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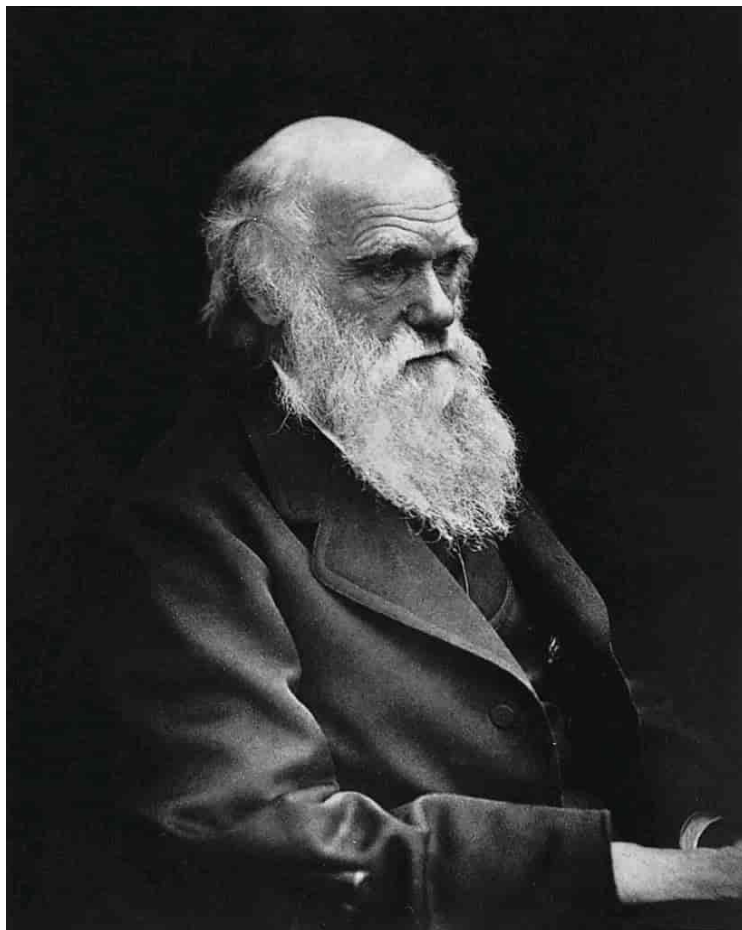


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Darwin in Translation

58 translations of 'Origin of Species', 'Decent of Man' and various other works by Charles Darwin



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ORIGIN OF SPECIES

FIRST PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION OF 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES'.

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Origem das Espécies. [i.e. Portuguese: "Origin of Species"].

Oporto, Livraria Chardron, de Lello y Irmao, (1913).

8vo. Partly uncut in the original printed wrappers. Spine cracked and front hidge with repair. Wrappers with a few nicks. Half-title with previous owners names. Internally fine and clean. XVI, 477 pp.

The first edition, in the rarely seen wrappers, of the first Portuguese translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species". The comparatively late translation is partly due to the Portuguese 'Frenchism' at the time. The first French translation appeared in 1862 and was also widely circulated in Portugal. It also appears that the translator, a doctor and professor (who was also a Mason, a self-proclaimed poet, and the founder of the Spiritist Society of Portugal) named Joaquim [Marques] Dá Mesquita [Montenegro] Paúl (1875-1946), used the French translation rather than the English original. This apparently led to a number of errors and mis-translations that rendered the work unfaithful, to say the least. Unfortunately, this translation continued to be reprinted for the rest of the century in the Portuguese speaking world, oftentimes by simply changing the name of the translator for a spurious name.

The first Brazilian edition, in 1973, turned out to be nothing but an exact reproduction of the text of the Portuguese translation. It appears that even in the 21st century many of the purported new translations were still reprints of the first Portuguese edition. A proper translation from the English was made in 1982, but it was apparently condensed from the 6th ed. (1872). In 1985 a complete translation was published, but it was based on the first ed. (1859). In 2011 and 2014, finally, two different translations were published in Brazil that appear to be more legitimate, which, as a commentator avers (see links below) doesn't necessarily guarantee that they are faithful. Thus, the Portuguese OSS bibliography remains murky and convoluted to this day, and it appears to be a continuing saga.

Therefore this late, defective first translation, seems to have been crucial to the understanding-or misunderstanding- of Darwin's OSS for Portuguese readers for the remainder of the century, and then some.

