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A Nineteenth-century Adventure Revisited.

The Account of the Young Charles Darwin on Board H.M.S. *Beagle*

A Comparative Analysis of Chapters III to XVII of Charles Darwin's *The Voyage of the Beagle* and Four Translations into Spanish

by

Elisa I. Paoletti

School of Translation and Interpretation
University of Ottawa

Under the supervision of
Professor Clara Foz
School of Translation and Interpretation

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Abstract

This comparative analysis presents Charles Darwin's *The Voyage of the Beagle* and four translations into Spanish. This travel account seems to have been rather overshadowed by the greater popularity of *The Origin of Species* but its stance as the first book in Darwin's prolific career and the paramount importance of having been the vehicle used by its author to introduce his incipient evolutionary ideas pose it as a very interesting project to embark upon.

The Voyage of the Beagle, published for the first time in 1839, presents an unusual combination of scientific observations and reflections by the young traveller where Darwin's form of expression is a rich source for discourse analysis. This research focusses on only three, namely voices, negation and multilingualism. They are deemed as the most salient features of discourse in the source-language text and, therefore, the way in which they were rendered in the translations is observed and reflected upon.

The detailed study of the decisions taken by the translators or editors according to their translation projects reveals that the salient discourse features of the source-language text were often overlooked. Thus, their rendering in Spanish modified Darwin's image as a narrator in the process. Moreover, despite the fact that these decisions have been greatly influenced by the place of publication and their target readership, many of the choices made throughout the translations show a lack of uniformity and coherence towards what they seemed to be trying to achieve within the framework of their translation projects.

Résumé

Ce travail présente une analyse comparée du récit de voyage publié par Charles Darwin en 1839, *The Voyage of the Beagle*, et de quatre versions espagnoles de ce même texte.

Cet ouvrage, le premier publié par Charles Darwin, dont l'impact fut certes limité si on le compare à celui de l'oeuvre majeure de Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, s'avère cependant d'une importance capitale du fait qu'il contient en germe les idées à la base de la théorie de l'évolution.

L'originalité et l'intérêt de ce texte tiennent au fait qu'il allie observations scientifiques et réflexions du jeune Darwin voyageur. Il s'agit donc d'un discours particulièrement riche et intéressant à analyser. Trois traits discursifs en particulier ont été retenus pour l'analyse, à savoir le jeu des différentes voix présentes dans le texte, l'emploi systématique de la forme négative ainsi que le plurilinguisme du texte.

L'analyse des quatre versions espagnoles retenues et des décisions relatives à chacun des projets de traduction à l'étude indique une tendance à sous-estimer ces traits discursifs, souvent atténués dans les textes cibles. De ce fait, l'image de Darwin narrateur s'en trouve modifiée. Par ailleurs, bien que ces décisions aient été largement influencées par le lieu de publication et le public cible, nombre de choix dénotent un manque d'uniformité et de cohérence eu égard au projet de traduction envisagé.

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

Esq.	Esquire
F.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society
H.M.S.	Her Majesty's Ship
MS.	manuscript
R.N.	Royal Navy
S.M.	Su Majestad

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Introduction

Motivation

This thesis will present a comparative analysis of chapters III to XVII from Charles Darwin's *The Voyage of The Beagle* and four translations into Spanish. Various reasons encouraged me to embark on this research project.

First of all, the choice of the kind of text to analyze was based on my background as a technical-scientific and literary translator. Frequently, comparative analyses are about literary works and I wanted to find a text that could present not only literary but also scientific and or technical characteristics in order to enrich the research. Therefore, I chose *The Voyage of the Beagle*, which, in my opinion, has a suitable combination of scientific observations with remarkably accomplished literary passages.

Secondly, the text appealed to me personally since a large part of the book talks about territories with which I am very familiar having been born in Argentina and been brought up in the northern part of Patagonia. Thus, I was very interested in reading the account describing how the region where I grew up was 169 years ago.

Thirdly, the English text is plenty of occurrences of Spanish words and phrases and, from the very beginning, I thought it would be worth seeing how these had been treated in the Spanish translations. My familiarity with the region visited by Darwin gave me the advantage of noticing certain traits that differed among the translations and that had drawn my attention when I was reading the SLT.

Fourthly, I considered worthwhile analyzing a text that has not received so much attention in itself

for all eyes seem to have been set on *The Origin of Species* and most scholars have resorted to *The Voyage of the Beagle* to find in it the first evidence of evolutionary ideas in the works by Darwin. Hence, this research would be a way to shed more light on the book in which the observations that shaped the theory of evolution first appeared. At the same time, the account of the voyage constructs an image of Darwin at a younger age, another factor to which I felt drawn. Thus, it is seen how the fresh voice of a fledgling scientist of 22 years of age narrated what would be the most thrilling experience of his life. It should be reckoned as well how such a fascinating life is still captivating readers of all ages worldwide. The evidence is found in the fact that his books and their translations are continuously being reprinted enforcing their longevity. In the case of *The Voyage of the Beagle*, the work spans 161 years, from its first edition in 1839 until its latest publications in the year 2000 both in English and Spanish.

Last but not least, this comparative analysis would give me the opportunity to embark on a fascinating learning process strengthening the knowledge I had acquired during the M.A. courses and exposing me to new aspects of translation studies specific to my research.

I feel compelled to mention here that my original approach to the analysis of *The Voyage of the Beagle* was going to be focussed on chapters III to X, which describe Darwin's experiences starting from Maldonado (Uruguay) until Tierra del Fuego (Argentina) since, as mentioned above, I felt identified with the subject being familiar with the regions and cultures described. Based on further research and readings, I decided to extend my analysis up to chapter XVII, Galapagos Archipelago, because scholars claim it is the chapter that has been most widely read in the book since the observations recorded there laid the groundwork for what would be Darwin's greatest contribution

to science: the theory of evolution. *The Voyage of the Beagle* is a very long work to tackle completely so I thought that narrowing my analysis to a well-defined and justified number of chapters would be a feasible goal and that I would, therefore, be able to attain the purposes of my research.

Purposes of the research

The present approach analyzes how the first book by Charles Darwin, *The Voyage of the Beagle*, has evolved since its conception during the voyage until now, how capital it was for science, its stance as a source-language text, and as such, what its most salient discourse features are. In turn, it will also study how it has been introduced to the Spanish-speaking readership by using a corpus of four translations, not only from Spain but also from South America, ranging from the late nineteenth century until the dawn of the twenty-first century, and how all those striking discourse features of the SLT have been dealt with in accordance to a certain translation project. The overall approach is considered valid because the SLT is in English and the compared translations are in Spanish, my mother tongue. By taking the above-mentioned into account, this analysis will attempt to attain four main purposes.

The first objective will primarily deal with the source-language text and will be addressed in two chapters. Chapter one will be devoted to setting the source-language text within its spatial and temporal framework, to giving background information on Charles Darwin's life, on the circumstances that led to the offer of becoming a naturalist on the *Beagle*, on the reasons that prompted him to write and publish his journal, on the development of the text that gave shape to *The Voyage of the Beagle* —from notebooks to the published book— and on the stance *The Voyage of the Beagle* held in Charles Darwin's life. It will close with a chronological list of the editions in

English, proving first that there are several texts that could have been used as source-texts, and second, the longevity of the work by listing the latest reprints in English. Chapter two will attempt to establish the identity of the source-language text by providing information on the actual book, *The Voyage of the Beagle*, and the reasons why the second edition of 1845 was chosen as SLT. Later, the analysis will focus on showing paratextual features —including a thorough detail of footnotes—, genre characteristics of a book of travels and the most significant traits of discourse that are revealed in the text. These traits are three, namely the voices present in *The Voyage of the Beagle*, negation as a trace of modality, and multilingualism. The latter will be developed in Chapter four.

The second objective attempts to establish the identity of four target-language texts by situating them within their spatial and temporal frameworks and accounting for their paratextual features —dwelling on footnotes. The significant aspects identified in Chapter two regarding discourse in the SLT (only voices and negation at this stage) are evoked here to show how they have been rendered in the TLTs, illustrating them by contextualized examples presented in comparative tables. Finally, some hypotheses about the translation projects corresponding to each TLT are put forward. To analyze four translations might seem an ambitious goal, but each of them contribute to shed light on how the different aspects found to be striking and preponderant in the SLT have been addressed when translated into Spanish. This will be the subject matter of Chapter three.

The third objective has to do with a detailed analysis of the phenomenon of multilingualism in the SLT and its rendering in the TLTs. This is called for since the added factor of transposing part of the foreign elements into a language already present in the SLT, Spanish in this case, is one of the most striking features of the text and an interesting phenomenon to analyze in the TLTs. Chapter four

presents, therefore, the multilingualistic characteristics found in the SLT and their rendering in the TLTs. This trait of discourse in Darwin is so prevalent, so widespread throughout the text, that it was deemed necessary to analyze it in a separate chapter, once the SLT and the different TLTs had been identified and studied. The approach begins mentioning and reflecting on the way Darwin treated the foreign words and phrases in his book and concludes with the way the translations have dealt with it, focussing on Spanish and including as well the fewer occurrences of South American native languages, French and Latin.

Finally, as a fourth purpose, this research will shed new light on *The Voyage of the Beagle*, a book which, although popular, has somewhat lived under the shadow of *The Origin of Species*. This thorough analysis on certain characteristics of the SLT that have been somewhat overlooked in most translations will hopefully open new possibilities for a retranslation.

Chapter 1

The Adventure of the Young Charles Darwin

1.1 Charles Darwin's voyage and work set in place and time

It is relevant to include here some historical facts that will help set Charles Darwin, his voyage and his work in place and time. First, it is suitable to provide an overview of sea travelling and exploration at a time when England played a predominant role. Later, information will be given on the Victorian age and the prevailing thinking in England regarding evolution until after the appearance of *The Origin of Species*.

By the end of the eighteenth century, Great Britain became predominant in the conquest of territories around the world, settling colonies in every continent and strengthening itself as the master of the seas. After the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the presence of a scientist in transoceanic voyages was customary. Captain James Cook's first voyage, setting out in August 1768, with the purpose of carrying out astronomic, geographic and biological observations in the Pacific Ocean, is one of the most famous illustrations of this. He had the valuable help of naturalist Joseph Banks, who appointed the experts who would go on the *Endeavour*. After his return to England, Cook left again in 1772 to use the latest models of chronometer to guarantee the most accurate knowledge of longitude during the whole voyage. This voyage lasted three years and the German naturalist Johann Reinhold Forster and his son Georg Adam went with him. The latter, years later, encouraged his fellow countryman Alexander von Humboldt[1] to travel to foreign and far away countries. The Spanish

[1] Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) German naturalist and geographer.

Crown granted Humboldt permission to visit its colonies in the American continent and, immediately, he began his exploration of South America, lasting from 1799 to 1804. In 1805, after his return, he wrote *Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of America, during the years 1799-1804*, considered as the first treatise of geobotany.

For England, the defeat in the American War of Independence (1773-1783) and the victory of the French Revolution (1789) implied a lot of changes, especially due to the spread of revolutionary ideas throughout Europe and even in the British Isles.

When the conservative governments were restored in the main European nations as a consequence of the victory of the allies over Napoleon (1815), the British Admiralty went on with its policy of total dominance of the seas, which implied continuing with the scientific studies of the oceans and continents. Moreover, these expeditions proved a very efficient way of increasing the areas of British sovereignty.

The *Beagle* was precisely one of these ships directly depending on the Crown that were known as Her Majesty's Ships (H.M.S.). Its first scientific expedition was carried out together with a bigger vessel, the *Adventure*, under the command of Captain Philip Parker King[2], from 1826 to 1830. The purpose of the trip was to improve the knowledge about Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. In this trip, the Beagle Channel was discovered[3], allowing a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans

[2] Philip Parker King, (1791-1856) Australian commander of the H.M.S. *Adventure* from 1826 to 1830. He had published in 1827 *Narrative of a survey of the intertropical and western coasts of Australia, performed during the years 1818 and 1822.*

[3] In *The Voyage of the Beagle*, Darwin makes clear Fitz Roy was with Captain King in the first voyage of the Beagle (1826-1830) and claims that Fitz Roy discovered the Beagle Channel (1845:178, 187)

without having to go through Cape Horn.[4]

Upon the return of the *Beagle*, the Admiralty trusted Captain Fitz Roy with a new scientific expedition whose objective was to complete the survey of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, survey the shores of Chile, Peru and some islands in the Pacific and perform a series of chronometrical measurements around the world. This is the voyage where Darwin was called upon as naturalist on board.

In 1830, Darwin was 21 years old. At that time, William IV was the king of England and reigned until 1837. During this period, the British capitalist development continued, slavery was abolished in all British colonies in 1833, and the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand were established in 1836 and 1840, respectively. Both were visited by Darwin during the part of the voyage lasting from late 1835 until mid-1836.

King William was succeeded by his niece, Victoria, who reigned from 1837 until 1901. This is known as the Victorian age, the period of maximum splendour for the British Crown. "The Monarchy's importance increased at home and abroad. During [Queen] Victoria's reign, the spread of self-government in the colonies (Dominions) coincided with a growth in imperial sentiment and the Queen's personal prestige."[5]

In 1845, the British took possession of the "Islas Malvinas", under Argentinian sovereignty until then, and which the English have called the Falkland Islands since1690. Darwin visited them in 1833 and

[4] *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle*, p. 38

[5] *The History of the Crown: The Hanoverians*: http://www.royal.gov.uk./history/hanover.htm

1834.

Still in 1845, Alexander von Humboldt began *Kosmos*[6], a source of inspiration for the followers of modern geography.[7] Darwin had read Humboldt's *Personal Narrative* and some of his other publications such as *Fragments Asiatiques* and *Political Essay on the Kingdom of Northern Spain* and had them as reference works during his voyage around the world.

As far as the thinking of the time is concerned, when Darwin left England in 1831, he probably believed in immutability since the idea of fixity of species was the orthodox scientific creed of the time[8]. But his point of view started to change as the time away from home progressed and he was exposed to facts that did not fit into the immutable pattern. It is evident that he was very cautious about his own conclusions since he waited until 1845 to modify his journal and introduce some evolutionary ideas in the second edition of *The Voyage of the Beagle*.

The idea of evolution, however, had begun to arouse some interest in the early nineteenth century. The inception of "the belief that lasting and beneficial change comes about by slow and small degrees"[9] took place much earlier than most people think.

> "Lamarck had elaborated the idea at the turn of the 18th century, while Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles, had by 1796 worked out for himself a compendious theory of similar import. In 1830-33 the geologist Lyell, setting forth the

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[6] Alexander von Humboldt's *Kosmos* was published in five volumes. The first was a general overview of the universe, the second, third and fourth addressed human's effort to describe the earth, astronomy, and earth and human interaction. The fifth and final volume was a posthumous publication based on his notes for the work and appeared in 1862.

[7] *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle*, p. 6.

[8] Henkin, *Darwinism in the English Novel*, pp.26, 28.

> corresponding notion that changes in the Earth take place through the operation of constant and not cataclysmic causes, devoted a chapter to Lamarckian biology--to the evolution of species by imperceptible steps."[9]

It should be underscored that Darwin dedicated *The Voyage of the Beagle* precisely to Charles Lyell[10]. As it was stated before, Darwin's experience during the trip triggered the idea of evolution and despite the bias of the Victorian thinking, the logic of change and variety gradually took over the one that endorsed fixity and regularity.

After *The Origin of Species* was published in 1859, the impact was so powerful that evolution was even reflected in Victorian fiction. The Victorian interest in science and practical information, responding to the effect the theory of evolution had upon religion and science, demanded popular literature in the form of the evolutionary novel. Moreover, it is interesting to note that Darwin's earlier work was not sunk into oblivion since there is indirect reference to *The Voyage of the Beagle* in a book entitled *Wives and Daughters*, written in 1866 by a Mrs. Gaskell, friend of the Darwins, who shaped a character, Roger Hamley, as a scientist "thwarted in love" embarking on a expedition recalling that of Darwin's on the *Beagle*[11].

Some authors, like George Levine in his *Darwin and the Novelists*, consider Darwin's theory a response to Victorian questions:

> "... questions about the sources of authority (religious, political, and epistemological), about the relations of the personal and the social to the natural, about origins, about progress, about endings, about biological and social organicism." (1988:2)

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[9] *Britannica*: http://www.britannica.com/bcom/eb/article/8/0,5716,108608+3,00.html

[10] Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875) Scottish geologist largely responsible for the general acceptance of the view that all features of the Earth's surface are produced by physical, chemical and biological processes through long periods of geological time. His *Principles of Geology* was published in three volumes from 1830 to 1833.

[11] Henkin, *Darwinism in the English Novel*, pp.10; 37.

In Victorian times, science had started to pervade into the realm of knowledge, religion and morals and this is supported by Levine:

> "... knowledge was an aspect of morality, so that the highest Victorian virtue was 'Truth.' Science, particularly through technology, was visibly reshaping Victorian life —transportation, lighting, sewage disposal, communications, medical treatment, mass production; but it was also an important part of middle-class and working-class entertainment. Popularizations of science were filling lecture halls, journals, and workingmen's institutes; 'lay sermons' were displacing religious ones; amateur fossil hunting, insect collecting, seashell study were holiday diversions and potential contributions to rapidly expanding scientific knowledge."(1988:3-4)

All the information mentioned above serves as an illustration of how the observations of a young mind, later shaped by further research and reflection, changed an era that seemed to be set on very stiff conventions bordering sometimes on narrow-mindedness. Darwin was true to the facts he had observed, and the questions that had been brewing on his mind since 1831 were about to see the light and be acknowledged, or at least, accepted by the orthodox society of the time. The need for change was lying dormant and society responded eager to find an answer to the questions they had been pondering. *The Origin of Species* was such a sensation that the first edition of 1,250 copies sold out the first day, calling for a second printing of 3,000 issues that were soon sold too. A change had been brought about and it all started on board H.M.S. *Beagle*.

1.2 Charles Darwin: some biographical facts and how he became a naturalist on the *Beagle*

Charles Robert Darwin was born in Shrewsbury, England, on February 12, 1809. He came from a wealthy and renowned family: his paternal grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, had been a noted physician and had presented a limited theory of evolution, his maternal grandfather was Josiah Wedgewood, the famous pottery maker, and his father, Dr. Robert Darwin, was a successful doctor in Shrewsbury.

Charles attended university for two sessions at Edinburgh in order to become a physician but later,

he dropped out and went to Cambridge to follow his father's desire that he would become a clergyman. However, this wish "died a natural death" (Darwin, 1887:26) and shortly after obtaining a B.A. in 1831, he was invited to become the naturalist on board H.M.S. *Beagle*.

It should be noted that Darwin was only 22 years old at the time of the voyage, but his unprecedented insight and zeal for research, though underestimated by himself, was acknowledged, nevertheless, by the prestigious scholars he frequented, namely John Stevens Henslow[12], who recommended him to Captain Robert Fitz Roy[13]. Authors devoted to Darwin's work state that "[the scientific establishment saw Darwin as] ...the coming man, to be encouraged, and captured for science; [and] when, in August 1831, the offer of a post for a naturalist on the research vessel H.M.S. *Beagle* came up at short notice, Darwin was an obvious choice." (Ridley, 1987:5).

In an attempt to find an explanation for why he was chosen, Darwin reflected upon the confidence his professors had in him, which still surprised him many years later as he wrote in his autobiography:

> "Looking back, I infer that there must have been something in me a little superior to the common run of youths, otherwise the above-mentioned men [Henslow and other scientists in Cambridge], so much older than me and higher in academical position, would have never allowed me to associate with them" (1887:33)

Until then, Darwin had the support of his mentors but he needed the authorization of his father, who was reluctant to let him go on the voyage unless Charles could "find any man of common sense who advise[d him] to go" (Darwin, 1887:36). Those were Dr. Robert Darwin's exact words and were

[12] John Stevens Henslow (1796-1861) British botanist, clergyman, and geologist who popularized botany at the University of Cambridge introducing new methods of teaching the subject, which served as a source of inspiration to Charles Darwin when he was his student.

[13] Robert Fitz Roy (1805-1865) British naval officer, hydrographer, and meteorologist, who studied in the Royal Naval College in Portsmouth and commanded the brig H.M.S. *Beagle* from 1828 until 1836.

branded on Darwin's memory when he was writing his autobiography. He recollected almost giving up on the enterprise until his uncle Josiah Wedgewood intervened.

> "My father always maintained that he [Josiah Wedgewood] was one of the most sensible men in the world, and he [Darwin's father] at once consented in the kindest manner. ... he [Darwin's father] answered with a smile, 'but they tell me you are very clever'" (Darwin, 1887:36).

Once the permission was granted, Darwin travelled to London to make arrangements for the trip. After preparations were ready and the weather permitted, the *Beagle* set out. The voyage lasted from December 27, 1831 to October 2, 1836. As mentioned before, this was the second trip of the *Beagle*.

Darwin was the naturalist on board for this second voyage and, among his many scientific occupations on the ship and on shore, he dedicated time to write down his acute observations not only about Nature but also about cultural aspects prevailing in the regions visited:

> "During some part of the day I wrote my Journal, and took much pains describing carefully and vividly all that I had seen; and this was good practice. My Journal served also, in part, as letters to my home, and portions were sent to England whenever there was an opportunity." (1887:38-39)

From what we read in Darwin's autobiography, we may infer that he was not thinking seriously about publication while taking down notes during the voyage. It seems that the first time he considered publishing his Journal was when Captain Fitz Roy suggested it. The following is an excerpt illustrating this point:

> "Later in the voyage, Fitz Roy asked me to read some of my Journal, and declared it would be worth publishing; so here was a second book in prospect!" (1887:41)

It should be explained that he referred to a second book because he was indeed planning to publish first his geological observations of the countries he had visited and the preliminary papers on this

topic were written for the scientists Henslow, Lyell and Hooker[14] in England. Henslow had already read some of Darwin's letters before the Philosophical Society of Cambridge and after learning this through his sisters, Darwin was elated. He appreciated the approbation of these leading scientific men and confessed that "[he] cared in the highest degree for the approbation of such men as Lyell and Hooker, who were [his] friends" (1887:41) much more than the prospect of having favourable reviews or large sales of his books, which pleased him, but in a "fleeting" way.

Captain Fitz Roy had suggested that Darwin publish his Journal in the third volume of the account of the Beagle expedition: "the first [volume] would contain Captain King's description of the first voyage of the *Beagle*, ... the second would be Fitz Roy's own narrative of the second voyage, and the third would be entirely Darwin's, writing as the official ship's naturalist."(Ralling, 1979:9)

In a letter that Darwin wrote to his sister Caroline in April 1836, we read he was taken somewhat by surprise by Fitz Roy's offer of a joint publication and was not very convinced at first that he should accept.

> "He [Captain Fitz Roy] has proposed to me to join him in publishing the account; that is for him to have the disposal & arranging of my journal, & to mingle it with his own. Of course I have said I am perfectly willing, if he wants materials; or thinks the chit-chat details of my journal are any ways worth publishing. He has read over parts I have on board & likes it. I shall be anxious to hear your opinions..." (Barlow, 1946:138)

Finally, he decided to accept. When he arrived back in England in October 1836, he stayed for some time in London and started preparing the Journal for publication and this is read in his recollections:

> "I began preparing my *Journal of Travels*, which was not hard work, as my MS. Journal had been written with care, and my chief labour was making an abstract of my

[14] Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911) English botanist noted for his botanical travels and studies and for his encouragement of Charles Darwin and his theory. He was a surgeon-botanist aboard H.M.S. *Erebus* on the Antarctic expedition of 1839-43.

more interesting scientific results." (1887:42)

The *Journal of Researches in to the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries visited by H.M.S. Beagle under the Command of Capt. Fitzroy, R.N., from 1832*[15] *to 1836* was published in London in 1839. Today, after its lengthy Victorian title was shortened, it is widely known as *The Voyage of the Beagle*.

After publication, Darwin was delighted and proud of the popularity and the public acclaim received by his Journal.

> "The success of this, my first literary child always tickles my vanity more than that of any of my other books. Even to this day [sometime in 1876-81] it sells steadily in England and the United States, and has been translated for the second time into German, and into French and other languages. This success of a book of travels, especially of a scientific one, so many years after its first publication, is surprising. Ten thousand copies have been sold in England of the second edition." (1887:51)

The relevance of Darwin's voyage and the subsequent publications that it engendered should be underscored. As he himself stated in his autobiography, "The voyage of the *Beagle* has been by far the most important event in my life, and has determined my whole career" (1887:38).

Firstly, the Journal could be considered a seminal work since its observations, particularly those regarding the similarities and dissimilarities seen on both sides of the Andes and the biological diversity present in each one of the islands of the Galapagos Archipelago, triggered many ideas, thus shaping what was eventually going to be Darwin's most outstanding contribution to science: his theory of evolution. Darwin himself admitted this at the beginning of *The Origin of Species*, where we read:

> "When on board H.M.S. *Beagle*, as naturalist, I was much struck with certain facts

[15] The title reads 1832, but in fact, the *Beagle* left Devonport, England, on December 27, 1831.

> in the distribution of the inhabitants of South America, and in the geological relations of the present to the past inhabitants of that continent. These facts ... seemed to throw some light on the origin of species ..."(1859:1)

Secondly, the larger publications in which he recorded and developed the scientific results of the expedition account for many books.

> "Darwin's first fruits from his experiences were geological, notably his important book on the theory of the formation of coral reefs. But the most valuable results on his mind were in the field of biology: his experience of geographical distribution of the fossils of eastern South America, and of the fauna of the Galapagos, convinced him that the facts of nature could not be explained by special creation, but called for an evolutionary theory." (Huxley, 1949:22)

Darwin wrote and edited the geological results compiled during the voyage in three volumes from 1842 to 1846, the zoological results, in five volumes from 1840 to 1843, and took eight years to write his monograph on barnacles published in four volumes from 1851 to 1854. From that year onwards, his publications were focussed on evolutionary studies. *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life* was published in London in 1859; *The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* appeared in London in 1868 and his last work, *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex,* was issued in London in 1871. (Huxley, 1949:22-23)

Darwin's publications summarize his whole career, but it should not be forgotten they were all triggered by his experiences during the voyage of the *Beagle*.

1.3 The writing of *The Voyage of the Beagle*

The polished manuscript of *The Voyage of the Beagle* that first appeared in 1839 had undergone a series of modifications, starting from scribbled note-books during Darwin's expeditions, turning into

letters and a personal diary, to become a book of travels, revised by its author for publication. It is worth dwelling now on an explanation of the different "layers", if we may call them so, that evolved to give shape to the published version of 1839 and its subsequent editions.

First of all, the pocket-books or note-books were twenty-four in total, mostly full of geological notes, sometimes hardly legible, due to the constraints of time and space while Darwin made his excursions. Then, when he had more time at sea or on shore, he would use them as a memory aid to write his diary (Barlow, 1946: 2-3) as Darwin himself mentioned in a letter to his sister Catherine in May 1835:

> "I am lucky in having plenty of occupation for the sea part, in writing up my journal & Geological memoranda. I have already got two books of rough notes." (1946:122)

Lady Nora Barlow, Charles Darwin's grand-daughter, edited Darwin's letters and notebooks, written during the voyage in *Charles Darwin and the voyage of the Beagle*, published in 1946, where she states that "the little note-books are shorthand notes —the skeleton structure for his memory to work on." (1946:154)

The notes he scribbled in the note-books, which later he enlarged in a Diary and improved and enhanced for publication as a Journal, were a seminal source for many subsequent writings: "The note-books contain mainly geological notes, varying from about half to as much as nine-tenths of the entries in different books." (1946:150) There were twenty-four of these small books and, according to Barlow, "fourteen deal with his inland travels, two are rough drafts of geological papers and odds and ends, also interesting jottings with no date ... six, stitched together in threes, are catalogues of specimens sent home during the voyage."[16] (1946:153)

[16] There is a discrepancy between the number of notebooks Barlow makes reference to (24, with the explanation on page 153 of her book) and the number suggested by Ralling (18, without further enlargement on page 8 of his book).

If we remember that by this time Darwin was not thinking about publishing his notes, we would agree with Barlow when she states that Darwin wrote these pocket-books just for himself: "In their pages his impressions pour forth with an almost devotional enthusiasm; that they are hastily scribbled and intended for no eye but his own is obvious." (1946:3) She considers the contents of the little books spontaneous, rough and incomplete "because he wrote for himself and no one else ... In the note-books there is no audience, and no personal relationships are involved. Here are words struck red-hot from immediate experience; with no self-consciousness and no self-justification" (1946: 149-150) Nevertheless, it is true that he sent the pocket-books to England and asked his sisters for their opinion on whether they thought the accounts were childish. He also asked them to read the pocket-books so they would have a better idea of his experiences during the voyage to complement his letters home (1946:16).

Secondly, the Diary is the record Darwin kept on the voyage, amplified from the notebooks and not prepared for publication.

> "Darwin's Diary was sent back to England in instalments for eventual collection in one volume. It was based on notes made in eighteen[17] tiny pocketbooks which give us a vivid sense of the cramped life on the *Beagle*. ... Darwin used the pocketbooks for two purposes: as a daily record of events (which proved to be far from daily on practice), and also for more contemplative entries, which he must have worked at during the longer sea passages." (Ralling, 1979:8-9)

Lady Nora Barlow edited Charles Darwin's MS. and Cambridge University Press published it in 1933 entitled *Charles Darwin's Diary of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle*. It is worth mentioning that based on the information taken from the note-books, Darwin's accounts evolved and "the day by day narrative is much fuller in his published *Diary*, 1933" (Barlow, 1946:3).

[17] Ibid. previous footnote

Taking this into account, we should think of the diary when Darwin referred to the journal, stating part of its purpose in a letter to his sister Catherine written in May 1833:

> "My letters are both few, short and stupid in return for all yours; but I always ease my conscience by considering the Journal as a long letter. If I can manage it, I will before doubling the Horn, send the rest." (1946:86).

Knowing that his family had been receiving his letters and the installments of the diary, in another letter to Catherine in July 1834, he wrote:

> "I am much pleased to hear my father likes my Journal: as is easy to be seen, I have taken too little pains with it. My Geological notes and descriptions of animals I treat with far more attention..." (1946:102).

Thirdly, the Journal is basically the diary prepared for publication. The first edition appeared in 1839. Darwin put more care into it and dwelt on specific passages. Barlow confirms this in "... the more scientific discussions, which are hardly even suggested in these rough-drafts, are found in their amplified and completed forms in the later editions of the *Voyage of the Beagle*."(1946:3).

The development of Darwin's thinking, starting from the beginning of the voyage until the publication of the account of the expedition, is seen throughout hastily written notebooks until the more careful expression of his observations in the published journal. The idea of mutability superseding the tenet of fixity started taking shape. This was observed by Barlow in the following quotation:

> "His method of working and difficulty of expression are revealed, with a new assurance asserting itself towards the end of the five years. ... A change in his whole outlook was at work, and the little notebooks and the letters help to bring that conversion —for it was no less— into proper perspective in the whole history of his developing thought. ... The interest of the detailed observations and of the embryonic theories of the *Beagle* note-books lies in their relation to the mature philosophy of the older man. Here we can trace the inception of his evolutionary views ... " (1946:3).

George Levine also endorses this notion in his analysis:

> "Darwin first developed his theory after reflecting on his experiences on the *Beagle*,

> in the late 1830s, and the development is traceable in notebooks written at that time." (1998:87).

After the publication of the first edition in 1839, Darwin's confidence in what was becoming obvious to him grew stronger and he decided to introduce changes in his book, leading to a second edition in 1845. In his autobiography, he mentioned the corrections made to the first edition:

> "In 1845, I took much pains in correcting a new edition of my *Journal of Researches*, which was originally published in 1839 as part of Fitz Roy's work." (1887:51).

This second edition is the one where he first introduced his evolutionary ideas, particularly in the chapter of the Galapagos archipelago, and they were kindled by the subsequent study he made of the collections of specimens gathered on the islands. This is supported by Ridley's statement saying that Darwin had become convinced of evolution between writing the editions of 1839 and 1845 of *The Voyage of the Beagle* and the modifications of the second edition reflect the change in Darwin's thinking (1987:45).

1.4 Chronology of the editions of *The Voyage of the Beagle* in English[18]

1839 First edition, first issue. Darwin's *Journal* is published as the third volume of the official publication edited by Captain Fitz Roy and published by Henry Colbrun, under the general title *Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle*. Volumes I and II were by Captain King and Captain Fitz Roy, respectively.

1839 First edition, second issue. The popularity encountered by Darwin's volume called for a second issue and it was published in London entitled *Journal of Researches in to the Geology*

[18] Sources: *The Living Thoughts of Darwin*, p. 175; *Charles Darwin and the voyage of the Beagle*, pp. 4-5 and The Library of Congress on-line catalogue.

and Natural History of the Various Countries visited by H.M.S. Beagle under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N., from 1832[19] *to 1836.*

1840 First edition, third issue.

1845 Second edition, published by John Murray as volume XII of his Home and Colonial Library under the title of *Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the countries visited during the voyage of the H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the Command of Captain Fitz Roy, R.N.* Note here the minor changes in the title and the inversion of Natural History taking precedence over Geology. Darwin modified the original version for this publication, particularly the Galapagos chapter, "which grew by more than half" (Ridley, 1987:45) introducing his incipient evolutionary ideas.

1860 Third edition. Darwin added in a postcript a few corrections on some of his observations because subsequent research on them had shown some inaccuracies. With the exception of the postcript, this edition and another in 1870 were printed with the same text of 1845 and were issued by Murray.

Moreover, it should be noted that Darwin's first book is still being published up to date, benefiting from the prestige and popularity his author has always enjoyed for being such a prestigious scientist and a great contributor to the development of sciences. There certainly is a renewed interest in Darwin's work today which has being gaining more momentum due to the attention paid to genetics and evolution. The above-mentioned editions are the most relevant since they have been modified by

[19] See footnote (15)

the author. A list of all the editions published afterwards in English would not fit the purpose of this research but a sample will help illustrate the popularity Darwin's account and his work still have today. The following is the list of all the different publications of *The Voyage of the Beagle* featured in the on-line catalogue of the Library of Congress in Washington D.C.

1936 *The Voyage of the Beagle.* London: J.M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.; New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

1959 *The Voyage of the Beagle*. Abridged and edited by Millicent E. Selsam. Illustrated by Anthony Ravielli. New York: Harper.

1962 *The Voyage of the Beagle*. Annotated and with an introduction by Leonard Engel. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday.

1967 *The Voyage of the Beagle*. Introduction by H. Graham Cannon. London: Dent ; New York: Dutton.

1988 *The Voyage of the beagle* [sic]. New York : New American Library

1989 *Voyage of the Beagle : Charles Darwin's Journal of researches*. Edited with an introduction by Janet Browne and Michael Neve. London, England ; New York, N.Y., USA: Penguin Books.

1999 *The Voyage of the beagle* [sic]. Introduction by H. James Birx. Amherst, NY : Prometheus Books.

2001 *The Voyage of the Beagle : journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world.* New York : Modern Library.

The overview of the historical background of the mid-nineteenth century, the biographical facts about Charles Darwin, the story of the voyage of the *Beagle,* the circumstances that led to the publication of Darwin's account and the modifications the text underwent have started to sketch the identity of the SLT chosen for this research. Its identity will precisely be complemented and deepened by setting the focus on specific details of paratext, genre and discourse that will be addressed in Chapter two.

Chapter 2

The Voyage of the Beagle

2.1 The 1845 edition, a reprint

The source-language text is a 1845 reprint done in 1996 by Meridian publishing house. This is a complete and unabridged version presented in 456 pages. The decision to choose a publication of the late twentieth century was based on the fact that the translations found available first had been published around the same time. However, earlier publications dating from 1846, 1886 and 1900 have been consulted especially to verify paratextual features.

2.1.1 Paratextual features

According to Gérard Genette, paratextuality is ranked as the second type of transtextual relationships, after intertextuality, and it consists of binding the text with its paratext (1997:3). Paratext includes titles, subtitles, prefaces, notices, forewords, illustrations, book covers, dust jackets, footnotes, chapter headings, among many others. A description follows of how some of these features are presented in the SLT.

2.1.1.1 Title, cover, table of contents and introduction

The Voyage of the Beagle is the abridged title that became more popular after its long Victorian one was shortened (see Chapter one, 1.2). This book is a paperback edition with a cover illustration reproducing the watercolour by Conrad Martens[20], "*H.M.S. Beagle* in Murray Narrow, Beagle

[20] Conrad Martens (1801-1878) British/Australian painter, who sailed with Darwin part of the *Beagle* voyage

Channel." (See Appendix A, Figure 1.) The table of contents announces the introduction, chapters I to XXI and an alphabetical index.

The introduction was done by Walter Sullivan and there he gives the reader background information about Darwin's life, the voyage and its subsequent impact on his career. Sullivan acknowledges the capital role the voyage and the publication of Darwin's journal played for science. "This book was prelude to what became probably the most revolutionary change that has ever occurred in man's view of himself." (1996:vii). He also considers the book as "one of the great travel books of all times" (vii). In relation to evolution, he adds, "Darwin also noticed that ... there was a gradual change in the characteristics of various plants and animals —a hint that geographical separation led to the evolution of variations. It was, ... the distribution of species among the Galapagos that most influenced him in this respect." (1996:xiv)

2.1.1.2 Preface and dedication

In this version, neither Charles Darwin's dedication to Charles Lyell nor his preface have been included but it is deemed necessary to introduce a brief comment on them at this point. The dedication —found in an edition by Ward, Lock and Company, London, 1900— reads:

"TO
CHARLES LYELL, ESQ., F.R.S.,
THIS SECOND EDITION IS DEDICATED WITH GRATEFUL PLEASURE, AS
AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT THE CHIEF PART OF WHATEVER
SCIENTIFIC MERIT THIS JOURNAL AND THE OTHER
WORKS OF THE AUTHOR MAY POSSESS, HAS
BEEN DERIVED FROM STUDYING
THE WELL-KNOWN
ADMIRABLE
PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY."

