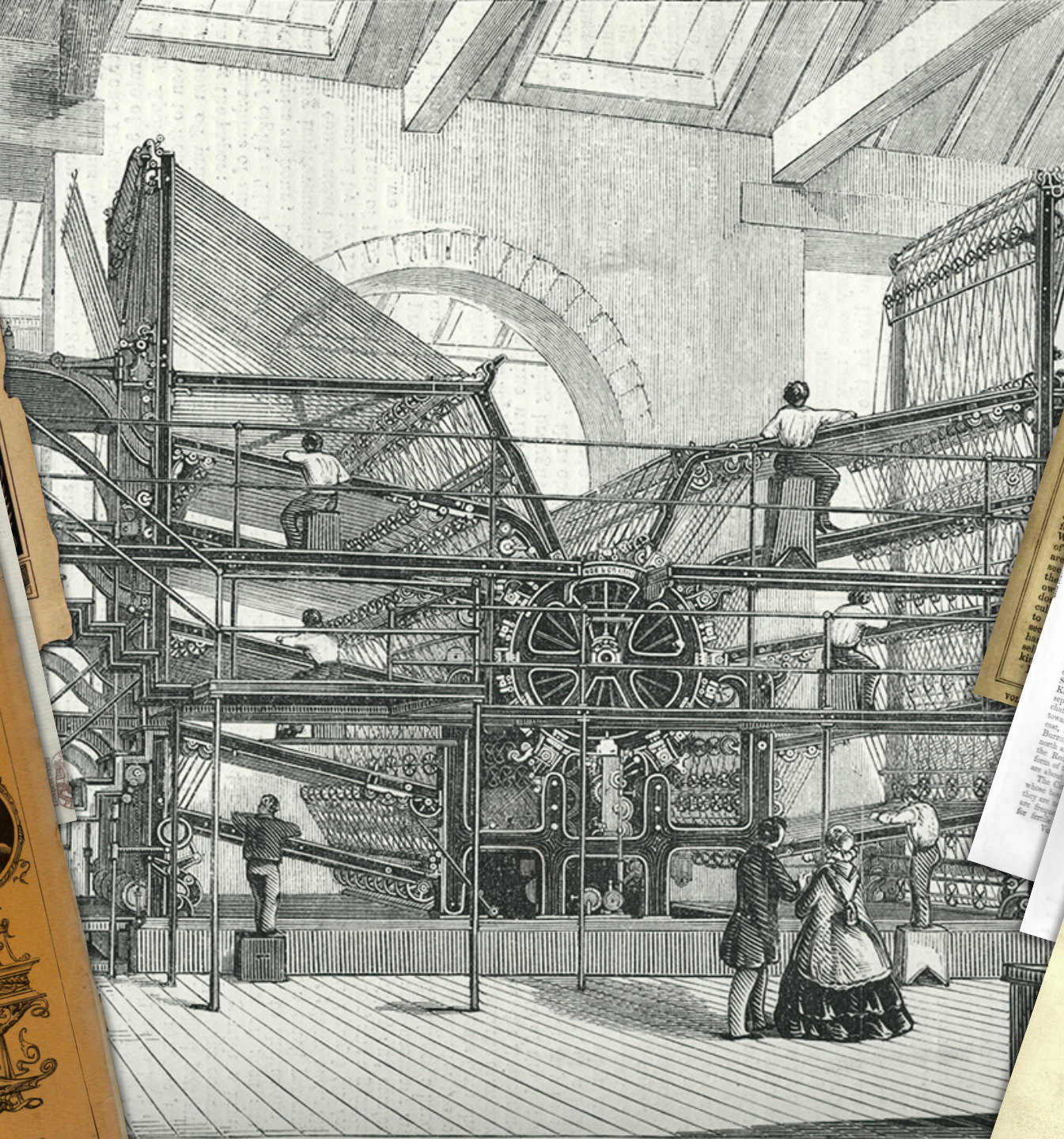


BLACKWOOD'S
MAGAZINE.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

VOL. I.
ONE AND FOR ALL
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No. 34
NEW SERIES
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"Familiar in their Mouths as HOUSEHOLD WORDS."—SHAKESPEARE
HOUSEHOLD WORDS
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS.
No. 639.
THE PENNY MAGAZINE
OF THE
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
LONDON
THE BOY'S OWN PAPER
No. 639.
THE
MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY
AND
JOURNAL
OF
ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY
AND METEOROLOGY.
By J. C. LOUDON, F.R.S.
CONDUCTED
MEMBER OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
NATURAL HISTORY

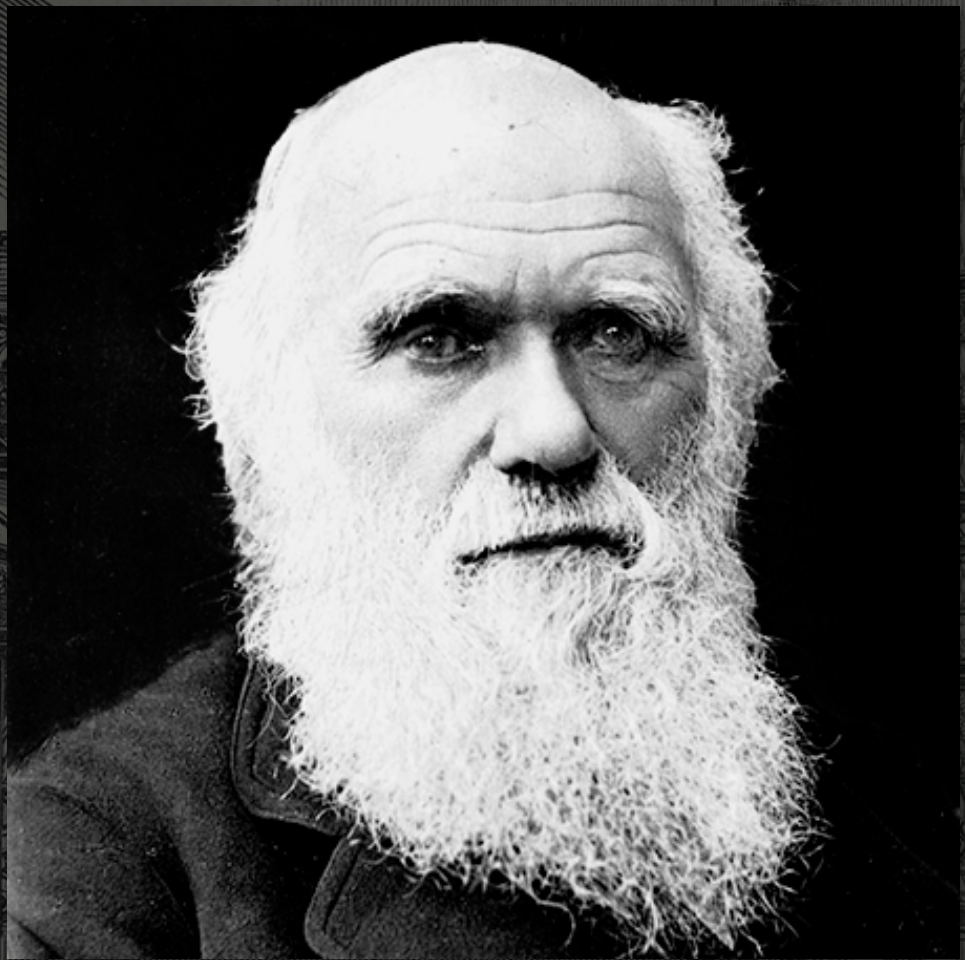


BLACKWOOD'S
MAGAZINE.

THE ILLUSTRATED
NEWS
DON

VOL. I.
MECHANIC'S
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ONE SHILLING
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MAGAZINE

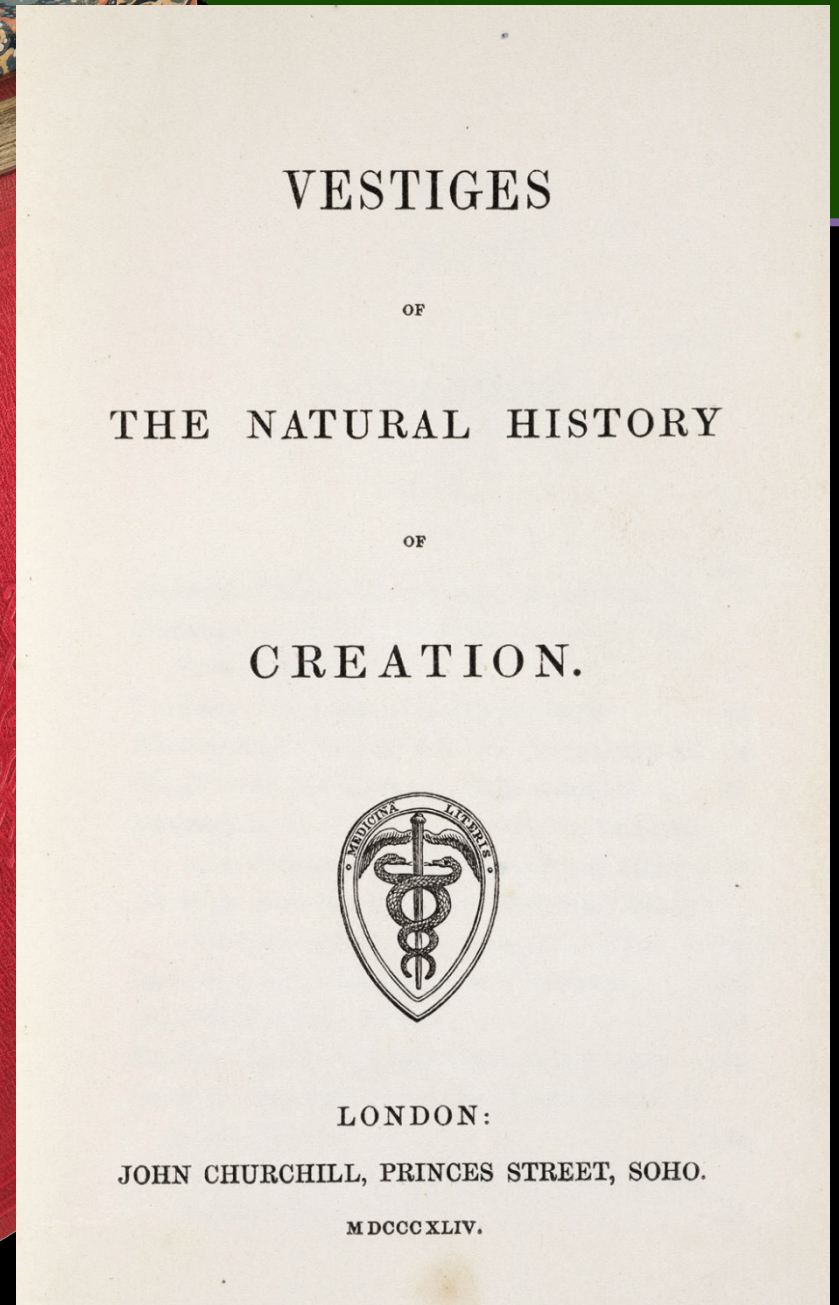
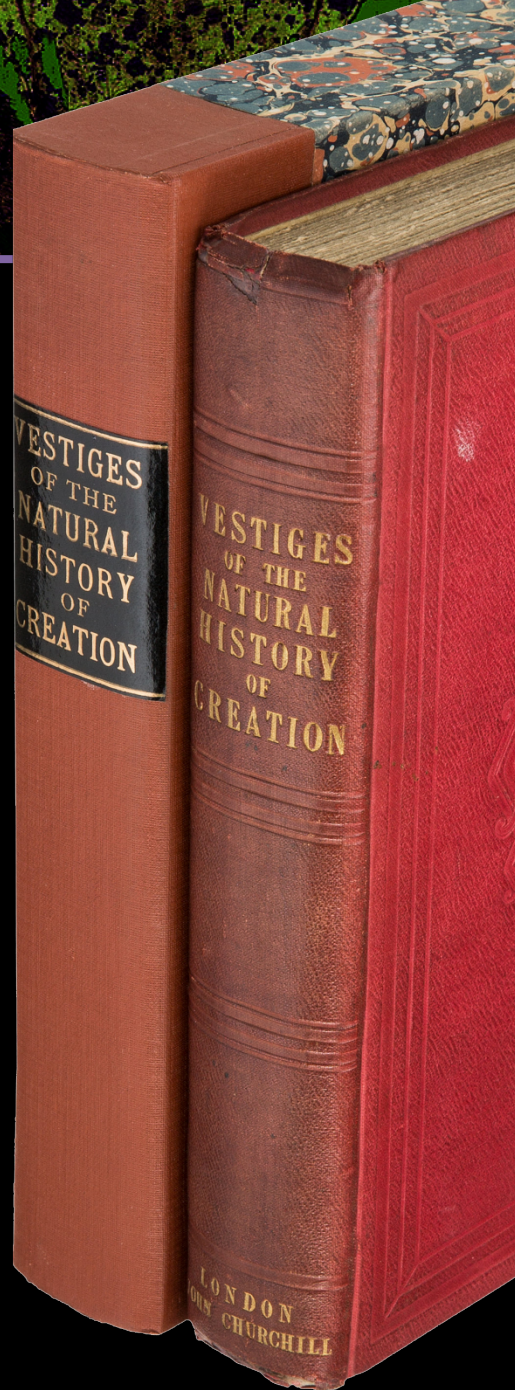


"Familiar in their Mouths as HOUSEHOLD WORDS."—SHAKESPEARE
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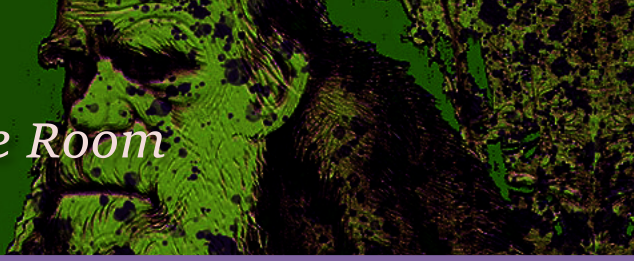
The Monkey in the Room

Vestiges of controversy

1844: *The Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, creates a sensation, becoming Britain's best selling book on evolution.