The uncertainty regarding the publication year is quite puzzling for a modern book. Freeman (online) gives three different numbers (F743, F743a, and F743b, the latter being 1961 and 1990, both of which are by the same translator as the first), and he gives the date "[?192-]" and 1920 to the first. The entry in the Biblioteca Nacional de España states "1924", and two Brazilian libraries give "1900's" and the rather wide ranging "1910-1992," a Portuguese university library states "1900-80," and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal says "1900." The year 1925 is given to the only two copies in US libraries, the American Philosophical Society and The Huntington. In the links below, the commentators assign it to the year 1913, and even though they don't justify that date, they seem to be quite familiar with Portuguese OSS editions in general. The date 1913 is also given by Ana Leonor Pereira in "The Reception of Darwin in

Portugal (1865-1914)" Revista Portuguesa de Filosofia T. 66, Fasc. 3, Evolução, Ética e Cultura / Evolution, Ethics and Culture (2010), pp. 643-660, which perhaps makes it more plausible

As a final note, the 1961 translation at the Huntington purportedly by Eduardo Fonseca, is one of those spurious reprints with a made up name mentioned earlier.

(<http://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1703473>)

Freeman 743

Order-nr. 55761

EUR 3.350,00

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Origen de las especies por medio de la seleccion natural, ó, Conservacion de las razas en su lucha por la existencia

Madrid, José de Rojas, (1877 or 1880).

8vo. In (the original?) half calf binding with 4 raised bands and gilt lettering to spine. Title and author embossed in gilt lettering to front board. Stamp to title-page and 1 quire detached (pp. 115-126, otherwise fine and clean. (2), X, (2), 559 pp. + folded plate. [Freeman wrongly collate X, 589 pp.].

The exceedingly rare second edition of the first Spanish translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species", this edition being corrected and rewritten in impersonal passive constructions (as opposed to the first Spanish edition being translated in personal) and a portrait of Darwin has been added. As the first edition (Freeman 770), this copy is of the utmost scarcity and very few copies of it are known. OCLC list only four copies (one in Puerto Rico and three in Barcelona), Blanco & Llorco lists two in Barcelona, one in Madrid and one in Valencia - no copies are listed in US libraries. The date of publication is disputed; Freeman lists 1877 whereas Blanco & Llorco says 1880.

"Unlike what had been the case in England, Darwin did not first become widely known in Spanish-speaking countries for the account of his travel around the world but was controversially introduced by the impact his "Origin of the Species" was having everywhere else. It is true, however, that his name was already familiar among scientists and intellectuals but it was "The Origin of the Species" and its translations that made him a household name.

... The full authorized version of "The Origin of Species" was finally translated in 1877 by Enrique Godínez. It had Darwin's endorsement and it was published with a letter from him, where he expressed being glad to have the book translated into Spanish because that would mean that it might be known not only "in the large kingdom of Spain" but also "in the widest extended regions where spanish [sic] is spoken" (Zabalbeascoa, 1968, p. 275).

It took almost twenty years to have Darwin's best known work translated into Spanish while the German, French and Italian-speaking readership had had their own versions of "The Origin of Species" since 1860, 1862 and 1875 respectively (Núñez, 1969, p.27). We know it was not due to the author's unwillingness. Brisset states that after the success of "The Origin of Species" he communicated to his publisher that he wished his ideas be known abroad (2002, p. 178). This gap reveals that Spain was definitely lagging behind in spreading Darwin's ideas. We could attribute this tardiness to the "governmental and ecclesiastical pressure" that Dale J. Pratt mentions when he states that "open discussion was all but impossible" (2001, p. 26). It all changed after the Revolution of September 1868, which brought more openness to new ideas and the secularization of education.

The situation in other Spanish-speaking countries was no different as regards the delay in the dissemination of Darwin's theory. Most of them were under a very strong Catholic influence and the idea of man descending from monkeys, as it was shallowly communicated, was as hard to swallow as when other visionaries had dared to say that the Earth was round or that the planets revolved around the Sun. Even today, almost 150 years after the publication of "The Origin of Species", the debate is no less controversial and very much alive when some conservative groups in certain parts of the United States aim at having the theory of evolution banished from the school curriculum to have the idea of intelligent design taught instead, as mentioned previously." (Elisa Paoletti, Translations as Shapers of Image: Don Carlos Darwin and his Voyage into Spanish on H.M.S. Beagle. In: "Érudit", Volume 18, nr. 1, 2005, pp. 55-77).

Freeman
Blanco & Llorco 35

771

Order-nr. 53732
EUR 2.650,00

FIRST GERMAN TRANSLATION OF "ORIGIN OF SPECIES".

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Über die Entstehung der Arten im Thier-und Pflanzen-Reich durch natürliche Züchtung, oder Erhaltung der vervollkommneten Rassen im Kampfe um's Daseyn. Nach der zweiten Auflage mit einer geschichtlichen Vorrede und andern Zusätzen des Verfassers für diese deutsche Ausgabe aus dem Englischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen von H.G. Bronn.

Stuttgart, E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagshandlung und Druckerei, 1860.

8vo. Bound in contemporary half calf with gilt lettering and ornamentation to spine. Small stamp and previous owner signature to title page. Leather on lower part of spine with a tear and part detached. Hinges weak but book-block firmly attached. VIII (including half, 520, (6) pp + 1 plate.