The preface was written by Darwin at his residence of Down, village of Kent, England, in June 1845,

for the second edition. Darwin hoped that the history of the voyage and the sketch of observations in natural history and geology might be interesting to the general reader and with him in mind he made some modifications, explicitly explained in:

> "I have in this edition largely condensed and corrected some parts, and have added a little to others, in order to render the volume more fitted for popular reading ..." (1900:2)

He added that naturalists, therefore, should refer to the larger publications that comprised the scientific results of the expedition. However, he was careful not to mention that the corrections were leading to an evolutionary thinking going against the fixity of species.

2.1.1.3 Chapters

Chapters are twenty-one in total and are presented by number and title. Compared to earlier publications, the headings that briefly described the topics addressed in each chapter have been omitted in this version from 1996. That more informative approach is clearly seen in the publications of Harpers and Brothers Publishers, New York, 1846 and Ward, Lock and Company, London, 1900, for example:

> "CHAPTER III.
>
> Maldonado.
>
> Monte Video — Maldonado — Excursion to R. Polanco — Lazo and Bolas — Partridges — Absence of Trees — Deer — Capybara, or River Hog — Tucu-tuco — Molothrus, Cuckoo-like Habits — Tyrant-flycatcher — Mocking-bird — Carrion Hawks — Tubes formed by Lightning — House Struck." (1900:56)

Another piece of information related to the reprint of 1996 is that throughout the narration, the name of the corresponding chapter appears on the top of the page at the right-hand side.

2.1.1.4 Footnotes

All footnotes in the text are by Darwin, therefore, they are autographic. This is a term used by Gérard Genette and adopted by Jacqueline Henry. In her article "De l'érudition à l'échec: la note du traducteur", Henry explains that the autographic note is that written by the author who wishes to add more information in a place detached from the main text (2000:229, my translation). On the other hand, allographic notes are those added by the translator or editor of a text and they will be analyzed accordingly in chapter three of this thesis.

The numbering of footnotes in this SLT starts anew on every page. The notes were added to fulfill different functions. For instance, they show subsequent research on the facts Darwin observed like on page 42:

> "In the stomach and duodenum of a capybara which I opened, I found a very large quantity of a thin yelowish fluid ...";

they enlarge on the habits of different species, like on page 43:

> "At the R. Negro, in Northern Patagonia, there is an animal of the same habits [of the tucutuco], and probably a closely allied species...";

they illustrate by comparison, for example, on page 57:

> "Siberia, like Patagonia, appears to have been recently elevated above the waters of the sea. In both countries the salt-lakes occupy shallow depressions in the plains ...";

they add Darwin's comments when he revised his 1839 text in 1845, like the one on page 62:

> "This prophecy [that General Rosas would bring prosperity and advancement to Argentina] has turned out entirely and miserably wrong. 1845";

they give bibliographical references as support to Darwin's observations, for example, on page 79:

> "Lichtenstein[21], however, asserts (Travels, vol. ii, p. 25) that the hens begin sitting when they have

[21] Heinrich Lichtenstein, a German explorer, wrote *Travels in South Africa 1803 - 1806*.

laid ten or twelve eggs ..."

Comparing this version from 1996 to a reprint from 1886 —a publication by George Routledge and Sons from the corrected and enlarged edition of 1845— it shows that many footnotes have been omitted in 1996, especially those giving bibliographical references. This could stem from the fact that this is a modern paperback edition and it was decided not to include all of the autographic notes probably due to formatting space restrictions.

2.1.1.5 Illustrations

This publication includes some drawings that Darwin made (e.g. pages 13, 116, 203, 328, 334, 403, 408, 429), comparative tables like the one on the climate and productions of Tierra del Fuego and of the South-west coast of South America on page 209, and graphics to illustrate the barrier-reefs on pages 408 to 411. Nevertheless, neither any maps nor the drawings done by some of the *Beagle* crew members with the exception of the cover, have been reproduced here.

2.1.2 Genre

John Swales suggests a working definition of genre saying that it "comprises a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes [which in turn] are recognized by the expert members of the parent discourse community, and thereby constitute the rationale for the genre. This rationale shapes the schematic structure of the discourse and influences and constraints choice of content and style." (1990:58) Moreover, patterns of similarity in terms of structure, content, style and intended audience are found when different works belonging to the same genre are compared.

It has been difficult to pinpoint the genre of *The Voyage of the Beagle*. In general terms, it could be regarded as an example of non-fictional and representational discourse, and thus would fall under the category of "referential" genre, according to Tzvetan Todorov's classification[22]. Under more specific terms, the kind of autobiographical prose that *The Voyage of the Beagle* represents is categorized as a travel account or "journal de voyage". In Spanish, it is known as "diario de viaje" or "diario de a bordo"[23]. Libraries and publishers collections classify it within many subjects that range from natural history, geology, botany, scientific expedition and travel to personal accounts or biography due to the unavoidable fact that such a book comprises many disciplines and touches upon several different fields.

This type of work was very common at the time of discoveries and exploration of new regions. During his trip, Darwin read many books, among them, William Burchell's[24] *Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa* and Humboldt's *Personal Narrative* and it is likely that these works of travel writing influenced him to write his own journal. Dr. David Amigoni endorses this point of view in reference to Humboldt's journal:

> "Humboldt's journal brought an unprecedented holistic scientism to its task of observing and recording features such as geological structures, soil, climate, vegetation, zoology, human communities and their languages and cultures. Humboldt's method was to observe empirically, and then imaginatively to plot the deeper relations between environmental phenomena. This kind of blend between the empirical and the imaginative had a profound and long-term effect on Darwin's method of working."[25]

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[22] Todorov, *Genres in Discourse*, p. 25

[23] *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle*, p. 49

[24] William Burchell, English botanist, wrote *Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa*, published in London in 1822.

[25] Dr. David Amigoni, English Department, University of Keele, introduction to *The Voyage of the Beagle*, 1997, page ix.

A feature noticeable in the book is the interplay of scientific discourse with more literary passages and *The Voyage of the Beagle* shows the reader how Darwin combined scientific observations with sociocultural remarks and descriptions of his personal emotions. Apart from the fact that Darwin had been reading other scientists' journals and the accounts of their expeditions, this combination could have also been induced by the fact that Darwin always carried with him two books he was constantly reading: Charles Lyell's *Principles of Geology* and John Milton's *Poetical Works*. In his autobiography, Darwin made a special reference to the poetry he took with him in his excursions:

> "...and in my excursions during the voyage of the *Beagle*, when I could take only a single volume, I always chose Milton." (1877:43)

Milton particularly inspired him during his land expeditions, contributing somehow to his imaginative intellectual development[26]. In chapter VIII, while the *Beagle* was exploring the Santa Cruz river in Patagonia, Darwin included some verses from yet another poet: Shelley's "Lines on Mont Blanc."

> "Here the tide compelled us to wait several hours; and in the interval I walked some miles into the interior. ... There was not a tree, and, excepting the guanaco, which stood on the hill-top a watchful sentinel over its herd, scarcely an animal or a bird. All was stillness and desolation. Yet in passing over these scenes, without one bright object near, an ill-defined but strong sense of pleasure is vividly excited. One asked how many ages the plain had thus lasted, and how many more it was doomed thus to continue.
>
> None can reply — all seems eternal now.
> The wilderness has a mysterious tongue,
> Which teaches awful doubt." (1845:144-145)

As regards another characteristic of travel account writing, it is assumed that narration in a journal is chronological. This was mostly so in Darwin's with the exception of certain occasions due to the fact that the *Beagle* followed such a course that it touched upon certain regions more than once, as

[26] Beer, *Darwin's Plots*, pp. 31, 34.

in the case of the Falkland Islands, or Montevideo and Bahia Blanca, which are exemplified below. Sometimes, Darwin himself went back and forth to some places during his expeditions on land. In every chapter, there are entries mentioning the dates when events took place but in those of July 26 and August 24, 1832, Darwin warned the reader that he had blended parts that refer to the same regions even if they were not visited at the same time:

> "*July 26th.*— We anchored at Monte Video. The *Beagle* was employed in surveying the extreme southern and eastern coasts of America, south of the Plata, during the two succeeding years. **To prevent useless repetitions, I will extract those parts of my journal which refer to the same districts, without always attending to the order in which we visited them.**" (1845:33, bold type added)

> "The *Beagle* arrived here [at Bahia Blanca] on the 24th of August, and a week afterwards sailed for the Plata. With Captain Fitz Roy's consent I was left behind, to travel by land to Buenos Ayres. I will here add **some observations, which were made during this visit and on a previous occasion**, when the *Beagle* was employed in surveying the harbour." (1845:70, bold type added)

Moreover, the account is done in the past, one event succeeding the other, until Darwin dwelled on the scientific observations and switched to the present tense. The following is a passage that tells about a night when Darwin stayed at a staging post on the journey from Bahia Blanca to Buenos Aires, in the Argentinian Pampas, and which illustrates the switch from past to present:

> "*September 15th*— **Rose** very early in the morning, and shortly after **passed** the posta where the Indians **had murdered** the five soldiers. The officer **had** eighteen chuzo wounds in his body. By the middle of the day, after a hard gallop, we **reached** the fifth posta: on account of some difficulty in procuring horses we **stayed** there the night. ... The rancho at this place **did** not boast even of a roof, but merely **consisted** of a ring of thistle-stalks, to break the wind. It **was situated** on the borders of an extensive but shallow lake, swarming with fowl, among which the black-necked swan **was** conspicuous.
> The kind of plover, which **appears** as if mounted on stilts (Himantopus nigricollis) **is** here common in flocks of considerable size. It **has been** wrongfully accused of inelegance; when wading about in shallow water, which **is** its favourite resort, its gait **is** far from awkward. These birds in a flock **utter** a noise, that singularly **resembles** the cry of a pack of small dogs in full chace ... The teru-tero (Vanellus cayanus) **is** another bird which often **disturbs** the stillness of the night. In appearance and habits

> it **resembles** in many respects our peewits; its wings, however, **are armed** with sharp spurs, like those on the legs of the common cock." (1845:97-98, bold type added)

Once the account of the chain of events was written, Darwin elaborated on the scientific passages. When analyzing them, one can see that they share certain features which have to be studied under the domain of scientific discourse. Scientific discourse is characterized by the transparency of its wording, by referring to the extralinguistic reality in an objective description[27]. At the same time, its form of expression has a descriptive and denotative function[28].

We should take into account, besides, scientific popularization. The popularization of science implies presenting ideas in a simple and clear style, in a discourse readable to the layman (Laszlo, 1993:38) by choosing rather simple syntactic structures, words that are not obscure but short and familiar and by avoiding writing long sentences (Laszlo, 1993:66-68). In general, this kind of scientific discourse —popularization in English, "vulgarisation" in French, "divulgación" in Spanish— chooses a narrative tone and tells a story, set within the tradition of natural history. This enables simplicity and a chronological order as well as it enhances the readability of the text (Laszlo, 1993:43-44, my translation).

Many of these characteristics are found in certain parts of the book. We know that Darwin was addressing the general public, not his fellow naturalists —as expressed in the preface of 1845, where he reminded them to resort to his other publications in search for the scientific results of the expedition (see 2.1.1.2)— and we notice that he wrote his scientific observations with simplicity and clarity of expression.

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[27] Ouellet, *Protée*, 1984, p. 43.

[28] Ouellet, *Cahiers de l'ACFAS*, p. 45.

An illustration of this type of scientific discourse is found in chapter IV, while Darwin was in the town of Carmen de Patagones on his way to Buenos Aires:

> "One day I rode to a large salt-lake, or Salina, which is distant fifteen miles from the town. During the winter it consists of a shallow lake of brine, which in summer is converted into a field of snow-white salt. The layer near the margin is from four to five inches thick, but towards the centre its thickness increases. This lake was two and a half miles long, and one broad. Others occur in the neighbourhood many times larger, and with a floor of salt, two and three feet in thickness, even when under water during the winter. One of these brilliantly-white and level expanses in the midst of the brown and desolate plain, offers an extraordinary spectacle. A large quantity of salt is annually drawn from the salina; and great piles, some hundred tons in weight, were lying ready for exportation. The season for working the salinas forms the harvest of Patagones; for on it, the prosperity of the place depends. Nearly the whole population encamps on the bank of the river, and the people are employed in drawing out the salt in bullock-waggons. This salt is crystallized in great cubes, and is remarkably pure..." (1845:56)

Popularization texts also make use of images familiar to the target readers to bridge the gap between the new concept being introduced and the one they already know. Readers, thus, will feel closer to what is being explained (Laszlo, 1993:85, my translation). Darwin did this many times in comparing the species or phenomena observed in South America to that of Europe. In chapter VII, from Buenos Aires to Santa Fe, Darwin compared a species of birds with a similar European one:

> "In our course down the Parana, I observed only three other birds, whose habits are worth mentioning. One is a small kingfisher (Ceryle Americana); **it has a longer tail than the European species, and hence does not sit in so stiff and upright a position. Its flight also, instead of being direct and rapid, like the course of an arrow, is weak and undulatory**, as among the soft-billed birds. It utters a low note, like the clicking together of two small stones." (1845:118, bold type added)

In chapter X, Tierra del Fuego, he was describing the Beagle Channel and compared it to a similar landscape in Scotland:

> "This channel [the Beagle Channel], which was discovered by Captain Fitz Roy during the last voyage, is a most remarkable feature in the geography of this, or indeed of any other country: **it may be compared to the valley of Lochness in Scotland, with its**

chains of lakes and firths." (1845:187, bold type added)

Another aspect that should be underscored is that scientific discourse is characterized by objectiveness. This we have seen in the passages mentioned above. But in a somewhat "eclectic" piece of writing like this, we find subjectivity noticeable when, in a rather literary mood, Darwin left aside the scientific rigorous descriptions and candidly expressed his opinion on the situation of the countries visited. The following two excerpts have been taken from chapter III, where Darwin was disconcerted at discovering that people of great wealth and high social position were not as educated and distinguished as he might have expected.

> "[In Maldonado, Uruguay] At one house, a young woman, who was ill in bed, sent to entreat me to come and show her the compass. **If their surprise was great, mine was greater, to find such ignorance among people who possessed their thousands of cattle, and *estancias* of great extent.** It can only be accounted for by the circumstance that this retired part of the country is seldom visited by foreigners." (1845:35, bold type added)

> "After witnessing the rude wealth displayed in the number of cattle, men, and horses, Don Juan's **miserable house** was quite curious. The floor consisted of hardened mud, and the windows were without glass; the sitting-room **boasted only** a few of **the roughest chairs and stools**, with a couple of tables. The supper, **although several strangers were present**, consisted of two huge piles, one of roast beef, the other of boiled, with some pieces of pumpkin: besides this latter there was no other vegetable, and **not even** a morsel of bread. For drinking, **a large earthenware jug of water served the whole party**. **Yet** this man was the owner of several square miles of land, of which nearly every acre would produce corn, and, with a little trouble, all the common vegetables." (1845:37, bold type added)

These two passages show very clearly Darwin's astonishment in finding, according to his standards, such ignorance and austerity in wealthy people and this is readily visible in the choice of words such as "ignorance", "miserable house", in the profusion of expressions such as "only", "not even", "yet" showing contrast, opposition, subtle disagreement. In the following passage, from chapter VIII, Banda Oriental and Patagonia, the passing of judgement takes the form of irony when Darwin,

expecting a serious question, found out that his opinion was being coveted regarding what he thought about the young ladies in Buenos Aires:

> "The captain [at an estate near Mercedes] at last said, he had one question to ask me, which he should be very much obliged if I would answer with all truth. **I trembled to think how deeply scientific it would be**: it was 'Whether the ladies of Buenos Ayres were not the handsomest in the world.' I replied, like a renegade, 'Charmingly so.' He added, 'I have one other question: Do ladies in any other part of the world wear such large combs?' I solemnly assured him that they did not. They were absolutely delighted. The captain exclaimed, 'Look there! a man who has seen half the world says it is the case; we always thought so, but now we know it.'" (1845:126-127, bold type added)

The text in chapters III to XVII is very rich for the purpose of this analysis and by means of examples, I have attempted to show the different genre characteristics that make up this "motley" piece of writing: personal account, chronological and non-chronological narration, literary passages and scientific observations. There is no pattern to follow in such a varied array of experiences, which makes it not a bit less captivating.

2.1.3 Discourse analysis

Discourse analysis, from a functional view, is "the study of *any* aspect of language use" (Fasold quoted by Schiffrin, 1994:31). Along the same line, other authors define it as "a study of contexts and situated use" (Georgakopoulou and Goutsos, 1997:21). The focus, the unit of analysis is the language of the text, in other words, what is said or done and how something is said in the text (Georgakopoulou and Goutsos, 1997). Following this approach, the most striking features of discourse in *The Voyage of the Beagle* will be analyzed in this thesis. In chapter two, only voices and negation will be mentioned and the aspects related to multilingualism, being such a prevalent trait, will be dealt with in depth in Chapter four. In all cases, context will be given to situate the examples

that illustrate these three salient characteristics and support the analysis. The comparison will arrive in chapter three, when the TLTs are collated against the SLT.

2.1.3.1 Voices

Darwin was a fledgling scientist at the time of the voyage with a great zeal for meticulous work and observation. His text combines literary passages depicting the scenery surrounding him and the new cultures encountered with a rigorous description of his scientific observations. The account is autobiographical and the story is presented by the author both in the role of protagonist and of observer. Therefore, different voices appear in the text and their occurrences deserve discussion.

2.1.3.1.1 Darwin's voice

Darwin is the author of the book and also the narrator of his accounts. Mikhail Bakhtin makes a distinction between the author and the narrator stating that "the image of the narrator in a story is different from the *I*, the image of the hero of an autobiographical work" since these images should be measured and defined by their relationship to the author as person. The author is present in the whole of his work, the narrator is an image created by him for a piece of his work in particular (1986:109).

Darwin the author created Darwin the narrator for this text and he acknowledged himself as the person experiencing and observing the situation surrounding him. Darwin constructed an image of himself conveyed through his voice as narrator. In *The Voyage of the Beagle*, he let the readers know that he was a young, educated and well-mannered gentleman. He was brave enough to venture in a voyage that implied many risks and he proudly recounted the skirmishes with the Fuegian Indians, and the likelihood of being attacked by wild animals like pumas or being trapped in the Andes in the

middle of a severe snowstorm. He showed kindness and fairness, he abhorred slavery and this was an issue on which he and Fitz Roy would never agree. He was innocent and candid enough to admit that he could not do as much work as he wanted due to seasickness or some other ailment that bound him to bed. He did not hide his disconcertion at finding that well-off and powerful people in South America were not as knowledgeable and educated as he might have expected. He wanted to make his account vivid and realistic, he continuously described what surrounded him and the facts he observed, and to make himself understood he strived to make his information as clear as possible, so if new concepts were introduced, he would explain them, even if they were named in a different language.

To convey his message, Darwin used the personal pronoun "I" to specify what he did, but then he switched the subject of the description and focussed the narration on the third person, for example when talking about the habits of animals or the geology of the region he was visiting at the time.

A few passages have been selected to illustrate this shift. Talking about the species he collected while he was staying in Maldonado, Uruguay, Darwin said:

> " ... **I** collected several quadrupeds, eighty kinds of birds, and many reptiles, including nine species of snakes. Of the indigenous mammalia, **the only one now left of any size**, which is common, is the Cervus campestris. **This deer** is exceedingly abundant, often in small herds, throughout the countries bordering the Plata and in Northern Patagonia." (1845:41, bold type added)

> "**The order Rodentia** is here very numerous in species: of mice alone **I** obtained no less than eight kinds. **The largest gnawing animal in the world**, the Hydrochaerus capybara (the water-hog), is here also common." (1845:42, bold type added)

This shift displaces the centre of interest from the third person to the first, in other words, from a neutral degree of focalization to an internal degree. The focus set on the object changes to be on the

thought about the object. An example of the first case would be the sentence "The Earth is round" while the second case would be illustrated by "I think that the Earth is round"[29]. This characteristic of scientific discourse is present in the way Darwin portrayed himself in his account and two more examples are quoted below, both taken from Chapter III of the SLT, the first referring to a bird species, the second, to some geological remarks on the siliceous tubes formed by lightning entering loose sand.

> "**It** [the tucutuco] is extremely numerous in some parts of the country, but **it** is difficult to be procured, and never, **I believe**, comes out of the ground." (1845:43, bold type added)

> "**The tubes**, as **I have** already **remarked**, enter the sand nearly in a vertical direction. **One**, however, which was less regular than the others, deviated from a right line, at the most considerable bend, to the amount of thirty-three degrees." (1845:52, bold type added)

Darwin also used the pronoun of the first person of the plural, "we", when he narrated events that involved himself and the crew of the *Beagle*, or his companions during the land expeditions. The first case mentioned is illustrated in a passage where Darwin described the arrival of the *Beagle* to the port of Callao, in Peru:

> "*19th*.[July 1835]— **We** anchored in the Bay of Callao, the seaport of Lima, the capital of Peru. **We** stayed here six weeks, but from the troubled state of public affairs, I saw very little of the country. During **our** whole visit the climate was far from being so delightful, as it is generally represented." (1845:315, bold type added)

It has been described above how Darwin voices helped portray his image as narrator but the picture would not be complete if the way he saw other people and how they saw him was not included and that will be the subject matter of the following section.

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[29] Ouellet, *Protée*, 1985, p. 35

2.1.3.1.2 Other voices

Apart from narrating his experiences from his point of view and using his voice, Darwin included the voices of other people, namely other scientists, people he had met in South America, and his guides for the excursions on land. This certainly lent local colour to the account, especially when he left the English language aside and tried his best to quote the speech in another language so as to make these situations more realistic. He used many devices to quote these voices, thus decentring him from the core of narration.

- *Direct speech*

In direct speech, Darwin quoted the dialogical exchanges with some of the people he was sharing his experiences with, namely Gauchos, Indians, and English gentlemen who had emigrated to South America. He did it mostly in English, but sometimes he included Spanish and even some words belonging to South American native languages. According to Mikhail Bakhtin, this could be classified under represented or objectified discourse whose most typical form is the direct speech of a portrayed character. "Such speech has direct referential meaning, but it does not lie in the same plane with the author's speech." (1984:186) It is at a certain distance from it and "we have within the limits of a single context two speech centres and two speech unities: the unity of the author's utterance and the unity of the character's utterance"(1984:187). The voice of the character is introduced as somebody else's, although subordinated to the authorial understanding.

The following passages serve as an illustration of how Darwin quoted these people and the way he shifted from narration to direct quotation. In chapter IV, Darwin was in Bahia Blanca and decided to go to the harbour in order to verify if the *Beagle* had arrived, knowing that he and his companion were running the risk of encountering Indians on the way.

> "He [Darwin's companion] immediately dismounted, and watching them [three people hunting on horseback] intently, said, **'They don't ride like Christians, and nobody can leave the fort.'** ... My companion said, **'We must now get on our horses: load your pistol'**; and he looked to his own sword. I asked **'Are they Indians?'** —**'*Quien sabe?*** (who knows?) **If there are no more than three, it does not signify.'**" (1845:67, bold type added)

On one occasion, still in Uruguay, Darwin was riding with a landowner who found strange that "Don Carlos"[30] did not want to spur his horse because he knew it was exhausted.

> "...he [a very respectable *estanciero*] cried out, **'Why not? — never mind — spur him — it is *my* horse.'** ... He exclaimed, with a look of great surprise, **'Ah, Don Carlos, *que cosa*!'** (1845:130-131)

One night, when Darwin was visiting the island of Chiloe, in Chile, it rained very heavily. He stayed inside a tent but an Indian family had no shelter and were wet the next day.

> "In the morning I asked a young Indian, who was wet to the skin, how he had passed the night. He seemed perfectly content, and answered, ***'Muy bien, señor.'*** (1845:239)

In chapter X, where Darwin described his experience in Tierra del Fuego, he devoted some lines here and there to reproduce the characteristic broken English of Jemmy Button, one of the three Fuegians that Captain Fitz Roy took to England to educate and was then on the point of taking back to their tribe.

> "...and Jemmy, when he had any little quarrel with the officer on watch, would say, **'Me see ship, me no tell.'**" (1845:179, bold type added)

> "He [Jemmy] had already heard that his father was dead; but as he had had a 'dream in his head' to that effect, he did not seem to care much about it, and repeatedly comforted himself with the very natural reflection —**'Me no help it.'**" (1845:191, bold type added)

> "His own brother had stolen many things from him [from Jemmy]; and as he remarked, **'what fashion call that:'** he abused his countrymen, **'all bad men, no sabe** (know) **nothing,'** and though I never heard him swear before, **'damned fools.'**" (1845:195, bold type added)

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[30] This is the way the Spanish-speaking people used to address Darwin. "Don" would stand here as the equivalent of "Mister".

This use of direct quotation in direct report allowed Darwin to incorporate some verbal constructions that rarely occur in indirect forms, such as sentences of different dialect or language. It thus indicates the point of view of the speaker of the original utterance and the distance from the reporter. Direct report is considered more vivid and authoritative since it provides an instant reference to the expressive character of language (Lucy, 1993:18-19).

- *Indirect speech*

Speech in this form is introduced from the perspective of the reporter. Darwin, in this case, interpreted the event by explicitly describing his understanding of it. This is clear especially in the use of reporting verbs, which show the intention of the speaker as seen by the reporter.

In the following examples, the speaker is mentioned as well as the way in which the idea was conveyed. Darwin, for example, wrote what he had been told about the habits of the tucutuco, a bird found in Maldonado that moves slowly and clumsily when trying to escape:

> "**The man who caught them asserted that** very many are invariably found blind. A specimen which I preserved in spirits was in this state; **Mr Reid considers** it to be the effect of inflammation in the nictitating membrane." (1845:43, bold type added)

The habits of the South American ostrich, found in Northern Patagonia, were observed and Darwin included the input he received from the gauchos:

> "**The gauchos** unanimously **affirm that** several females lay in one nest." (1845:78, bold type added)

On another occasion, he made a reference to one of the authors he was reading in order to gather more information on the life of guanacos:

> "**Byron**, in his voyage, **says** he saw them [guanacos] drinking salt water." (1845:143, bold type added)

Furthermore, there are other instances in which the speaker is omitted and since the source of such claims is not acknowledged, the sentences are presented using passive voice:

> "**The carranchas are said to be** very crafty and to steal great numbers of eggs." (1845:47, bold type added)

> "**I have been positively told that** four or five hen birds have been watched to go in the middle of the day..." (1845:78, bold type added)

After the study of the means the author chose to portray his voice and that of others in his account, the groundwork is laid to resume the analysis in Chapter three, when the rendering into Spanish will be compared with the SLT.

2.1.3.2 Negation

Darwin's writing style is perceived as cautious, sometimes self-deprecatory but this demonstration of modesty seems not only personal but also stemming from a Victorian style that Levine defines as characterized by "... modesty in self-presentation, refusal to advertise self, caution and detail of argument." (1998:87) Probably, it is owing to this excessive modesty of the time and the fact that Darwin was not yet a full-fledged scientist, that he felt driven to use negative constructions. This constant feature of his writing is rather striking and deserves some reflection.

Throughout *The Voyage of the Beagle*, the double negative structure "**not un**common" was used in many instances, particularly when talking about the abundance of certain species. A sample of some of its occurrences is featured as follows (bold type added):

> "These insects [scorpions] were **not un**common beneath stones." (page 142, footnote 2);

> "... the condor is **not un**common" (page 156);

> "The Puma, or South American Lion, is **not un**common" (page 231);

"The Turco [a bird in Chile] is **not un**common" (page 232);

"Locusts are **not** an **un**common pest..." (page 284);

"... and it is **not un**common to see a pair [of lizards] quietly browsing..." (page 337);

There are other examples of giving perfectly feasible affirmative sentences this negative form, in other words, saying what something is not instead of what it is:

> "These pegs render a fall from a horse dangerous; as the chance of alighting in one of them is **not** small." (page 252);
>
> "... the elevation was probably **not** under 11,000 feet ..." (page 279);
>
> "At Conchalee ... rain is **not** expected till the end of May ..."(page 292);
>
> "Here again, there are **not** many spaces of two hundred yards square, where some little bush, cactus or lichen, may **not** be discovered by careful examination ..." (page 301)
>
> "... bits of woollen articles, instruments of precious metals, and heads of Indian corn, are **not un**frequently discovered..." (page 308).
>
> "... they said [the inhabitants of Galapagos] that they knew nothing of its propagation [of the lizard], although well acquainted with the eggs of the land kind —a fact, considering how very common this lizard is, **not** a little extraordinary" (page 335)

Based on the analysis by Robert Hodge and Günther Kress on the subject of negation, the notion of modality should be introduced first. A speaker voices his utterances conveying an indication of generality, truth and validity as a characteristic of analysis of discourse. This is called modality, indicating the mode within which an utterance is presented as true, reliable, and authoritative. (1993:85).

> "Every modal operation leaves a trace in the surface form. ... Modal operations leave the underlying form unchanged and represented directly on the surface". (1993:137)

Negation, therefore, is a very clear illustration of this phenomenon because it conveys how the utterance is presented. The affirmative structure is perfectly feasible and is, in fact, underlying in the examples cited from the SLT but, with negation, sentences are attenuated in intensity and the force

of the statement is thus reduced.

> "Even with a simple negative the positive form must be understood so that the hearer knows what is being denied. That is, both speaker and hearer must entertain the positive form in order to understand the negative." (1993:137)

Apart from the characteristic modesty that governed Victorian times, the reason why Darwin used negation could be that he was cautious enough and avoided being too blunt to express his observations and this is a sensible assumption if we think that it took him twenty years to decide to publish his theory of evolution, knowing what an uproar it might cause in the rigid society he lived in.

> "A negative is a convenient way of expressing forbidden meanings, evading a censor by the vehemence of the denial. It is also a way of planting ideas without any responsibility for them." (1993:145)

Having read other texts by Darwin, I could see that the use of negation was not restricted to *The Voyage of the Beagle*, the recurrence of similar structures appears in his personal correspondence, diary, notebooks and autobiography. This reveals that this cautiousness was pervading and was not only restricted to the scientific observations. Some of these occurrences are quoted below to illustrate the point.

From the letters, the following quotation contains negation (bold type added):

> "I assure you I look forward with **no** little anxiety to the time when Henslow..." (1946:139)

From the notebooks, we find this example of a double negative structure among other short notes:

> "numerous **not in**elegant eggs like Plover" (1946:203)

From his autobiography:

> "...and it has convinced **not** a few able men" (1877:68)
> "...but I have met with **not** a few men..."(1877:68)

By 1839, Darwin still had a long way to go to prove himself and the people who supported him that he was a reliable scientist. It should not be forgotten, besides, that this was his first attempt at gaining a foothold in the respectable scientific world of Victorian England.

This chapter has attempted to establish the identity of the SLT providing information and reflection on its paratextual features, genre peculiarities and two of the three most prevalent characteristics of discourse analysis in the text: voices and negation, since the multilingualistic aspect will be addressed in the final chapter of this research. Now that the SLT has been studied, it is time to devote, in chapter III, to the TLTs constituting the corpus of this analysis and to show comparatively how the translation of chapters III to XVII of *The Voyage of the Beagle* has been approached.

Chapter 3

Darwin's Adventure Relived in Spanish

3.1 Chronology of publications of *The Voyage of the Beagle* in Spanish[31]

1890 *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo*. La España Moderna, (2 v. ; 8º d.). Madrid, España (Spain): Biblioteca de Jurisprudencia, Filosofia é Historia.

1899 *Viaje del Beagle*. Madrid, España (Spain): Biblioteca de Jurisprudencia, Filosofía e Historia de Madrid.

1900-1910? *Viaje del Beagle.* Translation by Constantino Piquer. España (Spain): Editorial Sempere y Cía.

1921 *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, en el navío de S.M. "Beagle"*. Translation by Juan Mateos. Madrid, España (Spain): Editorial Calpe, Colección Viajes Clásicos.

1940 *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo en el navío de S.M. "Beagle"*. Madrid, España (Spain): Espasa Calpe, Colección Viajes Clásicos.

1942 *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo.* Buenos Aires, Argentina: El Ateneo.

1968 *Un naturalista en el Plata.* Montevideo, Uruguay: Arca Editorial S.R.L., Colección Historia Viva.

1971 *Viaje de un naturalista*. Barcelona, España (Spain): Salvat Editores, S.A.

1977 *Viaje de un naturalista por la Patagonia*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Marymar.

1981 *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo*. Madrid, España (Spain): Editora de los Amigos del Círculo del Bibliófilo, Colección Clásicos. (Facsimile reproduction of the 1899 edition, Madrid, La España Moderna.)

1982 *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo.* Madrid, España (Spain): Anjana Ediciones, S.A., Colección Libros de viaje.

1983 *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo.* (2 vol.) Translation by La España

[31] Sources: *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle*, Alhambra, 1985; Agencia Española del ISBN; Biblioteca Nacional de España; Catálogo colectivo de las bibliotecas públicas de España; Biblioteca Nacional de la República Argentina; UNESCO Index Translationum, 1998.

Moderna. Madrid, España (Spain): Akal, D.L., Akal bolsillo.

1983 *El viaje del Beagle*. España (Spain): Guadarrama, Colección Punto Omega.

1984 *El Viaje del Beagle*. 2a edición. Cerdanyola, España (Spain): Editorial Labor S.A., Colección Punto Omega.

1985 *Viaje de un naturalista*. Translation by Víctor Pzancoyalba. 3a edición. Barcelona, España (Spain): Biblioteca básica Salvat, 26, Salvat Editores, S.A.

1989 *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo.* Madrid, España (Spain): Ediciones Grech, S.A., Biblioteca de viajes.

1994 *Mi viaje alrededor del mundo*. Translation by M. Porset. Madrid, España (Spain): Promoción y Ediciones, D.L.

1995 *Mi viaje alrededor del mundo*. Madrid, España (Spain): S.A. de Promoción y Ediciones.

1995 *El viaje del Beagle.* (2 vol.) Barcelona, España (Spain): RBA, D.L., Biblioteca de divulgación científica.

1996 Darwin en Chile: viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo. Santiago (Chile): Universitaria.

1997 *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo.* (2 vol.) Tres Cantos, España (Spain): Ediciones Akal S.A., Biblioteca científica básica de bolsillo.

1998 *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo.* Madrid, España (Spain): Editorial Miraguano, Colección Viajes y costumbres.

1998 *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, en el navío de S.M. Beagle*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Ediciones El Elefante Blanco.

1999 *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo*. Translation by Juan Mateos. Madrid, España (Spain): Espasa-Calpe, S.A.

2000 *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo en el navío de S.M., "Beagle"*. Translation by Juan Mateos. Madrid, España (Spain): Colección Viajes Clásicos, Espasa-Calpe.

It is worth pointing out that this is a list of the translations found in the sources consulted. The on-line catalogues of libraries in Chile and Peru were consulted too, assuming that they might have

translated the text since Darwin visited them, but they did not show any publications of the book in Spanish, a fact that does not rule out the likelihood of there being more versions than these cited.

3.2 Four translations into Spanish

The corpus analyzed consists of the *The Voyage of the Beagle* —a 1845 reprint— and four translations into Spanish that are the following:

1899 Albó, Oriol, ed. *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle*. Edición y material didáctico: Oriol Albó, Coordinación: Llatzer Bria e Hilari Arnau. Madrid, España (Spain): Clásicos del Pensamiento, Alhambra Longman, 1985. 194 pp.

1968 Darwin, Charles. *Un naturalista en el Plata*. Selección y prólogo de José Pedro Barrán y Benjamín Nahum. Montevideo, Uruguay: Arca Editorial S.R.L. 136 pp.

1998 Darwin, Charles R. *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, en el navío de S.M. Beagle*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Ediciones El Elefante Blanco. 451 pp.

2000 Darwin, Carlos. *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo en el navío de S.M., "Beagle"*. Traducción del inglés por Juan Mateos. Madrid: Colección Viajes Clásicos, Espasa Calpe. 751 pp.

The texts included here are valuable to show how the SLT has been introduced in different Spanish-speaking countries throughout the last century. The analysis starts at the very end of the nineteenth century in Spain, skips a few years and jumps South to study a Uruguayan translation, travels a bit southern to see how Argentina has slightly adapted a translation done in Spain in 1921 and goes back to Spain at the dawn of the twenty-first century to reflect on the reprint of that very same translation originally published in 1921. Indeed, these are four translations because that is how they are introduced and accepted in their target systems but it is worth making clear that the last two in chronological order are based on the same translation of 1921: one slightly modified it, the other reproduced it verbatim. The choice of the TLTs was based, as well, on their availability on libraries, bookstores and publishing houses. An illustration of this is my trying to get a copy of the version

published by Miraguano in 1998 since I found out that it was a reprint of the 1899 translation. Unfortunately, the book is out of print.