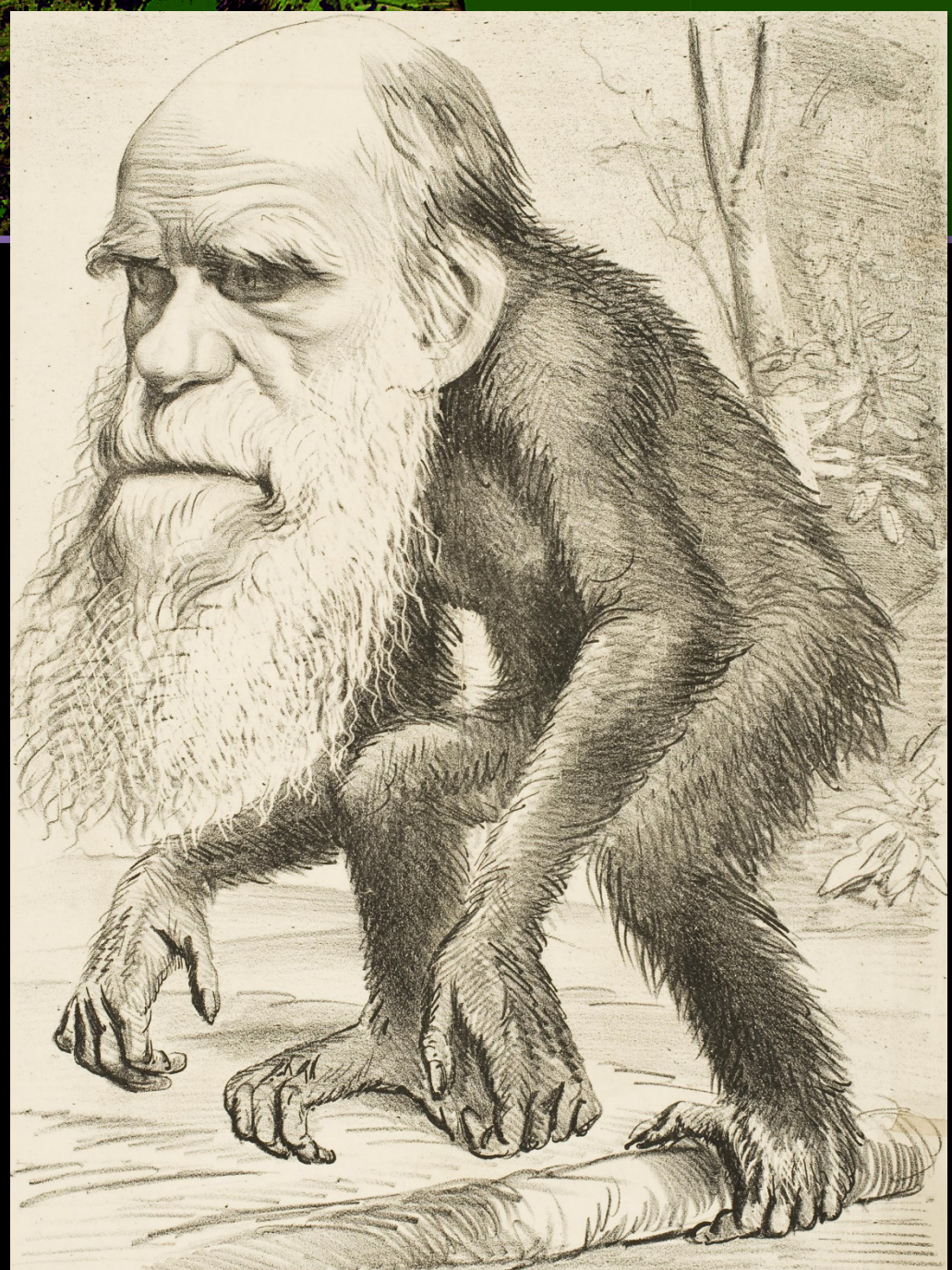
The Monkey in the Room



Reading the *Origin*

Earlier books – from the Bible to the *Vestiges* – determined how Darwin would be read.

But existing ideas about apes were even more important.



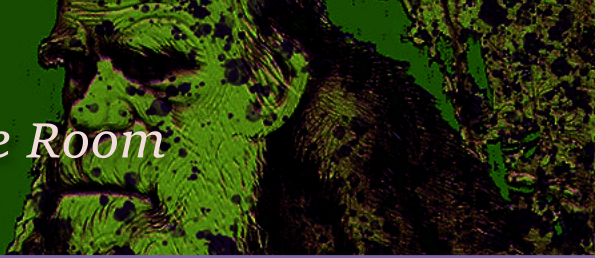
The Monkey in the Room

Reflecting on apes

“Western” cultures have mostly had a negative view of monkeys and apes.



The Monkey in the Room



Orang-outan

Jacob de Bondt (or Bontius), a Dutch physician and naturalist reported the belief that apes could speak but refused to so as to avoid work.

De Bondt was the first to use the Malay name in print and explained that “*Ourang Outang, quod hominem silvæ significat*” (‘which means man of the forest/woods’), 1658.

IACOBI BONTII,
Medici Civitatis Bataviæ Novæ in Java Ordinarii,
HISTORIÆ
Naturalis & Medicæ
INDIÆ ORIENTALIS

LIBRI SEX.

- I. DE CONSERVANDA VALETVDINE.
- II. METHODVS MEDENDI.
- III. OBSERVATIONES E CADAVÉRIBVS.
- IV. NOTÆ IN GARCIAM AB ORTA.
- V. HISTORIA ANIMALIVM.
- VI. HISTORIA PLANTARVM.

In quorum Librorum penultimo, Naturæ Animalium, Avium, & Piscium: In ultimo autem, Arborum & Plantarum Species miræ, Europæis incognitæ, ac ad Virum delineatæ, explicantur.

COMMENTARIJ,

Quos Auctor, morte in INDIIS præventus,
indigestos reliquit,

A

GVLIELMO PISONE,

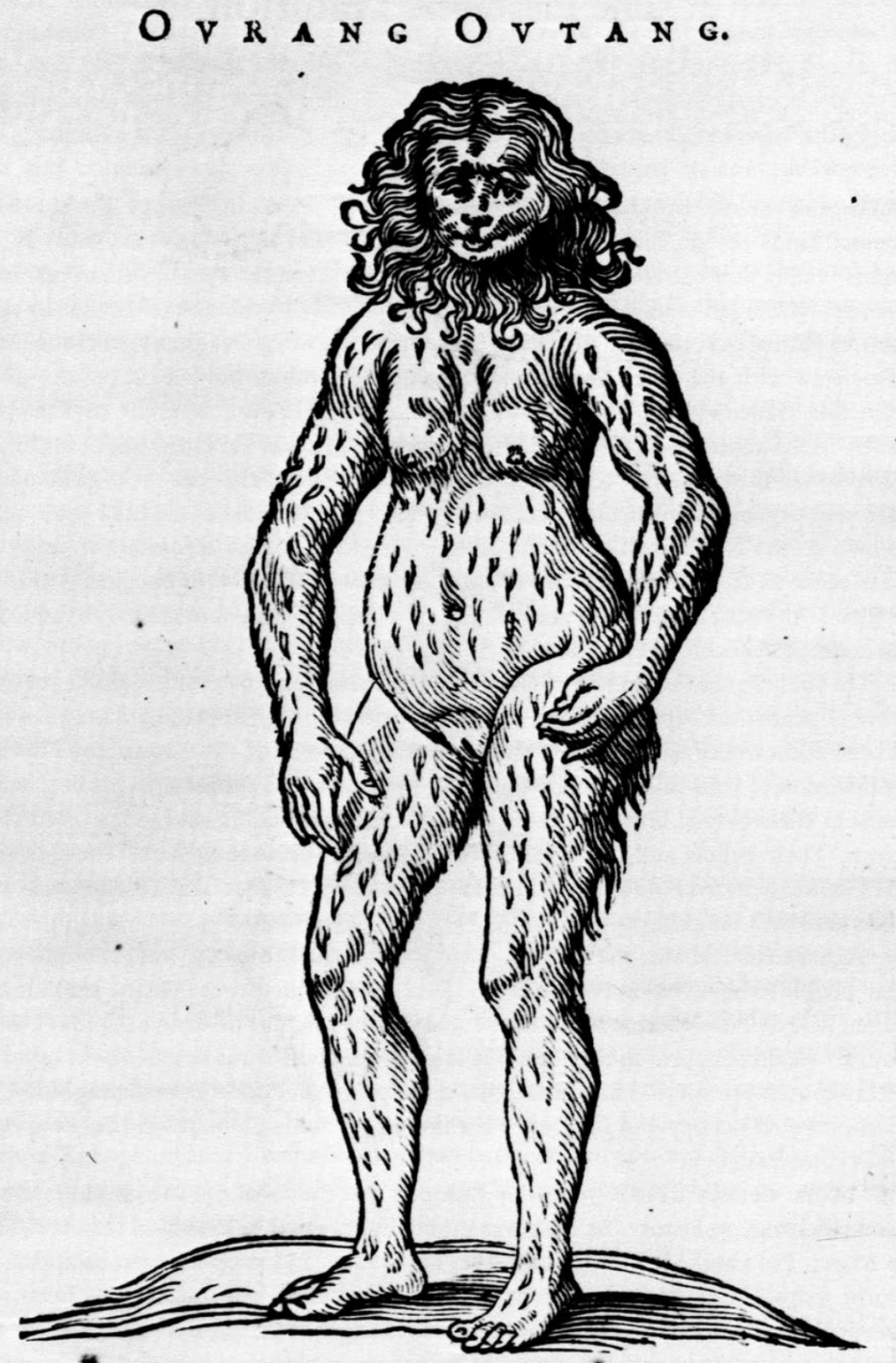
*In Ordinem redacti & illustrati, atque Annotationibus & Additionibus
Rerum & Iconum necessariis adaucti.*

The Monkey in the Room

Orang-outan

Jacob de Bondt (or Bontius), a Dutch physician and naturalist reported the belief that apes could speak but refused to so as to avoid work.

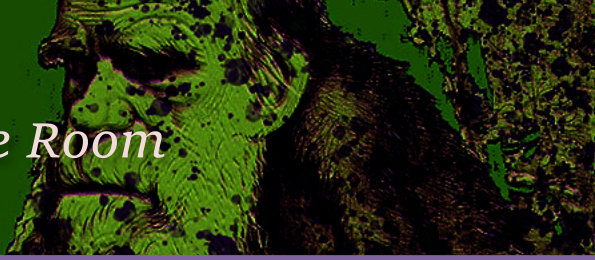
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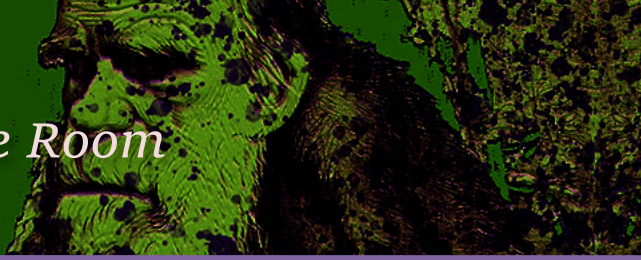
The Monkey in the Room

Tyson's "Pygmie"

First accurate European description of a great ape: Edward Tyson, *Orang-outang, sive homo sylvestris, or, The anatomy of a pygmie compared with that of a monkey, an ape, and a man* (1699).

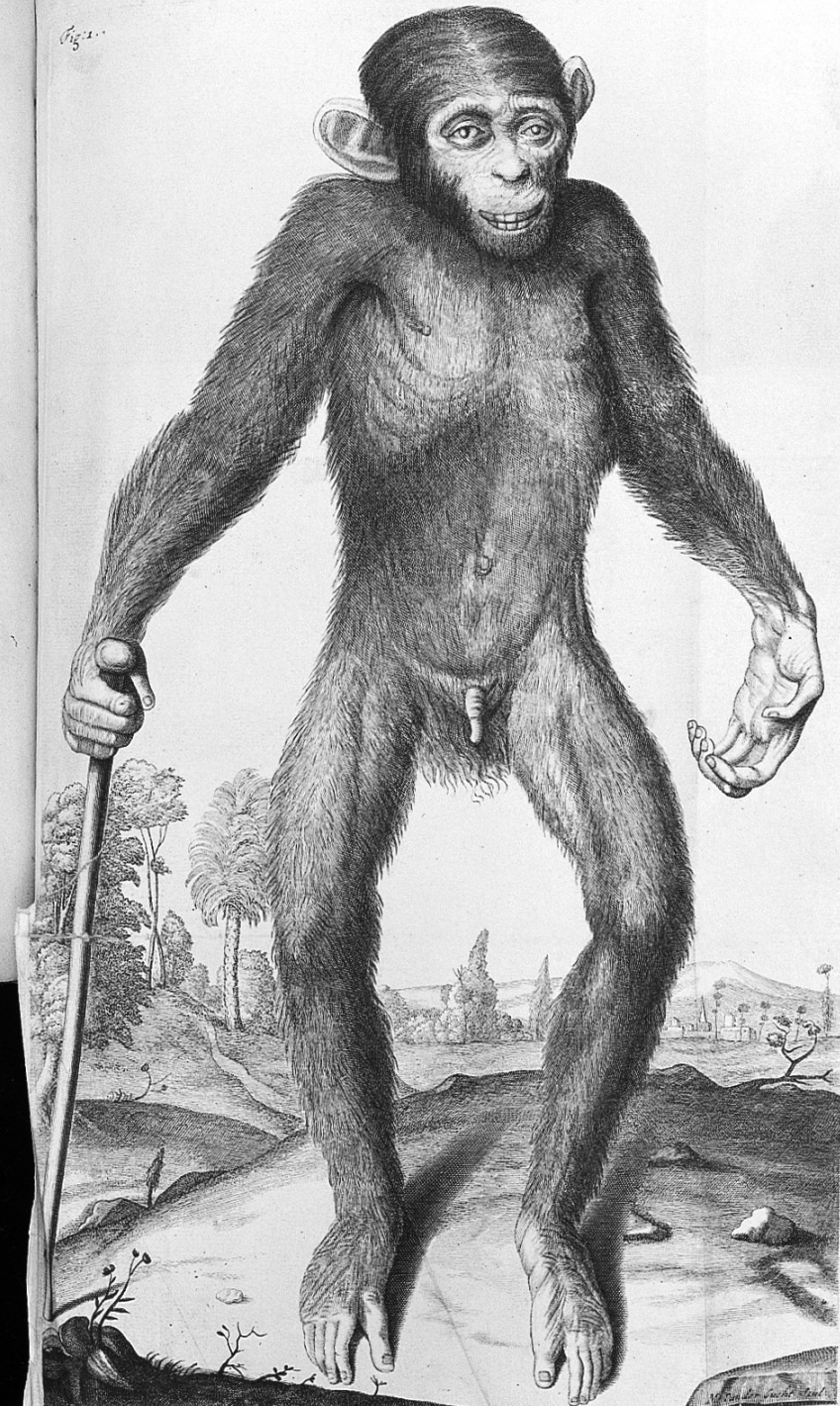


The Monkey in the Room

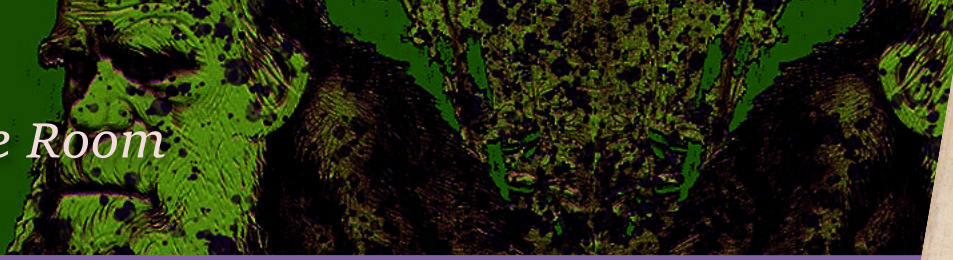


Tyson's "Pygmie"