The very scarce first edition of the highly important first German translation, which appeared just months after the original.

This translation came to play a tremendous role in the spreading of Darwinism in Germany and Northern Europe in general. It was through this translation that Darwinian thought reached most of the German scientists and thinkers of the period, and it was this translation that challenged German scholars to think in new ways about morphology, systematics, paleontology, and other biological disciplines. It was from this translation that Ernst Haeckel, Darwin's most famous nineteenth-century proponent and popularizer in Germany, got his Darwinism and was able to further spread the new ideas in his own country.

The German translation of Darwin's "The Origin of Species" appeared in 1860, just months after the original, thanks to Heinrich Georg Bronn, a distinguished German paleontologist whose work in some ways paralleled Darwin's. Bronn's version of the book (with his own notes and commentary appended) did much to determine how Darwin's theory was understood and applied by German biologists, for the translation process involved more than the mere substitution of German words for English.

"Its [Origin of Species] greatest impact on German biological practice lay in the introduction of historical modes of explanation for the observable phenomena of living nature. The historical approach to nature was rejected, not only by the opponents of evolution, but also by the idealist evolutionist. Whether they favored a teleological or a reductionist biology, the idealists could not see the point of a theory that emphasized the irregularities and exceptions in the organic world. In the timeless real of idealist thinking, unchanging laws worked out an inevitable destiny. But Darwin taught his followers to look at living beings one by one. Thus prompted, they recognized, as if for the first time, the surprising fact of anomaly and the wisdom of an open-ended theory." (Glick, The Comparative Reception of Darwinism).

"Darwin was not happy about the first German translation. It was done from the second English edition by H.G. Bronn, who had, at Darwin's suggestion, added an appendix of the difficulties which occurred to him; but he had also excised bits of which he did not approve. This edition also contains the historical sketch in its shorter and earlier form." (Freeman).

Freeman No 672 - Freeman does not mention the lithographed plate.

Order-nr. 50927

EUR 4.200,00

FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF THE "ORIGIN"

DARWIN, CH. (CHARLES).

De L'Origine des Espèces ou des Lois du Progrès chez les Êtres organisés par Ch. Darwin. Traduit en français sur le troisième Édition avec l'autorisation de l'Auteur par Mlle Clémence-Auguste Royer. Avec une Preface et des Notes du Traducteur.

Paris, Guillaumin et Cie, Victor Masson et Fils, 1862.8vo. Bound uncut and with the original printed front wrapper (expertly restored) in a very fine later half morocco binding with four raised bands and gilt title to spine. Very light minor brownspotting to a few pages. An exceptionally nice, clean, and attractive copy. LXIV (incl. half-title), I-XXIII + (24-) 712. pp. and 1 folded plate (between pp.160 a. 161). Fully complete.

The scarce first French edition of Darwin's masterpiece, one of the most important books ever printed. The "Origin" started the greatest of all intellectual revolutions in the history of Mankind. There were some difficulties with the first French edition. Mlle Royer, who Darwin described as 'one of the cleverest and oddest women in Europe' and wished 'had known more of natural history', added her

own footnotes. He was not really happy until the third translation by Édouard Barbier appeared in 1876. (Freeman).

Freeman No 655 (Freeman does not mention the plate, which is present here).

Order-nr. 50871

EUR 4.200,00

FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF THE "ORIGIN OF SPECIES"

DARWIN, CH. (CHARLES).

De L'Origine des Espèces ou des Lois du Progrès chez les Êtres organisés par Ch. Darwin. Traduit en français sur le troisième Édition avec l'autorisation de l'Auteur par Mlle Clémence-Auguste Royer. Avec une Préface et des Notes du Traducteur.

Paris, Guillaumin et Cie, Victor Masson et Fils, 1862.

8vo. In contemporary half calf with gilt title to spine. Very light minor brownspotting to a few pages. Previous owner's name to half title. A fine copy. LXIV (incl. half-title), I-XXIII + (24-) 712. pp. and 1 folded plate (between pp.160 a. 161). Fully complete.

The scarce first French edition of Darwin's masterpiece, one of the most important books ever printed. The "Origin" started the greatest of all intellectual revolutions in the history of Mankind. There were some difficulties with the first French edition. Mlle Royer, who Darwin described as 'one of the cleverest and oddest women in Europe' and wished 'had known more of natural history', added her own footnotes. He was not really happy until the third translation by Édouard Barbier appeared in 1876. (Freeman).

Freeman No 655 (Freeman does not mention the plate, which is present here).

Order-nr. 52388

EUR 3.350,00

RARE SECOND ARMENIAN TRANSLATION OF 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES'

DARVIN, CH'ARLZ. [CHARLES DARWIN]

Tesakneri tsagumê. t'argmanut'yune anglerenits', rusereni ev neratsakan hodvatse K.A. Timiryazevi. [Armenian - i.e. "Origin of Species". Translated by K. A. Timiryazev].