As mentioned in the introduction, there are two powerful reasons to analyze chapters III to XVII. The first has to do with my being very familiar with the regions described in Uruguay, Argentina and Chile having lived in Patagonia for 13 years. The second is that I felt I could not leave aside the chapter of the Galapagos archipelago given its tremendous impact on Darwin's subsequent works, in particular, and in natural sciences in general. It will be noticed, nevertheless, that not all of the translations comprise the same chapters and this aspect even enriches the analysis since the manipulation or selection responds to a specific translation project and that will be explained as well.

I have said that I chose four translations as part of my corpus of research. My goal in the beginning was to add two more to the analysis. These were:

1942 Darwin, Charles. *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo*. Edición completa. Ampliada con más de 120 ilustraciones de la época. Seleccionadas y ordenadas por Joaquín Gil. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Librería El Ateneo. 1a. edición febrero de 1942, reimpresión marzo de 1945. 618 pp. Derechos literarios y artísticos pertenecen a Joaquín Gil.

1977 Darwin, Carlos R. *Viaje de un naturalista por la Patagonia.* Prólogo de Néstor Tomás Auza, Buenos Aires, Argentina: Colección Patagonia, Ediciones Marymar, Director Prof. Néstor Tomás Auza. 144 pp.

I consulted the on-line catalogue of the National Library in Buenos Aires (Biblioteca Nacional de la República Argentina) and found out that these were two translations done in Argentina of *The Voyage of the Beagle*. One had appeared for the first time in 1942 and was reprinted in 1945, the other was published in 1977. I visited the Library in August 2000 but I could not borrow either of the books and my time there was little so the analysis would have not been as thorough as it would be required for my work. Therefore, I decided to leave them aside. Nevertheless, the information gathered from them has been attached in Appendix C.

For the analysis developed in the following pages, I complemented my reading of the complete source text and the translations chosen with the reading of Darwin's letters during the voyage, his autobiography and other reference books about him and his voyage around the world. It is advantageous that the researcher resorts to multiple and parallel readings of others works by the author and writings that are about him and his time. In this way, I could have further insight about Darwin's thinking, his life, his personality, both as a young gentleman and an older, well-known scientist.

Afterwards, based on the interpretation of the texts, a series of relevant passages were chosen. These were salient discourse features, namely voices, negation and multilingualism. Multilingualism comprised particularly culturemes[32] expressed in their original languages, mainly in Spanish and fewer in South American native languages. There were also some passages in French and Latin. All these discourse traits, as described in chapter two, were prevalent in the SLT and the analysis of each translation will show how they were rendered in the different TLTs.

Moreover, as important as it is to look for information on who the author is by carrying out research on his biographical, psychological and existential facts which may give us some insight on his work, it is relevant to know who the translator is as well. But it is not biographical facts that we are interested in, our main concern should be to know his working languages, whether his profession is to be solely a translator, whether he has been an author himself, what kind of works he usually translates and which works he has translated (Berman, 1995:73-74, my translation). However, in this

[32] Christiane Nord quoted Vermeer, who defines cultureme as "A social phenomenon of a culture A that is regarded as relevant by the members of this culture and, when compared with a corresponding social phenomenon in a culture B, is found to be specific to culture A." (1997:137)

research, finding information about Darwin's translators of *The Voyage of the Beagle* has been a difficult and not very fruitful task. First of all, the names of the translators were not usually mentioned and when they were, in the case of Juan Mateos, no information could be found on them. An interesting article about the first translator of Darwin in Spain claims that it was Joaquín María Bartrina, a Catalan writer, who translated part of *The Origin of Species* and *The Descent of Man* in one small book. However, his name was not mentioned in the book and the verification that he was the first one was found by chance in a publication of his complete works. The author of the article, Josée A. Zabalbeascoa Bilbao, thinks that the omission of the name was due to the fact that the translation did not have the authorization of Charles Darwin. Darwin did wish success to the first official translation into Spanish of *The Origin of Species* translated by Enrique Godínez and published by Biblioteca Perojo in 1877. I could not assert, however, that the reason why the names of the translators were not mentioned in the case of The *Voyage of the Beagle* was because the translations did not had the authorization of the author or the managers of his estate.

As regards the approach followed, first of all, the translations will be presented in a chronological order and information will be provided on their publication and historical setting at that time. Secondly, I will dwell on the paratextual[33] features making some remarks on their titles, covers, tables of contents, forewords, prefaces, dedications, chapters, footnotes, indices and illustrations, accordingly. It should be pointed out that the formatting differs in every translation and not all of them have the same paratextual categories. Also, footnotes will be more thoroughly studied. Thirdly, I will elaborate on the way discourse characteristics of voice and negation in Darwin have been

[33] Gérard Genette talks about *transtextuality* as "all that sets the text in a relationship, whether obvious or concealed, with other texts." (1997:1). He establishes 5 types of transtextual relationships and ranks paratextuality as the second, after intertextuality.

rendered in the different translations into Spanish and will provide examples. The remaining discourse feature of multilingualism will be addressed in depth in Chapter four. Finally, all the aspects studied will come together to present the hypotheses of the translations projects pursued since a translation follows a project, it tries to attain a certain goal. A translation project is determined both by the position in translation (either announced in a preface or implicit in the translation itself) and the demands posed by the work to be translated. The project defines the way the translator is going to accomplish the translation and the modality to translate he has chosen. Translation is nothing but the realization of the project, says Antoine Berman. (1995:76-77, my translation).

3.2.1 The 1899 translation, *Darwin:Viaje del Beagle*.

This book offers a very different presentation of *The Voyage of the Beagle* because it only includes three translated chapters —XV, XVI and XVII—of the SLT within a larger, didactic work. *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle* was published by Alhambra in 1985. This is a book that talks about Darwin, his evolutionary theory, the circumstances surrounding the voyage and the publication of the journal of travel. The purpose of this collection of Alhambra, "Clásicos del pensamiento", is to offer an overview of classical texts on human thought and therefore, they underscore here the capital contribution the voyage of the *Beagle* made for the development of Darwin's thinking and the

inclusion of these three chapters that they consider the most relevant for the triggering of the theory of evolution. This is not a publication of Darwin's book in Spanish. It only reproduces three chapters of the translation edited by Biblioteca de Jurisprudencia, Filosofía e Historia in 1899. The current reproduction of the complete version of 1899 is out of print so only the three chapters released by

Alhambra will be analyzed here. Although Alhambra does not acknowledge it, based on the chronological listing of publications, it seems that the 1899 version is the reprint of the translation done in 1890. The main reason for studying this version is that it contains parts of the first translation into Spanish, making it very relevant for this research taking into consideration the role of "translation-introduction" this version played and the historical value it possesses by introducing Darwin's book for the first time into the Spanish language.

3.2.1.1 Historical context

King Alfonso XII of Spain died in 1885 and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Alfonso XIII, under the regency of his mother, Maria Cristina de Habsburgo y Lorena. In 1895, the Cuban war of independence broke out. "In 1898, Spain lost the last of its overseas colonies (Cuba, Puerto Rico and Philippines) but took on Morocco as a protectorate, which was to prove a new source of friction. The nation's delicate economic and social situation was expressed in serious internal tension ..."[34] As far as culture is concerned, "cultural creation witnessed a renewed splendor"[35] in which writers voiced their reaction concerning the decline Spain had been experiencing. These writers were known as the Generation of '98 and their activity was not restricted to literature but covered the fields of science, medicine, history and the essay too. "Spanish intellectuals in this period felt with particular intensity the influence of European culture and made a notable effort to incorporate its latest advances."[35]

This was the political and cultural background at the time of the translation. Probably the endeavours aimed at incorporating and participating in Europe's progress was the trend that motivated this translation. The translation of 1899 is the first translation into Spanish I have been able to track being

[34] Sí, España: http://www.DocuWeb.ca/SiSpain/english/history/19th.html

[35] Sí, España: http://www.DocuWeb.ca/SiSpain/english/language/1898.html

a reprint of the first publication of 1890. I did find out that the first introduction of Darwin's book into the Iberian Peninsula appeared in 1879 but into the Catalan language done by Leandre Pons i Dalmau and issued in installments [36]. This is probably due to the fact that from as early as 1834, translation played a role in the revival of Catalan, especially for theatre, but it would not be until the 1880s when translators really enhanced the status of Catalan, setting up a strong translation culture[37].

It could be sensible to assume that the reason why there seems to be no earlier translations of this book into Spanish is based on the fact that "European Naturalism was massively translated from French after 1880 ", English and German authors entered Castilian after being accepted in France.[38] To support this point, it should be said that the first official edition and translation into Spanish of a book by Darwin, *The Origin of Species,* did not appear until 1877, for which Darwin wrote a handwritten note and whose translator was Enrique Godínez.

3.2.1.2 Paratextual features

- *Title, cover and table of contents*

The title, *Darwin: El viaje del Beagle*, reflects the didactic purpose the book pursues. This is a paperback edition whose front cover design highlights the name of the scientist in a large font size and in a smaller print that of the subject matter, the voyage of the *Beagle*. As said before, the emphasis is put on the man behind the thought, that is the reason why the name of Darwin stands out so clearly. (See Appendix A, Figure 2.)

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[36] *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle,* p.10.

[37] Baker, *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies,* p. 557.

[38] Baker, *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies,* p. 558.

The table of contents announces that there are sections devoted to the theory of evolution, to the voyage of the *Beagle* as part of a scientific expedition, to the book Darwin wrote. It also indicates the inclusion of the three chapters reproduced from the translation of 1899, additional information on the voyage and evolution, a glossary on evolutionary concepts, brief biographies of the people related to Darwin's work, and the bibliography.

- *Preface and dedication*

Being this just an extraction of a larger SLT, it is natural that the translation of the preface and dedication Darwin wrote have not been included.

- *Chapters*

Only chapters XV to XVII have been reproduced in the book and they make up for its largest part since they cover 125 pages out of a total of 194. The chapters are introduced by number and title followed by a series of headings anticipating the topics to be addressed in each. This correlates to the headings presented in older editions of the SLT as seen in those of Harpers and Brothers Publishers, New York, 1846 and Ward, Lock and Company, London, 1900 (see 2.1.1.3). Even more, the chapters in the translation are subdivided into sections with subtitles introducing each one of the parts announced in the chapter headings. The account in these three chapters is chronological and the dates are shown in italics as diary entries. The format is, in sum, very close to that of the older editions of the SLT.

- *Footnotes*

Footnotes in the target text are numbered consecutively within each chapter but when a new chapter begins, the numbering starts anew. Footnotes, as announced in Chapter two, fall under the two

categories pinpointed by Jacqueline Henry. She borrows Genette's terms, who makes a distinction between "autographic notes" (by the author) and "allographic notes" (by an editor, translator, critic, etc).

a) Autographic notes: In accordance with the didactic purpose of the book, there are not any footnotes by Darwin in the proper sense of an autographic note. As shown in footnote 32, reproduced below from chapter XV, it should be underscored that Darwin's notes were not just translated and quoted but they were introduced by the editor, who used different font sizes to differentiate his own comments from Darwin's. In fact, these footnotes have a combination of autographic and allographic characteristics.

"Aquí el propio Darwin introdujo la siguiente nota a pie de página, citando nuevamente a William Scoresby, al explorador ártico coronel Jackson y a su admirado profesor de geología, Charles Lyell:

Ya hace mucho tiempo que Scoresby observó, en las montañas de Spitzberg, esta transformación de la nieve helada. El coronel Jackson (*Journal of Geograph. Soc.*, vol. V, pág. 12) la ha observado recientemente con mucho cuidado en el Neva. M. Lyell (*Principles*, vol. IV, pág. 360) ha comparado que se marcan mejor en las rocas estratificadas. Yo creo poder afirmar que la formación de columnas en la nieve congelada debe proceder de una acción "metamórfica" y no de un fenómeno que se produjese durante el depósito." (1899:71-72, footnote 32)

b) Allographic notes: these are the footnotes added by the editor but there is no distinction between which were included in the translation of 1899 and which were added by the editor of the 1985 edition, Oriol Albó. In any case, they are all geared at providing information which can be subdivided into five major categories. A "cultural category" enlarges on history, geography, biographical references to other personalities of Darwin's time and explains culturemes, (see footnote 25 reproduced below, referring to "puna"). A second category is related to geological, zoological and botanical observations, (see footnote 31 below referring to the guanaco). A third deals with metalinguistic phenomena by pointing out archaic spellings and anachronic lexical choices, (see footnote 6 below). A fourth gives equivalences of height,

length and currency as shown by footnote 11. Finally, the fifth is more subjective by providing some insight on Darwin's personality (see footnote 13).

> "Darwin describe el fenómeno del «mal de montaña», tan conocido por los montañeros de todo el mundo, aunque él no podía tener experiencia del mismo, acostumbrado a las bajas colinas británicas." (1899:68, footnote 25)

> "Mamífero de la familia de los camellos, parecido a la llama, propio de las zonas elevadas de los Andes. Su nombre científico es *Lama Huanacus*." (1899:71, footnote 31)

> "Notar la ortografía arcaica de Occéano (en vez de océano)" (1899:57, footnote 6)

> "De 2.100 a 2.700 m de altura (un pie corresponde a 0,305 m)." (1899:59, footnote 11)

> "En estos párrafos Darwin pone de manifiesto su peculiar sentido poético, con connotaciones científicas, que justifica una visión romántica de la naturaleza, aunque expresada de manera algo ingenua." (1899:60, footnote 13)

It is striking to note, besides, that there are no footnotes added by the translator, especially when it should be expected that certain expressions that have appeared in Spanish in the SLT would be indicated as so.

Allographic footnotes in this translation are plenty and full of information. The editor felt that the readers needed to understand better what was being presented in the SLT, particularly when dealing with concepts with which they might not be familiar.

- *Illustrations*

This edition does not include original drawings or maps, but has added others when considered relevant, as in the case of chapter XVII, where on page 143 there is a map of the Galapagos archipelago and on page 154, a smaller map of the archipelago depicting the distribution of the different species of tortoises found among the islands. The reason was certainly to illustrate different sections of the book, as part of the didactic project. We find the addition, as well, of pictures of Fitz Roy, of the implements Darwin took to the voyage, and drawings of the *Beagle*, of Darwin as an old

man and even an insert of two pages of Darwin's original manuscripts.

3.2.1.3 Discourse analysis

- *Darwin's voice*

Darwin is the author and narrator of the accounts of his expeditions. He acknowledged himself as the observer using the first person of the singular but switched to the third to describe what he saw. The translation has maintained this characteristic. This is illustrated, for example, when speaking about the habits of a mule crossing the Andes. The bold type below has been added to show this shift of focus from being a witness (third person) to being the protagonist (first person). Note the underlined verb in the first person of the plural, only present in Spanish, as if Darwin were including his readers, who would be as uninformed as him regarding what the muleteers thought.

"**It is** nearly impossible to lose an old mule; for if detained for several hours by force, she will, by the power of smell, like a dog, track out her companions, or rather the madrina, for, according to the muleteer, she is the chief object of affection. The feeling, however, is not of an individual nature; for **I believe I am** right in saying that any animal with a bell will serve as a madrina." (1845:271)	"**Una mula vieja es** casi imposible de perder; pues aunque se la retenga muchas horas acabará por escaparse, y lo mismo que un perro sigue la pista de sus compañeras y las alcanza, o mejor dicho, si <u>hemos</u> de creer á los muleros, sigue la pista á la madrina, que es el objeto principal de sus afectos. No **creo**, sin embargo, que ese sentimiento de afecto tenga carácter individual; **paréceme** que cualquiera otro animal que llevase campanilla podría servir de madrina." (1899:58)

The following two examples are about the geological characteristics in the Andes and Tierra del Fuego. The Spanish in the first excerpt has used more conjugated verbs than the English and the shift between first and third person is more striking:

"The features in the scenery of the Andes which struck **me** most, as contrasted with the other mountain chains with which **I am acquainted**, were, — **the flat fringes** sometimes **expanding** into narrow plains on each side of the valleys..." (1845:274)	"Si **tuviese** que indicar los caracteres que más **me han chocado** en los Andes y no **he encontrado** en las otras cadenas de montañas que **he recorrido citaría**: **las fajas llanas** (terrazas) que **forman** á veces cintas estrechas á cada lado de los valles ..." (1899:62)

"**I** frequently **observed**, both in Tierra del Fuego and within the Andes, that where **the rock was shivered** during the greater part of the year with snow, **it was covered** in a very extraordinary manner into small angular fragments." (1845:274)	"En la Tierra del Fuego y en los Andes **he observado** muchas veces que dondequiera que **la roca está** cubierta de nieve mucha parte del año, **se halla triturada** en muchos fragmentos pequeños angulares." (1899:63)

Furthermore, Darwin spoke in the first person of the plural when he narrated the moments when he was on the ship or in an expedition with some company and these instances were also translated into Spanish. These are passages from chapter XV, when Darwin arrived with the *Beagle* in Chile and later, when he, his guide Mariano González and a muleteer were crossing the Andes.

"*March 7th, 1835.*— **We stayed** [Darwin and the crew of the *Beagle*] three days at Concepcion, and then **sailed** for Valparaiso." (1845:270)	"*7 de Marzo de 1835*— **Pasamos** [Darwin and the crew of the *Beagle*] tres días en Concepción y nos **hacemos** luego á la vela para Valparaíso." (1899:55)

"At night **we** [Darwin, Mariano González, his guide, and a muleteer] **slept** at a cottage. **Our manner** of travelling **was** delightfully independent. In the inhabited parts **we bought** a little firewood, **hired** pasture for the animals, and **bivouacked** in the corner of the same field with them." (1845:271)	"**Pasamos** [Darwin, Mariano González, his guide, and a muleteer] la noche en una haza. **Estábamos** perfectamente independientes, lo que en viaje es delicioso. En las regiones habitadas **compramos** un poco de leña para hacer lumbre, **alquilamos** un prado para que pastaran **nuestros** mulos, y **establecimos nuestro** vivac en un ángulo del mismo terreno" (1899:57-58)

The following examples are two passages about Darwin's arrival in Chile showing the use of "we", standing for Darwin and the crew of the *Beagle* contrasting with the use of "I", representing only Darwin. It should be noted, as a genre characteristic, the striking tense shift from the simple past of

the English to the historic present in the Spanish (underlining added).

"The wind being northerly, **we** only reached the mouth of the harbour of Concepcion before it was dark. Being very near the land, and a fog coming on, the anchor was dropped." (1845:270)	"Sopla el viento del Norte, por lo que **nos** sorprende la noche en la boca del puerto de Concepción; se levanta niebla, y como **nos** **hallamos** tan cerca de tierra, manda el capitán echar el ancla." (1899:55)

"**I** set out on a journey to Coquimbo, and thence through Guasco to Copiapó ... **I** bought four horses and two mules, ... The six animals together only cost the value of twenty-five pounds sterling, and at Copiapó **I** sold them again for twenty-three." (1845:291)	"**Salgo** para Coquimbo desde donde **tengo** intención de ir á visitar á Guasco y más tarde á Copiapó .... **Compro** cuatro caballos y dos mulos; .... Los seis animales **me** cuestan en junto 625 francos, y al llegar a Copiapó los **vuelvo** a vender en 575." (1899:90-91)

• *Other voices*

As in the English version, it is possible to detect in the translation the different voices that Darwin reproduced other than his own. Firstly, we are going to deal with some examples of voices in direct speech and see how Darwin integrated the quotations in the narration. The following passage quotes Sir F. Head's opinion on the inhabitants of Mendoza, Argentina and has been taken from chapter XV:

"Sir F. Head, speaking of the inhabitants, says, **'They eat their dinners, and it is so very hot, they go to sleep — and could they do better?'**" (1845:285)	"Sir F. Head[39] dice, hablando de los habitantes [of Mendoza]: **'Comen, y después hace tanto calor, que se van á acostar y á dormir; ¿qué podrían hacer que fuera mejor?'**" (1899:80)

Secondly, indirect speech is also used to reproduce other voices. The reported phrases are usually introduced by a verb of saying, which conveys the intention of the speaker in a certain speech act. The translation maintained Darwin's use of indirect speech, either acknowledging the source, like in the following example:

[39] Darwin mentioned Sir. F. Head as a reference for observations in chapters VII, XII and XV but there are not any footnotes informing of his works, if any. *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle* added a footnote on page 61saying that he was an English gentleman interested in mining who visited Chile and also crossed the Andes.

"**Sir F. Head marvels** how mines have been discovered in such extraordinary situations, as the bleak summit of the mountain of S. Pedro de Nolasko." (1845:273)	"**Sir J.** [sic] **Head se pregunta** con extrañeza cómo ha sido posible descubrir minas en situación tan extraordinaria como el árido vértice de la montaña de San Pedro Nolasco." (1899:61)

or making no reference to the source of the information. In this latter case, the distinction is only grammatical since where the English used passive voice, the Spanish had to resort to what is known as tacit subject (the omission of the personal pronoun) to translate the same statement:

"... **I am told that** in Potosi ... strangers do not become thoroughly accustomed to the atmosphere for an entire year." (1845:277)	"**Me han dicho que** en Potosí ... no se acostumbran por completo los extranjeros á la atmósfera, ni al cabo de un año." (1899:67)

- *Negation*

Taking into account that only three chapters are analyzed, the examples will be fewer than in the other translations. Nevertheless, based on the occurrences of negative structures in the same chapters of the SLT, we can see that the effect is not as powerful in Spanish as it is in English. The power of the effect is certainly reinforced by the repetition of the same negative structures and not maintaining it in Spanish undermines the impact it entails. This is probably due to the fact that this trait did not strike the translator as a characteristic of Darwin's style to make him reflect on it. As it can be seen in the quotations below, many negative sentences of the SLT were rendered in the affirmative in this TLT.

"...the elevation was probably **not** under 11,000 feet ..." (1845:279)	"Nos hallamos á 11.100 pies de altura"(1899:70)

"Here again, there are **not** many spaces of two hundred yards square, where some little bush, cactus or lichen, may **not** be discovered by careful examination ..." (1845:301)	"Aún aquí, buscando bien, se acaba por encontrar, en un espacio de 200 metros cuadrados, algún cactus ó unos líquenes..." (1899:108)

"... bits of woollen articles, instruments of precious metals, and heads of Indian corn, are **not un**frequently discovered..." (1845:308)	"Cavando en las ruinas es muy frecuente encontrar pedazos de tela, instrumentos de metales precioso y espigas de maíz." (1899:118)

There is only one occurrence where negation has been kept:

"... rain is **not** expected till the end of May"(1845:292)	"... casi **no** se esperan las lluvias hasta fin de Mayo" (1899:93)

Apparently, the translator did not consider that the negative structure was a feature of Darwin's discourse and that it had to be maintained to convey to the target readers the caution exercised by the scientist in his remarks.

3.2.1.4 Translation project

In the reprint of chapters XV to XVII belonging to the 1899 translation, the editors say that the purpose they were pursuing in including these three chapters was to reproduce a meaningful part of *The Voyage of the Beagle* so that readers could, at least, have a fairer idea of Darwin's journal during his voyage around the world. The choice of chapters is based on the reason that they were capital to Darwin's theory of evolution. They also add that they refrained from making further corrections or even a retranslation since they deemed necessary to grant readers the opportunity to read "authentic versions" and, by providing them with footnotes, they made up for the likely gaps that might arise in comprehension.

The editors add that these three chapters in Spanish correspond to the translation done in 1899 by the *Biblioteca de Jurisprudencia, Filosofía e Historia de Madrid*, where the name of the translator was not mentioned. The SLT on which the translation was based was an 1860 reprint of the 1845 text. Alhambra preferred the 1899 translation to others because of the nineteenth-century style: the

lexical choices and spelling features of the time, outdated today, are at the same level of the English at the time of Darwin. The Spanish used is noticeably archaic in relation to its current state, using accents in the conjunction “é” or the preposition “á”, doubling the “c” in “o**c**céano”, using a “g” instead of a “j” in the conjugated form “cru**g**en” or an “x” instead of the current “j” in “Lu**x**án”.

This feature is relevant within the framework of the purpose the editors had in mind: let the contemporary reader have a glimpse of the Spanish language at the time Darwin wrote the book. The footnotes help the readership fill in the possible gaps, otherwise, it would be a rather difficult enterprise to read and understand the original translation of 1899. In the chapters reproduced by Alhambra, the reader is forced to resort to the footnotes, which provide further information on what the SLT narrates, explains or describes in an attempt to preserve as much as possible in the translation the original as Darwin wrote it. Even the names of animals, though misspelt by Darwin are kept with the mistake, e.g. **be**nchuca instead of the correct **vi**nchuca (1899:79).

In conclusion, the project of presenting *The Voyage of the Beagle* in this fashion puts the emphasis on providing more information to help the reader understand the text. The editors have even included reading guides at the end of each chapter to help the reader reflect on Darwin’s thinking. This could be deemed as a scholarly approach that entails painstaking research to help convey Darwin’s ideas from a practical and didactic point of view.

Due to the fact that the translation published in 1899 has such historical value, it is worthwhile saying, before closing this section, that the Miraguano publishing house of Madrid reprinted the complete translation of 1899 in 1998. As mentioned before, the book is out of print, but my contact in Spain, Ms. Noelia Ramón García, was kind enough to help me find out that there is a note at the beginning

of the Miraguano publication specifying that the translation is based on the 1860 reprint of the 1845 SLT. This piece of information is what led me to establish that the three chapters reproduced by Alhambra belong to a translation based on the same SLT, a reprint of the 1860 edition.

3.2.2 The 1968 translation, *Un naturalista en el Plata*

3.2.2.1 Historical context

In Uruguay, during the first thirty years of the twentieth century, the dissemination of culture was

being fostered. This continued in the 50's, where cultural development was very important thus it lowered the illiteracy rate. The period within which this translation was published (1959-1985) was characterized by economic crisis and stagnation, the split of traditional political parties, the growth of the Left and military dictatorship. All social sectors were fighting for the distribution of a reduced wealth while mired in an unstoppable inflation. The decline of institutions was witnessed by a society which, gradually, ceased to believe in them. In 1973, there was a military coup that dissolved legislative chambers and seized power until 1985.[40]

3.2.2.2 Paratextual features

- *Title, cover and table of contents*

The title, *Un naturalista en el Plata*, has been modified according to the content of the book. Since this translation only includes the parts dealing with the region of the river Plate, *Un naturalista en el Plata*, reflects that the account will be dealing with the parts referring to the account of Darwin's visit to Uruguay and Argentina only.

[40] *Historia de Uruguay, Siglo XX*: http://www.rau.edu.uy/uruguay/historia/Uy.hist4.htm

The book is a pocket-size edition, with a green, plain hard cover, which I assume is not the original presentation since it looks it was rebound after the paperback cover became deteriorated.

There is a table of contents appearing on the very last page, which lists the chapters of the book (see the subsection on chapters regarding content and an erratum).

- *Foreword and introduction*

At the beginning of the book, there is a foreword announced as a warning: it says that the translation has been done taking into account the parts corresponding to the countries of the river Plate region that appeared in a larger book called *Voyage of a naturalist round the world.* Targeting a wider audience, the editors have included only the passages dealing with Uruguay, the Argentinian province of Buenos Aires and the littoral, eliminating the scientific passages of geology and mineralogy that, they claim, do not keep the interest of average readers due to their length and specificity.

On pages 7 and 8, there is an introduction that gives some biographical facts about Charles Darwin —date and place of birth, field of study— as well as some background information about his trip, stating that his observations during the voyage led him to the elaboration of the evolution theory. Finally, emphasis is put on mentioning the political situation in Montevideo and Buenos Aires during Darwin's visit in order to provide a framework for the remarks Darwin made on the people and the cultural and social development he observed there.

- *Preface and dedication*

This version did not include Darwin's preface and dedication to Charles Lyell because it presents only a part of the larger SLT. This is coherent with the restrictions involved in a pocket-size edition like this.

- *Chapters*

This pocket-size book only includes the chapters from Maldonado (Uruguay) up to Banda Oriental[41]. The titles were translated but the chapters were not numbered. They are introduced by chapter headings, like in the older editions of the SLT, which briefly outline what the chapters are going to be about.

Regarding content of the chapters, it is worth making clear that the chapter "De Río Negro a Bahía Blanca" in this translation, which is chapter IV in the SLT, also includes the text of chapter V "Bahia Blanca" of the original. Furthermore, chapter VIII, "Banda Oriental and Patagonia" of the SLT has been shortened in the TLT, omitting the last part, Darwin's account from December 6, 1833 until April 1834, which precisely deals with Patagonia (see the comparison made below between the chapters in the SLT and those in the TLT). Therefore, there is an erratum here since the translated name of the chapter is announcing more content than it really is including. There has certainly been manipulation with the content: the decision to finish the book at the time when Darwin left the river Plate region was not casual, it fitted with a translation project of offering only the parts dealing with a specific area and at the same time, it took advantage of the retrospective that Darwin had written on the last six months spent on the region of the river Plate before he started with the description of Patagonia.

SLT	TLT
III Maldonado	Maldonado
IV Rio Negro to Bahia Blanca	De Río Negro a Bahía Blanca
V Bahia Blanca	

[41] Former name of Uruguay

VI Bahia Blanca to Buenos Ayres	De Bahía Blanca hasta Buenos Aires
VII Buenos Ayres to Santa Fé	De Buenos Aires a Santa Fe
VIII Banda Oriental and Patagonia	La Banda Oriental y la Patagonia*

* Patagonia is announced but not included.

- *Footnotes*

As this is a short book and many scientific passages have been omitted, the number of footnotes compared to the same chapters of the SLT is smaller and their numbering is consecutive throughout the text.

a) Autographic notes: As said before, these are those added by Darwin. In this translation, they have been translated without any modifications on the part of the translator or editors. The different functions they fulfilled have been conveyed into the Spanish too. For example, the author added information about facts he had observed and that was translated as follows:

"En el estómago y duodeno de un capibara que yo disequé, encontré gran cantidad de un fluido aguado y amarillento, en el cual apenas se podía ver una que otra fibra. ..." (Page 24, footnote 5)

When Darwin provided bibliographical references on books he had read and which were relevant to the observations he was making, the translator translated the titles of the books:

"Viaje de Hearney (Hearney's Journey), pág. 383" (Page 18, footnote 1)

The two times when Darwin elaborated on some culturemes of the country life of the Pampas, "corral" and "toldos", the metalinguistic information on their meaning was translated too.

"Se llama "corral" a un lugar cercado mediante estacas fuertes y altas, que se halla siempre en las estancias o establecimientos rurales." (Page 30, footnote 8)

"Se llama "toldos" a las cabañas de los indios." (Page 31, footnote 9)

Expressions of gratitude, such as in footnote 12, were translated as well:

"Debo expresar, en lo más cálidos términos, mi gratitud al gobierno de Buenos Aires por la forma tan cortés en que me fueron concedidos pasaportes para todas las regiones del país, en mi carácter de naturalista del **Beagle**." (Page 40, footnote 12)

Some allographic footnotes were not translated (last part of chapter III, first part of chapter V in SLT), because they corresponded to the parts omitted in this pocket-size book, namely the scientific passages that were left aside as announced in the foreword at the beginning.

- Allographic notes: The translator had little intervention as far as footnotes are concerned. In this short book, there are only two. The first is on page 35 ("N. del T."). Henry states that the function of the translator's note is to provide specific information or an explanation in direct relationship with a certain point in the text (2000:231, my translation). The main text translated into Spanish says:

"...los españoles* sólo tienen un pequeño poblado, establecido recientemente en Bahía Blanca"
and the footnote reads:

"(*) N. del T. — Darwin emplea este término para referirse, claro está, a la gente de habla española." (Page 35)

In this case, the translator considers relevant to clarify some ambiguity in the use of the toponym "Spaniards" by Darwin (1845:57), which in Spanish has been translated as "españoles" but not to refer to people coming from Spain but to Spanish-speaking people in Argentina, in this case, conveying the same meaning as in the SLT.

Footnote 37 is also allographic. This time, it was added to give a geographical reference pertaining to the Green Mount in Montevideo.

> "...Todo lo que ya he expresado acerca de la región cercana a Maldonado puede también decirse de Montevideo, aunque ésta es mucho más llana, con la excepción del 'Monte Verde', ([37]) del cual la ciudad ha tomado el nombre..."

and the footnote reads:

"([37]) Es decir, el Cerro de Montevideo" (Page 112)

In this translation, there are no allographic footnotes to indicate the occurrence of Spanish in the original. The marking of the Spanish present in the SLT that has been transposed to the TLT will be resumed in Chapter four.

- *Illustrations*

In accordance with the pocket-size format, this edition contains no maps or drawings.

3.2.2.3 Discourse analysis

- *Darwin's voice*

When Darwin was in his expeditions, recording what he observed, the first person of the singular was chosen to refer to what he did, then he switched the subject of the action to the object of his study. The translation reflects this aspect in a passage telling about a salt-lake Darwin saw during his visit to Carmen de Patagones, in Patagonia:

"One day **I rode** to a large salt-lake, or Salina, which is distant fifteen miles from the town. ... **The layer** near the margin **is** from four to five inches thick, but towards the centre **its thickness increases**." (1845:56)	"Un día **visité**, a caballo, un gran lago salado, o salina, que dista unas quince millas del pueblo. ... **El espesor** de la capa de sal **es**, cerca de las orillas, de cuatro a cinco pulgadas, pero **aumenta** hacia el centro del lago..." (1968:32)

Note the special emphasis the translation puts on Darwin as the doer of the actions in the second excerpt, while that is left implied in English, by adding action verbs in the first person of the singular: "hallé", "pude".

"**The border** of this lake **is** formed of mud: and in this **numerous large crystals of gypsum**, some of which are three inches long, **lie embedded**; whilst on the surface others of sulphate of soda lie scattered about." (1845:56)	"**Las orillas** del lago **son** barrizales y dentro de este barro **hallé** numerosos cristales grandes de sulfato de calcio, de los cuales **algunos medían** hasta tres pulgadas de largo, mientras que en la superficie del mismo **pude** también observar algunos cristales de sulfato de sodio aquí y allá." (1968:33)

Darwin also used the first person of the plural when referring to him and the crew of the *Beagle,* for instance. The example below, an entry of July 26, 1832, will help illustrate that this trait was maintained in Spanish. It will also serve to show, at the same time, genre characteristics when the Spanish version kept both the non-chronological aspect of specific passages and the narration of events in the past tense, except when it shifted to the present tense, just as Darwin did to describe facts.

"*July 26th.*— **We anchored** at Monte Video. **The *Beagle* was employed** in surveying the extreme southern and eastern coasts of America, south of the Plata, during the two succeeding years. To prevent useless repetitions, I will extract those parts of my journal which refer to the same districts, without always attending to the order in which we visited them. Maldonado **is** situated on the northern bank of the Plata, and not very far from the mouth of the estuary." (1845:33)	"Julio 26. **Anclamos** en Montevideo. Como **el Beagle se dedicó** a explorar las costas del extremo sur y del este de América, más allá del Plata, durante los dos años subsiguientes, con el fin de evitar ociosas repeticiones he decidido escoger los pasajes de mi diario que se refieran a las mismas regiones, sin prestar siempre atención al estricto orden en que las visitamos. Maldonado **está situado** en la ribera norte del Plata, no muy lejos de la desembocadura del estuario." (1968:10)

- *Other voices*

In this translation, the presence of other voices was maintained. The following examples, taken from the stage of the voyage when Darwin was exploring the Pampas in times of General Rosas, show the use of direct speech.

"After a little time the steward was persuaded to open the stocks, and to let him out, but no sooner was this done, than he turned to the steward and said, **'You now have broken the laws, so you must take my place in the stocks.'**" (1845:62)	"Poco después, convencieron al mayordomo de que abriera el cepo donde Rosas se hallaba, dejándole en libertad, pero tan pronto como así lo hizo, el General se encaró con él diciéndole: **'Ahora es usted quien ha quebrantado los reglamentos, de modo que deberá ocupar mi lugar en el cepo.'**" (1968:43)

"I was assured by an English merchant, that a man who had murdered another, when arrested and questioned concerning his motive, answered, **'He spoke disrespectfully of General Rosas, so I killed him.'**" (1845:63)	"Me afirmó un comerciante inglés que habiéndose arrestado a un hombre acusado de asesinato, al preguntársele el motivo de su acción contestó: **'Habló mal del General Rosas, y por eso lo maté.'**"(1968:44)

Attention should be drawn to this third excerpt, where, in the dialogue between Darwin and his companion, there is presence of Spanish in the SLT and therefore, Darwin's voice providing a translation, have been totally erased in the TLT:

"My companion said, **'We must now get on our horses: load your pistol;'** and he looked to his own sword. I asked, **'Are they Indians?'** — **'Quien sabe?** (who knows?) **if there are no more than three, it does not signify.'**" (1845:67)	"El guía me dijo entonces: **'Tenemos que montar de nuevo, cargue Ud. la pistola'**, al tiempo que miraba su propio sable. **'¿Son indios?'**, le pregunté: **'¡Quién sabe!; si no son más que tres no tiene importancia'**." (1968:51)

The use of indirect speech was maintained too in the TLT. A few examples are included below to show Darwin's acknowledgment of the source from which he obtained the information and the intention with which the speaker is expressing his remarks is conveyed by means of verbs of saying:

"**The Gauchos** call the former the 'Padre del sal,' and the latter the 'Madre;' they **state that** these progenitive salts always occur on the borders of the salinas, when the water begins to evaporate. " (1845:56)	"Los nombres que **los gauchos** dan a estos cristales son "padre de la sal" a los primeros, y "madre" a los otros, y **sostienen que** estas sales progenitoras siempre se depositan en las orillas de las salinas al comenzar a evaporarse el agua." (1968:33-34)

"**My guide told me, that** two months before he had a most narrow escape of his life ..." (1845:66)	"**Mi guía** me **contó que** hacía dos meses había escapado de la muerte casi por milagro." (1968:48)

"**Azara says** the smell [of the skunk] can be perceived at a league distant ..." (1845:69)	"**Azara**[42] **dice que** el olor [of the skunk] puede percibirse a una legua de distancia..." (1968:53)

There are occurrences when the reported speech was used but the source of the information was not mentioned. The difference here is only grammatical between English and Spanish, the former resorts to the passive voice while the latter adds the pronoun "se" to the passive structure. On the following passage illustrating this case, Darwin was riding from Bahia Blanca to Buenos Aires:

"Before our arrival [at the third staging post] we met a large herd of cattle and horses, guarded by fifteen soldiers; but **we were told** many had been lost." (1845:94)	"Poco antes de llegar [at the third staging post] nos encontramos con una enorme tropa de ganado y caballos, custodiada oir quince soldados, pero **se nos dijo que** muchos animales se habían perdido." (1968:67)

- *Negation*

As most occurrences of negation appear when Darwin is describing the geology, zoology or botany of the region and these parts have been omitted in this translation, the examples analyzed are fewer. Darwin's characteristic use of negation to describe what something is not instead of what it is, appears in the "Maldonado" chapter and the Spanish translation maintained it as follows.