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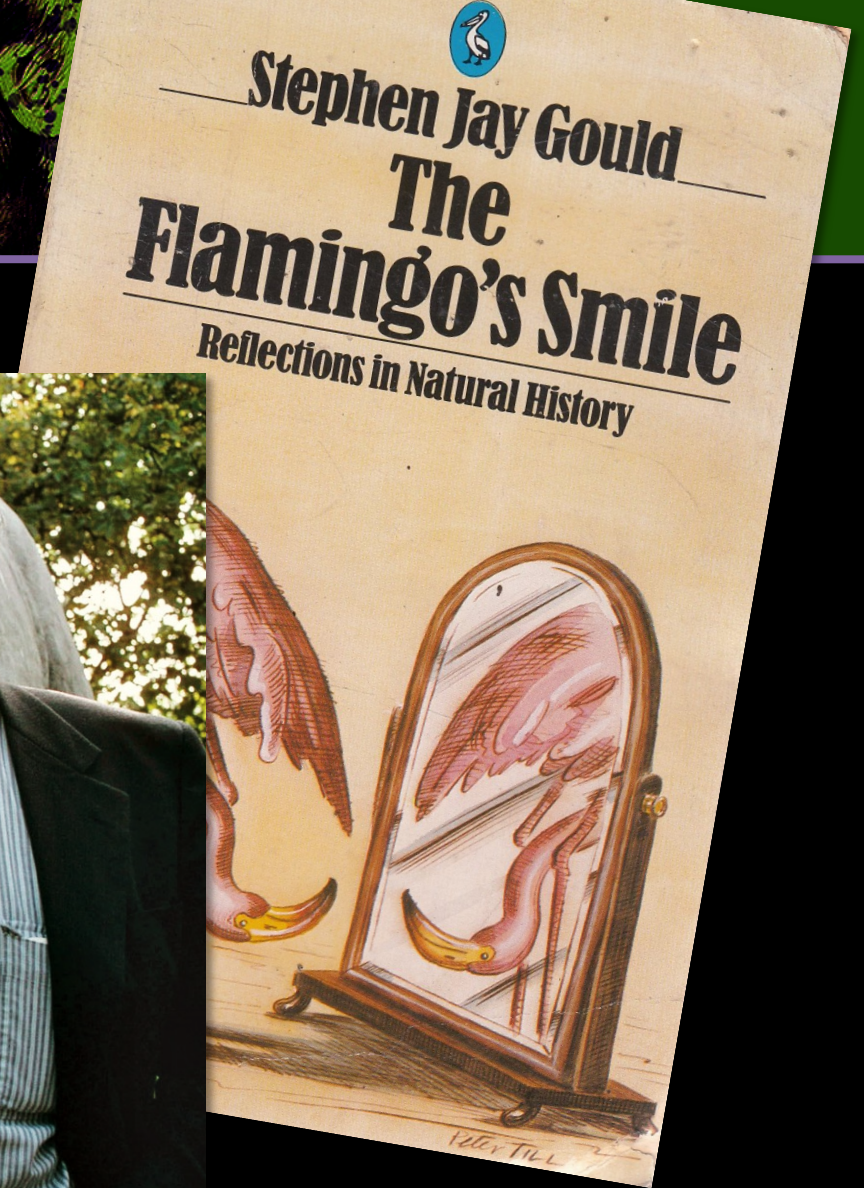
The Monkey in the Room



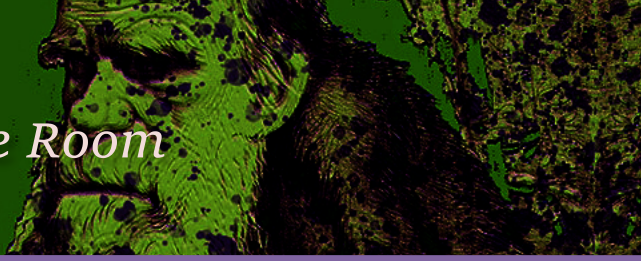
Stephen Jay Gould (1941–2002)

Harvard-based historian and
paleontologist.

Essay “To show an ape” about
Tyson.



The Monkey in the Room



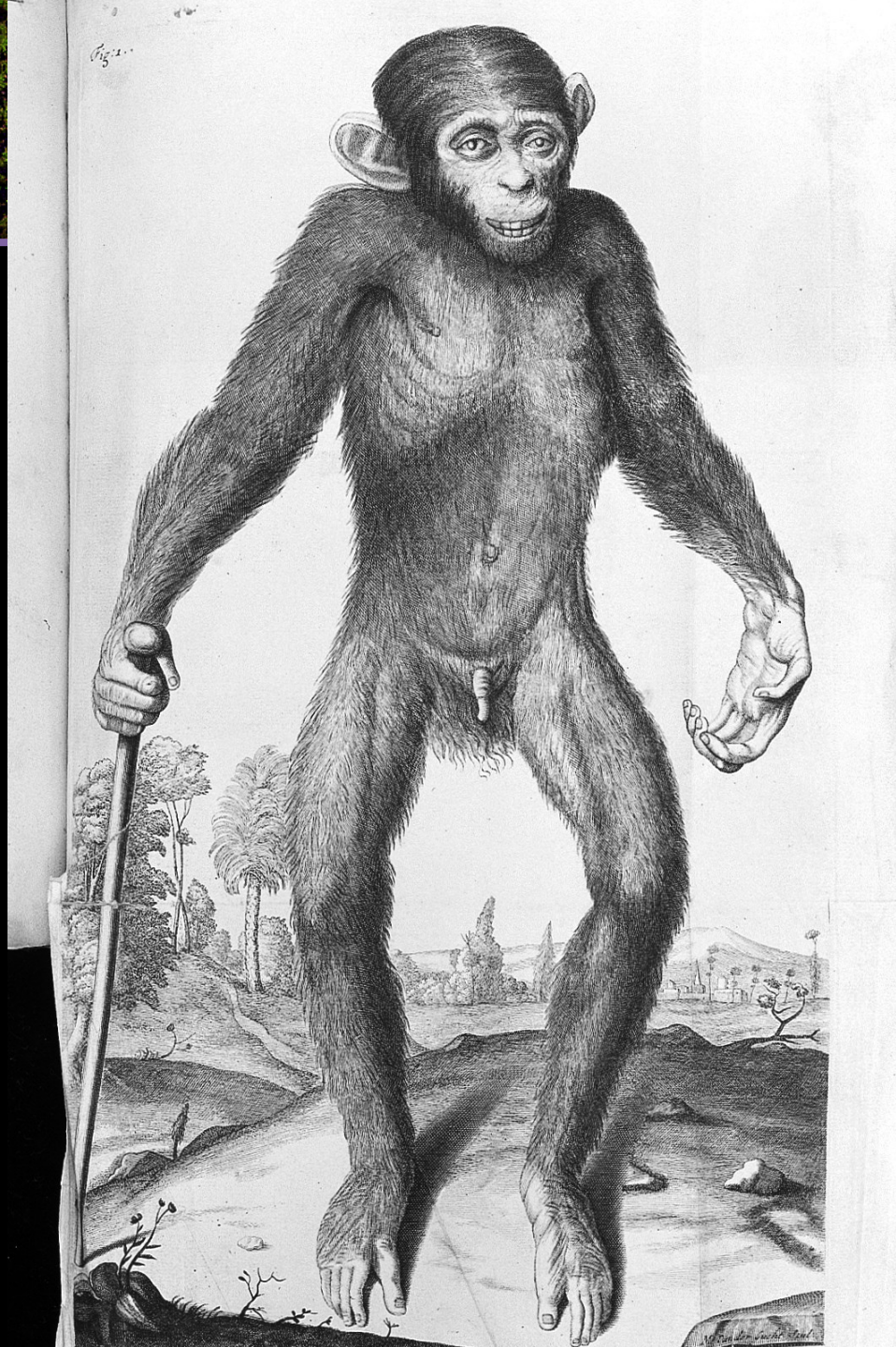
The Great Chain of Being

Ancient idea that shaped Tyson's interpretation:

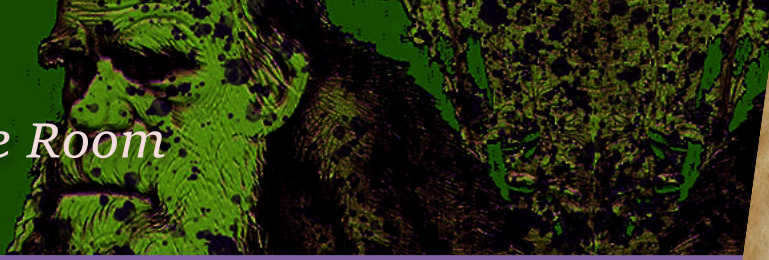
“Our Pygmie is no man, nor yet the common ape; but a sort of animal between both”.

“Our Pygmie has many advantages above the rest of its species, yet I still think it but a sort of ape and a mere brute”.

“as the proverb has it, an ape is an ape, ‘tho finely clad”.

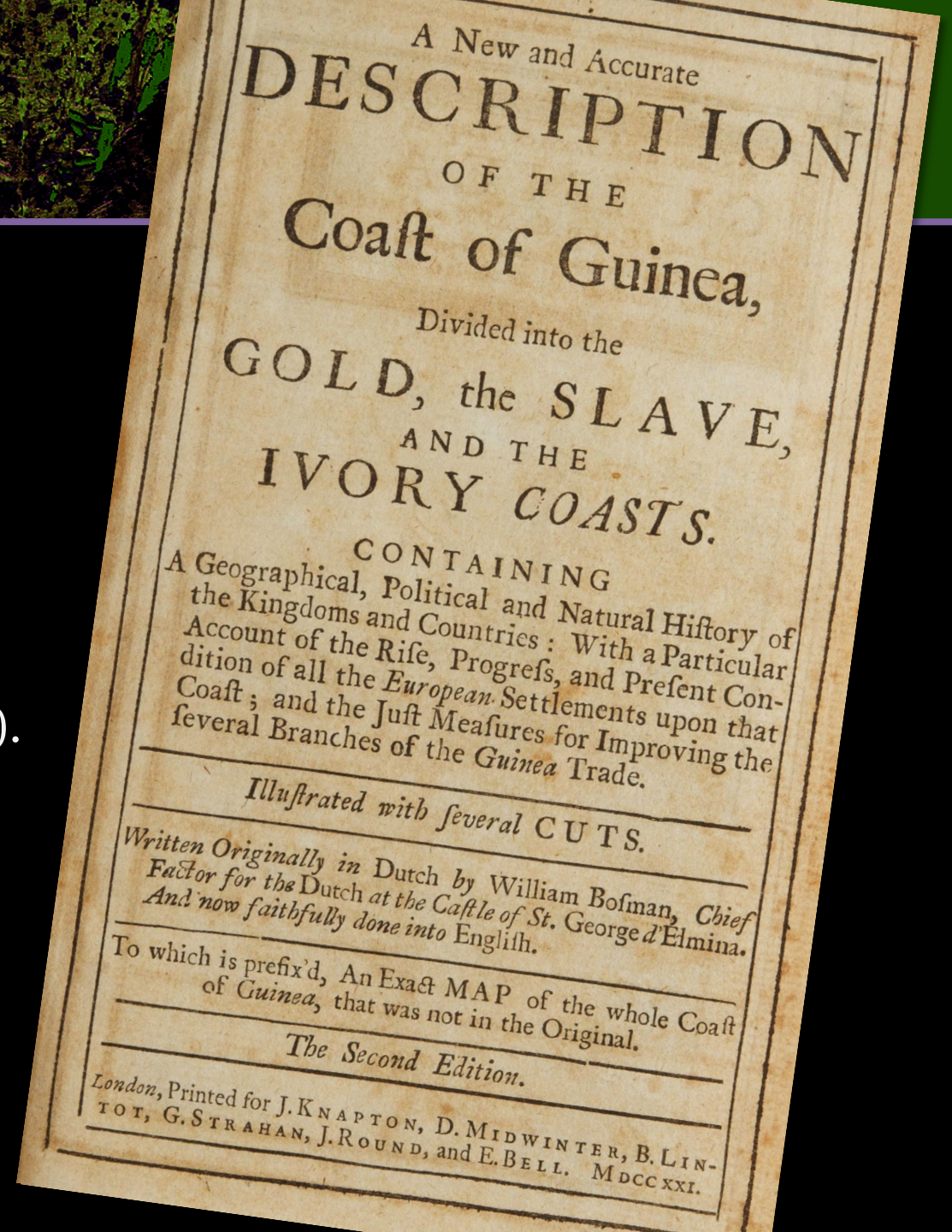


The Monkey in the Room

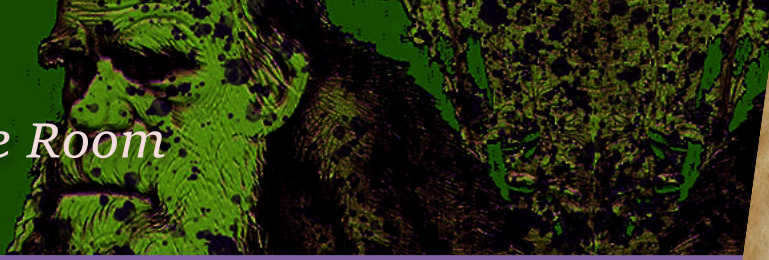


Wicked apes?

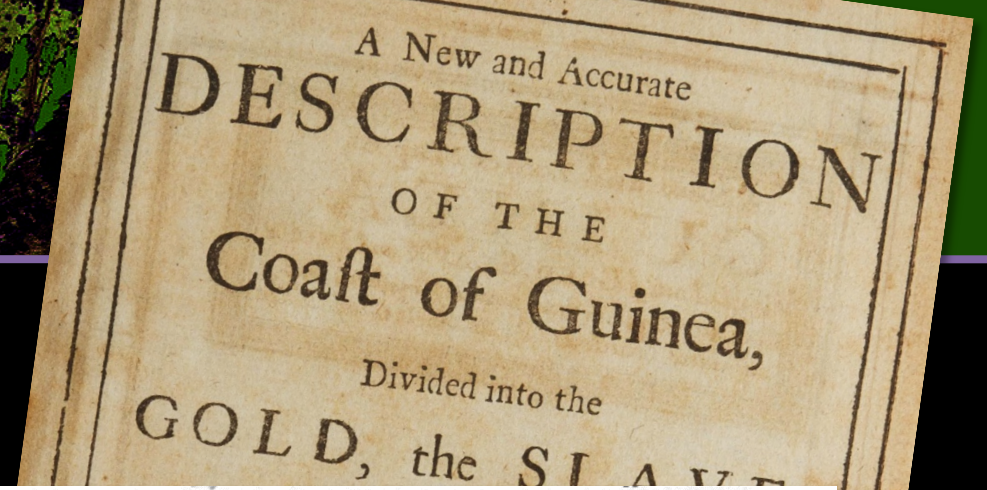
Another Dutchman, Willem Bosman mentioned West African apes in his *New and Accurate Description of the Coast of Guinea* (English, 1705; originally *Naauwkeurige Beschryving van de Guinese- Goud-Tand- en Slavekust*, 1702).



The Monkey in the Room



Wicked apes?