Erevan, Hayastani Petakan Hratarakch'ut'yun, 1963. Royal 8vo. In publisher's full green cloth with gilt lettering to spine and front board. Light wear to extremities, otherwise a fine and clean copy. 591, (1) pp. + 2 plates.

First printing of the exceedingly rare second Armenian translation of Darwin's landmark work. The first translation (translated by S. Sargsyan) was published in 1936 and both translations are of the upmost scarcity. Due to the relatively low number of people speaking Armenian (approximately 3 million in Armenia and 7 million outside) books in Armenian were printed in comparatively low numbers. This is one of the very few translations of "Origin of Species" of which Freeman has not listed the collation. This suggests that he never actually saw the copy but only read of it.

Freeman 631.

R.B. Darwin Online, F631.

Order-nr. 53278

EUR 2.000,00

DARWIN, CHARLES. - FIRST DANISH EDITION OF "THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES".

Om Arternes Oprindelse ved Kvalitetsvalg eller ved de heldigst stillede Formers Sejr i Kampen for Tilværelsen. Efter Originalens femte Udgave oversat af J.P. Jacobsen.

Kjøbenhavn, Gyldendalske Boghandel (F. Hegel), 1872. Contemp. h.calf. Spine gilt and with gilt lettering. Spine slightly rubbed. Corners a bit bumped. (10), XIII, 605, (1) pp. and 1 folded plate. A few faint brownspots to the first leaves.

Scarce first Danish edition of "On the Origin of Species" (1859).

Freeman: 643.

Order-nr. 47264

EUR 875,00

THE FIRST HUNGARIAN "ORIGIN OF SPECIES"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

A fajok eredete a természeti kiválás útján vagyis az elonyös válfajok fenmaradása a létérti küzdelemben. [Hungarian - i.e. On the Origin of Species... Translated by Dapsy László and revised by Margó Tivadar]. 2 vols.

Budapest, Kiadja a Természettudományi Társulat [Academy of Sciences], 1873 & 1874.

8vo. In two contemporary embossed full cloth bindings with gilt letter- and numbering to spine. Frontispiece of Darwin soiled and small red stamp to lower part of title-page on volume 1. A very fine and clean copy. XVI, (2), 303, (1); VII, (1), 361, (1) pp. + 1 leaf of Advertisement + 2 plates (A frontispiece of Darwin and one listing the evolution of the different generations).

The exceedingly rare first Hungarian translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species". The first Hungarian "Origin" is, together with the Serbian and Spanish translation, arguably the scarcest of all the translations of the work and very few copies of it are known.

*The Hungarian public was introduced to Darwinism early on when Ferenc Jánosi reviewed *The Origin of Species* in the *Budapesti Szemle* (Budapest Review) a half year after it first appeared in English. Darwin's principal works were first published in Hungarian translation by the Royal Hungarian Natural Science Society (Királyi Magyar Természettudományi Társulat). Translator Dapsy László had been actively working to make Darwin and his idea known in Hungary. Through his articles, he consistently presented Darwinism as a possible model for the type of progressive society that Hungary should attempt to achieve thus being one of the very earliest to apply Darwin's theories to human society and politics in general. "Dapsy's translation, inspired by liberal ideals of progress, increasingly became part of the conservative discourse of Hungarian politics, reinterpreted and appropriated according to the nationalist agendas merging in Hungarian Society". (Mund, *The Reception of Charles Darwin in Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Society*).*

Prior to his translation in 1872 Dapsy wrote Darwin: "I am sorry to say that as yet, here such tendencies are received with a good deal of aversion, but I believe that by-and-by they will accept it, and it would be a great advancement for our political life too". (Dapsy to Darwin, 12 June 1872). Darwin's response is not known.

*"It is characteristic of the enlightened spirit of the country in this period that Darwin received academic recognition earlier in Hungary than in England. Although Cambridge did not honor Darwin until 1879, he was elected an honorary member of The Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1872, the same year on this occasion the renowned Hungarian zoologist Tivadar Margó visited him at Down. Historical circumstances played a major role in this quick appearance of Darwinism and its popularity in Hungary. The failure of the 1848-49 revolution and war of independence seemingly put an end to progressive political discourse, signaling an ideological crisis among the intelligentsia. In this context, the natural sciences with their 'eternal truths' promised a way out, inasmuch as science's promised objectivity might well serve as a politically neutral expression of progressive values" (Mund, *The Reception of Charles Darwin in Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Society*).*

*The present book was one of four scientific works published between 1872 and 1874 by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the others being Bernhard von Cotta's *Geologie der Gegenwart* (1865), Huxley's *Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy* (1864), and Tyndall's *Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion* (1863). An advertisement for these books occurs on the final leaf of vol. II.*

During Darwin's lifetime, 'Origin' was published in eleven different languages, some of them in more than one edition: The first foreign translation was the German (1860), followed by a Dutch (1860), French (1862), French (1862), Italian (1864), Russian (1864), Swedish (1869), Danish (1872), Hungarian (1873), Spanish (1877) and Serbian (1878), the last three by far being the rarest.