"In the middle of the continent there is a broad intermediate band, including central Chile and the provinces of La Plata, where the rain-bringing winds have **not** to pass over lofty mountains, and where the land is **neither** a desert **nor** covered by forests." (1845:40)	"En la parte central del continente existe una amplia franja intermedia, que abarca el centro de Chile y las provincias del Plata, en las que los vientos portadores de la lluvia **no** tienen que pasar por sobre elevadas montañas, y en ella **no** se hallan **ni** desiertos **ni** selvas." (1968:21)

[42] Félix de Azara y de Perera (1746-1821) Spanish naturalist and military engineer sent by Charles III to America in 1781, where he stayed for 20 years. He wrote many books about natural sciences, his *Voyage dans l'amérique méridionale* (1809) was written in French and read by Darwin. (*Darwin:Viaje del Beagle*, p. 188)

The following occurrence of a negative structure has been translated maintaining the discourse feature present in Darwin's SLT so the translator was faithful to the author and his style.

"A person, the first time he hears it [the tucutuco], is much surprised; for it is **not** easy to tell whence it comes, **nor** is it possible to guess what kind of creature utters it." (1845:43)	"Al escuchársele por primera vez causa gran sorpresa, pues **no** es fácil discriminar de dónde proviene el sonido **ni** tampoco es posible imaginarse qué clase de criatura lo produce." (1968:25)

3.2.2.4 Translation project

I tried to get in contact with Arca publishing house in Montevideo, Uruguay, to find out more about their translation project but I did not receive any reply to my faxes and letters. Therefore, all the information I could gather is taken from the book itself.

This Spanish edition is a translation based on the second edition of the original text issued in 1845 and unfortunately, as it is frequently the case, the name of the translator is not mentioned.

Taking the historical context into account, it can be said that the translation project pursued by Arca Editorial looked for a wider audience, providing them with a cheaper, easy-reading edition of *The Voyage of the Beagle* into Spanish. The project probably aimed at contributing with the widespread of culture and education at a time when literacy was being fostered. The economic crisis might have contributed to the decision of making a pocket-size book available to a broader readership that could not afford more expensive publications.

The fact that certain passages were omitted is announced at the very beginning and that responds to the specific objective of making the text more accessible to and readily accepted by a wider readership by means of eliminating those scientific passages that dwell on geology and mineralogy, also a clue that bespeaks of manipulation of the SLT. The narration rendered is thus more dynamic, more

eventful. This point is also reinforced by the rather "cibliste" (Ladmiral, 1986:36) trend perceived in certain instances, like in the adaptation of the names of animals, trees and places. For example, when Darwin talked about "**b**izcacha", the translator corrected the misspelling for the correct "**v**izcacha" (1968:87). Similarly, when translating "peach trees", the Spanish linguistic code of Uruguay uses the word "duraznero" (pages 79; 82) in opposition to "melocotoneros" or "albérchigos" more familiar to the peninsular Spanish reader (as shown for the translation of 1899, pages 79; 87). This could be regarded as a case of "orthonymie proprement dite", defined by Jean-Claude Chevalier as the case when "un être, une propriété de cet être ou un événement ont aussi, parmi les multiples mots dont nous pouvons user pour y référer, parmi les multiples noms que nous nous permettons de leur donner, un nom que nous voulons regarder comme 'le leur'" (1995:103). Proper names such as "Montevideo", "Buenos Aires", "Luján" appear under their current lexical forms. This discussion will be resumed in Chapter four, at the time of speaking about multilingual traits in discourse.

This edition has also noticed conceptual mistakes made by Darwin, such as calling Banda Oriental a province instead of a country and this has been pointed out by the translator with the marking "[sic]" (1968:87).

In conclusion, the translation project aims at making the translated text as familiar to the target

reader as possible, adapting the form, manipulating the content of the SLT and making choices regarding the geographic dialect in accordance with user-based variations, such as opting for lexical choices that belong to the linguistic code of Uruguay and leaving aside those used in the Spanish from Spain.

3.2.3 The 1998 translation, *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, en el navío de S.M. Beagle*

This version is based on the 1921 translation done by Juan Mateos for Calpe publishing house. The text into Spanish dating from 1921 has been "adapted" in Argentina for specific purposes that will be discussed below. The text rendered and published in 1998 is considered a translation because it is presented and introduced as such to the target readership.

3.2.3.1 Historical context

To provide some information on the historical context at this time in Argentina, we need to refer back to the years following the restoration of democracy in 1983. In 1991, during Carlos Menem's first presidency, inflation was curbed by means of implementing a policy where the Argentinian currency was tied to the US dollar until it was brought on a par with it in 1992[43]. A privatization plan was also put into place to free the state of debt-ridden public utility companies but this step caused the reduction of payroll and a large number of jobs were eliminated. By 1993, most of the government's state-owned industries had been disposed of, "tax collection had improved, and unemployment was about 7.8 percent"[44]. Menem run for a second term after the amendment of the constitution, he was reelected and stayed in office from 1995 till 1999.

3.2.3.2 Paratextual features

- *Title, cover and table of contents*

The title, *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, en el navío de S.M. Beagle*, rendered an enlarged version of the more popular *Viaje del Beagle* and appears complete inside. The

[43] Davis, *Warnings from the Far South*, pp. 143-146.

[44] Davis, *Warnings from the Far South*, p. 146.

cover only features *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo*.

The book is a paperback edition, with flaps and only the front one containing information —a brief biography of Charles Darwin mentioning the date and place of birth, his age at the time of the voyage, how long he was away and how the voyage led him to write the theory of evolution. The cover is a watercolor of Charles Darwin in 1840 painted by George Richmond[45]. (See Appendix A, Figure 3.)

There is a table of contents at the very end, indicating the list of chapters the book contains.

- *Editor's notes*

There are two notes by the editor. The first explains that the book is based on the larger edition entitled *Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the countries visited during the Voyage round the World of H.M.S. "Beagle" under the command of Captain Fitz Roy*, and that the chapters from the Galapagos archipelago until the return to England have been omitted. The

second is a larger biographical note on the author based on the same information presented in the front flap of the cover and elaborating on how the voyage of the *Beagle* contributed to the development of the theory of evolution.

- *Preface and dedication*

This TLT included the translation of the preface Darwin wrote in June 1845, in Down, village of Kent. This is an interesting fact to observe since, although the content of this book is not the complete translation of the SLT, it did reproduce the preface, unlike other partial editions. However, the

[45] George Richmond (1809-1896) English portrait painter and draughtsman, he portrayed Charles Lyell, Charlote Brontë and Edward VII among many other illustrious personalities. (http://www.npg.org.uk/search/person.asp?LinkID=mp03781&role=art)

translated dedication from Darwin to Charles Lyell was not included.

- *Chapters*

The translation is only of chapters I to XVI. Chapters are introduced just by their number and name. The original chapter headings announcing the topics to be addressed in each have been omitted. The chapters usually start with the diary entry showing the date in italics and making the first number stand out by using a larger font size. Although the account reproduced here finishes in Northern Chile and Peru, this edition presents, under the title of "Mirada retrospectiva" [in retrospect], part of the last two pages and a half of the SLT, where Darwin reflected on "the advantages and disadvantages, the pains and pleasures, of [their] circumnavigation of the world" (1845:434). This manipulation of the content of the SLT reveals that there has been an intention of providing some sort of conclusion to the TLT so the editors, skipping chapters XVII to XXI from the SLT, adapted Darwin's last pages by including only the parts of the retrospective that made reference to the regions mentioned in chapters I to XVI.

- *Footnotes*

Footnotes are consecutive in numbers from start to finish of the book and they can be classified under the categories of autographic and allographic notes.

a) Autographic footnotes in chapters III to XVI were maintained. The translation reflects the function they aim at fulfilling: to provide more information on the scientific facts described, to give reference bibliography as support to the observations made or to express gratitude. As an illustration, footnote 22 is reproduced below, where Darwin added more detail about the 80 species of rodents he collected in South America and showed gratefulness for the help

he received in the sorting out of his collection:

"En Sudamérica reuní 27 especies de ratones, y 30 más se conocen por las obras de Azara y otros autores. Los recogidos por mí han sido clasificados y descritos por Mr. Waterhouse en las reuniones de la Zoological Society. Permítaseme aprovechar esta ocasión para dar cordiales gracias a Mr. Waterhouse y a los demás señores pertenecientes a esa Sociedad por la amable y generosa ayuda que me han prestado en todas ocasiones." (1998:64)

b) Allographic footnotes fall under three main subcategories:

-by the editor in Argentina. In footnote number 26, he mentions the translated work of Francis Head, published by their publishing house, El Elefante Blanco. There is another note by the editor ("N.del E."), number 36, on page 96, updating information provided by Juan Mateos in 1921. Here, Mateos had given the population of Bahia Blanca in 1921 and mentioned that it was a very important city of the province of Buenos Aires, to establish the contrast with the time Darwin visited it, when Darwin had said "Bahia Blanca scarcely deserves the name of a village. A few houses and the barracks for the troops are enclosed by a deep ditch and fortified wall." (1845:65). The Argentine editor updated the population figure, from 40,000 in 1921 to 220.000 in 1998, showing his closeness to the region and realizing that if the footnote was there to add more up-to-date information to that already given by Darwin, then it is justified to modify it, another clue for the translation project pursued.

-by the scientific collaborator in 1921, where he added more information on the facts mentioned by Darwin such as native tribes, animal species or mountains. For instance, footnote 30 enlarges on the Araucanians:

"Al grupo racial y lingüístico de los araucanos (que se extienden por las Pampas entre los 35º y 40º de latitud) pertenecen también los araucanos aborígenes (del Chile central y septentrional) y los tehuelches del río Negro, en Patagonia. (Nota de la edic. española)" (page 82, footnote 30)

It is worth mentioning at this point that the Argentine editor omitted several footnotes added by the scientific collaborator in 1921, especially those providing information on some South American animal species, probably because he considered the readers would be more familiar with them and would not need this additional information.

-by the translator. Henry says that this is the case of a "quasi-editorial" note because the translator, sometimes using typographic means like italics, is trying to draw the reader's attention to a certain word or passage (2000: 232, my translation). The Argentinian edition has kept Mateos' way of identifying the appearance of Spanish in the SLT with the legend "En español en el original", as seen in footnote 60 below, referring to Darwin's observation of how easy was to kill armadilloes in Bahia Blanca and quoting a Gaucho in Spanish saying that it is so because they are so quiet.

"Casi da lástima matar estos curiosos animalitos, pues, como decía un gaucho, al afilar su cuchillo en el dorso de uno, "¡Son tan mansos!..."[60].
60 En español en el original. (page 120, footnote 60)

- *Illustrations*

This edition contains neither drawings nor maps. There are two tables on pages 294 and 297 giving the mean temperature of Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, and Dublin; and information on the height of the snow-line and the descent of the glaciers in South America, respectively, that Darwin had included in chapter XI. The information was kept as Darwin gave it, no updating has been made in the Argentinian edition and they kept the same data that Mateos had translated and converted (temperatures from Fahrenheit to Celsius and height from feet into metres).

3.2.3.3 Discourse analysis

- *Darwin's voice*

Darwin showed himself as protagonist, using the first person of the singular to record his observations and reflections upon them. The shift produced on the focus of the action, from the first person to the third, has been kept in Spanish. In chapter XII, in central Chile, he described the geological characteristics of the Bell Mountain, and the translation into Spanish only differs, as mentioned before, in the inclusion of the doer of the action in the ending of the verbs:

"**I observed** ... one remarkable circumstance, namely, that **many of the surfaces presented** every degree of freshness some appearing as if broken the day before, whilst on others **lichens had** either just **become**, or had long grown, attached. **I** so fully **believed** that **this was owing to** the frequent earthquakes, that **I felt** inclined to hurry from below each loose pile." (1845:221)	"**Observé** ... una circunstancia notable, a saber: que **las superficies de fractura eran** más o menos recientes, presentando en este particular una gran variedad, pues mientras **algunas parecían** haberse roto el día antes, **otras empezaban** a cubrirse de líquenes o los tenían crecidos o viejos. **Creí** sin vacilar que **la causa** de ello **fueran** los frecuentes terremotos; y tanto **me impresionó**, que **me sentí** inclinado a escapar de los sitios que tuvieran encima bloques de roca sueltos." (1998:312-313)

This translation has also respected the use Darwin did of the first person of the plural when he referred to himself and the crew of the *Beagle* or to his fortuitous companions during the expeditions on land. In chapter XII, Darwin and a guide ascended the Campana, or Bell Mountain:

"**We unsaddled** our horses near the spring, and **prepared** to pass the night. ... In the morning **we climbed up** the rough mass of greenstone which crowns the summit. ... **We spent** the day on the summit... " (1845:220-221)	"**Desensillamos** nuestros caballos junto a la fuente y **nos dispusimos** a pasar la noche. ... Por la mañana **trepamos** a la abrupta masa de roca verde que corona la cima. ... **Pasamos** el día en la cima ..." (1998:312-313)

- *Other voices*

The presence of other voices appears in the translation too and the devices used by Darwin in the original have been used to render them in Spanish. Direct speech is used to quote the utterances of other people. In chapter IV, Darwin was in Bahia Blanca and decided to leave the fort with a

companion heading to the harbour in order to verify if the *Beagle* had arrived, knowing that they were running the risk of encountering Indians. In fact they saw three people hunting and the following is the dialogue they maintained. Note the omission of the voice of Darwin as "translator" since in Spanish it is not necessary to tell the reader what "Quien sabe?" means.

"He [Darwin's companion] immediately dismounted, and watching them [three people] intently, said, **'They don't ride like Christians, and nobody can leave the fort.'** ... My companion said, **'We must now get on our horses: load your pistol;'** and he looked to his own sword. I asked, **'Are they Indians?'** — **'Quien sabe?** (who knows?) **if there are no more than three, it does not signify.'**" (1845:67)	"Apéose [Darwin's companion] al punto, y observándolas [three people] con atención dijo: **'No montan como cristianos, y, por otra parte, nadie puede abandonar el fuerte'** ... Mi compañero me dijo: **'¡Ahora, a caballo! Cargue usted su pistola'** Y él hechó una mirada a su espalda. **'¿Son indios?'**, pregunté. **'¡Quién sabe! Si no hay más que esos tres, importa poco.'**" (1998:99)

In another episode, in chapter VIII, Darwin was staying overnight at an *estancia* in Banda Oriental, and there he engaged in conversation with the owner and some other visitors exchanging opinions on facts about different countries. At a certain point, they asked him about the price of cattle and horses in England and note in Spanish that the negative structure disappears and the sentence is rendered in the affirmative:

"Upon finding out we did not catch our animals with the lazo, they cried out, **'Ah, then, you use nothing but the bolas'** ..." (1845:1)	"Al saber que en este país [England] no se cazaba a los animales con lazo, exclamaron: **'¡Ah! Entonces usan ustedes las bolas.'**" (1998:181)

In indirect speech, the speakers' lines are introduced by a verb of saying and a conjunction, which is mandatory in Spanish but which can be omitted in English. In chapter XIV, Darwin described the earthquake of February 20, 1835 in Concepcion, Chile, when he was in the company of a guide trying to reach Valdivia:

"... my **guide said** it was quite impossible to penetrate the wood in a straight line." (1845:259)	"... me **dijo el guía que** era del todo imposible penetrar en el bosque en línea recta." (1998:362)

and after the earthquake, he was on the island of Quiriquina and he received the news:

"**The mayor-domo at Quiriquina told me, that** the first notice he received of it, was finding both the horse he rode and himself, rolling together on the ground." (1845:262)	"**El mayordomo de Quiriquina** me **dijo que** la primera noticia que recibió fue hallarse rodando por el suelo con el caballo." (1998:366)

Reported speech is also used to reproduce other people's statements without mentioning who said them. The example shows the use of the passive in English while the Spanish is more prone to resort to active forms, in this case, a sentence with omitted (tacit) subject.

"**I am informed that** this same character [a little hillock of rock projecting in the middle of the city of Santiago] is common to the cities on the great Mexican platform." (1845:225)	"**Me informaron que** este mismo carácter [a little hillock of rock projecting in the middle of the city of Santiago] es común a las ciudades de la gran plataforma mejicana." (1998:319)

- *Negation*

A comparison between the double negative structure "is **not un**common" in the SLT and the way it has been rendered in the TLT is shown below.

"These insects [scorpions] were **not un**common beneath stones." (page 142, footnote 2)	"Estos insectos **no** eran **raros** bajo las piedras." (1998:202)

"Further South, among the bold precipices at the head of port Desire, the condor is **not un**common ..." (page 156)	"Más al Sur, entre los precipicios riscosos al fondo de Puerto Deseado, el cóndor **no** es **raro** ..." (1998:222)

"The Turco [a bird in Chile] is **not un**common" (page 232)	"El turco **no** es **raro** en las campiñas." (1998:328)

"Locusts are **not** an **un**common pest..." (page 284)	"La plaga de la langosta **no** es **rara** en este país ..." (1998:395)

As it can be seen, the structure has been maintained in Spanish too at the exception of the following one, which has been turned into an affirmative sentence.

"The Puma, or South American Lion, is **not un**common" (page 231)	"El puma, o león sudamericano, habita en diversos puntos." (1998:326)

Other negative constructions in the SLT, different from the double negative "**not un**common", appear with a negative particle as well in the TLT.

"...the elevation was probably **not** under 11,000 feet ..." (1845:279)	"La altura **no** bajaba probablemente de 3.300 metros ..." (1998:389)

"At Conchalee ... rain is **not** expected till the end of May"(1845:292)	"En Conchalí ... **no** se espera la lluvia hasta fines de mayo ..." (1998:406)

"Here again, there are **not** many spaces of two hundred yards square, where some little bush, cactus or lichen, may **not** be discovered by careful examination ..." (1845:301)	"Pero también aquí hay pocas extensiones de 200 metros cuadrados donde **no** se halle algún pequeño arbusto, cactus o liquen, si se mira con cuidado ..." (1998:418-419)

Nevertheless, not all of the negative occurrences of the SLT have been rendered as such in the TLT, like in the following cases:

"These pegs render a fall from a horse dangerous; as the chance of alighting in one of them is **not** small." (1845:252)	"Estos estacones hacen que sea peligrosa la caída de un jinete, porque hay una gran probabilidad de caer sobre uno de ellos." (1998:352)

"... bits of woollen articles, instruments of precious metals, and heads of Indian corn, are **not un**frequently discovered..." (1845:308)	"... cavando entre las ruinas se hallan frecuentemente trozos de géneros de lana, instrumentos hechos de metales preciosos y mazorcas de maíz ..." (1998:427)

The conclusion of the treatment of negation of the version of 2000 applies to this version of 1998, because it just copied the text based on the decisions Mateos took concerning negation.

3.2.3.4 Translation project

The research regarding this project differs from the others in the way that much of the information recorded below was received directly from El Elefante Blanco publishing house. I got in contact by e-mail with the editor, Mr. Bernardo Milhas, and he was kind enough to answer to my many messages enquiring about the project followed (see appendix B for more details on the e-mail exchange). I also had the opportunity to visit their offices when I was in Buenos Aires in mid-August 2000 and had the chance to leaf through the original book published by Calpe publishing house in 1921. Knowing that the translation of 1921 was based on the second edition of 1845 of the SLT, it is needless to say that this one refers back to the same SLT.

I was interested in knowing the reason why they had chosen to adapt the 1921 translation and he said it was due mainly to the publishing house's goal of rescuing old, classic texts. They decided not to retranslate the text because, first of all, they were satisfied with the translation as it was and, secondly, retranslating such a massive work would imply higher costs of production, which would eventually be reflected on the price of the book and its sales. Therefore, it was decided to "adapt" the Spanish text from 1921 and this was done by two people. A third person took part in the project, as supervisor. When asked about the time limits they had to comply with in order to release the book on the market, he said it was around two months, only for the adaptation. If they were to translate it, it would take twice as much.

The target readers El Elefante Blanco had in mind were mainly from Argentina and Spanish-speaking Latin America, so traits of the Spanish from Spain such as "leísmos"[46] were adjusted to fit the level of language of their target readers. Some spellings were also corrected—for instance, Cor**o**nda (1998:156) instead of Cor**u**nda (1921/2000:181)— which is the right name of the city in Santa Fe.

[46] The practice of using the pronouns "le/les" in cases where "la/las" or "lo/los" should or could be used. *Translation Terminology*, p. 259.

In the interview, Milhas also added that some of the footnotes had been eliminated on the grounds of not interrupting the reader's train of thought.

Here are a few examples of "leísmos" in the TLT of 1921 that were eliminated in the TLT of 1998:

"el hedor **le** hacía [al río] de todo punto infranqueable" (1921/2000:191)	"el hedor **lo** hacía [al río] de todo punto infranqueable" (1998:164)

"Al jaguar se **le** mata sin gran dificultad con ayuda de perros que **le** acorralen y obliguen a encaramarse al tronco de un árbol, donde se **le** despacha a balazos" (1921/2000:194)	"Al jaguar se **lo** mata sin gran dificultad con ayuda de perros que **lo** acorralen y obliguen a encaramarse al tronco de un árbol, donde se **lo** despacha a balazos." (1998:166-167)

In the adaptation of the 1921 Spanish edition of the book, the Argentine editor made other modifications. For example, anachronic accentuations in monosyllables have been corrected, like in the case of "fue" (1998:53) because that is no longer valid since 1959. Another example of correction is the disappearance of the accent in the word "fluido" (1998:53). Words like "chiripá" (1998:314) have been modified accordingly instead of the incorrect "chilipa"(1921/2000:II:10), the same happens with "hacendado"(1998:326) in place of "haciendero" (1921/2000:II:24) or the updated spelling of Maipú (1998:319) instead of Maypú (1921/2000:II:16) These and other findings will be resumed in Chapter four, but they reveal a disagreement with the translation project in that the modifications made seem to have been done randomly and this undermines uniformity in the project.

My attention was drawn yet to another aspect and this was the fact that the 1998 edition did not "adapt" the complete work but only until chapter XVI. Milhas explained that the total length of the book into Spanish amounts to two volumes —a much larger publication than what they had in mind— and besides, they wanted to concentrate on the chapters related to South America, leaving aside the chapters dealing with the Galapagos archipelago and the voyage up to the return of the *Beagle* to England. We have introduced before the idea of manipulation of content and this is definite taking

into account that only certain chapters were selected to be published and that the very last part of the SLT, translated in the 1921 version, was modified in Argentina to fit the contents of this edition, omitting the parts that did not refer to chapters I to XVI, which are about Brazil, Uruguay,

Argentina, Chile and Peru.

With respect to the readership's opinion about the book, Milhas claims it was good but El Elefante Blanco is not thinking about a second edition. I also enquired about any "dossiers de presse" but he could only produce some advertisements of their edition that had been featured in some Argentinian magazines and that he showed me during our interview.

Regarding the purpose pursued by this publishing house, the book only contains a foreword saying that in order to make the text more readable to the Argentine and Latin American readership, the editors have taken the parts of the *Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the countries visited during the Voyage round the World of H.M.S. "Beagle" under the command of Captain Fitz Roy* that make particular reference to the stages of the voyage that took place in South America. Thus, the parts related to the Galapagos Archipelago up to the arrival of the *Beagle* to England have been omitted. The information found on translation history in Argentina mentions that: "It is quite common ... to find a theoretical justification for the approach adopted to a particular work in the prologue to its translation." (Bastin, 1998:511) In Argentina, Jorge Luis Borges (1899-1986) used to do this in the early twentieth century. He, as well as other Latin American writers, emphasized "the creative freedom of the translator, particularly with reference to literary translations" (Bastin, 1998:512). Nevertheless, this approach does not apply to every translation project and we see that this was not the case for the edition of El Elefante Blanco since no theoretical justification was provided.

Moreover, translation history studies say that Latin America constitutes a large market for translation nowadays. "Apart from the growing number of publishing houses for literary and other kinds of works, future demand for translations is guaranteed by the volume of commercial, industrial and technological exchange required by a community of fifteen countries and 400 million people." (Bastin, 1998:511) However, as promising as this prospect may seem, we should not forget, that recession and higher unemployment marred Menem's later years as president in Argentina and that fact, added to social discontent, particularly among middle and lower classes, set up the climate for a general public worried about trying to make ends meet. This eventually, would affect publishers as El Elefante Blanco, a small business, which wants to rescue classic texts as *The Voyage of the Beagle*, but can neither allocate a larger budget to have the original retranslated nor afford to release on the market a complete edition of the book.

3.2.4 The 2000 translation, *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo*

3.2.4.1 Historical context

The information provided below will be about the time when Juan Mateos was translating *The Voyage of the Beagle* in 1921. It would be pointless to talk about the historical background of 2000 since that was only the year the latest reprint of the 1921 version was published and it would not add any valuable contribution to the translation project hypothesis.

The First World War had ended in 1918 and Spain remained neutral[47]. In 1919, the social agitation in Barcelona increased and raged throughout 1920. By 1921, the occupation of Morocco was difficult

[47] *Sí, España*: http://www.docuweb.ca/SiSpain/english/history/colonies.html

and costly and Spain suffered a defeat in Annual, which intensified the crisis the country was already mired in, as it is explained by Harold Livermore in his *A History of Spain* (1966:417-419). This had consequences later, especially in the collapse of the Parliamentary system. According to Sir Charles Petrie in *The History of Spain*, "Anual [sic] brought to a head the discontent that had long been growing in the Peninsula ... In addition to the strain of the Moroccan campaign, the country was suffering severely from the disorders attendant upon feeble administration. ... All the native anarchy of the race came to the surface, and there were repeated revolutionary strikes, generally accompanied by bloodshed." (1952:356). This continued until the *pronunciamiento* of 1923, when the ministers resigned seeing they could not control the movement that followed the example of the revolts in Barcelona and King Alfonso XIII had to call upon Primo de Rivera, the Captain-General of Barcelona, to form a government. Petrie states that the Parliamentary System collapsed because of the neglect of education and he adds, "Without statesmen to work it [the Constitution], or an enlightened public opinion to support it, the Constitution, excellent as it was in many respects, was doomed." (1952:357).

As regards the arts, Spain experienced during the 1920's the flourishing talent of the personalities that put aesthetic avant-guardism and poetry in the forefront. People like Pablo Picasso and Federico García Lorca, among many others, were starting to thrive and to give birth to a movement that would be known years later as the Generation of '27.

3.2.4.2 Paratextual features

- *Presentation of volumes*

The two original volumes of 1921 are presented in one bound book. Volume I comprises chapter I to chapter XI; volume II, chapter XII to chapter XXI.

- *Title, cover and tables of contents*

The title is a shortened version translated into Spanish of the old Victorian one. *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, en el navío de S.M., «Beagle»* has kept the elements indicating that the book is a journal about a voyage around the world on H.M.S. *Beagle*.

The 2000 edition of the book has a paperback, not laminated cover, resembling the design of the older book, the colour of the paper is beige with a brownish framework. Titles and names are in black, written in an old-fashioned font. There is a small drawing of the prow of a ship anchored in a harbour in the same brown of the framework. (See Appendix A, Figure 4.) The cover has flaps, the front flap gives information about Darwin —date and place of birth, the duration of the voyage— and the fact that his observations during the trip gave way to the evolution theory; the rear flap lists the books that make up the "Viajes Clásicos" collection and Darwin's is listed as number 5.

The table of contents announces a biographical note on Darwin, the dedication of the book to Lyell, the preface of 1845 and chapters I to XI with number, title and the brief chapter headings introducing what they refer to. On page 364, the second volume starts with a cover page mentioning author, title, translator and publishing house. On page 368 and the following, there is another table of contents featuring chapters XII to XXI in the same fashion as that of volume I, with number, title and headings.

- *Foreword by the editors*

The first pages introduce the book and it is worth noting that the name of the author has been translated into Spanish and it is between parenthesis — (Carlos)—. The name of the translator, Juan

Mateos, is mentioned as well, the only case among all the translations analyzed.

There is a foreword of the Spanish edition that reads that this is the only translation into Spanish offered complete and intact, as the publishers put it. It adds that all footnotes are Darwin's excepting those which have some other indication. The publishers also mention the name of another collaborator saying that revision and identification of species, scientific technicality, maps and added footnotes have been in charge of Juan Dantín Cereceda[48], a well-known Spanish scientist whose name associated to this publication would undoubtedly help give the Spanish translation more prestige. The maps appearing here were not included in the SLT and have been especially drawn for this edition. All these facts show the care and seriousness with which such a translation project was embarked upon.

- *Dedication and preface*

Darwin's dedication of the book to Charles Lyell and the preface he wrote for the second edition of his book in 1845 have been included and translated in this TLT. Juan Mateos translated both Darwin's and Lyell's first names into Spanish, following a practice of Hispanizing foreign proper names, a trend that current translators are moving away from. (Pym, 1998:559).

- *Chapters and pages*

This is a complete translation of the SLT. Chapters I to XI comprise the first volume and chapters XII to XXI make up the second. The pages on the left have a header with the page number and the title of the book, and those on the right feature a header with the chapter number and name of the chapter besides the page number.

[48] Juan Dantín Cereceda (1881-1944) Spanish naturalist and geographer who dedicated part of his scientific life to the study of soils in Spain (www.ub.es/geocrit/dropos.htm)

• *Footnotes*

Footnotes are not consecutive in numbers, they start from number 1 on every page. They fall under the two main categories explained by Henry:

a) Autographic footnotes: the original footnotes added by Darwin were translated by Juan Mateos, and their functions to enlarge on some cultural facts like the instruments used by the Indians or gauchos, to give bibliographical references as support to Darwin's observations (example reproduced below), to elaborate Darwin's scientific observations, to show gratitude to the people that welcomed and helped Darwin, or to add comments when Darwin revised his 1839 text in 1845, were all kept.

"(1) *Geolog. Transact.*, vol. II, pág. 528. En las *Philosoph. Transact*., 1790, pág. 294, el Dr. Priestley ha descrito algunos tubos silíceos imperfectos y a medias convertidos en cuarzo, que fueron encontrados hundidos en el suelo bajo un árbol donde un hombre había sido fulminado por el rayo." (1921/2000:I:86)

b) Allographic footnotes fall under two main categories:

-by the translator: Mateos, following the trend of offering a scholarly translation intervened in many occasions to draw attention to certain points by the use of footnotes. He gave updated information on demographic figures, pointed out the occurrences of Spanish in the original or his corrections if he had modified a "broken" Spanish in Darwin's SLT. He also added the name of the author and title of his work when Darwin included poetry on page I:240. A case worth pointing out is seen on page I:326, where Mateos left an English phrase intact providing the translation in a footnote since Darwin's purpose was to show that Jemmy Button, the Fuegian that captain Fitz Roy took to England, had taught some English to his fellow tribesmen.

"Lo más curioso es que, según parece, [Jemmy Button] enseñó a toda su tribu algo de inglés, pues un viejo anunció espontáneamente la venida de la mujer de Jemmy con estas palabras:

«Jemmy Button's wife» (1)
(1) La esposa de Jemmy Button.—*Nota del T.*" (1921/2000:I:326)

-by the scientific collaborator: as announced in the foreword, they have been added in the Spanish edition by Juan Dantín Cereceda. They are quite numerous in chapters III to XVII considering that there are around 63 footnotes by Cereceda compared to 134 autographic notes. They provide, for example, further information on animal and plants species (footnotes on pages 161 and 171 are reproduced below), about native tribes, about geology, on equivalences of linear measures, on geographic places and historical facts and about bibliographical references.

"(1) Los *amancaes* o *amancays* son la flor de la especie *Habranthus chilensis*, de la familia de las amarilidáceas.—*Nota de la edic. española*." (1921/2000:I:161)

"(1) El pecarí es la especie *Dicotyles torquatus*, parecido al jabalí, pero pequeño y con una glándula dorsal secretora de un aceite almizclado. Se extiende de Patagonia a Arkansas.—*Nota de la edic. española*." (1921/2000:I:171)

- *Illustrations*

This edition has kept the drawings, tables and graphics appearing in the SLT. Maps have been added exclusively for this publication and there are two: one at the end of volume I showing the part of South America that Darwin visited and another at the end of volume II depicting a planisphere to show the places visited during the voyage of the *Beagle*. Once again, this addition proves that the publishers were striving to offer a thorough and careful translation of Darwin's journal into Spanish, complementing it with even more information and illustrations.

3.2.4.3 Discourse analysis

- *Darwin's voice*

The following passage from chapter XII describes the arrival in Chile. Mateos also chose to follow the SLT closely and render the voices as Darwin had, using the first person of the singular to refer to himself. In the Spanish grammar, the conjugated verb gives indication of the person and there is no need to use the personal pronoun. The protagonist's voice is reinforced by the use of possessive adjectives in the first person of the singular as well.

"*August 14th*.— **I set out** on a riding excursion, for the purpose of geologising the basal parts of the Andes, ... Our first day's ride was northward along the seacoast. ... **My** object in coming here was to see the great beds of shells, which stand some yards above the level of the sea, and are burnt for lime." (1845:218)	"*14 de agosto*.— **Salí** de excursión a caballo con ánimo de estudiar la geología de la parte basal de los Andes, ... El primer día **me dirigí** hacia el Norte, a lo largo del litoral. ... **Mi** objeto al venir aquí fué examinar los grandes estratos de conchas que se levantan algunos metros sobre el nivel del mal y se queman para cal." (1921/2000:II:3)

Note the contrast when Darwin in English acknowledged the presence of his companions in the excursion by the use of the possessive pronoun in the first person of the plural, while in Spanish the focus has been kept on Darwin's actions (pointed out by underlining).

The tense chosen for the narration in Spanish, as in the SLT, is the simple past. The following passage is the beginning of Chapter XII, Central Chile, and it shows in the TLT both the succession of events in the past (underlined verbs) and the usage of the first person of the plural (verbs in bold type), that acknowledges the presence of Darwin and his crew companions on the *Beagle*. It should be pointed out that since Darwin had already shown that when referring to the Beagle and its crew, he used the pronoun "we", it can be seen that although this feature is not present in this specific English excerpt, the translator has been coherent with his way of presenting the voices following the same trend and reinforcing it in this passage.

"*July 23rd*. — The *Beagle* anchored late at night in the bay of Valparaiso, the chief seaport of Chile. When morning came, everything appeared delightful. After Tierra del Fuego, the climate felt quite delicious — the atmosphere so dry, and the heavens so clear and blue with the sun shining brightly, that all nature seemed sparkling with life." (1845:217)	"*23 de julio.*— El *Beagle* ancló bien avanzada la noche en la bahía de Valparaíso, el puerto principal de Chile. Cuando amaneció, la impresión que **recibimos** no pudo se más grata. Después de salir de Tierra del Fuego el clima **nos pareció** del todo delicioso; la atmósfera estaba tan seca, el cielo tan puro y azul y el sol tan brillante, que toda la Naturaleza se **nos presentaba** radiante de vida." (1921/2000:II:1)

- *Other voices*

In English, Darwin made use of quotation and reported speech to include the utterances made by others than himself. The same is applicable to the translation by Juan Mateos as seen in the following examples, taken from chapter XII.

First, direct speech is also present by means of direct quotation in dialogue in a passage where Darwin is questioned about his religion and its practices:

"They asked me, **'Why do you not become a Christian—for our religion is certain?'** I assured them I was a sort of Christian; but they would not hear of it—appealing to my own words, **'Do not your padres, your very bishops, marry?'**" (1845:226)	"En el discurso de la conversación me preguntaron: **«¿Por qué no se hace usted cristiano, ya que nuestra religión es la verdadera?»** Les aseguré que yo era cristiano, pero no se satisficieron con mi respuesta, y añadieron, apelando a mis palabras: **«¿No es cierto que entre ustedes los curas y hasta los obispos se casan?»** " (1921/2000:II:16)

It is interesting to include here the occurrences of the broken English of Jemmy Button seen in Chapter two of this thesis compared to the rendering in Spanish. The reason why they are only shown in this part is because the translations dating from 1899 and 1968 do not contain chapter X, and the version of 1998, has reproduced exactly the same passages quoted here.