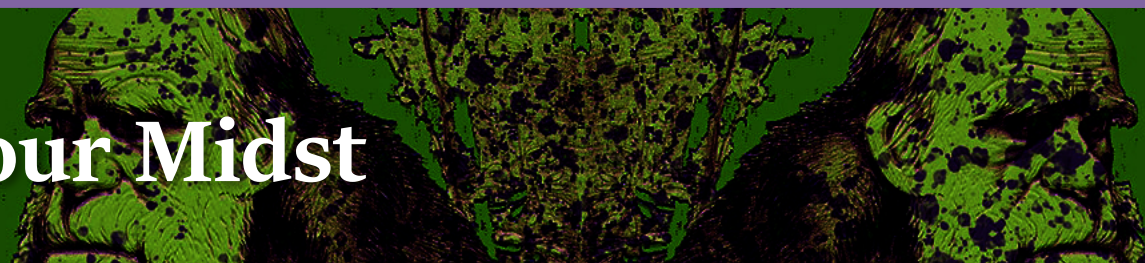
But indeed these are a terrible pernicious sort of Brutes, which seem to be made only for mischief.

Some of the *Negroes* believe, as an undoubted Truth, that these Apes can speak, but will not, that they may not be set to work ; which they do not very well love : This is their Opinion of them.

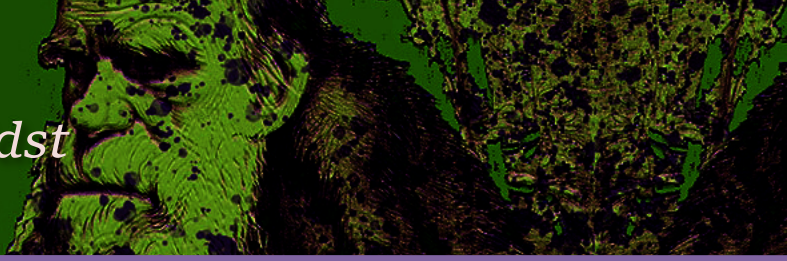




Gorillas in our Midst



Gorillas in our midst



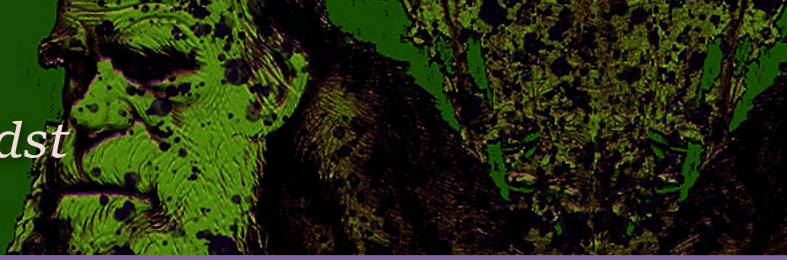
Richard Owen

(1804–1892). Worked at the Royal College of Surgeons' Hunterian Museum (1827–1856). Then superintendent of the natural history departments at the British Museum (1856–1881).





Gorillas in our midst



Richard Owen

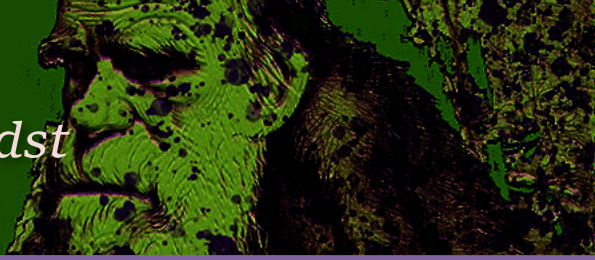
Built a powerful patronage network among Britain's Anglican establishment.

Became Britain's leading comparative anatomist. Particular expertise in ape/monkey anatomy.

Used his expertise to argue against "transformism" (evolution).



Gorillas in our midst



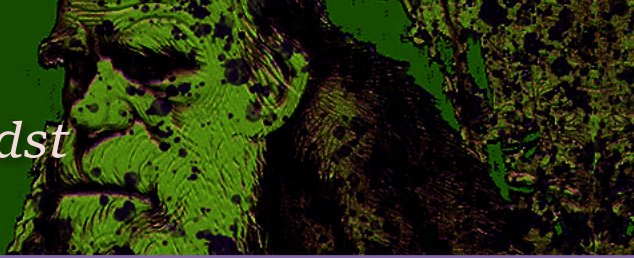
Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck

(1744-1829)

Worked at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.



Gorillas in our midst



Lamarck

Species had not all been created at the same time, but changed and developed.

He called his theory *transformiste* ('transformist').

PHILOSOPHIE ZOOLOGIQUE,

ou

EXPOSITION

Des Considérations relatives à l'histoire naturelle des Animaux ; à la diversité de leur organisation et des facultés qu'ils en obtiennent ; aux causes physiques qui maintiennent en eux la vie et donnent lieu aux mouvemens qu'ils exécutent ; enfin , à celles qui produisent , les unes le sentiment , et les autres l'intelligence de ceux qui en sont doués ;

PAR J.-B.-P.-A. LAMARCK,

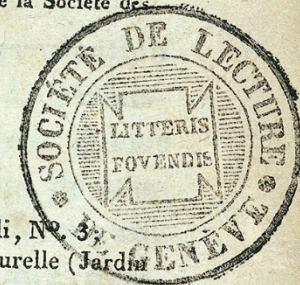
Professeur de Zoologie au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle , Membre de l'Institut de France et de la Légion d'Honneur , de la Société Philomatique de Paris , de celle des Naturalistes de Moscou , Membre correspondant de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Munich , de la Société des Amis de la Nature de Berlin , de la Société Médicale d'Emulation de Bordeaux , de celle d'Agriculture , Sciences et Arts de Strasbourg , de celle d'Agriculture du département de l'Oise , de celle d'Agriculture de Lyon , Associé libre de la Société des Pharmaciens de Paris , etc.

TOME PREMIER.

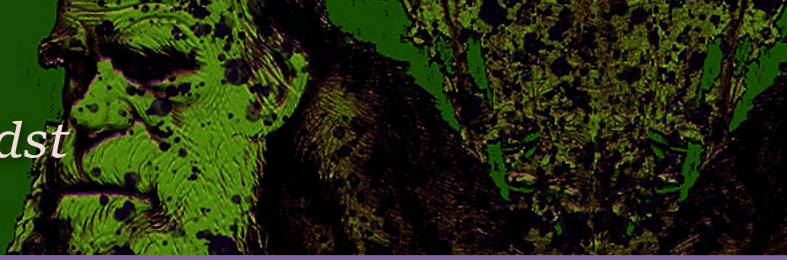
A PARIS,

Chez { DENTU, Libraire, rue du Pont de Lodi, N^o 3.
L'AUTEUR, au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle (Jardin
des Plantes).

M. DCCC. IX.



Gorillas in our midst



Richard Owen

In 1855, Owen concluded one of his papers by asserting that nine-tenths of the differences which distinguished:

“the great chimpanzee [the gorilla] from the human species, must stand in contravention of the hypothesis of transmutation and progressive development”.

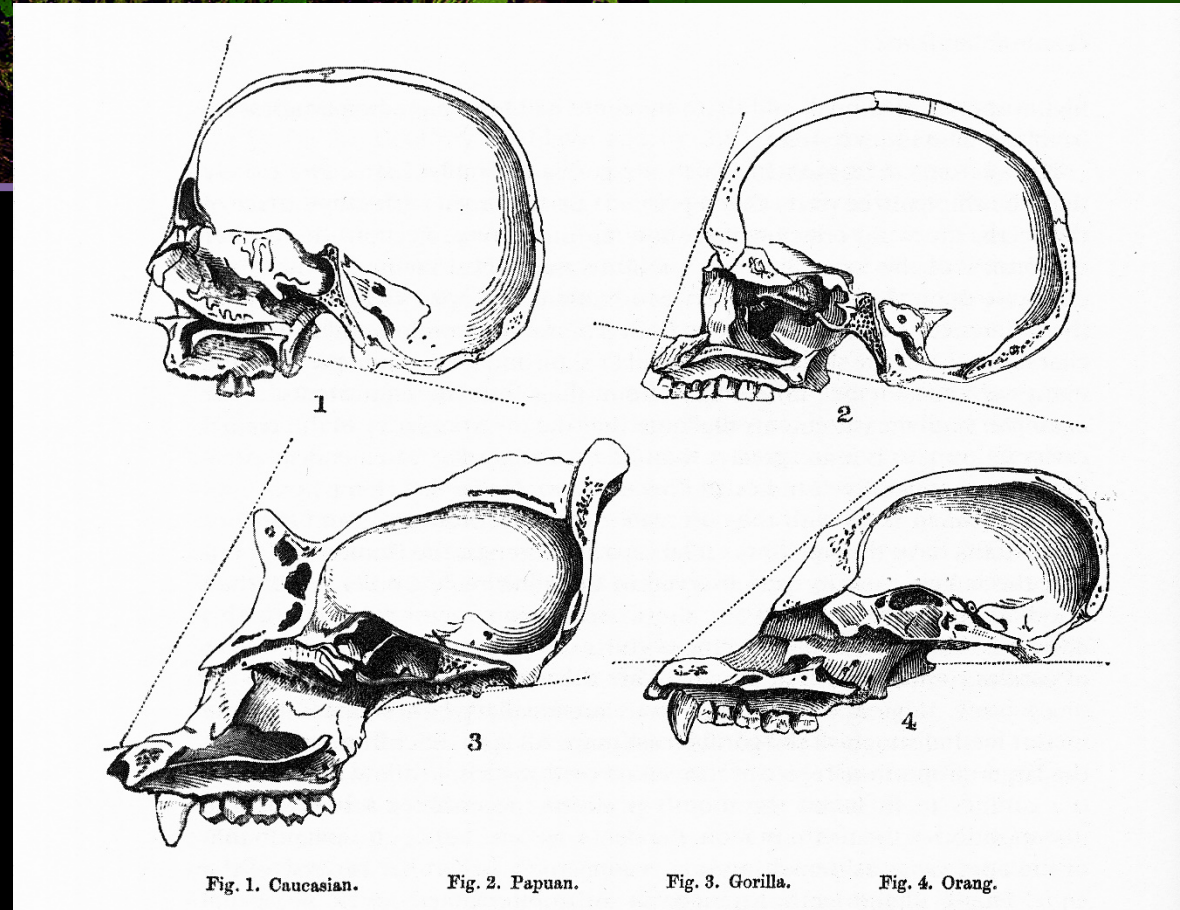


Gorillas in our midst

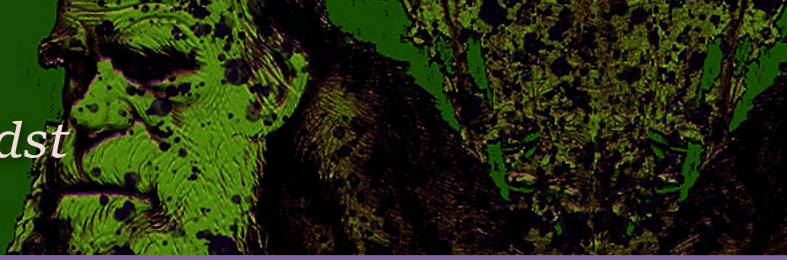
Richard Owen

One early paper (1853) concluded that even the “Hottentots [i.e. the Khoikhoi, or Khoisan, people of Southern Africa] and Papuans of Australia” who he argued “have the smallest cranial capacity among the human races” still had double the brain of a gorilla.

Size was not the only difference: human brains had unique features, such as the “hippocampus minor” that no ape possessed.



Gorillas in our midst



Richard Owen

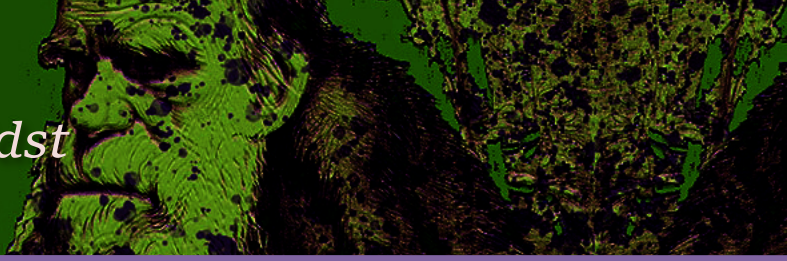
On the classification and geographical distribution of the Mammalia... to which is added an appendix 'On The Gorilla' (1859).

Owen concluded that the unique human posture, hand and brain were the means by “man”:

“fulfils his destiny as the master of this earth, and of the lower Creation. Such are the dominating powers with which we, and we alone, are gifted! I say gifted, for the surpassing organisation was no work of ours. It is He that hath made us; not we ourselves”.



Gorillas in our midst



Thomas Henry Huxley

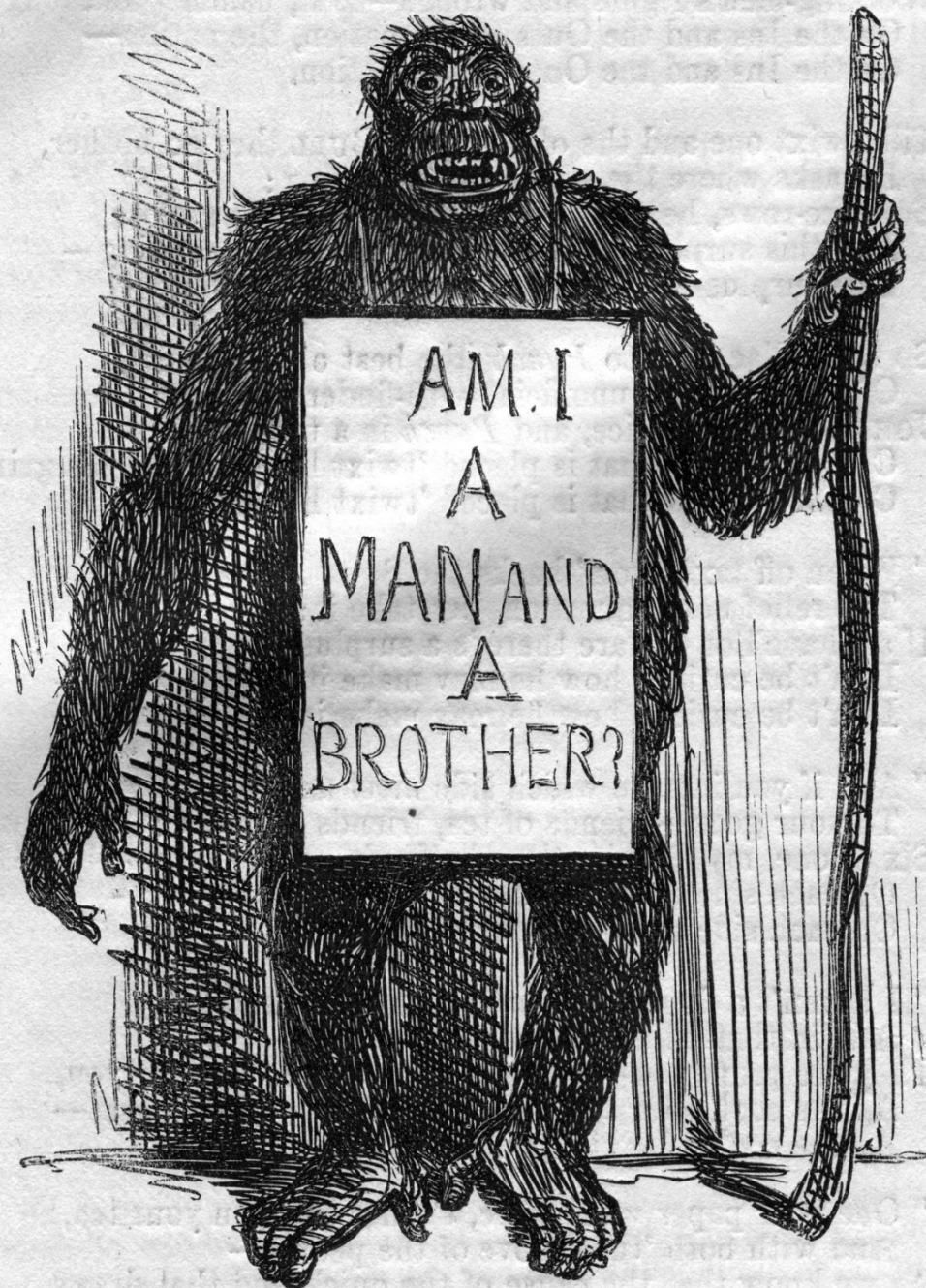
(1825–1895). Attacked Owen's arguments about apes.