OCLC locates only three complete copies: Paris Mazarin Library, University Library of Szeged and The Huntington Library, CA. Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin only hold volume 1.

Freeman 703.

Order-nr. 54156

EUR 14.700,00

FIRST TURKISH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES'

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Türlerin Kökeni.

(Ankara, Sol yayinlari, 1970).

8vo. In the original blue printed wrappers. Light wear to extremities. Small white paper label pasted on to back wrapper. Internally fine and clean. 469, (3) pp. (with the genealogic tree included in the pagination).

First Turkish translation of The Origin of Species, translated by Öner Ünalán from the sixth London edition. Ünalán, fluent in English and German, was assisted in this translation by an unspecified German edition. "Ünalán was well known for his translations of Einstein, Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Fidel Castro." (Darwin-Online)

Freeman F796.

Order-nr. 59965

EUR 1.350,00

FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF THE "ORIGIN"

DARWIN, CH. (CHARLES).

De L'Origine des Espèces ou des Lois du Progrès chez les Êtres organisés par Ch. Darwin. Traduit en français sur le troisième Édition avec l'autorisation de l'Auteur par Mlle Clémence-Auguste Royer. Avec une Preface et des Notes du Traducteur.

Paris, Guillaumin et Cie, Victor Masson et Fils, 1862.8vo. Bound partly uncut with the original wrappers in a very nice later full calf pastiche binding with four raised band and richly gilt spine. Gilt boarders to boards. Small repair to upper right corner of title-page, not affecting text. An exceptionally fine and clean copy. LXIV (incl. half-title), I-XXIII + (24-) 712. pp. and 1 folded plate (between pp.160 a. 161).

The scarce first edition of the controversial first French translation - bound partly uncut and with the original wrappers - of Darwin's masterpiece, one of the most important books ever printed. This famed translation - done by self-taught female scholar - ended up causing quite a stir and adding to the theory of evolution some for Darwin quite unforeseen interpretations. Because of this, the translator, Clémence Royer, gained notoriety as one of the leading eugenicists of the time. Darwin was very eager to have his work published in French. It is not known exactly how he happened on Royer as the translator, but as she was familiar with the works of Lamarck and Malthus, immediately realized the importance of Darwin's work and also had close connections to the French publisher Guillaumin, she must have seemed perfect for the job. She had a naturalist help her with the biologically technical parts and made an excellent job of the translation. There was one big problem, however - she went well beyond her role as a translator and added a 60-page preface and numerous explanatory footnotes that Darwin had not seen before publication. In the preface, she challenged the belief in religious revelation, she discussed the application of natural

selection to the human race, and she presented a pure eugenic theory, explaining the negative consequences of protecting the weak and the infirm. She also promoted her concept of progressive evolution, which had more in common with the ideas of Lamarck than with those of Darwin. Right after having seen the translation, Darwin wrote in a letter to the American botanist, Asa Gray: "I received 2 or 3 days ago a French translation of the Origin by a Madelle. Royer, who must be one of the cleverest & oddest women in Europe: is ardent deist & hates Christianity, & declares that natural selection & the struggle for life will explain all morality, nature of man, politicks &c &c!!!. She makes some very curious & good hits, & says she shall publish a book on these subjects, & a strange production it will be." After some reflection, however, Darwin began having more serious doubts, and about a month later he wrote to the French zoologist Armand de Quatrefages: "I wish the translator had known more of Natural History; she must be a clever, but singular lady; but I never heard of her, till she proposed to translate my book." He had now also read the footnotes and wrote to Joseph Hooker: "Almost everywhere in Origin, when I express great doubt, she appends a note explaining the difficulty or saying that there is none whatever!! It is really curious to know what conceited people there are in the world."

Freeman No 655 (Freeman does not mention the plate, which is present here).

Order-nr. 55642
EUR 4.700,00

FIRST FULL POLISH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "ORIGIN OF SPECIES"

DARWIN, KAROL [CHARLES].

O Powstawaniu Gatunków. [i. e. Polish: "Origin of Species"]. [Translated by Szymon Dickstein].

Warszawa, Przeglądu Tygodniowego, 1884.

Large8vo. In contemporary half calf. Spine with wear and corners bumped and hindges weak. A few minor repairs to half-title and Previous owner's stamp to title-page (Dr. O . Schreiber). Internally fine. 437, (1), XVI [Including the plate] pp.

First edition of the first full Polish translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species". An attempt to publish a Polish translation was made as early as 1873. This was, however, never completed and only half of the work was published (Freeman 739), thus making the present copy the very first full Polish translation. As seen in several other countries (especially in Japan) the majority of Polish intellectuals adopted a Social Darwinism perspective at a very early stage, rather than appreciating the English naturalist's caution in applying his ideas to human society.