"...and Jemmy, when he had any little quarrel with the officer on watch, would say, **'Me see ship, me no tell.'**" (1845:179)	"... y Jemmy, después de alguna riña con el oficial de guardia, solía exclamar: **«Yo ver barco, yo no decir»**." (1921/2000:I:297)

Note and compare in the passage below the change of voices that the translator has produced. In the Spanish version, it is Darwin who learns about the news of Jemmy's father's death, not Jemmy, as Darwin wrote in the SLT.

"He [Jemmy] had already heard that his father was dead; but as he had had a 'dream in his head' to that effect, he did not seem to care much about it, and repeatedly comforted himself with the very natural reflection —**'Me no help it.'**" (1845:191)	"Yo [Darwin] había sabido que su padre había muerto; pero como hacía mucho que [Jemmy] tuvo un «sueño en su cabeza» sobre este partivular, no pareció preocuparse mucho por ello, y a menudo se consolaba con la siguiente reflexión natural: **«*Mi* no poder evitarlo»**." (1921/2000:I:316)

In this last passage, the combination of English and Spanish used by Jemmy is lost in the translation because neither the intervention of Darwin providing the translation for "sabe" has been kept nor an indication of Spanish in the original has been included.

"His own brother had stolen many things from him [from Jemmy]; and as he remarked, **'what fashion call that:'** he abused his countrymen, **'all bad men, no sabe** (know) **nothing,'** and though I never heard him swear before, **'damned fools.'** " (1845:195)	"Su mismo hermano [Jemmy's] le había robado muchas cosas, y, según observó en su inglés mal chapurrado, con algunas palabras españolas: **«¿Qué modo de llamar ese proceder?»** Y decía mal de sus paisanos, llamándolos **«malos hombres todos, no saben nada, malditos tontos»**, expresión que me chocó porque nunca le había oído proferir imprecaciones." (1921/2000:I:323)

Secondly, indirect speech is used when reproducing other voices without quoting them. The cases differ in two ways. In the first two examples, there is acknowledgement of the source, where the speaker is mentioned followed by a verb of saying and the conjunction —mandatory in Spanish— introducing the clause containing the statement made:

"**My host** [the superintendent of a mine in Chile] **says that** the two principal improvements introduced by foreigners have been ..." (1845:223)	"**Mi patrón** [the superintendent of a mine in Chile] **asegura que** las dos principales mejoras introducidas por los extranjeros han sido..." (1921/2000:II:12)

"... **the padre ... declared** it [cutting a channel from a lake in Chile to obtain water during a dry season] was too dangerous, as all Chile would be inundated if ... the lake was connected with the Pacific." (1845:224)	"... **el «padre»** ... **declaró que** era [cutting a channel from a lake in Chile to obtain water during a dry season] muy peligroso, pues todo Chile se inundaría si ... el lago estaba en comunicación con el Pacífico." (1921/2000:II:14)

In the following two examples, there is presence of indirect speech without acknowledgement of the source. The way of presenting the voices has been maintained, the difference is only grammatical because English usually takes the passive voice while Spanish opts for the passive form with the pronoun "se":

"**It is said that** the sap flows much more powerfully on those days when the sun is powerful ..." (1845:220)	"**Dícese que** la savia fluye con mayor rapidez en los días de mucho sol ..." (1921/2000:II:7)
"**It is asserted, that** if a puma has once been betrayed by thus watching the carcass, and has then been hunted, it never resumes this habit; but that having gorged itself, it wanders far away." (1845:232)	"**Se asegura que** el puma, una vez descubierto y perseguido por estar guardando los restos de su víctima, no vuelve nunca a esa costumbre, sino que, harto, se aleja de aquel lugar." (1921/2000:II:25)

- *Negation*

As explained above, this text is the reproduction of the translation published in 1921. The same 1921 translation served as basis for the 1998 publication of El Elefante Blanco. In collating the texts from 1998 and 2000, it was confirmed that the occurrences of negation in the SLT with the double-negative structure "is **not un**common" were rendered in the TLT of 1998 exactly as they were translated in 1921 and reproduced in this version of 2000. Since the analysis here is chronological, the examples are cited for 1998 so it would be repetitive and useless to copy them again.

However, we can add other structures that appeared after the Peru chapter in the SLT and can be seen in this edition of 2000 because it is complete.

"... and it is **not un**common to see a pair [of lizards] quietly browsing..." (page 337)	"... y **no** es **raro** ver a un par de ellos [of lizards] ramoneando tranquilamente ..." (1921/2000:II:192)

Nevertheless, not all of the negative occurrences of the SLT have been rendered as such in the SLT, as in the following case:

"... a fact, considering how very common this lizard is, **not** a little extraordinary." (1845:335)	"... hecho bastante curioso si se atiende a lo numerosa que es la especie acuática." (1921/2000:II:190)

We can conclude that not having maintained all the negative structures as such in Spanish, it is assumed that the translator did not consider negation as a trait of discourse in Darwin. Therefore, he did not see it as an essential characteristic of the SLT that should have been present in as many instances in the rendering of the TLT.

3.2.4.4 Translation project

This translation, done in 1921 and reprinted in 2000, does not mention on which SLT it was based. I can suggest that it was based on the SLT of 1845 supporting my inference by the presence of the translated preface of its second edition, a fact that immediately rules out the possibility of being based on the first edition of 1839 and that also leaves aside the likelihood of having used the 1860 edition as the SLT. I assume that if the translation had been based on the third edition of the SLT, it would have had translated the postcript added by Darwin in 1860 too.

The original translation of 1921 was published by Calpe publishing house in two volumes as numbers 9 and 10 within its collection of "Viajes Clásicos". The first volume comprised chapters I to XI, the second, chapters XII to XXI. Both volumes were published as paperbacks, with flaps. The covers had a black drawing of a ship. Chapters were introduced by headings, anticipating the topics to be

addressed in each. The publishers also emphasized the inclusion of illustrations and a map of part of South America, from Peru and Brazil southwards. This information is taken from my notes when I visited El Elefante Blanco publishing house in Buenos Aires and leafed through the copy they had. Moreover, I could verify that the 2000 edition of Espasa Calpe publishing house in Spain is the exact reproduction of the original translation done by Juan Mateos in 1921. At that time, each volume was sold at a price of 4 pesetas (CAD $0.0086 today), while I bought the 2000 reprint for $1,736 pesetas, equal to $14.93 Canadian dollars in May 2000.

As mentioned before, the information available on the translators of Charles Darwin into Spanish is very scarce. Among all the target texts analyzed, Espasa Calpe is the only publisher that mentions the name of the translator, Juan Mateos. According to translation history of Spain in the early twentieth century, translators did not work as such full time, they "often combined part-time translation with medium or high position within the state structure." (Pym, 1998:558). Unfortunately, this is a general fact, and sheds no light on Juan Mateos' professional profile, which could not be found.

Concerning the reasons that led to this reprint in 2000, historic data on translation after 1975, the end of Franco's regime, say that "Spain quickly developed a new internationalism that assisted the transition to strong democracy. Many previously banned works were now translated. Institutional programmes were also gradually set up to develop Spain's other languages, encouraging translation into them [translation into languages other than Castilian was banned during Franco's regime]." (Pym, 1998:558). As regards general translation trends in Spain, "statistics for book publication indicate a fairly constant growth in translations from the 1960s onwards" and most "book translations are in the fields of general literature ... predominantly from French and English" (Pym, 1998:558-559). But in the specific case of this translation, Espasa Calpe decided to reprint the translation of 1921 instead

of retranslating Darwin's book. It seems as if they were looking forward to reissuing the book presenting it as much close to the original publication as possible, leaving the original Spanish text intact, considering it still suitable to satisfy the demands of the readership of Spain nowadays. The publishers also kept all the features reminiscent of an older book, especially in the presentation, with the design of the cover, titles and the choice of fonts and colours. In sum, the Spanish readership of today is being presented with a reprint of a very erudite and careful edition, judging from the translation rendered by Juan Mateos and the painstaking research done by the well-known Dantín Cereceda.

Chapter three had the aim to present the translations that make up the Spanish corpus of this research. The approach was done on an individual basis and the identity of the TLTs was established by setting them against a historical background. Their paratextual features were presented in comparison with those in the SLT. The most salient discourse traits of the SLT, except for multilingualism, were also shown in comparison tables so as to have a clearer idea whether changes have ben made in Spanish or if the structures had been maintained. Finally, the hypotheses on the translation projects were put forward supporting them on the information and analysis developed before. The next and final part, Chapter four, will deal with the most prevalent feature of discourse in *The Voyage of the Beagle*: multilingualism.

Chapter 4

"Don Carlos", the Polyglot

4.1 Multilingualism in *The Voyage of the Beagle*

As mentioned in the second chapter of this thesis, this final chapter will deal with a salient characteristic of discourse in the SLT, the most prevalent, I daresay. This feature has to do with the presence of foreign language words and phrases in the English text. Therefore, we should regard the source language text as "multilingualistic". As explained by Grutman, "multilingualism evokes the co-presence of two or more languages" (1998:157). Grutman states that, theoretically, "the presence of a single loanword can ... be considered a minimal requirement for a text to be identified as multilingual" (1998:158). This phenomenon is not unusual in bilingual or multilingual societies, where writers intercalate foreign words in their source-language discourse or switch languages within the same text. Darwin's was not the case since he came from a monolingual society hence the presence of other languages different from English could have had a more powerful effect on the source-language readers. At the same time, the co-presence of different languages reveals cultural realities like different social practices that are foreign to the source culture and call for further explanation. The multilingualism in Darwin's discourse is particularly striking in chapters III to XVII with the inclusion of Spanish, South American native languages, French, and Latin. The analysis in this section will focus first on the presence of Spanish and will later mention the fewer occurrences of native languages, French and Latin.

4.1.1 Presence of Spanish

In the reading of *The Voyage of the Beagle* today, the effect caused by the presence of Spanish is less

striking than it was in the mid-nineteenth century. The reason is that the booming widespread of Spanish nowadays makes possible to bridge the gap between the foreign word and its meaning better. There is more exposure to the language now and a phrase like "... I gave my **adios**[49] ... to my companion Mariano Gonzales [sic]" (1845:312), where the word **adios** is blended into the English, would not be considered odd. However, this was not the case when Darwin had his book published in 1839. The development of the topic below will show how he managed to bring the foreign to his source-language readers interpreting, explaining and translating the concepts to fulfill the purpose of informing them and help them understand what they were reading. Despite the lexical void in English to designate some of the culturemes Darwin observed in South America, which in some way forced him to introduce the foreign element in his text, there seemed to be, at the same time, a willingness on his part to include Spanish words and phrases that were alien to the English people.

When Darwin wrote *The Voyage of the Beagle*, especially the chapters dealing with his stay in Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru, all of them Spanish-speaking countries, he poured a lot of Spanish in his account, although the grammar and spelling were not always correct, mainly due, I infer, to the fact that he heard these words or phrases being spoken and did not see them in writing. An example of wrong grammar would be "**Padre del Sal**", on page 56, where there is not agreement in gender between the definite article and the noun **sal** (feminine in Spanish). A mistaken spelling would be the case of "St. Jago" on page 163, which he transcribed based on what he heard probably because he had never seen the proper name **Santiago** in writing.

In order to find any justification for Darwin's surprising mastery of Spanish, at least regarding the comprehension of certain words and full phrases, I read his letters and autobiography. Although he

[49] The Spanish words in bold type have been pointed out by me so as to distinguish them from the typographic marking (quotation marks or italics) used in the SLT.

would humbly acknowledge not having an aptitude for languages,

> "During my whole life I have been singularly incapable of mastering any language" (1887:16)

his son, Francis Darwin (1877:88-89), reminded us of the autodidact his father was. He read books in their original language, for example in French and in German. He even self-taught German with no extra help other than a dictionary. The presence not only of Spanish but of other languages in his text shows how Darwin was underestimating his ability to learn and master languages or was displaying exaggerated modesty.

I found evidence of his interest in learning Spanish in the letter he wrote home before the departure of the *Beagle*, from Spring Gardens, London[50], in which he asked his father for his Spanish books. Moreover, in *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle,* Oriol Albó states that Darwin had studied some Spanish because he was planning to visit the Canary Islands before he could ever dream of being part of the crew of the *Beagle* (1985:51). Furthermore, Darwin took with him many books to read besides the scientific books he was constantly consulting in anticipation to the idle hours at sea. In the entry of his diary on December 4, 1831, he listed the subjects of his complementary reading, including Spanish among them:

> "The principal objects are, first, collecting, observing and reading in all branches of Natural History that I possibly can manage. Observations in Meteorology, French and **Spanish**, Mathematics and a little Classics, perhaps not more than Greek Testament on Sundays." (Ralling, 1979:34, bold type added)

It is also interesting to note that, on the 1860 edition of *The Voyage of the Beagle,* Darwin added a postcript and there he made reference to a Spanish work -*Observaciones Geologicas*, 1857[51]- which

[50] Barlow, *Charles Darwin and the voyage of the Beagle*, 1946, pp. 44-46. Letter dated September 6, 1831.

[51] The complete title is *Observaciones geológicas sobre diferentes terrenos de transporte de la hoya del Plata*, by Auguste Bravard, a French paleontologist and geologist, who worked in Argentina from 1853 until his

he had consulted to correct a few errors in his journal.

Therefore, with his background knowledge of Spanish and the exposure to the language he had during his trip, Darwin could interact with the people he met in the southern tip of South America without having to resort to any interpreters. To add more realism to the dialogues he maintained with them, he tried to reproduce the words and phrases understood and included them in his account.

First, we should point out the means used to make a foreign word stand out in a written text. Usually, the case is that words belonging to a language different from the main language of the text are highlighted with typographic devices: bold print, italics, quotation marks, underlining, among others. It would be interesting to find out how Darwin made the foreign words and phrases stand out, but his original manuscripts are in England, in trust of the British Association, and not readily available for consultation. Therefore, we will restrict to the SLT chosen for this thesis. Meridian publishers used italics, quotation marks and capitalization of the first letter for some Spanish words, apparently not following any pattern. This lack of uniformity is also seen in the TLTs but it is usually the case that when the SLT used italics or quotation marks, the same typographic device was used in the Spanish text.

To prove this variation in the marking of the SLT, we see examples of italics for *rancho* on page 61, for *peludo* and *mulita* on page 82. Quotation marks have been used for “estancias” and “corral” on page 54. Capitals have been chosen to mention Toldos on page 55, appearing in the middle of a sentence, or for Salina on page 56. With the help of Table 1, we see that the use is not consistent with every occurrence of the same word: *rancho* is highlighted with italics on page 61 while on page 100,

death in 1861. (http://www.argiropolis.com.ar/ameghino/biografias/brav.htm)

the occurrence is not made noticeable. The same happens with Toldos, having a capital on page 55, but appearing with lowercase on page 64 and, on 100, without any marking at all.

Marking devices are used to show that the words or phrases highlighted do not belong to the stock of vocabulary of the main language of the text, otherwise, they might be taken as borrowings. In the case of *The Voyage of the Beagle*, it is true that, frequently, the Spanish words and phrases in the SLT blend into the English text without any marks, as if words like *posta* or *estancia* were already borrowings and part of the English vocabulary. The following passage illustrates the presence of Spanish words that have been made to blend into the text without any indication of their being foreign words. This is an excerpt from chapter VI, in which Darwin described part of his trip from Bahia Blanca to Buenos Aires.

> "*September 17th*.— We followed the course of the **Rio** Tapalguen, through a very fertile country, to the ninth **posta**. Tapalguen itself, or the town of Tapalguen, if it may be so called, consists of a perfectly level plain, studded over, as far as the eye can reach, with the **toldos**, or oven-shaped huts of the Indians. The families of the friendly Indians, who were fighting on the side of Rosas, resided here. We met and passed many young Indian women, riding by two or three together on the same horse: they, as well as many of the young men, were strikingly handsome, — their fine ruddy complexions being the picture of health. Besides the **toldos**, there were three **ranchos**; one inhabited by the Commandant, and the two others by Spaniards with small shops." (1845:100, bold type added)

The retention of Spanish words and phrases represents the identity, the idiosyncrasy of the regions and cultures visited. The effect pursued could be to evoke the memory of a certain place portraying it as vividly as possible and to show, at the same time, the authenticity of the narration besides making up for the lexical void in the English language.

Apart from the marking of the foreign element, we should also take into account that the need of translating or explaining the words and phrases was certain. Darwin usually introduced the Spanish

element first and later he either provided an equivalent or explained the concept, in the case where there was a lexical void. The different ways he chose to treat the inclusion of Spanish will be discussed in the subsequent subsections.

- *Simple lexical items*

In relation to simple lexical items, Darwin provided a translation giving an equivalent, usually after the first occurrence. In Table 1, we see examples of words in Spanish, accompanied with the English equivalent, like in the case of **pulperia** or drinking shop; the **bolas** or balls; "**rastro**" or track.

Later, he took for granted comprehension from immediate context or reference to previous passages and left the simple lexical items unexplained, like **ranchos** on page 100 after having explained it on page 61, or in the case of **bolas**, introduced on pages 37-38 and reappearing on pages 61-62 and 66. Apart from adding realism to the narration, this method of untranslating words[52] conveys a sense of cultural distinctiveness, brings the presence of a reality and culture where these terms have meaning but which are foreign to the SLT reader. The reader might be able to infer the meaning helped by the context but for further understanding, he would have to resort to extralinguistic information.

When the concept represented by a word demanded further elaboration due to the lack of a lexical equivalent for it in English, Darwin added an explanation immediately after the foreign word, followed by the conjunction "or". Other times, the explanation was added between brackets (what is called parenthetic translation [53]). This are the cases of **toldos**, or oven-shaped huts of the Indians; **recado**, or saddle used in the Pampas; **balandra**, or one-masted vessel; "**domidor**" [sic] (a subduer

[52] Ashcroft, Griffiths and Tiffin, *The Empire Writes Back*, pp. 64-65

[53] Ashcroft, Griffiths and Tiffin, *The Empire Writes Back*, p. 61

of horses); **charqui** (or dried slips of beef). This type of glossing continually reminds the reader of the distance existing between his world and the foreign presented in the text.

- *Phrases*

In Table 2, I have taken note of the phrases Darwin wrote completely in Spanish in his book. His most common mistakes were of punctuation (omission of "¡" and "¿", accents and tildes for "**ñ**") and spelling (**mu*g*eres** with "g" instead of "j", or **page** instead of pag**u**e). The ways chosen to explain the meaning of phrases are similar to those used with simple lexical items. In the case of "**Quien sabe**?" (who knows?), the translation is parenthetic on page 67 to be omitted on page 307. Examples like "'**carne con cuero**' or meat roasted with the skin on it" (page 163) and "'**primera linea**,' or the first line of the partition of the waters" (page 311) have their explanations after the phrase is introduced in Spanish.

There is an interesting case of literal translation when Darwin tried to explain what the expression ***hay un gato encerrado aquí*** meant: he translated word by word with "(there is a cat shut up here)" (page 230) where a more idiomatic equivalent (Nida's dynamic equivalence) like *there's a rat in the kitchen* would probably have given a clearer idea. Phrases like **"el rastro de los Indios**" or "**el rastro del tigre**" are left without any explanation and the reader has to resort to the immediate context to infer the meaning by associating the words, in this particular case, with track and tiger that had appeared a few lines above, on page 115.

- *Others*

-Names of animal and plant species:

With animal and plants species, listed in Table 3, Darwin followed two main approaches. Firstly, he would give the scientific name of the species as a complement to the name by which it was known

in the region he visited, for example, **Agouti** (Cavia Patagonica) and **teru-tero** (Vanellus cayanus). Secondly, if the name reflected a characteristic of the animal, he would provide the literal translation, like in "'**Bien te veo**' (I see you well)" or "**Casarita** (or little house builder)", explaining the meaning of these motivated terms. Motivated terms are those whose morphemes or lexical components provide semantic information on the concept they cover[54].

-Toponyms:

With respect to geographical names, it is not surprising that some of them show traces of an archaic spelling like Buenos A**y**res (**Buenos Aires**), Lu**x**an (**Luján**) or Ma**y**pu (**Maipú**) . Others have been misspelt, as in the case of Guyaquil (**Guayaquil**), Tapalguen (**Tapalquén**), Corunda (**Coronda**) or Missiones (**Misiones**). As it can be seen in Table 4, for some names, an equivalent or an explanation was provided in order to let the English reader know what the name meant, again a case of motivated terms, where the meaning of the concept being designated can be inferred from the constituent parts of the term. An example of a case when Darwin explained applies to one of the Andes passes: "Portillo, a narrow cleft or doorway on the highest ridge, through which the road passes" (page 280), and an illustration of giving an equivalent is the case of a valley in Chile, "'Despoblado,' or uninhabited" (page 306).

-Forms of address:

In reference to forms of address, we see that Darwin naturally used the English "Mr." for the English people that were living in England or had emigrated to South America. But he made a distinction in the case of French and Spanish, so he kept the French "M." to refer to French authors, like D'Orbigny and adopted the Spanish **Don** or **Señor** for the gentlemen he met, especially in Uruguay, Argentina and Chile, like **Don Juan Fuentes** or **Sr. Muniz**, as shown in Table 5. It is interesting to make a note

[54] Dubuc, *Terminology: A Practical Approach*, pp. 42; 156.

on the way the Spanish-speaking people of Argentina had written Darwin's name on the passport he used to travel on land: "El Naturalista Don Carlos". This detail illustrates how others saw him and helps to construct the image Darwin had as a visitor in foreign lands. It shows, at the same time, a sense of "appropriation" or normalization by Hispanizing the English name (Carlos instead of Charles).

4.1.2 Presence of South American native languages

It is worth pointing out the interspersed expressions belonging to the native languages of the southern cone of South America. Table 6 includes the ones found in chapters III to XVII.

For example, Darwin described the altar of Walleechu (*gualicho* or *hualicho* being the usual spelling), as a tree full of offerings left by the Indians of the Pampas on page 58. He wrote the word according to the pronunciation he understood. In fact, this is a Quechuan word (Quechuan being the language of the Inca civilization, still spoken nowadays in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina) that stands for the name of an evil god but which is popularly used to refer to love potions[55].

Another example is the name *Lalegraicavalca* or "the little white things" (page 99), as Darwin explained, which was used by the Indians of the Pampas to designate a place where hail of an enormous size had fallen. The Oens, a native tribe which lived in the very south of Chile and Argentina, used the expression "yammerschooner" which meant "give me" (page 188). The mapuches, a native group living today isolated in the southern Andes of Argentina, still use the "mari-mari" salute of good morning, the same that was given to Darwin by the Indians he met in Chiloe (page 258).

[55] *Diccionario de mitos y leyendas*: http://www.cuco.com.ar/hualichu.htm

For all these concepts, Darwin tried to explain what they meant, resorting to what the Gauchos had told him or what he could infer when he got in contact with the members of the different tribes. We should not forget that for him this was quite a different experience and the enthusiasm and zeal for learning and observation might well have prompted him to include these foreign lexical items.

4.1.3 Presence of French and Latin

The SLT also shows the presence of passages in French or Latin but in these cases without any translation. Their occurrences are quoted below.

- *French*

As regards French, on the way from Bahia Blanca to Buenos Aires, Darwin passed the town of Guardia del Monte on September 19, 1833, and he was astonished at the sudden change in vegetation, going from a "coarse herbage" to a "fine green verdure". Attempting to find an explanation, he quoted Azara to establish an analogy with the habit of horses manuring the land.

> "In another part he [Azara] says, 'ces chevaux (sauvages) ont la manie de préférer les chemins, et le bord des routes pour déposer leurs excrémens, dont on trouve des monceaux dans ces endroits.' Does this not partly explain the circumstance? We thus have lines of richly-manured land serving as channels of communication across wide districts." (1845:102)

Although Azara was a Spanish naturalist, his book was written in French and this was the version Darwin used as reference. Darwin might have assumed that his prospective readers would understand the passage without any need of translation and this might explain the reason why he posed a question right after the quotation, as if looking for their agreement on the passage in French. It is true, though, that the conclusion he arrived at afterwards partly explained what the French was referring to.

A second occurrence of French is included in chapter X, when Darwin was in Tierra del Fuego, where

he was very interested in the behaviour and habits of the Fuegian Indians. On a passage explaining the notion the members of the tribe had of barter and the way they showed excitement at the different lifestyle of the people on the *Beagle,* Darwin quoted Bougainville[56] and his remarks on the issue.

> "Simple circumstances —such as the beauty of scarlet cloth or blue beads, the absence of women, our care in washing ourselves,— excited their admiration [the Fuegian Indians'] far more than any grand or complicated object, such as our ship. Bougainville has well remarked concerning these people, that they treat the 'chef-d'oeuvres de l'industrie humaine, comme ils traitent les loix de la nature et ses phénomènes.'"(1845:196)

In this example, Darwin was trying to make his point stronger, supported by the recognized authority of another source and quoted what the French explorer Bougainville had concluded when faced with a similar situation. However, no translation or specific explanation was provided about the lines in French.

- *Latin*

In relation to Latin, while Darwin stayed in Bahia Blanca, there were continuous clashes between the troops of General Rosas and the Indians. One day, a commandant arrived with a large portion of tame Indians and they spent the night at the *posta* (staging post). Darwin described their behaviour in the following lines:

> "Some drank till they were intoxicated; others swallowed the steaming blood of the cattle slaughtered for their suppers, and then, being sick from drunkenness, they cast it up again, and were besmeared with filth and gore.
>
> Nam simul expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus
> Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum

[56] Louis-Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811) French navigator who explored areas of the South Pacific as leader of the French naval force that first sailed around the world (1766-69). He voyaged in 1764 into the Atlantic near the tip of South America to establish a colony for France in the Falkland Islands. He wrote a widely read account, *Voyage autour du monde* in 1771.

Immensus, saniem eructans, ac frusta cruenta
Per somnum commixta mero." (1845:86)

The lines in Latin are left unexplained, apparently Darwin did not consider necessary the inclusion of a footnote. He might have assumed that his readers would understand what he was referring to probably due to the fact that Latin was taught in schools at the time.

Evidently, Latin is also present in the scientific names of animal and plant species although it is worth mentioning that Darwin usually introduced the local name first. The list in Table 3 shows some examples where the Latin scientific name was provided by Darwin in another attempt to bridge the gap between the common name by which the people of the regions visited called the animals and plants and the name naturalists would be more familiar with.

All the aspects analyzed above could help to arrive at the conclusion that Darwin was indeed trying to present the foreign in his mother tongue by interspersing Spanish, native languages, French and Latin in his writing. This was not casually done, there was an intention fostered by the desire to add some local colour and vividness to his account and, at the same time, share the excitement of his experience during the voyage. Furthermore, with the addition of equivalents and explanations, he was fulfilling the role of being a more thorough giver of information and filling the gaps existing between the new concepts introduced and the background world knowledge of his prospective English readers.

4.2 Multilingualism in the translations

Henry Schogt, quoted by Grutman, says that regarding multilingualism in translation, "as a rule only the main language of the text is replaced, the foreign elements remain unchanged." (1998:160) We will see in the following development how the different translations in the corpus of this research have dealt with the multilingualistic component of the SLT. The approach chosen consists in examining

the four translations individually and the way they have dealt with Spanish, South American native languages, French and Latin. The multilingualistic characteristic of discourse in the SLT has been treated differently in every translation, therefore a separate analysis of each is necessary to show how this feature of discourse fits within their respective translation projects.

First of all, as far as Spanish is concerned, we assume from the start that the foreign element will be attenuated because it will be transported into the same language it belongs to. Certainly, that is an interesting aspect posed by the translation of *The Voyage of the Beagle* into Spanish. Therefore, it will be analyzed how the translations tackled the challenge of translating chapters III to XVII transposing the Spanish element present in the SLT into the TLT.

Furthermore, the corpus in Spanish offers a rich variety because for both Spain and most of Latin America, we are dealing with the same language but not the same cultural parameters, or culturemes. And sometimes, it is not even the same language if the Spanish from Spain is regarded as a standard code from the colonizer, and the Spanish of Uruguay and Argentina (specifically in this analysis) as a linguistic code transformed in Spain's former colonies. This phenomenon is supported by what has been seen in the footnotes, the painstaking research the Spanish editors of the translation of 1899 and 1921/2000 have carried out to enlarge on the concepts Darwin introduced from a reality with which readers in Spain are not very familiar, particularly in what refers to geography, flora and fauna, and social practices.

On the part of identification of the Spanish simple lexical items and phrases originally in the SLT appearing in the TLTs, there are some aspects worth being pointed out. In the English text, the foreign element is more conspicuous, but the case is different in Spanish. If there is no marking —italics, quotation marks, footnotes saying "in Spanish in the original"— there is a very narrow

likelihood that the TLT reader will learn that Darwin used and included Spanish words in his SLT. The way each translation chose to identify the occurrences of Spanish from the SLT into the TLT will be pointed out below as well.

Concerning the approach to native languages, most of the words are foreign to all speakers of Spanish. There are a few exceptions that have been incorporated into the vocabulary of the Spanish spoken in the river Plate region. This means that for readers like me, from Argentina, the impact is not as strong as it is for those of Spain since words like **mate**, for example, are part of our everyday vocabulary. There will be more elaboration on this phenomenon later.

With regard to the occurrences of French and Latin in the TLTs, Table 7 has been attached to show their occurrences and how they have been dealt with. Further analysis on each case will be carried out in the development within the section devoted to each translation.

4.2.1 The 1899 translation

4.2.1.1 Translator's approach to the Spanish present in the SLT

The translation of 1899 has chosen italics or quotation marks to highlight all the simple lexical items and phrases that appeared in Spanish in the SLT. However, there is not a single footnote explaining that the marking stems from the fact that Darwin had written them in Spanish in the original, a decision that definitely attenuates the multilingualistic characteristic of the SLT. The reader of the translation might well assume that the marking is due to emphasis, so, in a way, the target-language reader is being deprived from a vividness in the account of the SLT.

- *Simple lexical items and phrases*

The occurrences of simple lexical items and phrases in Spanish are much fewer in this translation

because only three chapters of the whole original book are being analyzed. In any case, they have been transposed into the SLT and the explanations that Darwin included have been kept and translated, like in the case of "*casuchas* ó habitaciones de refugio" (page 70). (See Tables 8 and 9.)

- *Others*

-Names of animal and plant species:

The same names presented by Darwin were reproduced in the translation. It is true though, that following the didactic purpose of the work, the editors, not the translator in 1899, added footnotes to provide more information of species not familiar to the readership from Spain, like for the cases of **guanaco**, ***gallinazo*** and **vinchuca** (see Chapter three, 3.2.1.2, Footnotes and Table 10).

-Toponyms:

Naturally, in the case of geographical names, some archaic spelling is still present like in the name of the Maypu river (now **Maipú**) or of the town of Luxan (**Luján** is the current spelling). But in the cases of the Chilean cities of Guasco, Freyrina and Ballenar and the names of the different islands that make up the Galapagos archipelago, the current names by which they are known today are given in footnotes, responding to the didactic purpose of the book published by Alhambra. Again, it must be made clear that these were not included in the translation of 1899 but have been added by the editors of *Darwin:Viaje del Beagle* to update the information in accordance to the purpose of their book. In the text translated in 1899, some explanations that Darwin included either for motivated terms, like in the case of "Portillo, grieta a manera de puerta" (page 72), or for new concepts, like "*Cumbre* ó línea divisoria de las aguas" (page 85) were maintained and translated (see Table 11).

-Forms of address:

Only three cases are included here, but the distinction Darwin made between the English 'Mr." and the Spanish "Don" was respected and transposed into the TLT. Examples are "M. Edwards" (page

98) and “don Benito Cruz (page 110).

4.2.1.2 Translator’s approach to the occurrences of South American native languages in the SLT

There are only two cases of native language presence where the explanation of the meaning of the words was translated and the foreign word was made to stand out with italics, in a way to differentiate it from the Spanish surrounding it. These are the cases of “lirios amarillos llamados *amancaes*” (page 132) and “*huacas* ó antiguas tumbas” (page 136).

4.2.1.3 Translator’s approach to the occurrences of French and Latin in the SLT

Chapters XV to XVII do not have presence of French or Latin.

Only taking into account chapters XV to XVII, we see that the general approach chosen for this version was to follow the original very closely and translate the explanations or equivalents that Darwin had provided for the foreign terms or phrases but without making explicit the presence of other languages in the original. This book, *Darwin:Viaje del Beagle* is analyzed taking into account the additional research carried out by the editors as well. Therefore, it should be said that in order to complement the text of the translation and its “concealed” foreign words and phrases, the translated information has been enlarged with the help of explanatory footnotes (see 3.2.1.2, Footnotes for examples) in accordance with the didactic purpose of the project.

4.2.2 The 1968 translation

4.2.2.1 Translator’s approach to the Spanish present in the SLT

In the translation of 1968 we see that not all the simple lexical items and phrases that appeared in Spanish in the original have been highlighted in the TLT. Only some have been marked with quotation

marks but here again, like the case of 1899, the translator did not include any footnotes explaining that the marking stems from the fact that the words were in Spanish in the SLT. The only typographic marks used to make them stand out in the TLT are quotation marks as in "**el rastro de los Indios**" or "**el rastro del tigre**" but not in all occurrences, as in the case of "Quien sabe?" (1845:67) rendered as **¡Quién sabe!** (1968:51), without any highlighting. The same happens with "**¡Mujeres!**" (1968:52), where the quotation marks only appear as mark of presence of direct speech. This characteristic fits into the translation project if we consider that this is a pocket-size book, tailored to the general reader. Hence, the translator and editors must have deemed unnecessary to include this kind of information and decided to leave it aside since the number of footnotes to be included were probably very restricted, as it is the case of other "popular" editions. (See Tables 12 and 13.)

- *Simple lexical items and phrases*

We have seen that Darwin provided equivalents or explanations for the new, foreign simple lexical items and phrases in the SLT. In this translation, the voice of Darwin translating or explaining concepts has been erased in many instances: it must have been considered redundant for the Spanish-speaking reader of the river Plate region, who is familiar with these concepts. Thus, we see that for "the **bolas** or balls" only "**boleadoras**" (page 16) is present in the TLT, which is the specific term to call this hunting instrument. The same is the case of "***rancho***, or hovel" translated only by **rancho** (page 40), also "'**rastro**', or track" is rendered just by **rastro** (page 54) and "the '**gran seco**', or the great drought" only appears as "**la gran seca**" (page 99). (See Tables 12 and 13.)

- *Others*

-<u>Names of animal and plant species</u>:

In the case of plant species, some explanations or additions by Darwin are implicit in this TLT, like the case of "ombú" (page 82) because there is no need to explain that it is a tree. However, for the

case of “guanaco”, the explanation was translated (page 38). (See table 14.)

-Toponyms:

Geographical names have been written in their correct spelling, a fact that shows that the translator was more familiar with and closer to the culture Darwin talked about and could correct mistakes and translate “island of Cholechel” for its proper “isla de Choele-Choel” (page 55) or “Colonia del Sacramiento” for “Colonia del Sacramento” (page 113). Buenos Aires and Montevideo, as expected, are shown in their current lexical form as well. As regards explanations, they were kept and translated for the name of the mount Hurtado, “Hurtado, o sea apartado” (page 63), a motivated term because it was the only elevated terrain in the middle of a plain. For the topographic concept of “un gran lago salado, o salina” (page 32), it is worth mentioning that, contrary to other cases in the SLT, the explanation comes before the transposition of the Spanish word and that was kept in the TLT. (See Table 15.)

-Forms of address:

In this book, there are only cases of forms of address in Spanish. Naturally, the treatments of **Don** and **Señor** were respected and kept in the translation, though the latter was abbreviated to its shorter form of **Sr.** in the case of “Sr. F. Muniz” (page 117). (See Table 16.)

4.2.2.2 Translator’s approach to the occurrences of South American native languages in the SLT

Some native words that are part of the everyday vocabulary of the Spanish-speaking people of the river Plate region are not typographically marked in this translation. This would be the case of **Paraná** (page 25) and **mate** (page 66), which are borrowings that the linguistic code spoken in Uruguay has taken from Guaraní and Quechua[57], respectively. There is an interesting case in the

[57] Davis, *The Spanish of Argentina and Uruguay: an annotated bibliography for 1940-1978*, p. 245

Quechuan word “Gualicho” (page 36), given between brackets by the translator in its current usual spelling after providing the misspelt “Walleechu” that Darwin had offered. The goal of the translator was to help the reader easily realize what Darwin was referring to and avoid the confusion the wrong spelling might cause. In the case of the Indian word “Lalegraicavalca”, which is explained as “las pequeñas cosas blancas”, the explanation included by Darwin was kept and translated because it is not a part of the vocabulary of this linguistic code. (See table 17.)

4.2.2.3 Translator’s approach to the occurrences of French and Latin in the SLT

By leaving the passage in French on page 80 untranslated, just like Darwin did in the SLT, this translation presents more strikingly the multilingualistic essence of the original. The translation also included and translated the autographic footnote providing the volume and page number of Azara’s book from where the quotation was taken. It is surprising, however, that the French was kept intact because the decisions made throughout show that the trend is to render an easy-reading, accessible text and this passage may hinder reading comprehension on the part of the reader.