Promoted his hippocampus views in the newly founded *Natural History Review*.

Owen stuck to older, more conventional journals, in an effort to keep the debate within acknowledged scientific circles.

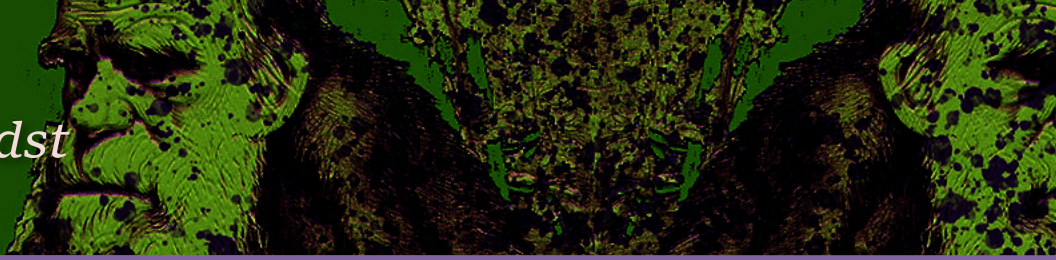


MONKEYANA.



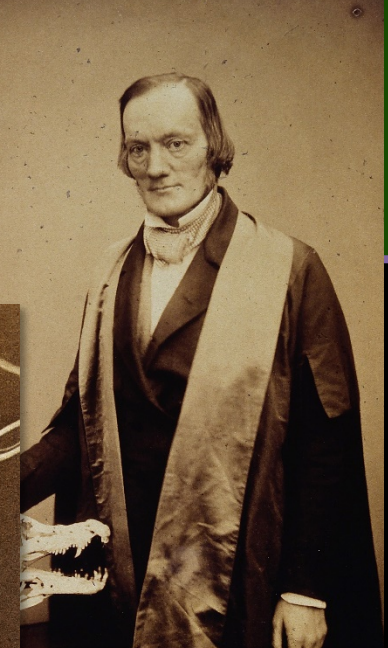
Punch May 1861

Gorillas in our midst

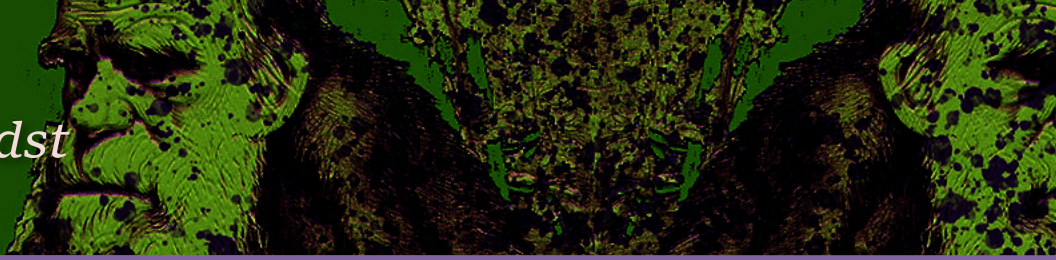


Monkeyana

Then HUXLEY and OWEN,
With rivalry glowing,
With pen and ink rush to the scratch;
'Tis Brain versus Brain,
Till one of them's slain,
By JOVE! it will be a good match!

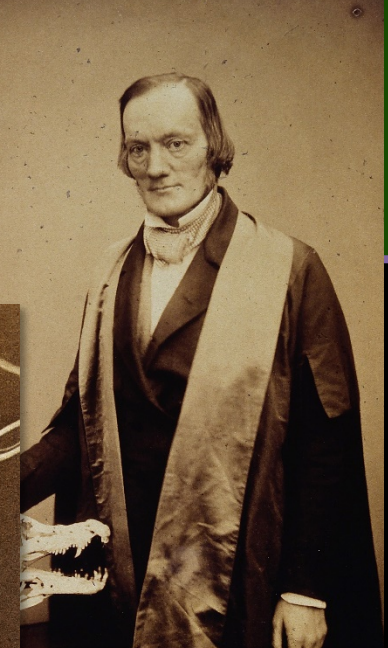


Gorillas in our midst

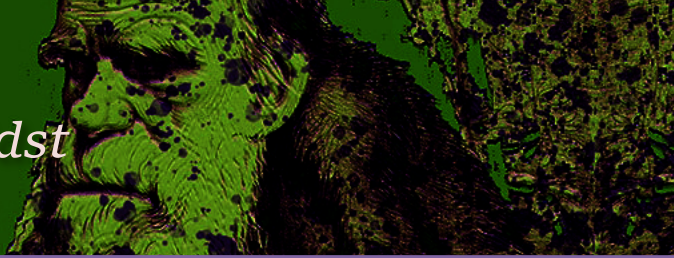


Monkeyana

Says Owen, you can see
The brain of Chimpanzee
Is always exceedingly small,
With the hindermost “horn”
Of extremity shorn,
And no “Hippocampus” at all.



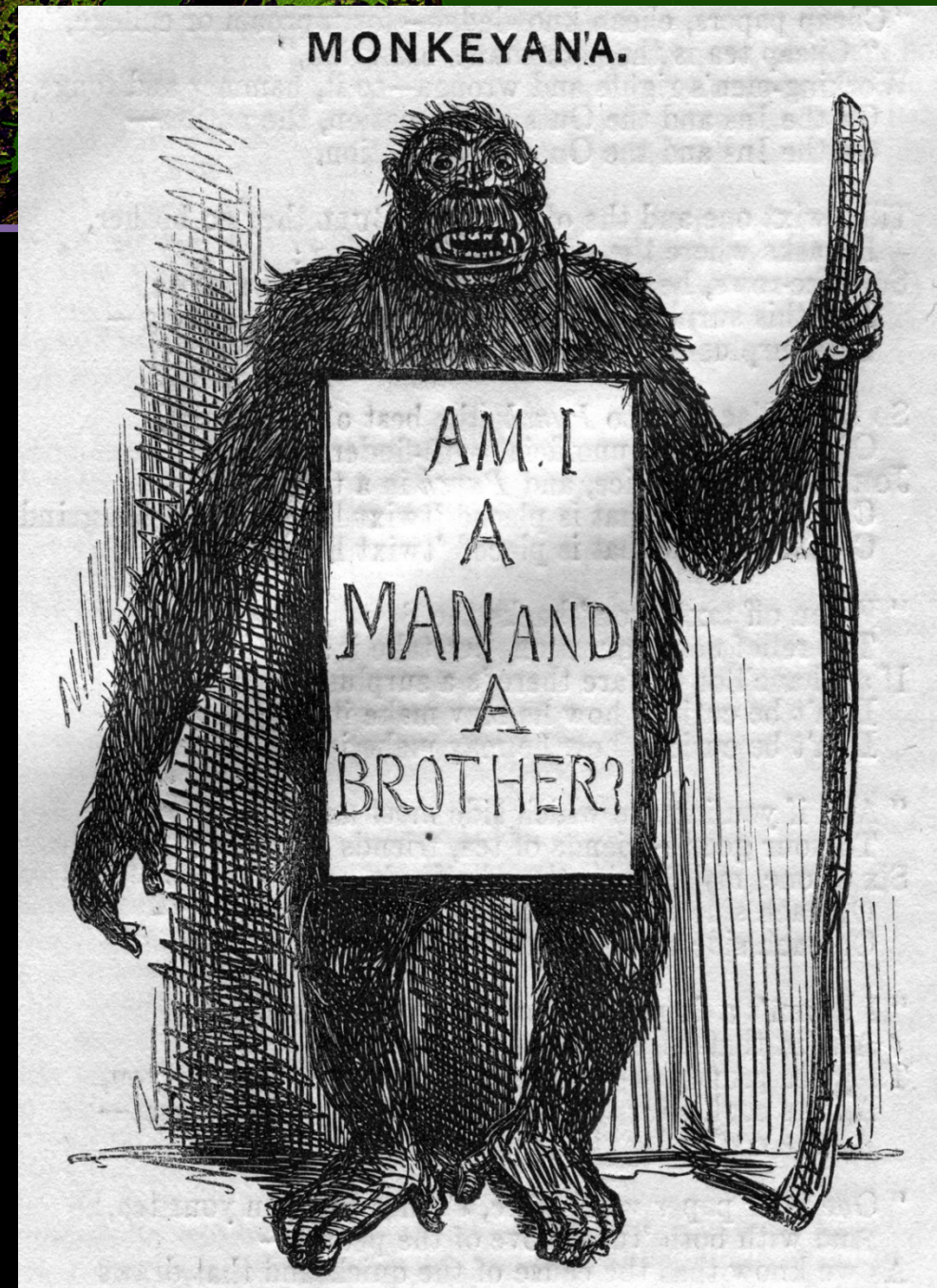
Gorillas in our midst



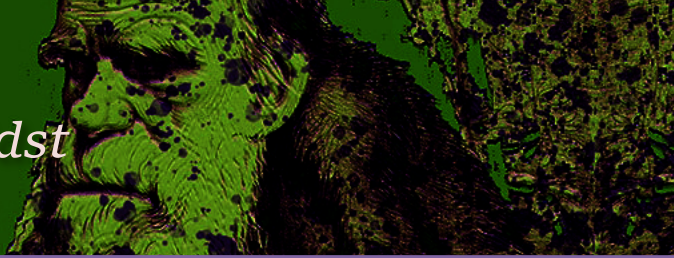
Monkeyana

Pre-Darwinian evolutionary context was evident:

“The Vestiges taught,
That all came from naught,
By “development,”
so called, “progressive;”.