"Before the first translations of Darwin's appeared [...], many Polish intellectuals, such as positivist writer Eliza Orzeszkowa (1841-1910) complained about the increasing confusion over the essence of the English naturalist's ideas, which had all too often been mixed up with all sorts of ideological debates. However, when Darwin's books were actually available in Polish translations, the novelty of his concepts gradually wore off, making room for more serious attempts to come to terms with evolutionary theory." (Glick, The Reception of Charles Darwin in Europe).

"It appears that the struggle for or against Darwinism in partitioned Poland prefigured a pattern that is relevant for Polish thinking up to the present day: the conflict of striving for progress with the help of powerful allies abroad and of virulently rejecting all foreign advice for fear of losing one's cultural identity." (Ibid.).

Translation was begun by Szymon Dickstein who in the process of the translation committed suicide. It was completed by Józef Nusbaum who also translated 'The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication' in 1888.

Freeman 740

Order-nr. 55316

EUR 5.300,00

THE MOST INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE TRANSLATION OF 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES'

DARWIN, CHARLES (+) ASAJIRO OKA [translated and revised by].

Shu no Kigen: Seizon Kyoso Tekisha Seizon no Genri (i.e. English: "Origin of Species").

Tokyo, Tokyo Kaiseikan, Meiji 38 [1905].

8vo. In the original full cloth with gilt lettering (in both Japanese and Latin characters). Light occasional brownspotting, otherwise a fine copy. 4, 894, 28, 12 pp. + frontispiece and folded plate with genealogical tree.

Rare second translation, and arguably the most important, of the Japanese translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species" (the first being from 1896 and only published once). This is the first translation to be made by a professional biologist. The previous translation ("Seibutsu Shigen") was made by a law student which presumably was a contributing factor to the fact that the work primarily was embraced by social thinkers, philosophers and politicians to advocate the superiority of Japanese culture and society (and military) and not by biologist and zoologist. With the present translation Darwin's ideas and theories were finally properly introduced to the people they were intended for: biologist and zoologist.

The popularity of Darwin's works and theories became immensely popular in Japan: "Curiously, there are more versions of "The Origin" in Japanese than in any other language. The earliest were literary, with subsequent translations becoming more scientific as the Japanese developed a technical language for biology." (Glick, The Comparative Reception of Darwinism, P. XXII). "It was as if Darwin's famous oceanic journey and the meticulous research into the animal and plant kingdoms that he spent his life undertaking had all been staged as an elaborate excuse for composing a theory whose true object was Victorian society and the fate of the world's modern nations." (Golley, Darwinism in Japan: The Birth of Ecology).

Darwin's work had in Japan - as in the rest of the world - profound influence on the academic disciplines of zoology and biology, however, in Japan the most immediate influence was not on these subjects but on social thinkers: "[...] it exerted great influence on Japanese social thinkers and social activists. After learning of Darwin's theory, Hiroyuki Kato, the first president of Tokyo Imperial University, published his New Theory of Human Rights and advocated social evolution theory (social Darwinism), emphasizing the inevitable struggle for existence in human society. He criticized the burgeoning Freedom and People's

right movement. Conversely Siusui Kautoku, a socialist and Japanese translator of the Communist Manifesto, wrote articles on Darwinism, such as "Darwin and Marx" (1904). In this and other articles, he criticized Kato's theory on Social Darwinism, insisting that Darwinism does not contradict socialism. The well known anarchist, Sakae Osugi published the third translation of *On the Origin of Species* in 1914, and later his translation of Peter Kropotkin's *Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution*. Osugi spread the idea of mutual aid as the philosophical base of Anarcho-syndicalism." (Tsuyoshi, *The Japanese Lysenkoism and its Historical Backgrounds*, p. 9)

"Charles Darwin's theory of evolution was introduced to Japan in 1877 (Morse 1936/1877) during Japan's push to gain military modernity through study of western sciences and technologies and the culture from which they had arisen. In the ensuing decades the theory of evolution was applied as a kind of social scientific tool, i.e. social Spencerism (or social Darwinism) (Sakura 1998:341; Unoura 1999). Sakura (1998) suggests that the theory of evolution did not have much biological application in Japan. Instead, Japanese applied the idea of 'the survival of the fittest' (which was a misreading of Darwin's natural selection theory) to society and to individuals in the struggle for existence in Japan's new international circumstances (see also Gluck 1985: 13, 265). However, at least by the second decade of the 1900s, and by the time that Imanishi Kinji entered the Kyoto Imperial University, the curricula in the natural and earth sciences were largely based on German language sources and later on English language texts. These exposed students to something very different from a social Darwinist approach in these sciences. New sources that allow us to follow" (ASQUITH, *Sources for Imanishi Kinji's views of sociality and evolutionary outcomes*, p. 1).