Following this closeness to the original, the same approach has been taken to deal with the fragment of Latin on page 54. It was transcribed from the SLT without any explanation or translation, keeping the multilingualistic trait but making the comprehension of the passage more difficult.

The decision to keep the French and the Latin untranslated preserve part of the foreign element in the SLT but at the same time, prevents the general reader to which the translation is targeted from grasping the meaning of these two passages. (See table 7.)

The overall trend seen in most of these cases follows the translation project, consisting in bringing

to the target reader an easy-reading, amusing text being interrupted with as little footnotes as possible and presenting him with the content of the book he will be more familiar with. Therefore, updated, well-spelt names will "ring a bell", proper spellings will give no surprises, and no redundancy will be perceived, all of this concerning the Spanish present in the SLT and how it has been treated in the TLT. Tackled like this, the multilingualistic aspect seems attenuated since the Spanish in the original has not been marked in the TLT, but rather normalized. However, the presence of other languages is reinforced especially by keeping the passages in French and Latin intact.

4.2.3 The 1998 translation

4.2.3.1 Editor's approach to the Spanish present in the 1921 translation

As said before, this translation is based on that done in Spain by Juan Mateos in 1921 and it must be said that most of the decisions on how to tackle the Spanish presence in the SLT have been kept from that earlier translation. The marking of quotation marks, italics, or footnotes with the legend that a certain lexical item or phrase had appeared in Spanish in the original have been maintained in most cases. However, as mentioned in Chapter three, there are some corrections that have been made motivated by the desire to bring the SLT closer to the Argentine reader in particular, and to the rest of the Spanish-speaking readership in general. Unfortunately, this purpose is not that prevalent throughout the text: it seems as if the editor did not follow a pattern, as if corrections were done randomly. For example, choosing **zorrinos** to modify the **zorrillos** that Juan Mateos transcribed from Darwin shows a closeness to the Argentine reader in lexical choice. But in the case of **chiripá**, it appears corrected on page 314 but with a mistaken spelling (**chilipa**) on page 361. The footnotes indicating the presence of Spanish in the original are not constantly present, as shown by the case of "**reducidos y cristianos**" on page 360, where the footnote was omitted.

• *Simple lexical items and phrases*

Most of the choices Juan Mateos did regarding the treatment of the Spanish elements in the text for the translation of 1921 were kept in the version of 1998. For instance, a word is introduced in Spanish and a lexical item belonging to the same semantic field is given afterwards, like the case of "**rancho o vivienda**" (page 90) so as not to erase the equivalent given by Darwin in "***rancho***, or hovel" (1845:61). This is a contradiction to the purpose of the work the editors are announcing at the beginning of the book. If they were attempting to bring Juan Mateos' translation closer to the river Plate readership, they could have left these explanations aside since they do not add any meaning because the receivers of the message who live in the areas Darwin visited already know what Darwin was referring to. (See Table 18.)

The same happens with the explanations of phrases: the inhabitants of Argentina and surrounding regions know very well what "**carne con cuero**" (page 232) stands for, so keeping the explanation is redundant. However, we should also understand that this was Charles Darwin's narration, and the explanations reveal that he and the English readership of 1839 and 1845 needed that complementary information. In other words, what I am pointing out here is the lack of coherence to adhere to a trend of adaptation and maintain it throughout the SLT. (See Table 19.)

• *Others*

-Names of animal and plant species:

The only difference from the translation by Juan Mateos is that of changing **zorrillos** for **zorrinos** (page 101) (more familiar to the river Plate readers), just a case of lexical choice. But if that was the decision made by the editor, the coherence should have been kept and replace **melocotoneros** (page 146) for **durazneros**, which is the name by which peach trees are known in the Plata region.

There is a case of implicitation of an explanation added by Darwin and translated by Mateos in 1921, the one concerning the ombu tree, where the word **árbol** was deleted by the Argentine editor because it was considered redundant since the readers of this text of 1998 know very well that the **ombú** is the most representative tree of the Pampas. (See Table 20.)

-Toponyms:

We see again in this case, an intention to correct some mistakes related to the names of places in Argentina that were not detected by the Spanish translator of the 1921 publication. The Argentine editor corrected the names of "Corunda"for "Coronda" (page 156), "Cholechel" for "Choele Choel" (page 126) or "Tapalguén" for "Tapalquén" (page 100). (See Table 21.)

-Forms of address:

The distinction Darwin made between the English, French and Spanish forms of address were maintained by Juan Mateos and reproduced likewise by the Argentinian edition. (See Table 22.)

4.2.3.2 Editor's approach to the occurrences of South American native languages in the 1921 translation

The multilingualistic essence of the SLT is maintained in this TLT for native words have been kept and explained. The Argentinian edition decided to reproduce Mateos' text from 1921 without modifications or elisions in this respect because native words, like "Lalegraicavalca", are as obscure to the Plata region readership as they are to the peninsular Spanish people, so the explanations added by Darwin and translated by Mateos fulfill that role of making the foreign concept clearer to the target reader. There are other cases, those of **mate** and **Paraná**, which are etymologically native words, but have been borrowed by the Spanish speakers of the southern cone of South America and are part of their daily vocabulary now, so no further explanation is needed. (See table 23.)

4.2.3.3 Editor's approach to the occurrences of French and Latin in the 1921 translation

The two occurrences of French in the SLT appear in Spanish in the text of 1998 because Mateos had already translated them. Therefore, the editors from Argentina transcribed the passage, probably unaware of French presence in the SLT. In order to know so, they should have had to resort to the SLT to see that the quotation was not originally in Spanish. (See Table 7.)

As far as Latin is concerned, the passage was reproduced as it appeared in the original, in Latin, again following the translation of 1921. (See Table 7.)

In conclusion, the way the foreign single lexical items and phrases of the SLT have been dealt with in this text of 1998 is twofold. On the one hand, there is a modified text according to the decisions made by the editor in this "adaptation", who followed a trend geared towards the reader of the river Plate region. On the other hand, there is the text originally translated by Juan Mateos in 1921, which was mostly reproduced without any modifications. The coexistence of these two texts is what strikes the reader showing a lack of uniformity and coherence since there is disagreement between the approaches of 1998 and 1921.

4.2.4 The 2000 translation

4.2.4.1 Translator's approach to the Spanish present in the SLT

The Spanish element in the SLT is marked in this TLT most of the times by the use footnotes with the legend "En español en el original" but this has not been the case for all the occurrences. Other typographic devices used are quotation marks and italics, which coincide with the same kind of typographic indication used for the same simple lexical items or phrases in the SLT.

- *Simple lexical items and phrases*

The translation by Juan Mateos has kept and translated all the explanations that Darwin provided to make the Spanish simple lexical items and phrases understood. This decision indicates that the peninsular Spanish reader, like the English, is not familiar with these terms either because they represent social phenomena, or culturemes, which are specific to another culture. The social practices and realities of the Pampas present in words like **pulpería**, **recado**, ***chinas***, **toldos**, **chuzo**, **poncho**, and **charqui**, among others, need an explanation since the concept has no referent in the target culture. These words belong to the linguistic code that stemmed from the peninsular Spanish but that underwent transformations in the colonized territories. There is an interesting case of normalization in the example of "domidor", which was misspelt by Darwin and Mateos corrected it for "domador" (page I:216), the right spelling for naming a typical figure in the country life of the Pampas for he is the one who tames horses. However, in the process of correction, Mateos erased all traces indicating that Darwin had attempted to write the word in Spanish. (See table 24.)

As regards phrases, the explanations accompanying them in the SLT were translated too. But there are two cases worth pointing out. First, Darwin had written "*hay un gato encerrado aquí*" and Mateos transposed the phrase in italics too but omitted the indefinite article "un" and such a move corrected the phrase according to the Spanish idiom "haber gato encerrado"[58]. So in a way, he manipulated the phrase that Darwin had understood and the modification changed the image the Spanish reader should construct of Darwin as a non-native speaker of Spanish, especially when the phrase is identified as having appeared in Spanish in the original by means of a footnote (page II:23). Secondly, in the case of "**hombre muy aflicto**" (page I:199), Mateos decided for an explicitation, probably because **aflicto** was already an archaism in 1921 and the lexical form favoured then was

[58] Moliner, *Diccionario electrónico de uso del español.*

afligido, as it is today. Hence, he complemented the phrase adding an explanation of what Darwin had meant by this expression, that there was a man overwhelmed by worries. (See table 25.) These two cases could be considered as an attempt of normalization. It is interesting to remember here the concept of "orthonyme", defined by Bernard Pottier and quoted by Jean-Claude Chevalier: "la lexie (mot ou toute séquence mémorisée) la plus adéquate, sans aucune recherche connotative, pour désigner le référent" (1995:90). Chevalier complements Pottier's definition by saying that this approach consists in using "l'ordinaire formulation des choses, ... la plus accoutumée, ... la plus neutre ...: 'C'est comme ça que ça se dit'" (1995:93) and that is precisely what Mateos seems to have done by correcting Darwin's expressions in Spanish.

- *Others*

-Names of animal and plant species:

In general, Mateos translated the explanations that accompanied local names given to the different species. Sometimes, he gave more information than that provided by the SLT. There is a case worth noting and it is that of **puma o león americano** (page I:115) where Juan Mateos added an explanation to **puma**, when Darwin had not. Mateos' intention was probably to help his readers in Spain understand better which species Darwin was referring to. A similar case is that of **zorillos o mofetas** (page I:115), the second word being the common name used to call skunks in Spain.

In the case of "the *ombu* tree", Mateos considered pertinent to keep the generic term "tree" in **árbol ombú** (page I:172) again taking into consideration that the readership from Spain may not be so familiar with the trees in the Pampas. (See Table 26.)

-Toponyms:

There are certain names of geographic places that were overlooked by Mateos and the misspellings made by Darwin were not identified, e.g. "Corunda" instead of Coronda (page I:181), "Tapalguén"

instead of Tapalquén (page I:162), “Cholechel” instead of Choele-Choel (page I:145).

Some explanations that Darwin provided for motivated names were omitted by Mateos, like the case of the valley “Despoblado” (page II:144). On the contrary, the name of “Thirsty Hill” was kept in English and a translation explaining the meaning of the motivated term “la Montaña Sedienta” (page I:242) was given between brackets. The reason to call the hill “Thirsty” is explained on the ocassion when Darwin and a party from the *Beagle* had accompanied Captain Fitz Roy to a long walk round Port St. Julian, in Santa Cruz, in the south of Argentina, and all of them had spent eleven hours without having any water, therefore the name of the hill, whose summit they reached during that walk. (See Table 27.)

-Forms of address:

The distinction between the forms of address in different languages was kept by Mateos. The only differences are that he made explicit the “monsieur” enlarging the abbreviation in Darwin’s text (page I:239), and in the reverse process, Mateos abbreviated the **Don** that appeared in the SLT for the shorter from “D.” (pages I:65, I:208, II:132) (See Table 28.)

4.2.4.2 Translator’s approach to the occurrences of South American native languages in the SLT

Naturally, the native languages spoken in South America are equally strange to the Spanish from Spain as they were for Darwin. Mateos decided to keep the explanations provided by the author and translated them after the foreign word was introduced. The Spanish edition also added more information on concepts like **mate** (page I:160), the Oens tribe (page I:314) and the ***amancaes*** flowers (page II:161) in the form of footnotes (see Chapter three, subsection 3.2.4.2, Footnotes). The different realities of Spain with those of the river Plate region become evident in the example of **mate**, a lexical item that is considered a foreign word for the Spanish spoken in Spain (therefore, the

inclusion of a footnote) but which is a borrowing from Quechua in the linguistic code spoken in that South American region. (See Table 29.)

4.2.4.3 Translator's approach to the occurrences of French and Latin in the SLT

Juan Mateos translated the French passages from Azara and Bougainville quoted by Darwin. This choice shows a twofold purpose, on the one hand, it lets the Spanish readers understand the passage assuming they do not know French; on the other, it manipulates the SLT undermining its multilingualistic essence and modifying the image of Darwin again as a second language speaker of another language. The text translated into Spanish of course does not reflect the archaic spelling of French in Darwin's quotation and Mateos did not include either any indication of the presence of French in the SLT. He could have included a footnote with the legend "En francés en el original" as he did for the Spanish occurrences. (See Table 7.)

In general, Mateos decided to identify the presence of Spanish that was originally in the SLT. He followed Darwin's text quite closely by maintaining and translating pertinent explanations and equivalents that were sometimes complemented by Juan Dantín Cereceda's research on culturemes in the form of footnotes. In particular, certain choices made by Mateos show that the presence of some foreign words and phrases was manipulated by normalizing the Spanish (conveying an image of a Charles Darwin who mastered Spanish better than he did in reality) and by translating the French.

In this chapter, we have seen the different approaches towards the presence of different languages, first in the SLT and later, in each of the translations. The task has been made easier with the help of the comparative tables that show the occurrences of Spanish (classified in categories) and other languages in order of appearance in the texts and that clearly identify the decisions made for each of

the translations.

To conclude, Schleiermacher says “Either the translator leaves the author in peace, as much as possible, and moves the reader towards him; or he leaves the reader in peace, as much as possible, and moves the author towards him.” (Berman, 1992:146). In the translations into Spanish of *The Voyage of the Beagle* analyzed here, we have seen trends that go both ways in what regards multilingualism. On the one hand, the multilingualistic essence is preserved in most cases or, on the other, with a reader in mind, the translations add more information to make new concepts clearer (Spain) or delete facts that are considered redundant (Uruguay and Argentina).

Thus, we can arrive at some conclusions. First, it is usually the case that the place of publication and the target readership have a bearing on the choices to be made by translators and editors, but the decisions taken by them accordingly in the four cases shown in this chapter have demonstrated lack of uniformity and coherence throughout the translations. Second, it is unavoidable that the impact of the foreign element is lessened, especially in the case of Spanish words and phrases being transposed into a translation into Spanish, where their presence is not as striking as their being interspersed in an English text. But in many of the cases shown in the analysis of the translations, the multilingualistic effect was even more attenuated when the presence of foreign languages in the SLT was not identified in the TLTs. Third, the modification of Darwin’s image as a non-native speaker of Spanish and French was overt when his incorrect grammar or spellings were corrected in the translations. Finally, the approach with which multilingualism was tackled had to be analyzed individually taking into consideration time, place and the translation project for each TLT, parameters which had a definite impact on the decisions the translators and editors made throughout the translations.

Conclusion

In these pages I have tried to accomplish the goals I established at the beginning: the identification of the source-language text, the identification of four target-language texts, the comparison of the most salient discourse features of the SLT and how they had been rendered in the different TLTs and overall, a thorough study on *The Voyage of the Beagle* that sheds more light on Darwin's tentative steps into natural sciences and may open the way for a new retranslation at the dawn of the twenty-first century.

In Chapter one, the information provided reminds us that one hundred and sixty-nine years ago, a visionary, adventurous, upper-class young gentleman set out on a voyage that would not only change his whole life but also human history. The scientific and sociocultural observations recorded in his journal gave Charles Darwin plenty of material to write his first book, *The Voyage of the Beagle*, and many other publications, including the milestone of his career, *The Origin of Species*. Undoubtedly, his avid mind and zeal for observation were honed during the voyage, which served as an invaluable and unexpected source of proofs that many dogmas of natural history held until then were not as tenable as most people thought or were led to believe according to the stiff thinking of the time. It took Darwin many years to finally dare to bring to light what he had observed and what he knew could not be withheld from public knowledge anymore. In 1845, he decided to introduce his evolutionary ideas in the Galapagos chapter of the second edition of *The Voyage of the Beagle* but it would not be until 1859 when they were given full voice in the publication of the manuscript describing the theory of evolution. This shows that the changes in Darwin's thinking modified his works, so it was relevant to present in this chapter the development of the manuscript that became *The Voyage of the Beagle* and the list of its different editions.

Chapter two explained why a reprint of the 1845 edition was chosen as a source text. Once its identity was established, the paratextual features were described. The next section was devoted to describe the characteristics of a book of travels like this where research and examples demonstrated that such a text cannot be pigeonholed within one genre because it shares characteristics of many: literary, technical-scientific, diary, autobiography. The literary tone of some passages stemmed from the reading of poetry in particular, and the scientific discourse being mainly simple and clear, leaned on scientific popularization. Later, salient discourse features, especially voices and negation were analyzed in anticipation to their comparative analysis with the different TLTs.

In Chapter three, four translations into Spanish were analyzed. The chronological list of translations and additional research proved that the popularity gained by Darwin's first book was not enough to have it translated into Spanish until 1890, thirteen years after *The Origin of Species* had reached the Spanish readership. It also helped us see that there are no retranslations being done nowadays, the latest editions show that the trend is to reprint or slightly modify the older, accepted versions. This correlates with translation statistics. According to the *Index Translationum* compiled by UNESCO, only 4% of all translations into Spanish belong to the subject of Natural Sciences.

Chapter three, besides, is where the comparison between the SLT and the TLTs started. Each translation was studied individually. First, they were set within their spatial and temporal parameters. Later, the paratextual features were described and reflected upon, and it was seen that they change according to the place and time the translations were published. Titles change too, and publishers do not refrain from using a longer one in the Spanish-language editions instead of just translating the shorter and popular *The Voyage of the Beagle* that the English seems to favour. Covers do not follow

a definite pattern either, but the motif is usually closely related to the theme of the book or its author. Within the same section of paratextual features, special emphasis was put on footnotes, which showed the intervention of the translators and or editors by adding to, explaining or even correcting what Darwin had said in the SLT. In general, allographic footnotes were attached in accordance with the translation project followed. It was also seen that there seems to be more profusion of allographic footnotes in the Spanish editions than in the Uruguayan or the Argentinian. Footnotes showed that the readers of Spain need more information about the fauna and flora, the social practices and traditions of the Southern tip of South America than the Latin American readers, particularly those of Uruguay and Argentina.

The third subsection for each translation, still in Chapter three, dealt with the discourse characteristics that were deemed salient in the SLT, namely voices and negation. By means of examples quoted in comparison tables set within their contextual framework in the book, occurrences of voices and negation were presented against the same passages from the SLT. That lead to the conclusion that the treatment of voices in the translations, in general, followed the devices used in English. In the case of Darwin's voice, either the use of "I" or "we" was strengthened by the Spanish grammar, which requires that the subject agree in gender and number with the verb in the predicate. There have been very few instances when the voice of Darwin was emphasized, like in the case of 1968, where the translator added more verbs showing Darwin as the doer of the action. Direct and indirect speech virtually produced the same effect in the TLT except for some grammatical differences, for instance when the subordinate conjunction "that" omitted in reported speech in English, was present in Spanish because it is compulsory or when the translator intervened by turning a reported speech passive construction in English into an active voice or a passive voice with the particle "se" in

Spanish.

The comparison of negation occurrences, on the contrary, presented more differences. Overall, the effect seems to be less powerful in Spanish. It is as if translators did not analyze this feature beforehand and if they maintained the negative structure, it was not due to the analysis of this characteristic of discourse present in Darwin's text. The power of the effect is certainly reinforced by the repetition of the same negative structures and not maintaining it in Spanish undermines the impact it entails. This is probably due to the fact that this trait did not strike the translators as a characteristic of Darwin's style to make them reflect on it. They probably assumed that an affirmative structure in Spanish would make the text more readable, readily acceptable by rendering a more natural and flowing target text but, in the process, they erased all traces of negation in those instances.

In sum, the third chapter showed the trend the texts into Spanish have followed. We have seen a tendency in not retranslating but reprinting an accepted version. This is confirmed by the TLTs of 1998 and 2000, two versions that are based on the same translation, the first "adapted" the translation done by Juan Mateos in 1921, the second reprinted it. This is understandable since to embark on a translation of such dimension is a very ambitious enterprise considering the large amount of information, the length of the work and the analysis it entails. Precisely, that is one of the reasons this research has been carried out for: to open the door to a potential, future retranslation of Darwin's first book. The analysis encompassed what is believed to be the first translation up to the latest publication and thus, they form a circle, starting and finishing in Spain with two publications from Latin America in the middle, showing a sample of what the Spanish speaking readers have been and are presented with in what concerns translations of *The Voyage of the Beagle*. The hypotheses put

forward about the translation projects suggest that the translator and editor of the versions of 1968 and 1998 seem to have been very aware of their readers and tailored the translations for better acceptability: they included only the parts that they thought would be more interesting and they opted for the Spanish linguistic code their readers would be more familiar with. The versions of 1899 and 2000 were published in Spain and it is noticeable, especially in the footnotes, how the cultural gaps between Spain and the southern tip of Latin America had to be bridged. There were many phenomena that Darwin observed with which their readers were not familiar and therefore, they deserved an explanation. When reading a translation, one might have had an idea of the project before reading the TLT but the validity of the hypothesis is not proven until the translation is read and what it has accomplished and how is finally seen.

Finally, Chapter four was especially dedicated to dwell on multilingualism in the SLT, the most prevalent discourse characteristic in Darwin's text, and the treatment the multilingualistic presence received in the different translations. Darwin, for the most part, tried to compensate the introduction of a foreign word or phrase that might have been incomprehensible to his reader by providing an equivalent or an explanation in English. In the translations, it was seen that most of the explanations were maintained and translated. We have seen that the place and time of publication have a bearing upon the choices made and they affect the translation project accordingly. In the translation of 1899 and 1968, the impact of the presence of Spanish in the SLT was attenuated since it was not marked that some words and phrases had appeared in Spanish in the original. In some cases, the voice of Darwin providing equivalents or explanations for the foreign-language words and phrases, disappeared in the translations by means of implicitation. A case in point is that of 1968, where the explanation of culturemes is not necessary for the Uruguayan readers and some explanations by

Darwin, for simple lexical items especially, were left implicit. At the same time, Darwin's voice as a non-native speaker of Spanish and French, especially, was erased in many instances either by normalization (the corrections done by Juan Mateos to some mistakes in Spanish) or by translating into Spanish (Juan Mateos translation of the French). The analysis of this trait of discourse added to that of voices and negation enforces the idea that the translators and editors seemed to be more concerned on what the SLT said than on how it said it. For this chapter in particular, the notes I took while reading the SLT and the TLTs were really helpful, mainly after putting them together in the comparative tables. This was an attempt to overcome the disadvantage that paper resources may present compared to electronic documents and it helped me to make the search for examples of foreign language occurrences less time-consuming. The Internet only offered transcriptions of *The Voyage of the Beagle* in English and I used them only to find certain passages.

If I were to think about further development of this work, one way would be to devote more time to carry out some research in Charles Darwin's later works. Undoubtedly, more information would be found on how *The Origin of Species* was translated into Spanish, who his first translator was, what the impact it had on society was and parameters like acceptability in the target-language polysystem would be far clearer. This would also help to delve deeper into scientific discourse in the target language.

In this comparative analysis there is no passing of judgement but a reflective study of the results of the choices made by the translators of the different translation projects. In order to be thorough and complete, this research analyzed the most salient characteristics of the SLT, how they were rendered in the TLTs and the way the project was accomplished based on the decisions made by their translators into Spanish. The comparison of translations has a pedagogic value too because the

solutions that each translator offered enriched the analysis and provided diversity.

Nowadays, reprints are being published in English and in Spanish, a fact that strongly demonstrates how attractive and popular the account of the young Charles Darwin still is. Even at his time, the success of his books was evident, as he wrote in his autobiography:

> "My books have sold largely in England, have been translated into many languages, and passed through several editions in foreign countries. I have heard it said that the success of a work abroad is the best test of its enduring value. I doubt whether this is all trustworthy; but judged by this standard my name ought to last for a few years." (1877:67)

And it certainly has. One-hundred and sixty nine years later we cannot resist to relive the nineteenth-century natural history through the eyes of a young naturalist. Hallmarks like Mount Fitz Roy and the Beagle Channel in the southernmost end of South America remind its inhabitants and travellers all around the world of the voyage of the *Beagle* and the impact it had for humankind. Moreover, judging from the interest in Darwin's works, there is no doubt that his name will last for many more years. Hopefully, the research carried out here will humbly contribute to reinforcing the enduring value of his works in Spanish as well.

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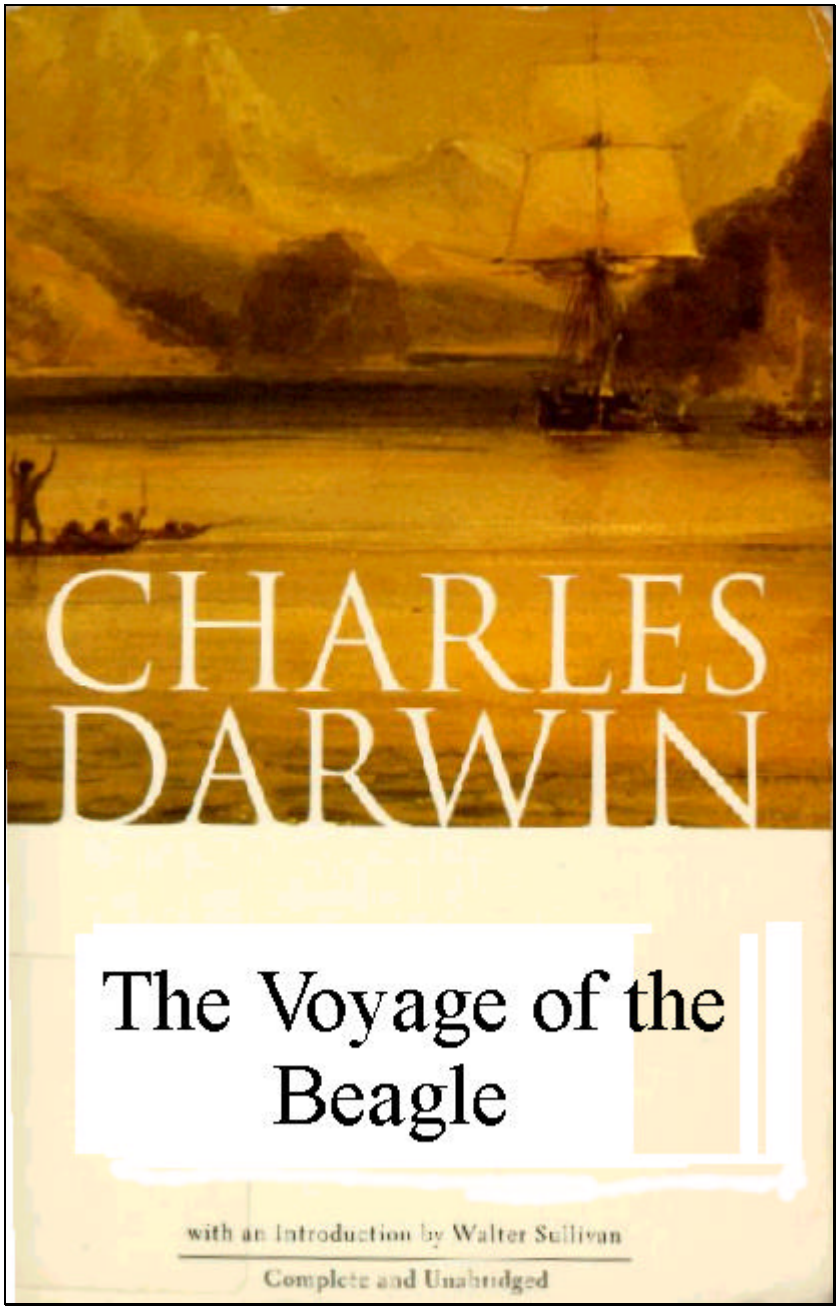
Appendix A - Samples of paratextual features: covers of the SLT and TLTs.

Figure 1. Front cover of *The Voyage of the Beagle*, Meridian, 1996.

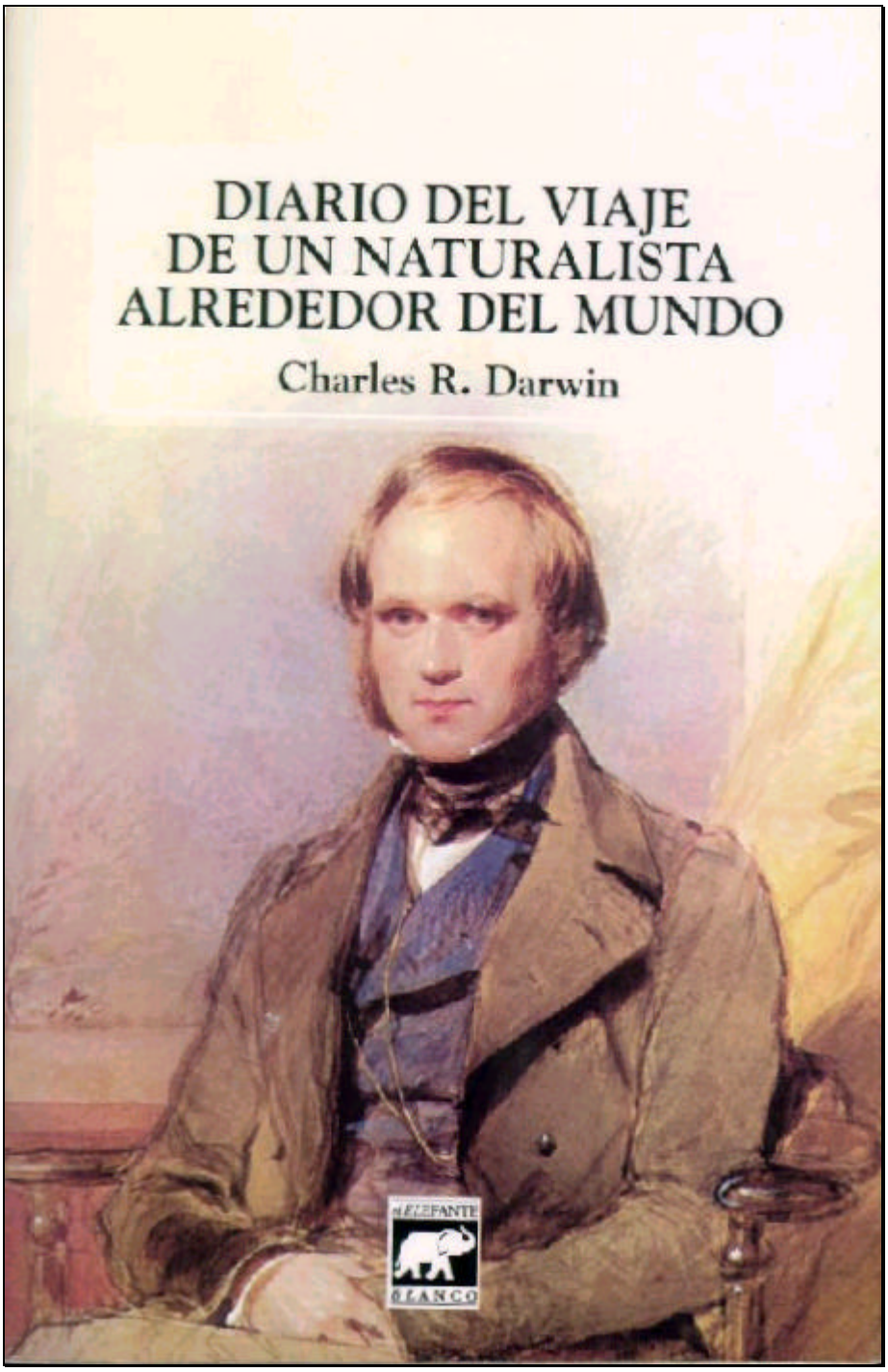


Appendix A - Samples of paratextual features: covers of the SLT and TLTs.

Figure 2. Front and back covers of *Darwin: Viaje del Beagle*, Alhambra, 1985.

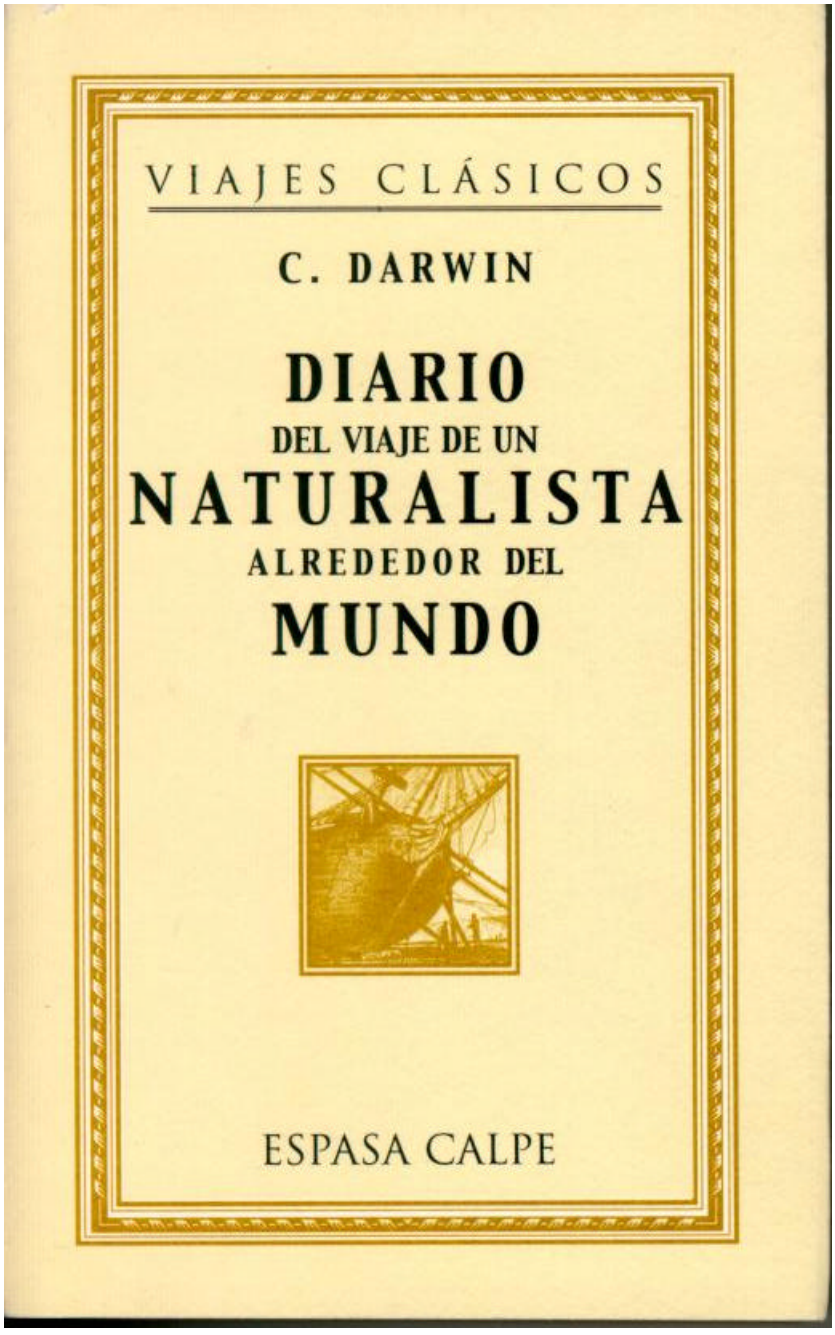
Appendix A - Samples of paratextual features: covers of the SLT and TLTs.

Figure 3. Front cover of *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, en el navío de S.M. Beagle*, El Elefante Blanco, 1998.



Appendix A - Samples of paratextual features: covers of the SLT and TLTs.

Figure 4. Front cover of *Diario del viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo,* Espasa Calpe, 2000.



Appendix B - E-mails exchanged with El Elefante Blanco

info@elefanteblanco.com
E-mail a Editorial El Elefante Blanco, mie 17 de mayo de 2000

Mi nombre es Elisa Paoletti y estoy haciendo mi Master de Traducción en la Universidad de Ottawa, Canadá.
El tema que he elegido es hacer un análisis comparativo de las varias traducciones que se han hecho al castellano del libro de Charles Darwin "Voyage of the Beagle" y, desde Argentina, mis padres me enviaron un ejemplar de su edición.
Lamentablemente, en ella no figura quién ha realizado la traducción y me sería muy útil que me proporcionaran esa información. En lo que he avanzado de mi lectura, veo que hay partes que hacen referencia a una edición española, les agradecería también que me indicaran a cuál.
Tengo dos direcciones de e-mail a las cuales pueden responderme:
epaol099@uottawa.ca
epaoletti@altavista.com

Desde ya, muchas gracias,

Elisa

.....

Rta. en jueves 18 de mayo de 2000

Estimada Elisa:
La edición realizada por El Elefante Blanco está basada en la traducción de Juan Mateos, que fue publicada en 1921 por la editorial Calpe (Madrid), en su colección Viajes Clásicos.
Atte.

Bernardo Milhas
El Elefante Blanco

.....

Martes 23 de mayo de 2000

Estimado Sr. Milhas:

le agradezco su pronta respuesta. A partir de haber recibido esa información, me gustaría saber cómo puedo conseguir una copia de la traducción española de 1921 (he consultado por Internet el catálogo de la editorial Espasa Calpe y la única obra de Darwin que ofrecen es la Evolución de las especies)
Además, querría saber si sería posible ponerme en contacto con quien estuvo a cargo de la edición de la misma en su editorial para presentarla a los lectores argentinos.
Nuevamente muchas gracias por su amable ayuda,

Elisa Paoletti

.....
Rta. en martes 23 de mayo de 2000

Estimada Sra. Paoletti:

Lamentablemente ignoro donde pueda Ud. conseguir una copia de la traducción española de 1921. Nosotros tenemos un sólo ejemplar -que ha quedado en muy mal estado- que adquirimos en una librería especializada en libros antiguos.
En cuanto a su segunda respuesta, debo decirle que la Editora y Directora de El Elefante Blanco es la Sra. Marta Gallardo.