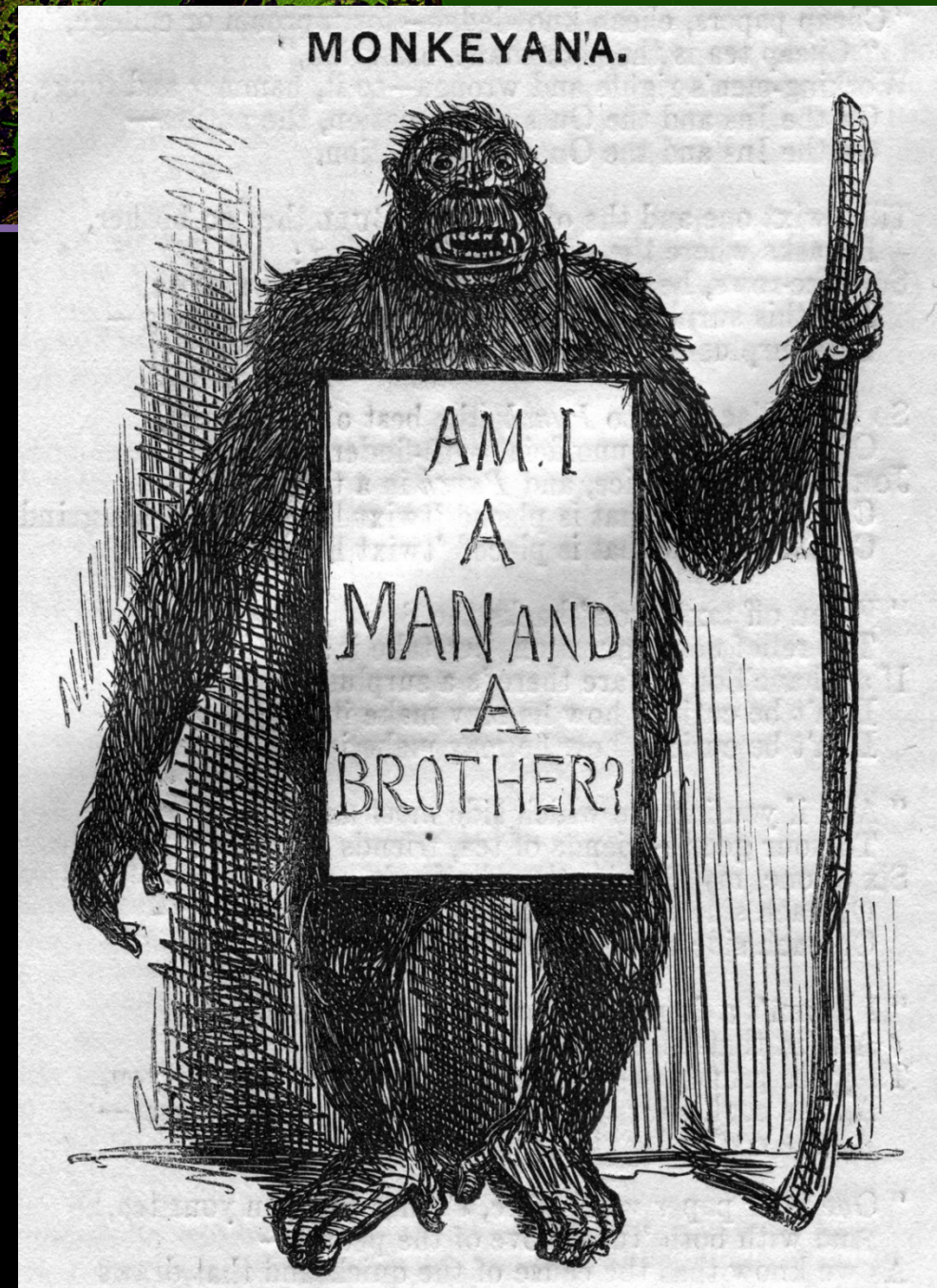
Gorillas in our midst

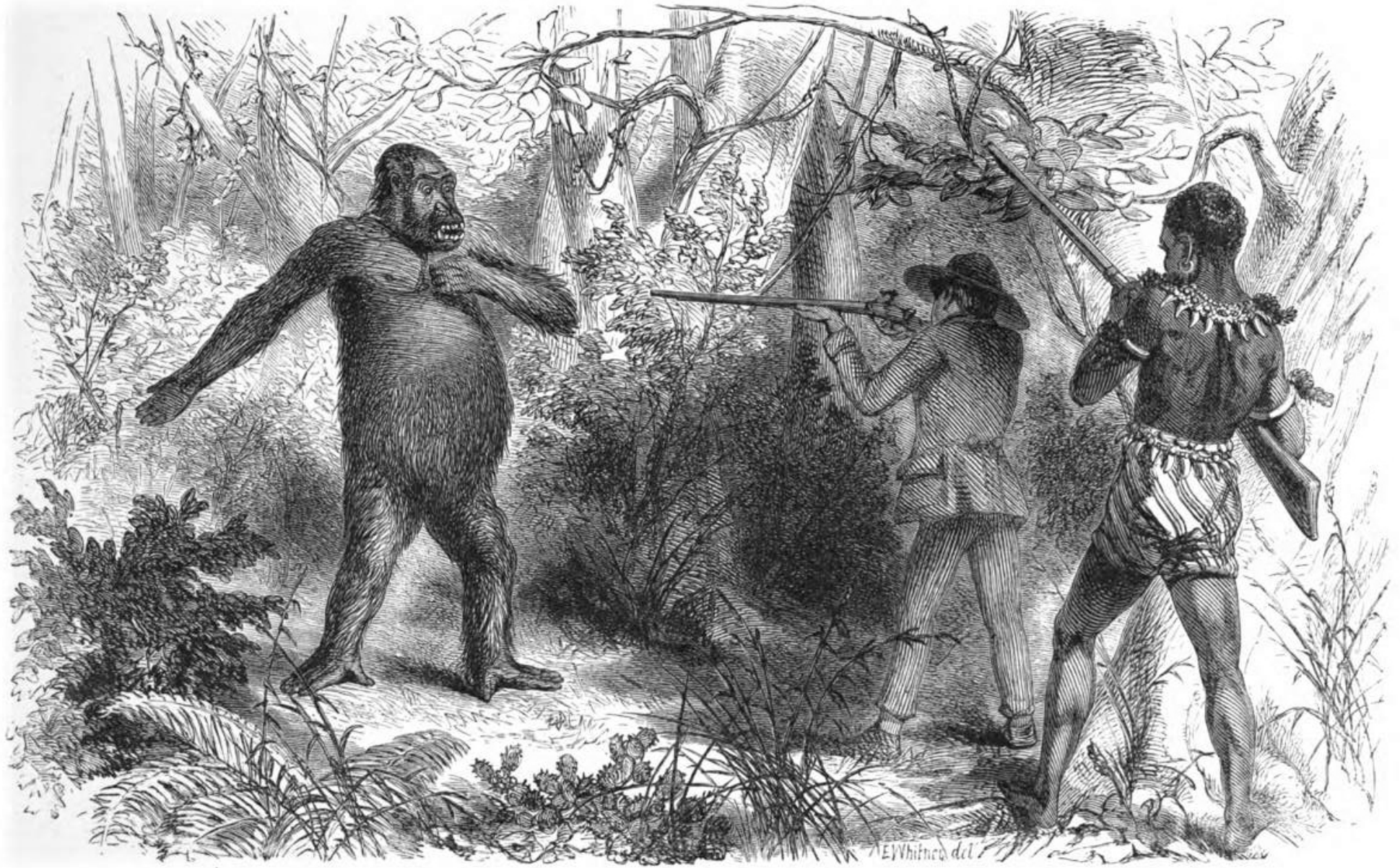


Monkeyana

Among the differences between humans and apes was that:

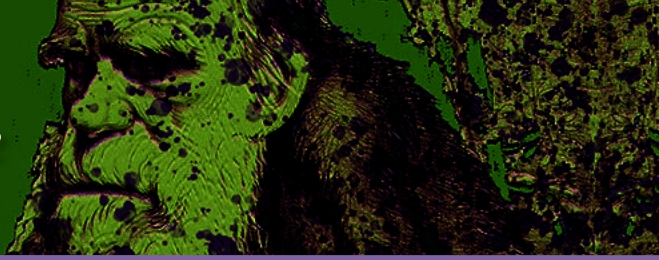
“They can't stand upright,
Unless to show fight,
With ‘Du Chaillu,’
that chivalrous knight!”.





Made in the ape's image?

In the ape's image



Paul Belloni du Chaillu

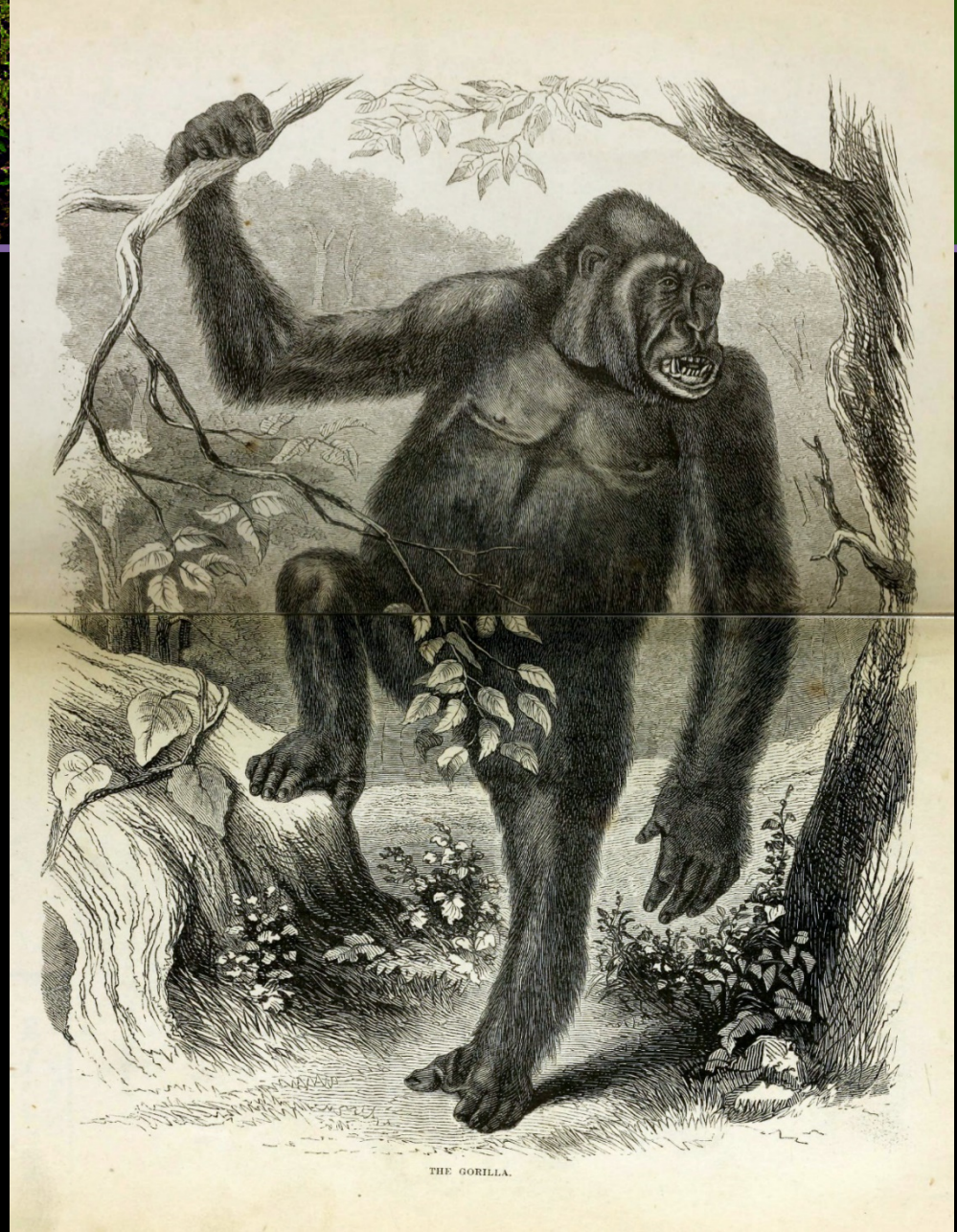
(1831??–1903)

French-American traveller and author.

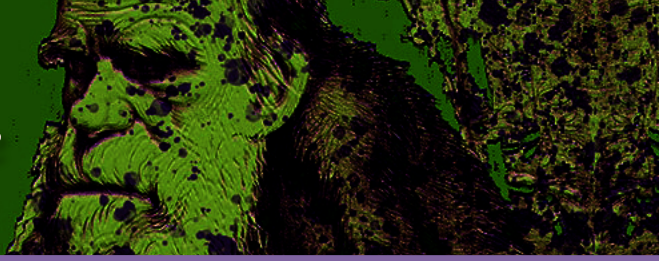
1855: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, sent him on an expedition to west Africa.

1856–1859: Explored the Ogooué and Gabon Rivers.

1861: *Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa*.



In the ape's image



Paul Belloni du Chaillu

(1831??–1903)

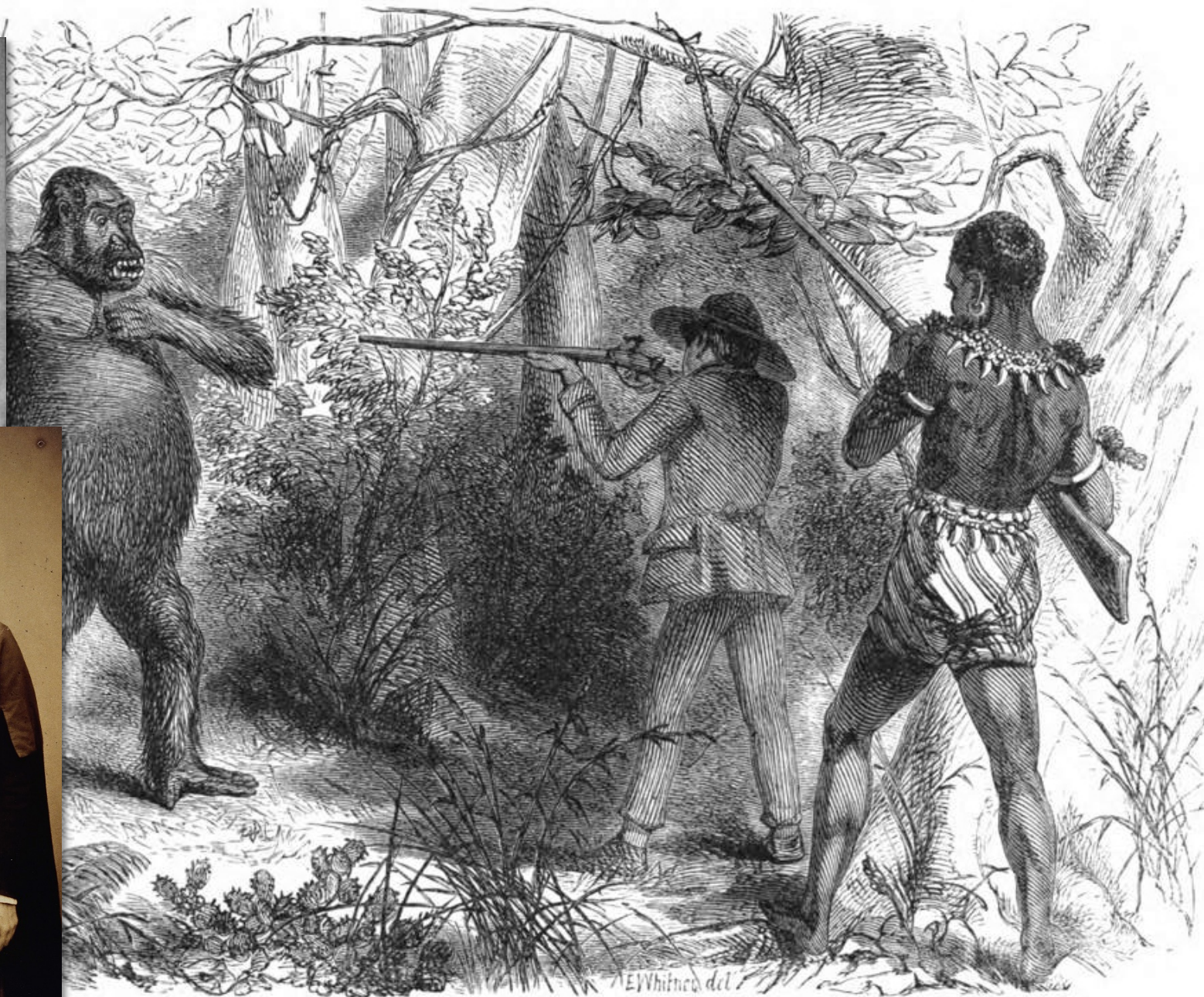
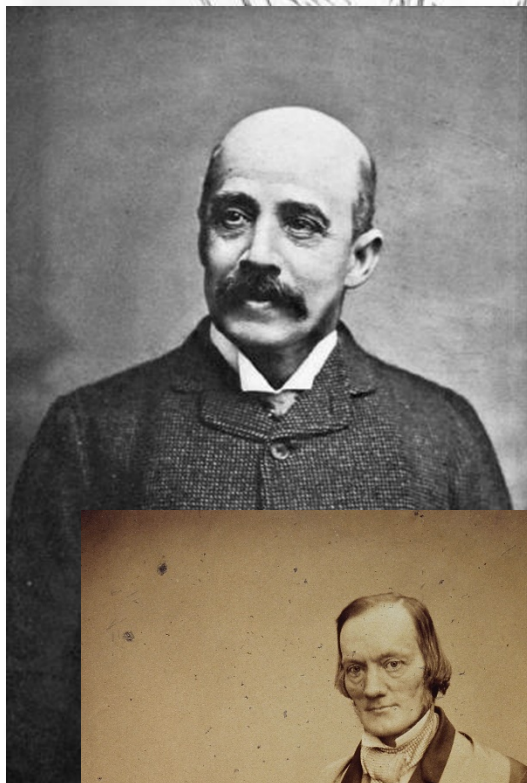
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MY FIRST GORILLA.