"After 1895, the year of China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War, Spencer's slogan "the survival of the fittest" entered Chinese and Japanese writings as "the superior win, the inferior lose." Concerned with evolutionary theory in terms of the survival of China, rather than the origin of species, Chinese intellectuals saw the issue as a complex problem involving the evolution of institutions, ideas, and attitudes. Indeed, they concluded that the secret source of Western power and the rise of Japan was their mutual belief in modern science and the theory of evolutionary progress. According to Japanese scholars, traditional Japanese culture was not congenial to Western science because the Japanese view of the relationship between the human world and the divine world was totally different from that of Western philosophers. Japanese philosophers envisioned a harmonious relationship between heaven and earth, rather than conflict. Traditionally, nature was something to be seen through the eyes of a poet, rather than as the passive object of scientific investigations. The traditional Japanese vision of harmony in nature might have been uncongenial to a theory based on natural selection, but Darwinism was eagerly adopted by Japanese thinkers, who saw it as a scientific rationalization for Japan's intense efforts to become a modernized military and industrial power. Whereas European and American scientists and theologians became embroiled in disputes about the evolutionary relationship between humans and other animals, Japanese debates about the meaning of Darwinism primarily dealt with the national and international implications of natural selection and the struggle for survival. Late nineteenth-century Japanese commentators were likely to refer to Darwinism as an "eternal and unchangeable natural law" that justified militaristic nationalism directed by supposedly superior elites". (Magner, *A History of the Life Sciences, Revised and Expanded*, p. 349)

"Between 1877 and 1888, only four works on the subject of biological evolution were published in Japan. During these same eleven years, by contrast, at least twenty Japanese translations of Herbert Spencer's loosely "Darwinian" social theories made their appearance. The social sciences dominated the subject, and when Darwin's original *The Origin of Species* (*Seibutsu shigen*) finally appeared in translation in 1896, it was published by a press specializing in economics. It is not surprising then that by the early 20th

century, when Darwin's work began to make an impact as a biological rather than a "social" theory, the terms "evolution" (*shinka*), "the struggle for existence" (*seizon kyôshô*), and "survival of the fittest" (*tekisha seizon*) had been indelibly marked as social and political principles. It was as if Darwin's famous oceanic journey and the meticulous research into the animal and plant kingdoms that he spent his life undertaking had all been staged as an elaborate excuse for composing a theory whose true object was Victorian society and the fate of the world's modern nations." (Golley, *Darwinism in Japan: The Birth of Ecology*).

Freeman 719

Order-nr. 55802

EUR 4.000,00

DARWIN, CHARLES.

O Nastanek Vrst. (Slovene, i.e. "Origin of Speices").

Ljubljana, Slovenski KnjiPni Zavod, 1954.8vo. In publisher's original full green cloth binding with gilt lettering to spine and gilt decoration to front board. In the original green printed dust-jacket. Dust-jacket with a few nicks and tear, otherwise a fine copy. 461, (3) pp.

Second printing of the first Slovene translation of Darwin's 'Origin of Species'.

Freeman

F2427.

OCLC only locates 1 copy outside Slovenia (Italy).

Order-nr. 57932

EUR 875,00

FIRST BOSNIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES'

DARWIN, CHARLES - CARLS DARVIN. [translated by:] NEDELJKO DIVAC.

Postanak vrsta pomocu prirodnog odabiranja ili Odrzavanje povladivanih rasa u borbi za zivot. (Bosnian, i.e. "Origin of Species").

Beograd, Prosveta, 1948.

8vo. In publisher's original half cloth binding with printed board. With previous owner's name to front free end-paper. A fine and clean copy. XI, (1), (1)-459 pp. + the folded plate with the genealogical tree and a loosely inserted errata leaf.

The rare first Bosnian translation of Darwin's 'Origin of Species'.

Freeman F2397 (Darwin-Online).

Not listed in Glick's *The Reception of Charles Darwin in Europe, Vol. 1.*

OCLC only list 2 copies, both in Slovenia.

Order-nr. 57929
EUR 3.000,00

FIRST COMPLETE ROMANIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "ORIGIN OF SPECIES"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Originea Speciilor, prin selectie naturala sau pastrarea raselor favorizate in lupta pentru existenta. (i.e. Romanian "Origin of Species").

(Bucharest), National Academy, 1957. Folio. With the original printed wrappers in publisher's full cloth with gilt lettering to spine and gilt ornamentation to spine forming 6 compartments. A fine copy. (2), LXXXIV, 398, (2) pp. [plate with genealogical tree included in the pagination].

Rare first complete Romanian translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species". A preliminary and incomplete translation was made and published in 1950 (48 pp., which also included a biography of Darwin [Freeman 746]).

Freeman 747.