Atentamente,

Bernardo Milhas
.....
Miércoles 24 de mayo de 2000

Nuevamente le agradezco muchísimo su respuesta.
Veo que será muy difícil conseguir una versión de 1921. Seguiré intentando.
Con respecto a quien estuvo a cargo de su edición ¿es la Sra. Marta Gallardo quien coordinó al / a los traductor/es para que hicieran la adaptación? ¿Sería posible conseguir la dirección de e-mail de ellos para consultarlos con respecto al proyecto de traducción que siguieron para sacar el libro al mercado?
Espero que tantas consultas no le sean una molestia y le agradezco nuevamente su gentileza.

Elisa
.....
Rta. en jueves 25 de mayo de 2000

Estimada Elisa:

Le informo que las consultas que Ud. desee hacer sobre nuestra edición de la obra a la Sra. Marta Gallardo las puede realizar por este medio a este mismo email.
Atte.
Bernardo Milhas
.....

Lunes 19 de junio de 2000

Más consultas sobre "El Viaje del Beagle"

Estimado Sr. Milhas:
le agradeceré que tenga bien referir el documento adjunto a la Sra. Gallardo y desde ya muchas gracias nuevamente por su gentileza.

Atentamente

Elisa Paoletti

Adj. *PRElefan.rtf*

.....
Respuesta de jueves 22 de junio de 2000

Estimada Srta. Paoletti:
La Sra. Gallardo leyó su carta fechada el 16 de junio de 2000 y me pidió que le agradeciera sus inquietudes y su interés. En respuesta a las preguntas enunciadas por Ud. en su cuestionario debo responder lo siguiente:

1 El Elefante Blanco es una editorial muy joven que sin embargo tiene como fin rescatar obras editadas en el pasado. Por ese motivo no siempre tomamos en cuenta para nuestras ediciones lo "ultimo" o más "actualizado", sino que a menudo elegimos editar obras (o traducciones) que tenemos más presentes o a las que por uno u otro motivo tenemos un acceso más inmediato.

2 Nos parecía satisfactoria la traducción que utilizamos y no consideramos necesario encargar otra traducción, proceso que, además, lleva implícitos costos mayores; los que en tiradas de 3000 ejemplares como las realizadas por nosotros encarecen mucho el valor de cada ejemplar.

3 La adaptación estuvo a cargo de dos personas.

4 En el proyecto participaron tres personas.

5 Si.

6 Por dos motivos: 1) Si hubieramos incluido todos los capítulos nos hubieramos visto obligados a editar la obra en dos tomos, y ya hemos tenido algunas dificultades con ese tipo de ediciones. Lamentablemente, en nuestro mercado es mucho más dificil vender una obra en dos tomos y a menudo sucede que los lectores sólo adquieren el tomo I; 2) Los capítulos que se excluyeron de la obra no estaban relacionados con los territorios de Sudamerica, y si bien completaban la obra, la hacían demasiado extensa, con el consabido impacto sobre costos y precios de venta al público. Nos gustaría, sin duda, editar la obra completa, pero en este momento, en

nuestro país, el mercado del libro no tiene la capacidad para absorber una obra clásica como la mencionada, a un costo que tendría que superar los 30 dólares. Esto no implica que cuando las circunstancias lo permitan no vayamos a hacer una edición completa.

7 Los plazos con que habitualmente nos manejamos desde el momento en que se toma la desición de editar una obra son de aproximadamente dos meses. En el caso de tener que realizarse una traducción de la obra este plazo se duplica.

8 La acogida que tuvo la obra fue satisfactoria, aunque todavía no ha sido necesario pensar en una segunda edición.

Atte.

Bernardo Milhas
El Elefante Blanco

.....
Jueves 23 de junio de 2000

Una vez más les agradezco enormemente por la gentileza de haberme contestado y por el tiempo dedicado para responder mis inquietudes.

Atentamente

Elisa
.....

Elisa Paoletti
2939 Fairlea Crescent, unit 38
K1V 9A5, Ottawa, ON
Canada
epaol099@uottawa.ca

16 de junio de 2000

Sra. Marta Gallardo
Directora de la Editorial El Elefante Blanco
Posadas 1359
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Presente

Estimada Sra. Gallardo:

Mi nombre es Elisa Paoletti y soy una estudiante argentina realizando el Master de Traducción en la Escuela de Traducción e Interpretación de la Universidad de Ottawa, Canadá.

Actualmente me encuentro investigando a fin de comenzar a escribir mi tesis en la que compararé analíticamente varias publicaciones en español del primer libro de Charles Darwin, El viaje del Beagle.

En la recopilación de material, solicité a mis padres en Argentina que me consiguieran una versión del libro publicada allí y fue así como recibí el Diario de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, que publicó El Elefante Blanco en 1998.

Utilicé la dirección de e-mail de su sitio en internet para solicitar mayor información y el Sr. Bernardo Milhas tuvo la gentileza de proporcionármela y darme su nombre como contacto para futuras consultas. Por ese motivo me tomo el atrevimiento de enviarle el siguiente cuestionario que me ayudará sobremanera en mi investigación.

1. Entiendo que su publicación se basó en una traducción al español de 1921. ¿Por qué decidieron utilizar esa versión y no otra más actual?

2. ¿Por qué prefirieron adaptar una traducción y no traducir nuevamente a partir del original en inglés?

3. La adaptación ¿estuvo a cargo de una sola persona?

4. Si estuvo a cargo de varias, ¿cuántas personas participaron del proyecto?

5.¿A quién se tuvo en cuenta como lector tipo para adaptar la obra? ¿Al público rioplatense?

6. ¿Por qué motivos decidieron no incluir todos los capítulos del original?

7. ¿Cuáles fueron los plazos que tuvieron que cumplir para llevar a cabo el proyecto?

8. ¿Cuenta la editorial con archivos de prensa que expresen la acogida que tuvo el libro en el mercado? ¿Cuál fue la recepción del público? ¿Se planea realizar una segunda edición?

9. ¿Se les entregó a los traductores / adaptadores algún tipo de lineamientos o consignas a las que atenerse durante la realización del proyecto? ¿Fueron éstos generales (manual de estilo de la editorial) o particulares a este caso específico?

Desde ya le agradeceré su gentileza al poder responderme estas preguntas. Puede contactarme por e-mail en la dirección que se lee en el encabezado.

Atentamente,

Elisa I. Paoletti

Appendix C - Information on the translations done in Argentina in 1942 and 1977

As mentioned in Chapter three, I consulted the on-line catalogue of the National Library in Buenos Aires (Biblioteca Nacional de la República Argentina) and found out they had two translations of *The Voyage of the Beagle* done in Argentina.

The 1942 translation, *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo*.

The following description corresponds to the translation that appeared for the first time in 1942, reprinted in 1945 and which I saw when I went to Argentina in August 2000.

Darwin, Charles. *Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo*. Edición completa. Ampliada con más de 120 ilustraciones de la época. Seleccionadas y ordenadas por Joaquín Gil. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Librería El Ateneo. 1a. edición febrero de 1942, reimpresión marzo de 1945. 618 pp. Derechos literarios y artísticos pertenecen a Joaquín Gil.

Paratextual features

- *Title and cover*

The title was literally translated as voyage of a naturalist around the world, omitting any reference to the vessel *H.M.S. Beagle*. The book has a blue hardcover, with a sailing ship in high relief and golden letters on the spine.

- *Preface and dedication*

The target text begins with Charles Darwin's prologue in June 1845 followed by his dedication to Charles Lyell (it is worth pointing out that Lyell's first name was translated into Spanish as "Carlos").

- *Chapters and index*

This edition has the complete book translated and here is a reproduction of the list of chapters:

CAPITULO I.
ISLAS DE CABO VERDE. SANTIAGO.

CAPITULO II.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAPITULO III.
MALDONADO.

CAPITULO IV.
DE RIO NEGRO A BAHIA BLANCA.

CAPITULO V.
BAHIA BLANCA.

CAPITULO VI.
DE BAHIA BLANCA A BUENOS AIRES.

CAPITULO VII.
DE BUENOS AIRES A SANTA FE.

CAPITULO VIII.
BANDA ORIENTAL Y PATAGONIA.

CAPITULO IX.
SANTA CRUZ, PATAGONIA Y LAS ISLAS FALKLAND.

CAPITULO X.
TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

CAPITULO XI.
TIERRAS COSTERAS DEL ESTRECHO DE MAGALLANES.

CAPITULO XII.
CHILE CENTRAL.

CAPITULO XIII.
CHILOE Y LAS ISLAS CHONOS.

CAPITULO XIV.
CHILOE Y CONCEPCION. GRAN TERREMOTO.

CAPITULO XV.
PASO DE LA CORDILLERA.

CAPITULO XVI.
CHILE SEPTENTRIONAL Y PERU.

CAPITULO XVII.
ARCHIPIELAGO DE LOS GALAPAGOS.

CAPITULO XVIII.
TAHITI Y NUEVA ZELANDA.

CAPITULO XIX.
AUSTRALIA.

CAPITULO XX.
ISLA KEELING. FORMACIONES DE CORAL.

CAPITULO XXI.
DE LA ISLA MAURICIO A INGLATERRA.

At the end, there is an index including names of people, of geographical places, reference works and various other topics mentioned in the text.

- *Illustrations*

The emphasis of this publication is put on the drawings and maps included. On the first pages, there is a list of illustrations followed by a foreword by Joaquín Gil:

> *"hemos procurado hacerla destacar* [la edición argentina de la obra de Darwin] *de otras ediciones conocidas y aumentar el interés que en sí tiene esta obra mediante algo que no poseen otras ediciones: los grabados. Y hemos reunido más de 120 ilustraciones en láminas fuera de texto, a más de las 15 que lleva la edición original. Muchos de los grabados fueron tomados del natural por el Capitán King y el Capitán Fitz-Roy y por los dibujantes que formaban parte de la tripulación del Beagle y del Adventure. Son pues interesantes y valiosos documentos gráficos."*

Some illustrations were borrowed from magazines such as "Le Tour du Monde", that had portrayed the voyages of Charles Darwin and others in mid-nineteenth century. The pictures depicting customs and traditions of Buenos Aires date back from the first third of the nineteenth century.

There are reproductions of old engravings in wood, steel and lithographies dating from the time of the voyage.

> *"Confiamos en que esta edición, la primera en lengua castellana, que se presenta ilustrada con tal profusión de interesantes y valiosos grabados, recibirá, por parte de los lectores argentinos y continentales de habla castellana, una favorable acogida."*

At the end, there are two maps. The first shows the route followed by the *Beagle*, from Devonport on December 27, 1831 to Falmouth on October 2, 1836 and the second is of South America.

The 1977 translation, *Viaje de un naturalista por la Patagonia*

The following is the information I could gather on the translation done in Argentina in 1977.

Darwin, Carlos R. *Viaje de un naturalista por la Patagonia*. Prólogo de Néstor Tomás Auza, Buenos Aires, Argentina: Colección Patagonia, Ediciones Marymar, Director Prof. Néstor Tomás Auza, 1977. 144 pp.

Paratextual features

- *Title and cover*

The title of this edition reflects the contents of the book, informing from the very beginning that this work only contains the parts of the SLT that refer to Patagonia. As regards the cover, this is a paperback edition, with a green cover and a drawing of a shore landscape.

- *Prologue and table of contents*

There is a prologue by the director of the collection, Prof. Néstor Tomás Auza, saying that the source text was published in January 1839 being Darwin's first book and that it gave him worldwide renown due to the fact that it was translated into many languages: "[su primer libro] *le dio dimensión*

universal a su nombre, gracias a las diversas traducciones que mereció." (1977:10). The director says that some historical references about Argentina are not accurate: "[no] *son ciertas algunas referencias históricas, en especial de Argentina"* (1977:11). And finally includes some lines acknowledging Charles Darwin's valuable contribution to sciences in Argentina and that *The Voyage of the Beagle* was the first scientific book about Patagonia:

> *"...las ciencias geográficas y las ciencias naturales en nuestro país le deben a su actividad* [la de Charles Darwin], *a sus ideas y a su genio un aporte considerable y su nombre se enlaza con la historia del país. ... primer libro científico referido a la Patagonia, accesible y conocido"* (1977:19).

About Darwin's insightful observations during the voyage, the prologue mentions how they were shaped along the years after the trip until their final publication in *The Origin of Species.*

> *"...* [los interrogantes, graves y novedosas hipótesis] *se irán elaborando tras lenta maduración, sin precipitación hasta que en 1858 los despejará en una monografía y, finalmente, en 1859 en su famoso libro 'El origen de las especies por medio de la sección natural'."* (1977:21)

It is also worth pointing out the inclusion of an abstract quoted from the Argentinian newspaper, *La Nación,* when Darwin passed away in 1882, paying homage to his visit to the country.

> *"La República Argentina fue, hace más de medio siglo, el primer teatro de sus trabajos... Su nombre ha quedado inscripto en el suelo por él explorado, en las especies por él descubiertas o estudiadas por primera vez y resonará por siglos en los espacios solitarios que él vivificó con su soplo creador."* (1977:22)

The purpose of this work is stated on the first pages as well:

> *"Al publicar hoy parcialmente el Viaje de un naturalista alrededor del mundo, en los capítulos correspondientes a la Patagonia, precisamente en Colección Patagonia ponemos al alcance de los lectores interesados en esa región del país un libro que no se encuentra en el comercio librero y rendimos un homenaje al viajero que tanto contribuyó a las ciencias naturales y geográficas y al renombre de la Argentina con su ya clásica obra."*

There is not a table of contents. Indices are at the end to list proper names and places and indicate the chapters included.

- *Chapters*

The translation of the chapters did not keep neither the names of those given in the SLT nor their content. The parts included go from the SLT chapter VIII, originally "Banda Oriental and Patagonia" up to chapter XI "Strait of Magellan —Climate of the Southern Coasts", but divided differently. The translated chapters start on page 23 and here is a list of them:

- De Montevideo a Puerto Deseado
- Puerto San Julián
- Navegación del Río Santa Cruz
- Las Islas Falkland[1]
- Tierra del Fuego
- El Canal de Beagle
- El estrecho de Magallanes

- *Illustrations*

Inside the book, there are drawings of the young naturalist, the *Beagle* and the Fuegian Indians.

1 The editor makes a note about having maintained the English name while, in Spanish, the islands are known as *Malvinas* saying that it was done in order to be faithful to the author. "Con el propósito de mantener la fidelidad a la edición original en inglés se ha respetado la denominación que el autor otorga a nuestras islas Malvinas. [N.del E.]" (1977:59)

Table 1

Rural activities and facts related to the Gaucho and native tribes in the SLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	SLT 1845	Page nbr.
"estancias" of great extent	35	"el rastro de los Indios"	115
pulperia or drinking shop	36	"el rastro del tigre"	115
Gauchos	36	to his estancia	123
recado, or saddle used in the Pampas	36	what is called a rincon	124
fatal lazo	37	an estanciero told me	127
the bolas, or balls (explanation on page 38)	37	"domidor" (a subduer of horses)	129; 130
"estancias"	54	a very respectable "Estanciero"	130
"corral"	54	chuzos, or long spears	153
a very long bamboo or chuzo	55	the Chileno country man	157
cacique	55	"carne con cuero" or meat roasted with the skin on it	163
Toldos, or hovels	55	"cuchilla"	178
"Padre del Sal"	56	ponchos or cloaks	184
"Madre"	56	major-domo	219
a troop of horses (/a posta/)	58	charqui (or dried slips of beef)	221
ponchos	58	maté	221
maté	58	Guasos of Chile	222
"en el campo"	59	scarlet chilipa	222; 258
/rancho/, or hovel	61	"rodeo"	219
young women or chinas	61	Haciendero	231
the toldos of the Indians	64	"corrales," or hedges under water	239
bolas	61	cigars and maté	255
"rastro" or track	86	chichi, or cider	255
maté	94	[Indians] "reducidos y cristianos"	258
cigaritos	94	the chilipa of the Gauchos	258
sucking maté	96	yerba	261
toldos, or oven-shaped huts of the Indians	100	"arriero"	271
ranchos	100	"madrina"	271
solid squares of equal dimensions, which are called quadras	103	"puna"	277
/corral/	104	Casuchas, or houses of refuge	279
/matador/	104	"traversia"	283
bullock waggon	105	*casucha*	289
the "gran seco", or the great drought	113	tea or maté	307
balandra, or one-masted vessel	114	burial mounds, called Huacas	318
		as the Gauchos do /carne con cuero/	325

Table 2

Phrases in Spanish in the SLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
"sin pecado concebida" salutation of Ave Maria	36
"Padre del Sal"	56
"Madre"	56
"Quien sabe?" (who knows?)	67
"Mugeres!"	68
"Son tan mansos" (they are so quiet)	82
/mansos/ or tame Indians	86
"No sé" (I do not know)	88
"El Naturalista Don Carlos"	103
the "gran seco" period or the great drought	113
"el rastro de los Indios"	115
"el rastro del tigre"	115
"hombre muy aflicto"	119
"Ah, Don Carlos, que cosa!"	131
"carne con cuero" or meat roasted with the skin on it	163
"no sabe?"	191
/hay un gato encerrado aquí/ (there is a cat shut up here)	230
"Muy bien, señor"	239
"el fin del Cristiandad"	241; 245
"necesidad es la madre del invención"	257
[Indians] "reducidos y cristianos"	258
"Dios le page"	259
"misericordia!"	263
"Los Ingleses"	295
"quien sabe?"	307
"primera linea," or the first line of the partition of the waters	311
as the Gauchos do /carne con cuero/	325

Table 3

Animal and plant species in the SLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	SLT 1845	Page nbr.
"Bien te veo" (I see you well) [Saurophagus sulphuratus]	46	"culpeu" (Canis Magellanicus)	166
Calandria, a mocking bird [Mimus orpheus]	46	"el Turco" (megapodius, species of the genus Pteroptochos)	232
Condor	47	yerba	261
Gallinazo	47	*/Benchuca/*	284
Agouti (Cavia Patagonica)	59	beds of alfarfa, a kind of clover	292
Guanaco (wild Llama)	59	vicuña, pre-eminently alpine in its habits	310
bizcacha	60	Amancaes (yellow lilies)	317
armadillo	66		
Cangrejales, or /crabberies/	68		
Puma	68		
Zorillos, or skunks	68		
huachos [eggs scattered and single so they are never hatched]	78		
South American ostrich	77		
Avestruz petise	79		
oven-bird of La Plata, the Casara or housemaker of the Spaniards	81		
Casarita (or little housebuilder)	81		
/peludo/	82		
/mulita/	82		
teru-tero (Vanellus cayanus)	98		
bizcacha	101		
cardoon	102		
the /ombu/ tree	103; 118; 188		
bizcacha (Lagostomus trichodactylus)	106		
alpine species	106		
puma	112		
peccari	112		
llama	112		
tapir	112		
the "armado" (a Silurus)	116		
oxen called nata or niata	125		
the shepherd-dogs	128		
guanaco, or wild llama	142		
gallinazo	157		
"conejos", a small cavy	166		

Table 4

Geography and topography in the SLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	SLT 1845	Page nbr.
Banda Oriental	35	Cufre	123
Pan de Azucar	39	Rio Rozario	123
Buenos Ayres	39	the United Provinces of La Plata	124
Cordillera	40	Arroyo de San Juan	124
Guyaquil	40	Arroyo de las Vivoras	126
Rio Parana	43	Sierra de las Cuentas, hill of beads	128
Rio Plata	52	Sarandis	133
the Andes	54	Las Pietras	133
El Carmen or Patagones	55	Rio Plata	135
Monte Video	33	St. Cruz; Santa Cruz	142; 147
a large salt-lake, or Salina	56	Port Valdes	143
Sierra de la Ventana	59	Rio Plata	147
Port Desire	60	the provinces of La Plata	150
St. Julian	60	Rincon del Toro	163
salitral	60	St. Salvador Bay	167
Port Valdes	77	Cordillera of the Andes	170
Bay of San Blas	77	Cape St. Diego	176
Cordillera of Central Chile	81	Wigwam cove	182
Sierra Ventana	87	Tierra del Fuego or the Land of fire	188
island of Cholechel	87; 89	Mount Sarmiento	200
Chilenos	88	the Hacienda of Quintero	218
Luxan	89	"Valparaiso", the "Valley of Paradise"	219
Sierra de la Ventana	92	Hacienda de San Isidro	219
/Hurtado/ or separated	92	Villa Vicencio	286
Tapalguen	100	Rio de las Vacas; Rio Vacas	287; 288
Tandeel	100	Campana, or Bell mountain	220
Guardia del Monte	101	Santiago, the capital of Chile	225
Areco	105	Maypu river	225
Rozario	108	Navedad	231
Monge [a stream]	109	"el famoso Corcovado"	237; 245
Corunda	109	Punta Huantamó	255
St. Fé	109; 113	Maypu	270
Bajada, capital of Entre Rios	110	passes Uspallata and Portillo	271
great river the Plata	110	Valle del Yeso	275
province of Missiones	117	the republics of Chile and Mendoza	275
the Parana is full of islands; course of the rio Parana	115; 117	republic of Mendoza	279
the Rio Plata	120; 124	Portillo, a narrow cleft or doorway on the highest ridge, through which the road passes	280
the Plata	122	Mendozinos	285
Colonia del Sacramiento	122	"laderas," or roads	288
St. Lucia	122	Puente del Incas	288

Table 4 (continued)

Geography and topography in the SLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
Cumbre, or the partition of the waters	289
the Viño del Mar	291
Yerba Buena	299
Guasco	292
Freyrina	300
Ballenar, which takes its name from Ballenagh	301
New Andalusia	303
"Despoblado," or uninhabited	306
"Agua amarga", [saline, putrid and bitter water]	307
Copiapó	307
"primera linea," or the first line of the partition of the waters	311
"El Bramador," -the roarer or bellower	312
The island of St. Jago	316
Vera Cruz	316
Carthagena	316
Guyaquil	317
salina, or lake from which salt is procured	325

Table 5

Names of people and forms of address in the SLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
Don Juan Fuentes	36
General Rosas	58
"El Naturalista Don Carlos"	103
Governor Lopez	110
governor Balcarce	120
Don F. Muniz, of Luxan	125
Señor Muniz	125
M.A. D'Orbigny	144
St. Jago, the gaucho	163
Padres; padre	230; 258
Mr. Edwards	295
Don Jose	298
Don Benito Cruz	303

Table 6

Presence of South American native languages in the SLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
Rio Parana	43
Walleechu (with explanation on page 58 and 59)	58
maté	58
island of Cholechel	87; 89
tehuelches	89
maté	94
sucking maté	96
/Lalegraicavalca/, meaning "the little white things"	99
"yammerschooner," which means "give me"	188
Oens	189
maté	221
periagua	255
chichi, or cider	255
"mari-mari" (good morning)	258
yerba	261
Amancaes (yellow lilies)	317
burial mounds, called Huacas	318

Table 7

Multilingualism in the translations. Comparative table featuring the occurrences of Latin and French in chapters V, VI and X.

	1845	1968	1998	1921/2000
French	"In another part he [Azara] says, 'ces chevaux (sauvages) ont la manie de préférer les chemins, et le bord des routes pour déposer leurs excrémens [sic], dont on trouve des monceaux dans ces endroits.' Does this not partly explain the circumstance?" (1845:102)	"En otro pasaje expresa [Azara] 'ces chevaux (sauvages) ont la manie de préférer les chemins, et le bord des routes pour déposer leurs excrémens [sic], dont on trouve des monceaux dans ces endroits.' ¿No es ésta una explicación, aunque parcial, de las cosas?" (1968:80)	"En otro lugar dice: [Azara] 'Esos caballos salvajes tienen la manía de preferir los caminos y el borde de las rutas para depositar sus excrementos, de los que se encuentran montones en esos lugares'. ¿No explica esto en parte la circunstancia apuntada?" (1998:147)	"En otro lugar dice: [Azara] «Esos caballos salvajes tienen la manía de preferir los caminos y el borde de las rutas para depositar sus excrementos, de los que se encuentran montones en esos lugares.» ¿No explica esto en parte la circunstancia apuntada?" (1921/2000:I:170)
	"Bougainville has well remarked concerning these people, that they treat the 'chef-d'oeuvres de l'industrie humaine, comme ils traitent les loix [sic] de la nature et ses phénomènes.'"(1845:196)	It does not include the chapter of Tierra del Fuego.	"Bougainvelle [sic] ha notado muy bien, en lo que ha este pueblo se refiere, que 'tratan las obras maestras de la industria humana como a las leyes de la Naturaleza y sus fenómenos'" (1998:277)	"Bougainville ha notado muy bien, en lo que ha este pueblo se refiere, que «tratan las obras maestras de la industria humana como a las leyes de la Naturaleza y sus fenómenos»" (1921/2000:I:325)

Table 7 (continued)

Multilingualism in the translations. Comparative table featuring the occurrences of Latin and French in chapters V, VI and X.

	1845	1968	1998	1921/2000
Latin	"Some drank till they were intoxicated; others swallowed the steaming blood of the cattle slaughtered for their suppers, and then, being sick from drunkenness, they cast it up again, and were besmeared with filth and gore. Nam simul expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum Immensus, saniem eructans, ac frusta cruenta Per somnum commixta mero" (1845:86)	"Algunos bebieron hasta embriagarse; otros sorbieron de la sangre aún humeante del ganado sacrificado para su comida, luego de lo cual, con le malestar de la borrachera, se pusieron a vomitar, quedando cubiertos de inmundicias mezcladas con cuajarones de sangre. Nam simul expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum Inmensus [sic], saniem eructans, ac frusta cruenta Per somnum commixta mero." (1968:54)	"Algunos bebieron hasta embriagarse; otros se hartaron de ingerir la sangre fresca de las reses sacrificadas para su cena, y luego, sintiéndose con bascas, la arrojaban de nuevo, entre suciedad y cuajarones. Nam simul expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum Inmensus [sic], saniem eructans, ac frusta cruenta Per somnum commixta mero." (1998:125)	"Algunos bebieron hasta embriagarse; otros se hartaron de ingerir la sangre fresca de las reses sacrificadas para su cena, y luego, sintiéndose con bascas, la arrojaban de nuevo, entre suciedad y cuajarones. Nam simul expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum Inmensus [sic], saniem eructans, ac frusta cruenta Per somnum commixta mero." (1921/2000:I:144)

Table 8

Rural activities and facts related to the Gaucho and native tribes in the 1899 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1899	Page nbr.
ponchos or cloaks	184		
major-domo	219	*/mayordomo/*	97
charqui (or dried slips of beef)	221	*/charqui/* (explanation in footnote 19, chapter XVI)	96
"arriero"	271	"arriero"	58
"madrina"	271	"madrina"	58
"puna"	277	*puna*	67
Casuchas, or houses of refuge	279	*/casuchas/* ó habitaciones de refugio	70
"traversia"	283	*travesía*	76
casucha	289	*casucha*	85
tea or maté	307	el té y el mate	116
burial mounds, called Huacas	318	*/huacas/* ó antiguas tumbas	136
as the Gauchos do /carne con cuero/	325	asado al estilo de los gauchos (*/carne con cuero/)*	148

Table 9

Phrases in Spanish in the SLT and in the 1899 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1899	Page nbr.
"Los Ingleses"	295	"¡los ingleses!"	97
"quien sabe?"	307	*(Quién sabe!*	117
"primera linea," or the first line of the partition of the waters	311	*/Primera Línea/,* arista primera de división de aguas	122
as the Gauchos do /carne con cuero/	325	asado al estilo de los gauchos (*/carne con cuero/)*	148

Table 10

Animal and plant species in the SLT and in the 1899 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1899	Page nbr.
Agouti (Cavia Patagonica)	59	agutí	75
guanaco, or wild llama	142	guanaco (explanation in footnote 31, chapter XV)	71
gallinazo	157	/gallinazos/ (explanation in footnote 79, chapter XVI)	133
Araucarian family	286	familia de la */Araucarias/*	82
/Benchuca/	284	*/benchuca/* (explanation in footnote 44, chapter XV)	78
beds of alfarfa, a kind of clover	292	los campos enteros de alfalfa, especie de trébol	93
vicuña, pre-eminently alpine in its habits	310	vicuña, costumbres alpestres	121
Amancaes (yellow lilies)	317	lirios amarillos llamados */amancaes/*	132

Table 11

Geography and topography in the SLT and in the 1899 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
Cordillera of the Andes	170
Tierra del Fuego or the Land of fire	188
Villa Vicencio	286
Rio de las Vacas; Rio Vacas	287; 288
Campana, or Bell mountain	220
Navedad	231
Maypu	270
passes Uspallata and Portillo	271
Valle del Yeso	275
Portillo, a narrow cleft or doorway on the highest ridge, through which the road passes	280
Luxan	283
Mendozinos	285
"laderas," or roads	288
Puente del Incas	288
Cumbre, or the partition of the waters	289
the Viño del Mar	291
Yerba Buena	299
Guasco	292
Freyrina	300
Ballenar, which takes its name from Ballenagh	301
New Andalusia	303
"Despoblado," or uninhabited	306
"Agua amarga", [saline, putrid and bitter water]	307
Copiapó	307
"primera linea," or the first line of the partition of the waters	311
"El Bramador," -the roarer or bellower	312
The island of St. Jago	316
Vera Cruz	316
Carthagena	316
Guyaquil	317
Chatam Island	324
Charles Island	324
Albemarle Island	324
Narborough Island	324
James Island	325
salina, or lake from which salt is procured	325

TLT 1899	Page nbr.
Los Andes; Cordillera	62; 83
la Tierra del Fuego	63; 67
la villa Vicencio (Villavicencio)	81
río de las Vacas; río Vacas	83
la Campana del Quillota, el monte de la Campana	91
Navidad	101
Maypu	56; 60
pasos de Uspallata y Portillo	56
Valle del Yeso	63
/Portillo/, grieta a manera de puerta	72
Luxán	76
mendozanos	80
/laderas/ ó caminos formados de nuevo	84
el Puente de los Incas	85; 117
/Cumbre/ ó línea divisoria de las aguas	86
/Viño del Mar/ (explanation in footnote 3, chapter XVI)	91
Hierba Buena	104
Guasco (Huasco) (explanation in footnote 32, chapter XVI)	106
Freyrina (Freirina) (explanation in footnote 32, chapter XVI)	106
Ballenar (Vallenar) (explanation in footnote 34, chapter XVI)	106
Nueva Andalucía	111
Despoblado	115
/Agua-amarga/ [pozo de agua amarga, salobre y de olor desagradable]	116
Copiapó	90
/Primera Línea/, arista primera de división de aguas	122
/El Bramador/ ó la colina rugiente	124
isla de San Yago	125; 130
Veracruz	131
Cartagena	131
Guayaquil	132
isla Chatam (San Cristóbal) (explanation in footnote 4, chapter XVII)	144
isla Carlos (Santa María) (explanation in footnote 4, chapter XVII)	145
isla Albemarle (Isabela) (explanation in footnote 4, chapter XVII)	147
isla Narbourough (Fernandina) (explanation in footnote 4, chapter XVII	147
isla James (San Salvador) (explanation in footnote 4, chapter XVII)	147
salina ó lago donde se proporcionan la sal	148

Table 12

Rural activities and facts related to the Gaucho and native tribes in the 1968 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1968	Page nbr.
"estancias" of great extent	35	enormes estancias	12
pulperia or drinking shop	36	pulpería, o sea un despacho de bebidas	13
Gauchos	36	gaucho	16
recado, or saddle used in the Pampas	36	recado (tipo de silla de montar que se usa en las pampas)	15
fatal lazo	37	el funesto lazo	15
the bolas, or balls (explanation on page 38)	37	boleadoras	16
"estancias"	54	estancias	30
"corral"	54	"corral" (explanation in footnote 8)	30
a very long bamboo or chuzo	55	larga caña de bambú (llamada "chuzo")	30
cacique	55	cacique	31
Toldos, or hovels	55	toldos (explanation in footnote 9)	31
"Padre del Sal"	56	"padre de la sal"	33
"Madre"	56	"madre"	33
a troop of horses (/a posta/)	58	caballadas (postas)	35
ponchos	58	poncho	37
maté	58	infusión de mate	37
"en el campo"	59	en el campo	38
/rancho/, or hovel	61	rancho	40
young women or chinas	61	"chinas"	41
the toldos of the Indians	64	tolderías indias	45
bolas	61	boleadoras	119
"rastro" or track	86	rastro	54
maté	94	mate	66
cigaritos	94	cigarritos	66
sucking maté	96	tomar mate	70
toldos, or oven-shaped huts of the Indians	100	las chozas en forma de horno que los indios construyen	77
ranchos	100	ranchos	77
solid squares of equal dimensions, which are called quadras	103	rectágulos perfectos de iguales dimensiones, llamados cuadras	83
/corral/	104	corral	76
/matador/	104	el matador [sic]	84
the "gran seco", or the great drought	113	"la gran seca"	99
balandra, or one-masted vessel	114	balandra, que es una embarcación de un solo mástil	100
"el rastro de los Indios"	115	"el rastro de los indios"	102
"el rastro del tigre"	115	"el rastro del tigre"	102

Table 13

Phrases in Spanish in the SLT and in the 1968 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1968	Page nbr.
"sin pecado concebida" salutation of Ave Maria	36	"Ave María", "sin pecado concebida"	14
"Padre del Sal"	56	"padre de la sal"	33
"Madre"	56	"madre"	33
"Quien sabe?" (who knows?)	67	¡Quién sabe!	51
"Mugeres!"	68	¡Mujeres!	52
"Son tan mansos" (they are so quiet)	82		
/mansos/ or tame Indians	86	indios mansos	54
"No sé" (I do not know)	88	"No sé"	57
"El Naturalista Don Carlos"	103	"El naturalista Don Carlos"	82
the "gran seco" period or the great drought	113	"la gran seca"	99
"el rastro de los Indios"	115	"el rastro de los indios"	102
"el rastro del tigre"	115	"el rastro del tigre"	102
"hombre muy aflicto"	119	"un hombre muy aflicto" (sic)	107
"Ah, Don Carlos, que cosa!"	131	"¡Ah, Don Carlos, qué cosa!"	126

Table 14

Animal and plant species in the SLT and in the 1968 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1968	Page nbr.
Agouti (Cavia Patagonica)	59	agutí (Cavia patagónica)	38
Guanaco (wild Llama)	59	guanaco (llama silvestre)	38
bizcacha	60	vizcacha	39
armadillo	66	armadillos	48
Cangrejales, or /crabberies/	68	"cangrejales"	52
Puma	68	puma	53
Zorillos, or skunks	68	zorrillos	53
teru-tero (Vanellus cayanus)	98	teru-tero	69
bizcacha	101	vizcacha	79
the /ombu/ tree	103; 118; 188	ombú	82
bizcacha (Lagostomus trichodactylus)	106	vizcacha	87
puma	112	puma	96
peccari	112	pecarí	96
llama	112	llama	96
tapir	112	tapir	96
the "armado" (a Silurus)	116	"armado" (un siluro)	104
named by the Spaniards, scissor-tail	118	cola de tijera ("tijereta")	106
oxen called nata or niata	125	raza "ñata"	117

Table 15

Geography and topography in the SLT and in the 1968 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1968	Page nbr.
Banda Oriental	35	Banda Oriental	13
Pan de Azucar	39	Pan de Azúcar	18
Buenos Ayres	39	Buenos Aires	33
Cordillera	40	Cordillera de los Andes	20
Guyaquil	40	Guayaquil	20
Rio Parana	43	río Paraná	25
El Carmen or Patagones	55	El Carmen o Patagones	31
Monte Video	33	Montevideo	10
a large salt-lake, or Salina	56	un gran lago salado, o salina	32
Sierra de la Ventana	59	Sierra de la Ventana	37
St. Julian	60	San Julián	38
salitral	60	salitral	39
Banda Oriental	64	Banda Oriental	45
Sierra Ventana	87	Sierra Ventana	55
island of Cholechel	87; 89	isla de Choele-Choel	55
Chilenos	88	chilenos	57
Luxan	89	Luján	59
Sierra de la Ventana	92	Sierra de la Ventana	63
/Hurtado/ or separated	92	Hurtado, o sea apartado	63
Tapalguen	100	Tapalqué	76
Tandeel	100	Tandil	78
Guardia del Monte	101	Guardia del Monte	79
Areco	105	Areco	86
Monge [a stream]	109	el Monje	91
Corunda	109	Corunda	91
St. Fé	109; 113	Santa Fe	91
Bajada, capital of Entre Rios	110	La Bajada, capital de Entre Ríos	93
great river the Plata	110	el gran río existente, el Plata	94
province of Missiones	117	Misiones	104
the Parana is full of islands; course of the rio Parana	115; 117	El paraná está lleno de islas	101
the Plata	122	Río de la Plata	113
Green Mount	122	Monte Verde (explanation in footnote 37)	112
Colonia del Sacramiento	122	la Colonia del Sacramento	113
St. Lucia	122	Santa Lucía	113
Cufre	123	posta de Cufré	114
Rio Rozario	123	Rosario	114
the United Provinces of La Plata	124	Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata	115
Arroyo de San Juan	124	Arroyo de San Juan	116
Arroyo de las Vivoras	126	arroyo de las Víboras	118
Sierra de las Cuentas, hill of beads	128	Cerro de las Cuentas	122
Sarandis	133	Sarandí	125