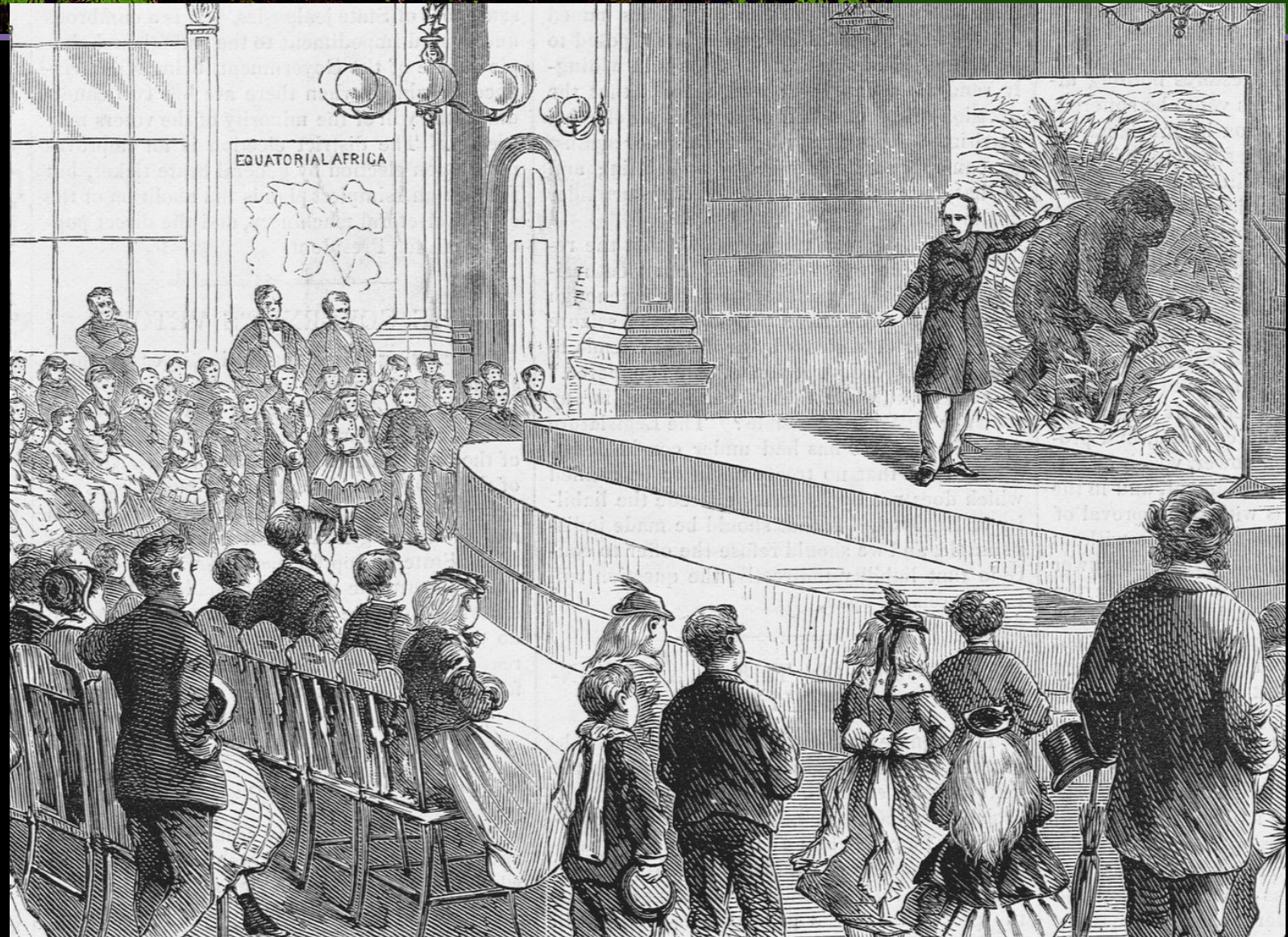
c.1890

HUNTER KILLED BY A GORILLA.

In the ape's image

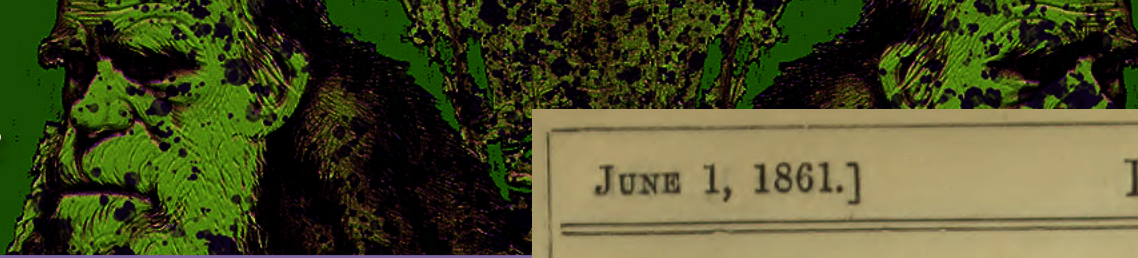
Popular science

Du Chaillu
lecturing to young
people in Boston
(*Harper's Weekly*,
6th March 1869).



In the ape's image

The Gorilla Sensation



JUNE 1, 1861.]

PUNCH, OR THE LO

FAIR PLAY FOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

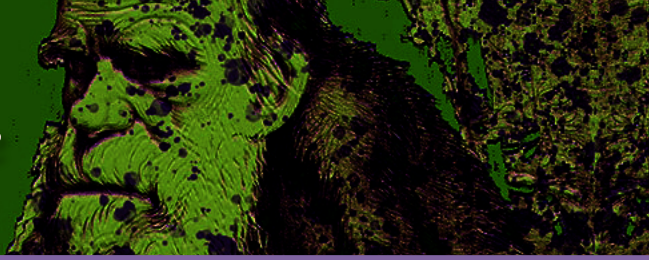


BEING what they weekly have before them in our pages, it is needless to remind our innumerable readers that Art in any shape or form is ever under the protection and the patronage of *Punch*. From the pictures "on the line" at the R. A. Exhibition, to the crayon caricatures which are covertly designed on *Mr. Punch's* doorsteps, and where with

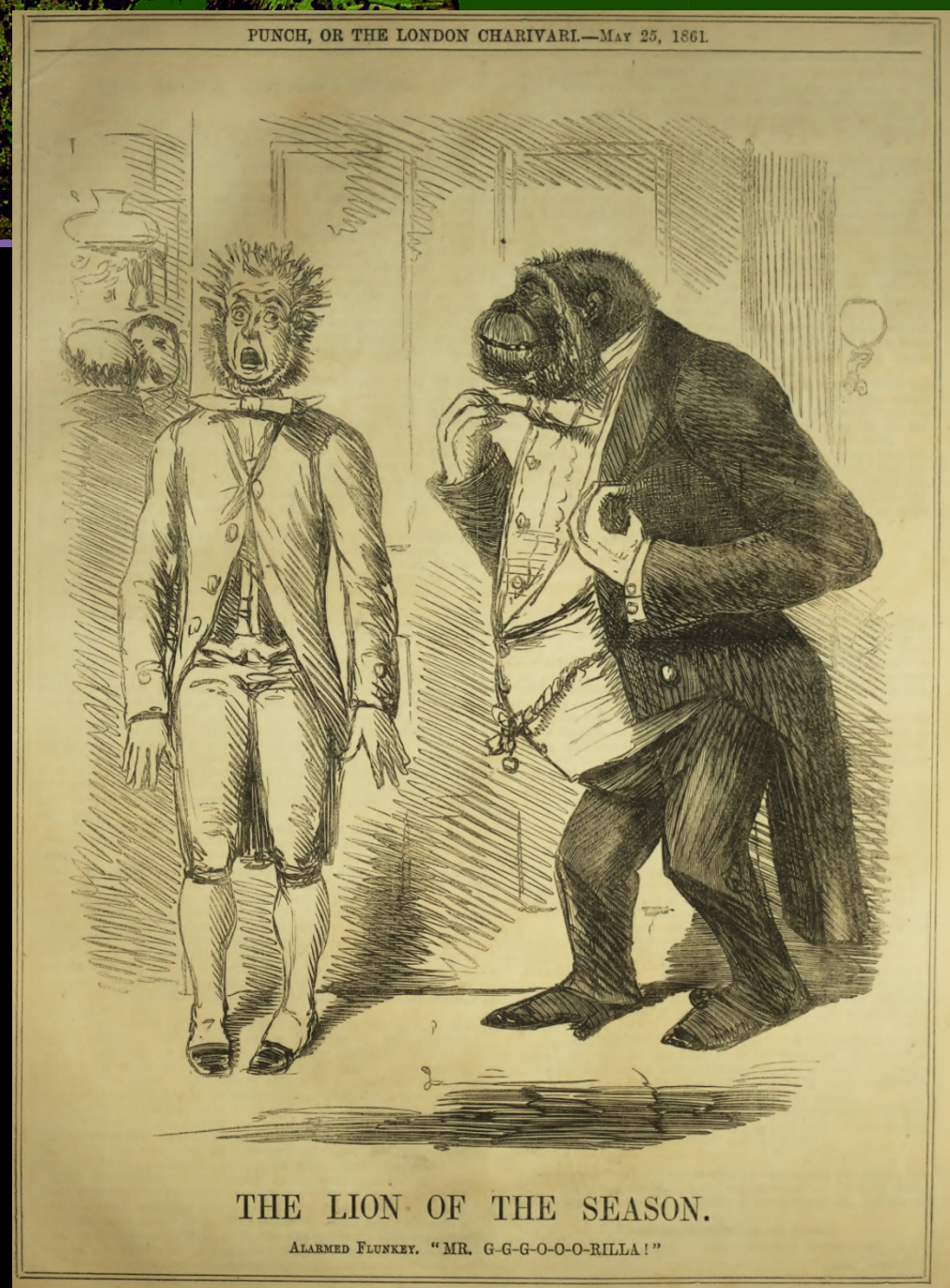
small artists decorate his newly-painted shutters, all works of Art are cherished and encouraged by his influence, and the interests of artists are watched over and secured.

Now, *Mr. Punch* has learned from certain of his photographic friends, including his friend, FREDERICK, Lord Chief Baron of England, that

In the ape's image



The Gorilla Sensation



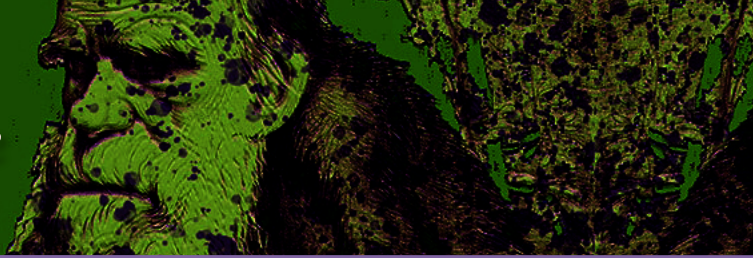
In the ape's image

The Gorilla Sensation



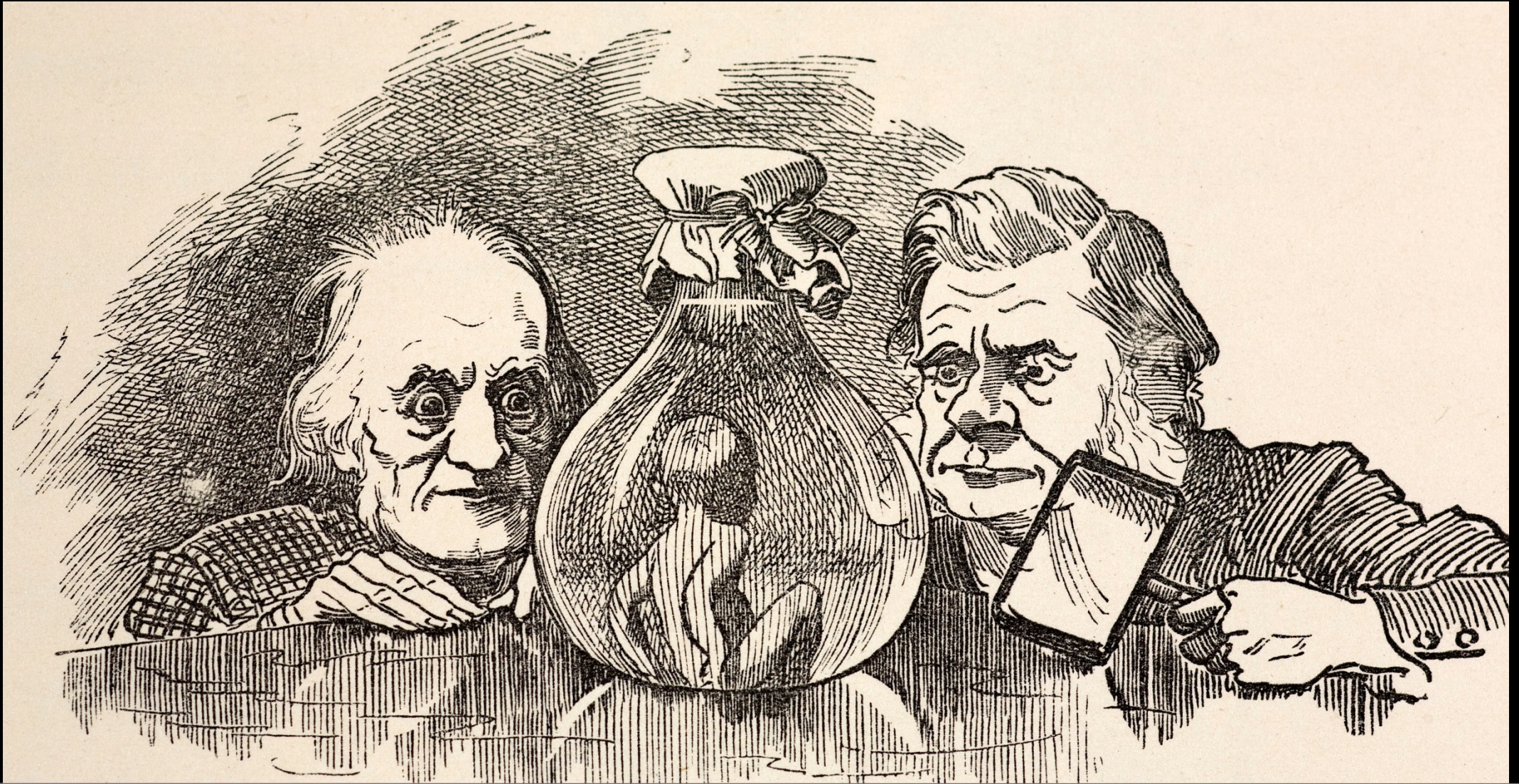
AGITATED TAILOR (to foreign-looking gentleman), "Y-you're rather l-long in the arm, S-sir, b-b-but I'll d-d-do my b-b-best to fit you!"

In the ape's image



The Gorilla Sensation





The consolations of evolution?

Consolations



***The Water Babies* (1863)**

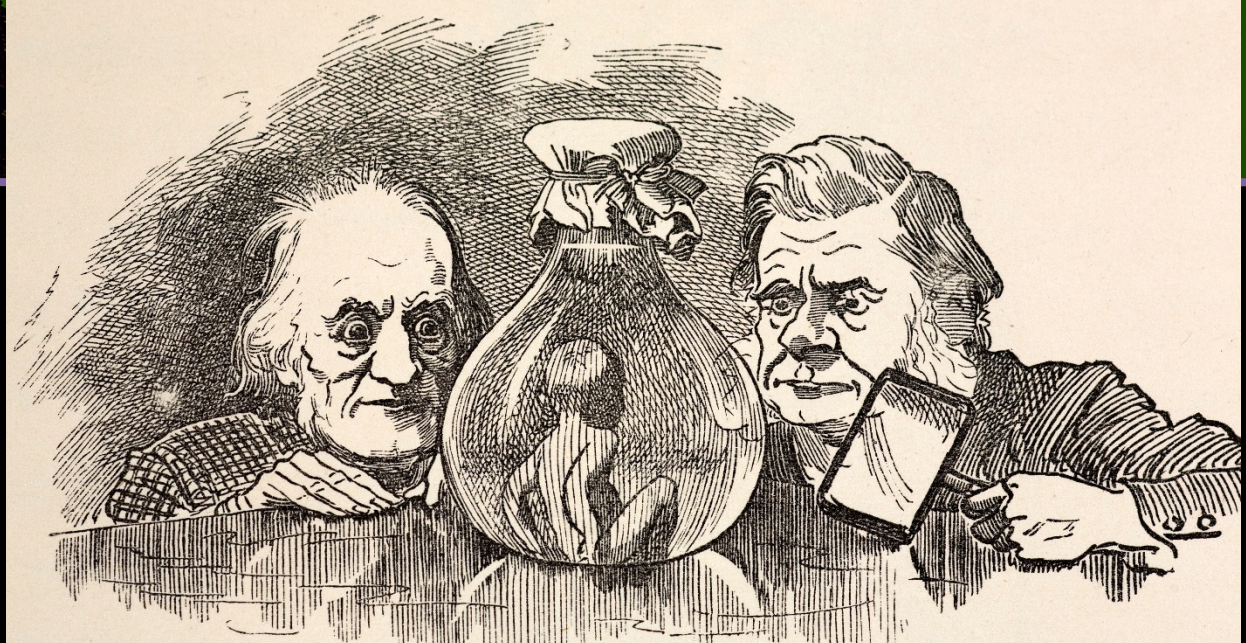
Owen and Huxley's debate was satirised by the popular novelist, Charles Kingsley, in his children's book *The Water Babies*.