Table 16

Names of people and forms of address in the SLT and in the 1968 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1968	Page nbr.
Don Juan Fuentes	36	Don Juan Fuentes	14
Don F. Muniz, of Luxan	125	Sr. F. Muniz, de Luján	117
Señor Muniz	125	Sr. Muniz	118

Table 17

Presence of South American native languages in the SLT and in the 1968 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1968	Page nbr.
Rio Parana	43	río Paraná	25
Walleechu (with explanation on page 58 and 59)	58	Walleechu ("Gualicho")	36
maté	58	infusión de mate	37
island of Cholechel	87; 89	isla de Choele-Choel	55
tehuelches	89	Tehuelches	58
maté	94	mate	66
sucking maté	96	tomar mate	70
/Lalegraicavalca/, meaning "the little white things"	99	"Laleigralcavalca", o sea "las pequeñas cosas blancas"	75

Table 18

Rural activities and facts related to the Gaucho and native tribes in the 1998 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1998	Page nbr.
"estancias" of great extent	35	estancias de considerable extensión	55
pulperia or drinking shop	36	pulpería, o tienda de bebidas	57
Gauchos	36	gauchos	57
recado, or saddle used in the Pampas	36	recado (o jaeces de las Pampas)	58
fatal lazo	37	el lazo fatal (explanation on page 59)	58
the bolas, or balls (explanation on page 38)	37	bolas (explanation on page 59)	59
"estancias"	54	estancias	81
"corral"	54	corral (explanation in footnote 29)	81
a very long bamboo or chuzo	55	bambú muy largo, o chuzo	82
cacique	55	cacique	82
Toldos, or hovels	55	toldos (explanation in footnote 31)	83
"Padre del Sal"	56	"el padre de la sal"	84
"Madre"	56	"la madre"	84
a troop of horses (/a posta/)	58	piquetes de soldados con repuesto de caballos (postas)	86
ponchos	58	ponchos	87
maté	58	mate	87
"en el campo"	59	en el campo (footnote 33: En español en el original)	88
/rancho/, or hovel	61	rancho o vivienda	90
young women or chinas	61	indias jóvenes, o /chinas/	91
the toldos of the Indians	64	los toldos de los indios	94
bolas	61	bolas	91
"rastro" or track	86	seguir el rastro	126
maté	94	beber mate	135
cigaritos	94	fumar varios cigarrillos (footnote 69: Cigaritos en el original)	135
sucking maté	96	sorber mate	138
toldos, or oven-shaped huts of the Indians	100	toldos o chozas indias en figura de horno	144
ranchos	100	rancho	141
solid squares of equal dimensions, which are called quadras	103	bloques cuadrados de idénticas dimensiones, llamados cuadras	149
/corral/	104	*corral*	149
/matador/	104	matador	150
the "gran seco", or the great drought	113	"el gran seco", o la gran sequía	162
balandra, or one-masted vessel	114	balandra, o sea en un barco de un mástil	164
"el rastro de los Indios"	115	"el rastro de los indios"	165
"el rastro del tigre"	115	"el rastro del tigre"	165
to his estancia	123	a su estancia	177
what is called a rincon	124	en lo que se llama un rincón	178
an estanciero told me	127	Un estanciero me dijo	182
"domidor" (a subduer of horses)	129; 130	domador	185
a very respectable "Estanciero"	130	un estanciero muy respetable	186
chuzos, or long spears	153	chuzos o largas picas	219
the Chileno country man	157	los campesinos chilenos	224

Table 18 (continued)

Rural activities and facts related to the Gaucho and native tribes in the 1998 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1998	Page nbr.
"carne con cuero" or meat roasted with the skin on it	163	"carne con cuero", esto es, carne asada con su piel	232
"cuchilla"	178	cuchillos, designándolos con la palabra española "cuchilla"	252
ponchos or cloaks	184	ponchos o mantas de abrigo	260; 315
major-domo	219	mayordomo	311
charqui (or dried slips of beef)	221	charqui (o carne curada de vaca)	312
maté	221	tomamos mate	312
Guasos of Chile	222	guaso [de Chile]	314
scarlet chilipa	222; 258	el chiripá escarlata	314
"rodeo"	219	"rodeo"	310
Haciendero	231	hacendado	326
"corrales," or hedges under water	239	"corrales" o cercas hechas debajo del agua	337
cigars and maté	255	puros y mate	356
chichi, or cider	255	chicha o sidra	356
[Indians] "reducidos y cristianos"	258	"reducidos y cristianos"	360
the chilipa of the Gauchos	258	la chilipa de los gauchos	361
yerba	261	hierba mate	364
"arriero"	271	arriero	378
"madrina"	271	"madrina"	382
"puna"	277	puna	387
Casuchas, or houses of refuge	279	casuchas o casas de refugio	389
"traversia"	283	travesía	394
casucha	289	casucha	402
tea or maté	307	infusiones de té o mate	426
burial mounds, called Huacas	318	Los montecillos sepulcrales, llamados guacas	440

Table 19

Phrases in Spanish in the SLT and in the 1998 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1998	Page nbr.
"sin pecado concebida" salutation of Ave Maria	36	"¡Ave María!", "Sin pecado concebida"	57
"Padre del Sal"	56	"el padre de la sal"	84
"Madre"	56	"la madre"	84
"Quien sabe?" (who knows?)	67	¡Quién sabe! (footnote 38: En español en el original)	99
"Mugeres!"	68	"¡Mujeres!" (footnote 39: En español en el original)	100
"Son tan mansos" (they are so quiet)	82	"¡son tan mansos!..." (footnote 60: En español en el original)	120
/mansos/ or tame Indians	86	indios (mansos)	125
"No sé" (I do not know)	88	"No sé"	128
"El Naturalista Don Carlos"	103	"El naturalista don Carlos" (footnote 82: En castellano en el original)	149
the "gran seco" period or the great drought	113	"el gran seco", o la gran sequía	162
"el rastro de los Indios"	115	"el rastro de los indios"	165
"el rastro del tigre"	115	"el rastro del tigre"	165
"hombre muy aflicto"	119	"hombre muy aflicto", muy embargado por contrariedades y pesadumbres	170
"Ah, Don Carlos, que cosa!"	131	"¡Ah, Don Carlos, qué cosa!"	187
"carne con cuero" or meat roasted with the skin on it	163	"carne con cuero", esto es, carne asada con su piel	232
"no sabe?"	191	"¿No sabe?"	270
/hay un gato encerrado aquí/ (there is a cat shut up here)	230	*/hay gato encerrado aquí/ (*footnote 158: En español en el original*)*	325
"Muy bien, señor"	239	"Muy bien, señor" (footnote 160: En español en el original)	337
"el fin del Cristiandad"	241; 245	"el fin de la Cristiandad" (footnote 161: En español en el original)	338
"necesidad es la madre del invención"	257	"La necesidad es la madre de todas las invenciones"	359
[Indians] "reducidos y cristianos"	258	"reducidos y cristianos"	360
"Dios le page"	259	"¡Dios se lo pague!" (footnote 166: En español en el original)	362
"misericordia!"	263	"¡Misericordia!"	367
"Los Ingleses"	295	"¡Los ingleses!"	410
"quien sabe?"	307	"¿quién sabe?"	426
"primera linea," or the first line of the partition of the waters	311	"primera línea", o sea la primera divisoria de las aguas	431

Table 20

Animal and plant species in the SLT and in the 1998 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1998	Page nbr.
"Bien te veo" (I see you well) [Saurophagus sulphuratus]	46	"Bien te veo" [Saurophagus sulphuratus]	70
Calandria, a mocking bird [Mimus orpheus]	46	especie de sisonte o burlón (Mimus orpheus) llamado calandria	70
Condor	47	Cóndor	71
Gallinazo	47	Gallinazo	71
Agouti (Cavia Patagonica)	59	agutí (Cavia Patagonica)	88
Guanaco (wild Llama)	59	guanaco (llama salvaje)	88
bizcacha	60	vizcacha	89
armadillo	66	armadillo	97
Cangrejales, or /crabberies/	68	cangrejales	100
Puma	68	puma o león americano	101
Zorillos, or skunks	68	zorrinos o mofetas	101
huachos [eggs scattered and single so they are never hatched]	78	huevos huachos	114
South American ostrich	77	ñandú	116
Avestruz petise	79	avestruz petise	116
oven-bird of La Plata, the Casara or housemaker of the Spaniards	81	hornero del Plata, el casara, o albañil	119
Casarita (or little housebuilder)	81	casarita (o albañilito)	119
/peludo/	82	*peludo*	120
/mulita/	82	*mulita*	120
teru-tero (Vanellus cayanus)	98	teru-tero (Vanellus cayanus) ; teru-teru	141; 142
peach trees	101	melocotoneros	146
quince trees	101	membrilleros	146
bizcacha	101	vizcachas	146
cardoon	102	cardos	146
the /ombu/ tree	103; 118; 188	ombú	148
bizcacha (Lagostomus trichodactylus)	106	vizcacha	152
alpine species	106	especies alpinas	152
puma	112	puma	160
peccari	112	pecarí	160
llama	112	llama	160
tapir	112	tapir	160
the "armado" (a Silurus)	116	el "armado" (un Silurus)	167
named by the Spaniards, scissor-tail	118	llamado por los españoles colatijera	169
oxen called nata or niata	125	bueyes de raza ñata o niata	178
the shepherd-dogs	128	perros pastores	183
guanaco, or wild llama	142	guanaco, o llama salvaje	202
musquitoes	146	mosquitos	208
gallinazo	157	gallinazo	224
"conejos", a small cavy	166	"conejo", un pequeño Cavia	236
"culpeu" (Canis Magellanicus)	166	Culpeu (explanation in footnote 121)	236
Araucarian family	286	familia de las /Araucaria/	398
"el Turco" (megapodius, species of the genus Pteroptochos)	232	el "turco" (especie del género /Pteroptochos/)	328

yerba	261	hierba mate	364
alpine flowers	274	flores alpinas	382
/Benchuca/	284	*/Benchuca/*, chinches negras de las Pampas	396
beds of alfarfa, a kind of clover	292	alfalfares	407
vicuña, pre-eminently alpine in its habits	310	vicuña [especie alpina]	430
reindeer lichen	314	liquen de que se alimentan los renos	435
Amancaes (yellow lilies)	317	lirios amarillos, llamados amancaes	439

Table 21

Geography and topography in the SLT and in the 1998 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
Banda Oriental	35
Pan de Azucar	39
Buenos Ayres	39
Cordillera	40
Guyaquil	40
Rio Parana	43
Rio Plata	52
El Carmen or Patagones	55
Monte Video	33
a large salt-lake, or Salina	56
Sierra de la Ventana	59
St. Julian	60
salitral	60
Banda Oriental	64
Port Valdes	77
Bay of San Blas	77
Cordillera of Central Chile	81
Sierra Ventana	87
island of Cholechel	87; 89
Chilenos	88
Luxan	89
Sierra de la Ventana	92
/Hurtado/ or separated	92
Tapalguen	100
Tandeel	100
Guardia del Monte	101
Luxan	105
Areco	105
Rozario	108
Monge [a stream]	109
Corunda	109
St. Fé	109; 113
Bajada, capital of Entre Rios	110
great river the Plata	110
province of Missiones	117
the Parana is full of islands; course of the rio Parana	115; 117
the Rio Plata	120; 124
the Plata	122
Colonia del Sacramiento	122
St. Lucia	122
Cufre	123

Rio Rozario	123
the United Provinces of La Plata	124
Arroyo de San Juan	124
Arroyo de las Vivoras	126
Sierra de las Cuentas, hill of beads	128
Sarandis	133
Las Pietras	133
Rio Plata	135
St. Joseph's Bay	140
St. Cruz; Santa Cruz	142; 147
Port Valdes	143
Thirsty Hill	146
icebergs	160
Rio Plata	147
the provinces of La Plata	150
Rincon del Toro	163
St. Salvador Bay	167
Cordillera of the Andes	170

Table 21 (continued)

Geography and topography in the SLT and in the 1998 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
Cape St. Diego	176
Wigwam cove	182
Tierra del Fuego or the Land of fire	188
Mount Sarmiento	200
the Hacienda of Quintero	218
"Valparaiso", the "Valley of Paradise"	219
Hacienda de San Isidro	219
Villa Vicencio	286
Rio de las Vacas; Rio Vacas	287; 288
Campana, or Bell mountain	220
Santiago, the capital of Chile	225
Maypu river	225
Navedad	231
"el famoso Corcovado"	237; 245
Punta Huantamó	255
Maypu	270
passes Uspallata and Portillo	271
Valle del Yeso	275
Portillo, a narrow cleft or doorway on the highest ridge, through which the road passes	280
Luxan	283
Mendozinos	285
"laderas," or roads	288
Puente del Incas	288

Cumbre, or the partition of the waters	289
the Viño del Mar	291
Yerba Buena	299
Guasco	292
Freyrina	300
Ballenar, which takes its name from Ballenagh	301
New Andalusia	303
"Despoblado," or uninhabited	306
"Agua amarga", [saline, putrid and bitter water]	307
Copiapó	307
"primera linea," or the first line of the partition of the waters	311
"El Bramador," -the roarer or bellower	312
The island of St. Jago	316
Vera Cruz	316
Carthagena	316
Guyaquil	317

TLT 1998	Page nbr.
Banda Oriental	56
cerca de Pan de Azúcar	60
Buenos Aires	61
la cordillera	62
Guayaquil	62
río Paraná	66
río de la Plata	78
la villa llamada El Carmen o Patagones	83
Montevideo	53
un gran lago salado o salina	83
sierra de la Ventana	87
puerto de San Julián	89
salitral	89
Banda Oriental	94
Puerto Valdés	113
bahía de San Blas	113
cordillera del Chile Central	118
Sierra Ventana	126
isla de Choele Choel	126
chilenos	128
Luxán	129
Sierra de la Ventana	132
Hurtado, o apartada	133
Sierra Tapalquén	140
Tandil	145
Guardia del Monte	146
Luján	151
Areco	151
Rosario	155
el Monje	156
Coronda	156
Santa Fe	156
Bajada, capital de Entre Ríos	158
el gran río actual, el Plata	158
la provincia de Misiones	167
a lo largo del río Paraná; las islas del Paraná	168
el Plata	171
El Plata	175
Colonia del Sacramento	175
Santa Lucía	176
posta del Cufre	176

río Rosario	176
provincias unidas de la Plata	177
arroyo de San Juan	178
arroyo de las Víboras	180
sierra de las Cuentas	183
el Sarandis	189
Las Piedras	191
el Plata	193
Bahía de San José	201
Santa Cruz	202
Puerto Valdés	204
Thirsty Hill (la Montaña Sedienta)	207
icebergs	210; 213; 228; 273
el Plata	209
las provincias del Plata	213
Rincón del Toro	232
bahía de San Salvador	237
Cordillera de los Andes	242

TLT 1998	Page nbr.
el cabo de San Diego	249
abra de "Wigwam"	258
nombre de Tierra del Fuego	266
monte Sarmiento	283
Hacienda de Quintero	309
Valparaíso; Valparaiso	307; 405
Hacienda de San Isidro	309
Villa Vicencio	397
río de las Vacas	400
Monte de la Campana; Sierra de la Campana	309; 313
Santiago	310
el Maipú	319
Navidad	326; 413
"el célebre Corcovado", "el famoso Corcovado"	334; 344
Punta de Huantamó	356
Maypú	377
pasos de Aconcagua o Uspallata y Portillo	377
Valle del Yeso	384
[Portillo], una estrecha hendedura o entrada que hay en la sierra más alta y por la que pasa el camino	391
Luján	394
mendocinos	397
laderas o caminos	401
Puente de los Incas	401

cumbre o divisoria de las aguas	402
Vino del Mar	405
Yerba Buena	416
Huasco	406
Freirina	417
Ballenar, nombre derivado de Ballenagh	418
Nueva Andalucía	421
"Despoblado"	425
"Agua Amarga" [pozo con agua salina, pútrida y con un amargor repugnante]	426
Copiapó	382
"primera línea", o sea la primera divisoria de las aguas	431
El Bramador	432
isla de Santiago	437
Veracruz	438
Cartagena	438
Guayaquil	439

Table 22

Names of people and forms of address in the SLT and in the 1998 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1998	Page nbr.
Don Juan Fuentes	36	D. Juan Fuentes	57
governor Balcarce	120	presidente Balcarce	172
Don F. Muniz, of Luxan	125	D.F. Muñiz, vecino de Luján	179
Señor Muniz	125	Sr. Muñiz	179
M.A. D'Orbigny	144	monsieur A. d'Orbigny	204
St. Jago, the gaucho	163	Santiago, uno de mis compañeros	231
Padres; padre	230; 258	"Padres"; "padre"	325; 360
Mr. Edwards	295	Mr. Edwards	411
Don Jose	298	D. José	415
Don Benito Cruz	303	don Benito Cruz	421

Table 23

Presence of South American native languages in the SLT and in the 1998 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 1998	Page nbr.
Rio Parana	43	río Paraná	66
Walleechu (with explanation on page 58 and 59)	58	Walleechu	87
maté	58	mate	87
island of Cholechel	87; 89	isla de Choele Choel	126
tehuelches	89	tehuelches	128
maté	94	beber mate	135
sucking maté	96	sorber mate (explanation in footnote 71)	138
/Lalegraicavalca/, meaning "the little white things"	99	Lalegraicavalca, "los pequeños objetos blancos"	143
"yammerschooner," which means "give me"	188	yammerschuner, que significaba dame a mí	266
Oens	189	Oens (explanation and name in Spanish in footnote 130)	268
maté	221	tomamos mate	312
periagua	255	piragua	355
chichi, or cider	255	chicha o sidra	356
"mari-mari" (good morning)	258	mari-mari! (¡Buenos días!)	361
yerba	261	hierba mate	364
Amancaes (yellow lilies)	317	lirios amarillos, llamados amancaes	439
burial mounds, called Huacas	318	Los montecillos sepulcrales, llamados guacas	440

Table 24

Rural activities and facts related to the Gaucho and native tribes in the 2000 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 2000 (1921)	Page nbr.
"estancias" of great extent	35	estancias de considerable extensión	62
pulperia or drinking shop	36	pulpería, o tienda de bebidas	64
Gauchos	36	gauchos	64
recado, or saddle used in the Pampas	36	recado (o jaeces de las Pampas)	65
fatal lazo	37	el lazo fatal (explanation on page 66)	65
the bolas, or balls (explanation on page 38)	37	bolas (explanation on page 66)	66
"estancias"	54	estancias	92
"corral"	54	corral (explanation in footnote 1)	92
a very long bamboo or chuzo	55	bambú muy largo, o chuzo	92
cacique	55	cacique	92
Toldos, or hovels	55	toldos (explanation in footnote 1)	94
"Padre del Sal"	56	"el padre de la sal"	95
"Madre"	56	"la madre"	95
a troop of horses (/a posta/)	58	piquetes de soldados con repuesto de caballos (postas)	97
ponchos	58	ponchos	98
maté	58	mate	98
"en el campo"	59	en el campo (footnote 1: En español en el original)	99
/rancho/, or hovel	61	rancho o vivienda	102
young women or chinas	61	indias jóvenes, o /chinas/	103
the toldos of the Indians	64	los toldos de los indios	106
bolas	61	bolas	103
"rastro" or track	86	seguir el rastro	144
maté	94	beber mate	156
cigaritos	94	fumar varios cigarrillos (footnote 1: Cigaritos en el original)	156
sucking maté	96	sorber mate	160
toldos, or oven-shaped huts of the Indians	100	toldos o chozas indias en figura de horno	167
ranchos	100	rancho	163
solid squares of equal dimensions, which are called quadras	103	bloques cuadrados de idénticas dimensiones, llamados cuadras	173
/corral/	104	*corral*	173
/matador/	104	matador	174
the "gran seco", or the great drought	113	"el gran seco", o la gran sequía	189
balandra, or one-masted vessel	114	balandra, o sea en un barco de un solo mástil	192
"el rastro de los Indios"	115	"el rastro de los indios"	192
"el rastro del tigre"	115	"el rastro del tigre"	192
to his estancia	123	a su estancia	206
what is called a rincon	124	en lo que se llama un rincón	207
an estanciero told me	127	Un estanciero me dijo	213
"domidor" (a subduer of horses)	129; 130	domador	216
a very respectable "Estanciero"	130	un estanciero muy respetable	217

Table 24 (continued)

Rural activities and facts related to the Gaucho and native tribes in the 2000 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 2000 (1921)	Page nbr.
chuzos, or long spears	153	chuzos o largas picas	255
the Chileno country man	157	los campesinos chilenos	262
"carne con cuero" or meat roasted with the skin on it	163	"carne con cuero", esto es, carne asada con su piel	271
"cuchilla"	178	cuchillos, designándolos con la palabra española "cuchilla"	294
ponchos or cloaks	184	ponchos o mantas de abrigo	305
major-domo	219	mayordomo	vol. II: 6
charqui (or dried slips of beef)	221	charqui (o carne curada de vaca)	vol. II: 8
maté	221	tomamos mate	vol. II: 8
Guasos of Chile	222	guaso [de Chile]	vol. II: 9
scarlet chilipa	222; 258	las chilipas escarlata	vol. II: 10
"rodeo"	219	"rodeo"	vol. II: 6
Haciendero	231	haciendero	vol. II: 24
"corrales," or hedges under water	239	"corrales" o cercas hechas debajo del agua	vol. II: 37
cigars and maté	255	puros y mate	vol. II: 61
chichi, or cider	255	chicha o sidra	vol. II: 62
[Indians] "reducidos y cristianos"	258	"reducidos y cristianos" (footnote 1: En español en el original)	vol. II: 66
the chilipa of the Gauchos	258	la chilipa de los gauchos	vol. II: 67
yerba	261	hierba mate	vol. II: 71
"arriero"	271	arriero	vol. II: 87
"madrina"	271	"madrina"	vol. II: 87
"puna"	277	puna	vol. II: 97
Casuchas, or houses of refuge	279	casuchas o casas de refugio	vol. II: 100
"traversia"	283	travesía	vol. II: 106
casucha	289	casucha	vol. II: 115
tea or maté	307	infusiones de te o mate	vol. II: 145
burial mounds, called Huacas	318	Los montecillos sepulcrales, llamados guacas	vol. II: 163
as the Gauchos do /carne con cuero/	325	la carne con cuero de los gauchos	vol. II: 175

Table 25

Phrases in Spanish in the SLT and in the 2000 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
"sin pecado concebida" salutation of Ave Maria	36
"Padre del Sal"	56
"Madre"	56
"Quien sabe?" (who knows?)	67
"Mugeres!"	68
"Son tan mansos" (they are so quiet)	82
/mansos/ or tame Indians	86
"No sé" (I do not know)	88
"El Naturalista Don Carlos"	103
the "gran seco" period or the great drought	113
"el rastro de los Indios"	115
"el rastro del tigre"	115
"hombre muy aflicto"	119
"Ah, Don Carlos, que cosa!"	131
"carne con cuero" or meat roasted with the skin on it	163
"no sabe?"	191
/hay un gato encerrado aquí/ (there is a cat shut up here)	230
"Muy bien, señor"	239
"el fin del Cristiandad"	241; 245
"necesidad es la madre del invención"	257
[Indians] "reducidos y cristianos"	258
"Dios le page"	259
"misericordia!"	263
"Los Ingleses"	295
"quien sabe?"	307
"primera linea," or the first line of the partition of the waters	311
as the Gauchos do /carne con cuero/	325

TLT 2000 (1921)	Page nbr.
"¡Ave María!", "Sin pecado concebida"	65
"el padre de la sal"	95
"la madre"	95
¡Quién sabe! (footnote 1: En español en el original)	113
"¡Mujeres!" (footnote 1: En español en el original)	114
"¡son tan mansos!..." (footnote 1: En español en el original)	138
indios (mansos)	144
"No sé"	147
"El naturalista don Carlos" (footnote 1: En castellano en el original inglés)	172
"el gran seco", o la gran sequía	189
"el rastro de los indios"	192
"el rastro del tigre"	192
"hombre muy aflicto", muy embargado por contrariedades y pesadumbres	199
"¡Ah, Don Carlos, qué cosa!"	218
"carne con cuero", esto es, carne asada con su piel	271
"¿No sabe?"	317
*/hay gato encerrado aquí/ (*footnote 1: En español en el original*)*	vol. II: 23
"Muy bien, señor" (footnote 1: En español en el original)	vol. II: 36
"el fin de la Cristiandad" (footnote 1: En español en el original)	vol. II: 38
"La necesidad es la madre de todas las invenciones"	vol. II: 64
"reducidos y cristianos" (footnote 1: En español en el original)	vol. II: 66
"¡Dios se lo pague!" (footnote 1: En español en el original)	vol. II: 68
"¡Misericordia!"	vol. II: 74
"¡Los ingleses"	vol. II: 126
"¿quién sabe?"	vol. II: 145
"primera línea" (1), o sea la primera divisoria de las aguas (footnote 1: En castellano en el origina	vol. II: 151
la carne con cuero de los gauchos	vol. II: 175

Table 26

Animal and plant species in the SLT and in the 2000 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 2000 (1921)	Page nbr.
"Bien te veo" (I see you well) [Saurophagus sulphuratus]	46	"Bien te veo" [Saurophagus sulphuratus]	80
Calandria, a mocking bird [Mimus orpheus]	46	especie de sisonte o burlón (Mimus orpheus) llamado calandria	80
Condor	47	Cóndor	81
Gallinazo	47	Gallinazo	81
Agouti (Cavia Patagonica)	59	agutí (Cavia Patagonica)	100
Guanaco (wild Llama)	59	guanaco (llama salvaje)	100
bizcacha	60	vizcacha	101
armadillo	66	armadillo	111
Cangrejales, or /crabberies/	68	*cangrejales*	114
Puma	68	puma o león americano	115
Zorillos, or skunks	68	zorrillos o mofetas	115
huachos [eggs scattered and single so they are never hatched]	78	huevos huachos	130
South American ostrich	77	ñandú	132
Avestruz petise	79	Avestruz Petise	132
oven-bird of La Plata, the Casara or housemaker of the Spaniards	81	hornero de La Plata, el casara, o albañil	136
Casarita (or little housebuilder)	81	casarita (o albañilito)	136
/peludo/	82	*peludo*	137
/mulita/	82	*mulita*	137
teru-tero (Vanellus cayanus)	98	teru-tero (Vanellus cayanus)	163
peach trees	101	melocotoneros	169
quince trees	101	membrilleros	169
bizcacha	101	vizcachas	169
cardoon	102	cardos	169
the /ombu/ tree	103; 118; 188	árbol ombú	172
bizcacha (Lagostomus trichodactylus)	106	vizcacha	177
alpine species	106	especies alpinas	177
puma	112	puma	186
peccari	112	pecarí	186
llama	112	llama	187
tapir	112	tapir	187
the "armado" (a Silurus)	116	el "armado" (un Silurus)	194
named by the Spaniards, scissor-tail	118	llamado por los españoles colatijera	198
oxen called nata or niata	125	bueyes de raza ñata o niata	208
the shepherd-dogs	128	perros pastores	214
guanaco, or wild llama	142	guanaco, o llama salvaje	236
musquitoes	146	mosquitos	243
gallinazo	157	gallinazo	261
"conejos", a small cavy	166	"conejo", un pequeño Cavia	275
"culpeu" (Canis Magellanicus)	166	Culpeu (explanation in footnote 2)	276
Araucarian family	286	familia de las /Araucaria/	vol. II: 111
"el Turco" (megapodius, species of the genus Pteroptochos)	232	el "turco" (especie del género /Pteroptochos/)	vol. II: 26

yerba	261	hierba mate	vol. II: 71
alpine flowers	274	flores alpinas	vol. II: 92
/Benchuca/	284	*/Benchuca/*, chinches negras de las Pampas	vol. II: 108
beds of alfarfa, a kind of clover	292	alfalfares	vol. II: 122
vicuña, pre-eminently alpine in its habits	310	vicuña [especie alpina]	vol. II: 150
reindeer lichen	314	liquen de que se alimentan los renos	vol. II: 156
Amancaes (yellow lilies)	317	lirios amarillos, llamados amancaes (explanation in footnote1)	vol. II: 161

Table 27

Geography and topography in the SLT and in the 2000 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
Banda Oriental	35
Pan de Azucar	39
Buenos Ayres	39
Cordillera	40
Guyaquil	40
Rio Parana	43
Rio Plata	52
El Carmen or Patagones	55
Monte Video	33
a large salt-lake, or Salina	56
Sierra de la Ventana	59
St. Julian	60
salitral	60
Banda Oriental	64
Port Valdes	77
Bay of San Blas	77
Cordillera of Central Chile	81
Sierra Ventana	87
island of Cholechel	87; 89
Chilenos	88
Luxan	89
Sierra de la Ventana	92
/Hurtado/ or separated	92
Tapalguen	100
Tandeel	100
Guardia del Monte	101
Luxan	105
Areco	105
Rozario	108
Monge [a stream]	109
Corunda	109
St. Fé	109; 113
Bajada, capital of Entre Rios	110
great river the Plata	110
province of Missiones	117
the Parana is full of islands; course of the rio Parana	115; 117
the Rio Plata	120; 124
the Plata	122
Colonia del Sacramiento	122
St. Lucia	122
Cufre	123

Rio Rozario	123
the United Provinces of La Plata	124
Arroyo de San Juan	124
Arroyo de las Vivoras	126
Sierra de las Cuentas, hill of beads	128
Sarandis	133
Las Pietras	133
Rio Plata	135
St. Cruz; Santa Cruz	142; 147
Port Valdes	143
Thirsty Hill	146

Table 27 (continued)

Geography and topography in the SLT and in the 2000 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.
icebergs	160
Rio Plata	147
the provinces of La Plata	150
Rincon del Toro	163
St. Salvador Bay	167
Cordillera of the Andes	170
Cape St. Diego	176
Wigwam cove	182
Tierra del Fuego or the Land of fire	188
Mount Sarmiento	200
the Hacienda of Quintero	218
"Valparaiso", the "Valley of Paradise"	219
Hacienda de San Isidro	219
Villa Vicencio	286
Rio de las Vacas; Rio Vacas	287; 288
Campana, or Bell mountain	220
Santiago, the capital of Chile	225
Maypu river	225
Navedad	231
"el famoso Corcovado"	237; 245
Punta Huantamó	255
passes Uspallata and Portillo	271
Valle del Yeso	275
Portillo, a narrow cleft or doorway on the highest ridge, through which the road passes	280
Luxan	283
Mendozinos	285
"laderas," or roads	288
Puente del Incas	288
Cumbre, or the partition of the waters	289
the Viño del Mar	291

Yerba Buena	299
Guasco	292
Freyrina	300
Ballenar, which takes its name from Ballenagh	301
New Andalusia	303
Cape of Good Hope	305
"Despoblado," or uninhabited	306
"Agua amarga", [saline, putrid and bitter water]	307
Copiapó	307
"primera linea," or the first line of the partition of the waters	311
"El Bramador," -the roarer or bellower	312
The island of St. Jago	316
Vera Cruz	316
Carthagena	316
Guyaquil	317
Chatam Island	324
Charles Island	324
Albemarle Island	324
Narborough Island	324
James Island	325
salina, or lake from which salt is procured	325

TLT 2000 (1921)	Page nbr.
Banda Oriental	63
cerca de Pan de Azúcar	68
Buenos Aires	69
la cordillera	70
Guayaquil	71
río Paraná	74
río de la Plata	89
la villa llamada El Carmen o Patagones	93
Montevideo	60
un gran lago salado o Salina	94
sierra de la Ventana	99
puerto de San Julián	100
salitral	89
Banda Oriental	107
Puerto Valdés	129
bahia de San Blas	129
cordillera del Chile Central	135
Sierra Ventana	145
isla de Cholechel	145
chilenos	147
Luxán	148
Sierra de la Ventana	153
Hurtado, o apartada	153
Sierra Tapalguen	162
Tandil	168
Guardia del Monte	169
Luján	176
Areco	176
Rosario	180
el Monje	181
Corunda	181
Santa Fe	181
Bajada, capital de Entre Ríos	183
el gran río actual, el Plata	184
la provincia de Misiones	195
a lo largo del río Paraná; las islas del Paraná	196; 197
el Plata	199
El Plata	203
Colonia del Sacramento	204
Santa Lucía	204
posta del Cufre	205

río Rosario	205
provincias unidas de la Plata	206
arroyo de San Juan	207
arroyo de las Víboras	210
sierra de las Cuentas	213
el Sarandis	221
Las Piedras	222
el Plata	225
Santa Cruz	237
Puerto Valdés	238
Thirsty Hill (la Montaña Sedienta)	242

TLT 2000 (1921)	Page nbr.
icebergs	267
el Plata	244
las provincias de La Plata	249
Rincón del Toro	271
bahía de San Salvador	277
Cordillera de los Andes	283
el cabo de San Diego	291
abra de "Wigwam"	303
nombre de Tierra del Fuego	312
monte Sarmiento	334
Hacienda de Quintero	vol. II: 3
Valparaíso	vol. II: 1
Hacienda de San Isidro	vol. II: 4
Villa Vicencio	vol. II: 111
río de las Vacas	vol. II: 113; 114
Monte de la Campana; Sierra de la Campana	vol. II: 4; 8
Santiago	vol. II: 5
el Maypú	vol. II: 16
Navidad	vol. II: 24
"el célebre Corcovado", "el famoso Corcovado"	vol. II: 32; 45
Punta de Huantamó	vol. II: 61
pasos de Aconcagua o Uspallata y Portillo	vol. II: 86
Valle del Yeso	vol. II: 93
[Portillo], una estrecha hendedura o entrada que hay en la sierra más alta y, por la que pasa el camino	vol. II: 102
Luján	vol. II: 106
mendocinos	vol. II: 109
laderas o caminos	vol. II: 114
Puente de los Incas	vol. II: 114
cumbre o divisoria de las aguas	vol. II: 115
Vino del Mar	vol. II: 120

Yerba Buena	vol. II: 133
Huasco	vol. II: 121
Freirina	vol. II: 135
Ballenar, nombre derivado de Ballenagh	vol. II: 136
Nueva Andalucía	vol. II: 139
cabo de Nueva Esperanza	vol. II: 142
"Despoblado"	vol. II: 144
"Agua Amarga" [pozo con agua salina, pútrida y con un amargor repugnante]	vol. II: 145
Copiapó	vol. II: 91
"primera línea" (1), o sea la primera divisoria de las aguas (footnote 1: En castellano en el original)	vol. II: 151
El Bramador	vol. II: 152
isla de Santiago	vol. II: 159
Veracruz	vol. II: 159
Cartagena	vol. II: 159
Guayaquil	vol. II: 161
isla de San Cristóbal	vol. II: 173
isla de Charles (names in Spanish given in footnote 1)	vol. II: 172
isla Albemarle (names in Spanish given in footnote 1)	vol. II: 174
la Fernandina (Narborough)	vol. II: 174
isla James	vol. II: 175
salina o lago, donde se proveen de sal	vol. II: 175

Table 28

Names of people and forms of address in the SLT and in the 2000 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 2000 (1921)	Page nbr.
Don Juan Fuentes	36	D. Juan Fuentes	65
governor Balcarce	120	presidente Balcarce	201
Don F. Muniz, of Luxan	125	D.F. Muñiz, vecino de Luján	208
Señor Muniz	125	Sr. Muñiz	209
M.A. D'Orbigny	144	monsieur A. d'Orbigny	239
St. Jago, the gaucho	163	Santiago	270
Padres; padre	230; 258	"Padres"; "padre"	vol. II: 23; 66
Mr. Edwards	295	Mr. Edwards	vol. II: 126
Don Jose	298	D. José	vol. II: 132
Don Benito Cruz	303	don Benito Cruz	vol. II: 139

Table 29

Presence of South American native languages in the SLT and in the 2000 TLT

SLT 1845	Page nbr.	TLT 2000 (1921)	Page nbr.
Rio Parana	43	río Paraná	74
Walleechu (with explanation on page 58 and 59)	58	Walleechu	98
maté	58	mate	98
island of Cholechel	87; 89	isla de Cholechel	145
tehuelches	89	tehuelches	147
maté	94	beber mate	156
sucking maté	96	sorber mate (explanation in footnote 1)	160
/Lalegraicavalca/, meaning "the little white things"	99	Lalegraicavalca, "los pequeños objetos blancos"	165
"yammerschooner," which means "give me"	188	yammerschuner, que significaba dame a mí	312
Oens	189	Oens (explanation and name in Spanish in footnote 1)	314
maté	221	tomamos mate	vol. II: 8
periagua	255	piragua	vol. II: 60
chichi, or cider	255	chicha o sidra	vol. II: 62
"mari-mari" (good morning)	258	mari-mari! (¡Buenos días!)	vol. II: 67
yerba	261	hierba mate	vol. II: 71
Amancaes (yellow lilies)	317	lirios amarillos, llamados amancaes (explanation in footnote1)	vol. II: 161
burial mounds, called Huacas	318	Los montecillos sepulcrales, llamados guacas	vol. II: 163