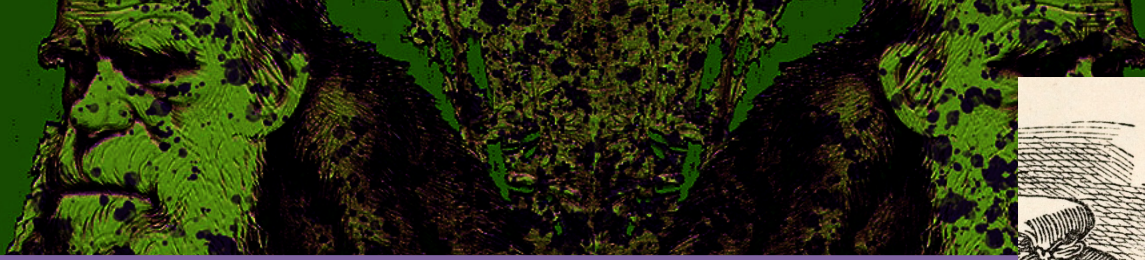


Consolations

***The Water Babies* (1863)**

The narrator asserted that, if water babies really existed, one would have been caught, put in spirits, and perhaps “cut in half...and sent one to Professor Owen and one to Professor Huxley, to see what they would each say about it”..



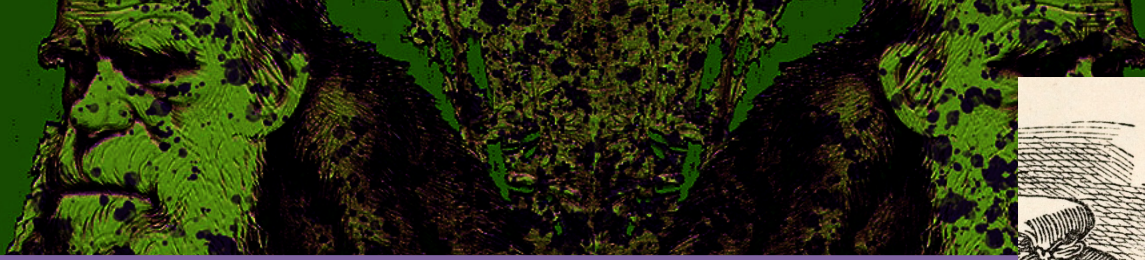


The Water Babies (1863)

Professor Ptthmlnsprts ('Put them all in spirits'), the learned professor (a caricature of Huxley) had argued that apes humans have "hippopotamus majors" in their brains, "just as men have":

"Which was a shocking thing to say; for, if it were so, what would become of the faith, hope, and charity of immortal millions? You may think that there are other more important differences between you and an ape, such as being able to speak, and make machines, and know right from wrong, and say your prayers...





The Water Babies (1863)

“... but that is a child’s fancy, my dear. Nothing is to be depended on but the great hippopotamus test. If you have a hippopotamus major in your brain, you are no ape...”.



Consolations



***The Water Babies* (1863)**

Evolutionary fairy tale: Tom, a poor, chimney sweep, evolves from a dirty pagan into a good Christian.

Kingsley interpreted evolution as a law of inevitable progress, from lower to ever-higher spiritual and moral states.



Consolations



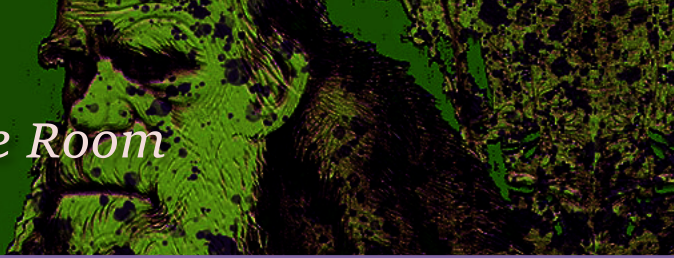
Kingsley and the *Origin*

Darwin sent Kingsley an advance copy.

Kingsley thanked Darwin, and commented that he had “gradually learnt to see that it is just as noble a conception of Deity, to believe that he created primal forms capable of self development into all forms...as to believe that He required a fresh act of intervention to supply the lacunas which he himself had made”.



The Monkey in the Room



The Origin of Species

Darwin quoted Kingsley's words in the introduction to the second edition.

And made a small change to the book's conclusion:

ON
THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNEAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE
ROUND THE WORLD.'

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

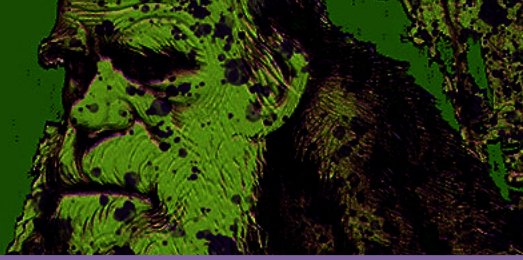
1859.

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ditions of life, and from use and disuse; a Ratio of Increase so high as to lead to a Struggle for Life, and as a consequence to Natural Selection, entailing Divergence of Character and the Extinction of less-improved forms. Thus, from the war of nature, from famine and death, the most exalted object which we are capable of conceiving, namely, the production of the higher animals, directly follows. 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.

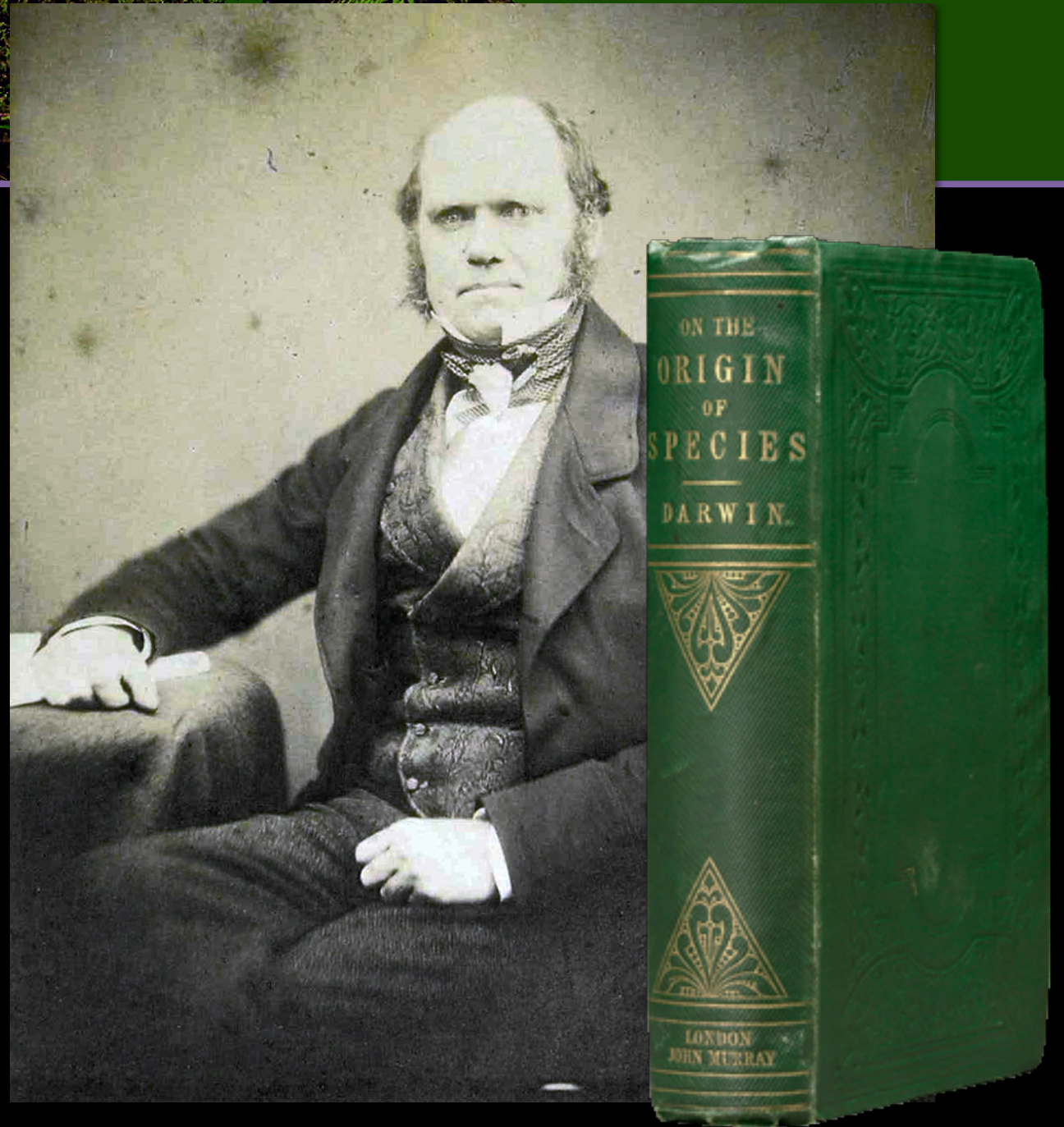
different from each other, and dependent on each other in so complex a manner, have all been produced by laws acting around us. These laws, taken in the largest sense, being Growth with Reproduction; Inheritance which is almost implied by reproduction; Variability from the indirect and direct action of the external conditions of life, and from use and disuse; a Ratio of Increase so high as to lead to a Struggle for Life, and as a consequence to Natural Selection, entailing Divergence of Character and the Extinction of less-improved forms. Thus, from the war of nature, from famine and death, the most exalted object which we are capable of conceiving, namely, the production of the higher animals, directly follows. There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator 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.

Consolations



The consolations of evolution?

“When we reflect on this struggle, we may console ourselves with the full belief, that the war of nature is not incessant, that no fear is felt, that death is generally prompt, and that the vigorous, the healthy, and the happy survive and multiply”.



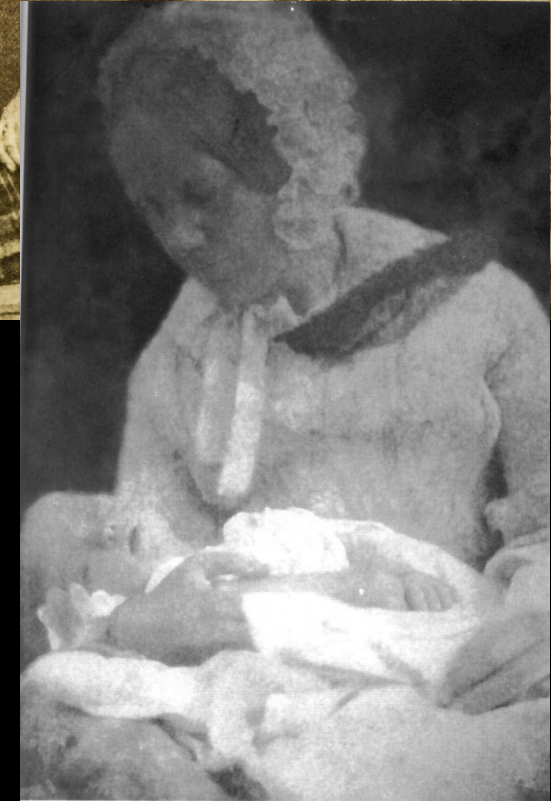
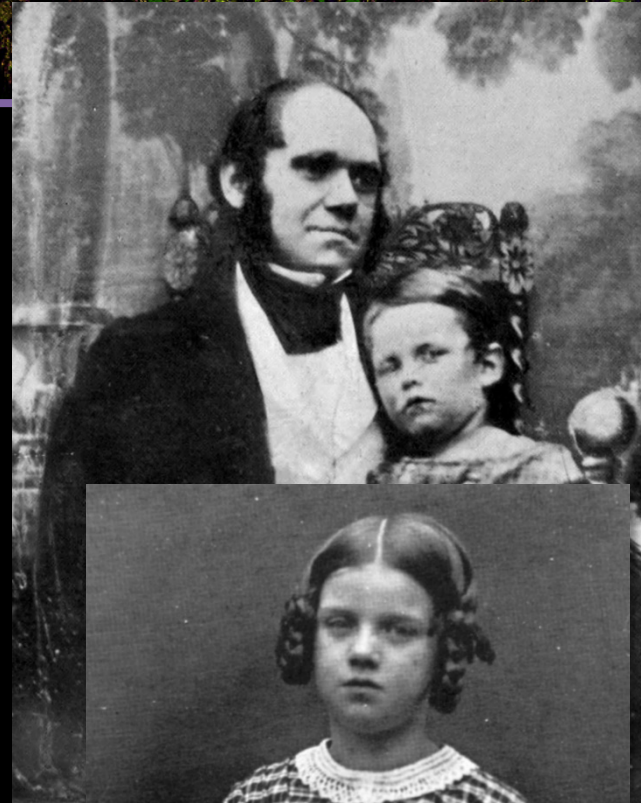
Consolations

Charles and Emma

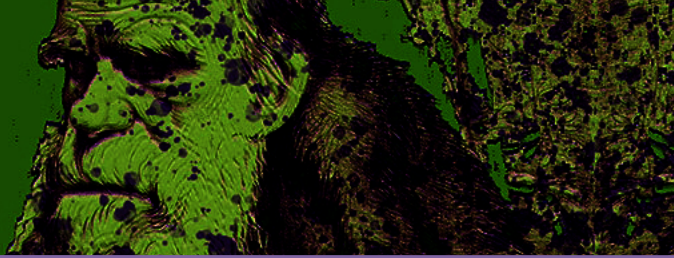
1842: their third child, Mary, died just a few weeks after her birth.

1851: Annie died, just ten years old.

Their last child, Charles Waring, lived for less than two years.



Consolations



**“Have been, and are being,
evolved...”**

One the first reviews of the *Origin*
appeared just days after the book itself.

The reviewer commented that “an
unbroken, sure, though slow, living
progress towards animal perfection is a
delightful vision; natural and gradual
optimism is a welcome fancy. What need of
distinct creation?

If a monkey has become a man—what may
not a man become”.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

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