Order-nr. 57927
EUR 3.000,00

FIRST CZECH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "ORIGIN OF SPECIES"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

O vzniku druhu přirozeným výberem cíli zachováváním vhodných odrud v boji o život / Charles Darwin ; dle sestého, velmi opraveného vydání anglického, posledního, jez vyslo za života autorova preložil Fr. Klapálek. [Czech - i.e. On the Origin of Species... Translated by Fr. Klapálek].

Praha, Nakladatelstvem Autorovým. V Komissi Knihkupectví I.L. Kobra, 1914.

8vo. Uncut in the original printed wrappers. Wrappers with wear. Lower part of front wrapper with a 10 cm long tear. Bookblock spilit in two. Internally fine and clean. 389, (1) pp. + 1 folded plate.

First Czech translation of Darwin's landmark "Origin of Species" which predates the Latvian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Romanian and Slovenian translations by several years.

The translator, František Klapálek (1863–1919) was a prominent entomologist, founding member and the first chairman of the Czech Entomological Society.

Four institutional copies located: U. Okla, U. Tex., Czech NL, and Olomouc RL.

Freeman 641

Order-nr. 57758
EUR 4.300,00

FIRST BULGARIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S ORIGIN OF SPECIES

DARVIN, CHARLZ. [CHARLES DARWIN].

Proizkhodutu na vidovetie posriedstvom estestven podbor. [i.e. Bulgarian "Origin of Species" + "Autobiography"].

Vidin, Lozanov and Dukemedjiev Printing House, 1905.8vo. In a contemporary half calf binding. Two stamps to title-page and 28 stamps in margins throughout the book. Extremities with wear and soiling. A few leaves with tears. (Autobiography:) 67, (2), [Origin of Species:] 595, (5) pp. + frontispiece of Darwin. Genealogical tree included in the pagination on p. 133.

Rare first Bulgarian translation of Darwin's Origin of Species prefixed by his Autobiography, translated from the sixth London edition by M. Fiampova and I. H. A Timiryazova. Freeman lists the first Bulgarian translation of Origin of Species to be published in 1946. Darwin-Online states that: "I have found very little information on this translation or the associated names. It is a rare book, with no copies located in OCLC, KVK, or EL; however NALIS finds two, at the Bulgarian Central Medical Library and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.". Notice, however, OCLC list two copies.

OCLC list two copies: The Thomas Fisher Library, Toronto and University Library of Oklahoma.

Freeman F1986

Order-nr. 57282

EUR 2.700,00

FIRST LITHUANIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES' AND 'AUTOBIOGRAPHY'

DARVINAS, CARLZAS [CHARLES DARWIN].

Rusio Atsiradimas Naturaliosios Atrankos Budu. [i.e. Lithuanian "Origin of Species"].

Vilnius, [State Publishing House], 1959.8vo. In publisher's full fabrikoid with gilt lettering to spine and front board. Small stamp on pasted down front end-paper. A fine copy. (3), 589 pp + frontispiece of Darwin. (genealogical tree included in the pagination on p. 184).

Rare first Lithuanian translation of Darwin's Origin of Species and his Autobiography. In 1921 a small extract from Voyage of the Beagle was translated and in 1938-39 extracts from Descent of Man was published. "Thus far the largest of Darwin's works translated into Lithuanian is [the present]. The book contains a translation of Darwin's Origin of Species. The volume also contains Tadas Ivanauskas's Foreword to the Lithuanian translation, Kliment A. Timiriazev's article (Effect of the Darwinian revolution on the natural sciences of today), translated from the author's article in the Russian edition of the Origin of Species and Darwin's Autobiography. The publication also contains Vytautas Kauneckas's Explanations, providing the main information about the persons mentioned in the book and definitions of rearer terms." (The Reception of Charles Darwin in Europe, Vol. 2).

Freeman 738 & 1527.

Order-nr. 57117
EUR 3.000,00

INTRODUCTION OF THE "ORIGIN" IN SCANDINAVIA

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Om Arternes Oprindelse ved Kvalitetsvalg (Danish) + Arternes Oprindelse gjennom naturligt Udvalg (Norwegian) + Om Arternas Uppkomst genom naturligt Urval (Swedish).

Kjøbenhavn [Copenhagen], 1872 - (Kristiania [Oslo], 1890) - Stockholm, 1871.

A very nice and harmonious set, in four excellent half calf bindings.

- 1) The Danish translation: 1 volume 8vo. A nice contemporary half calf with gilding to spine and gilt title-label. Only light wear. Internally some light brownspotting. (19), XIII, 605, (1) pp.
- 2) The Norwegian translation: 2 volumes small 8vo. Bound in two excellent, uniform, recent red morocco bindings in pastiche-style, with gilt lines to spines. The work is printed in quite bad paper, which is always yellowed and quite brittle. Thus, the first title-page has two small restorations from verso, far from affecting printing. The second title-page had an old owner's signature and a previous owner's stamp. 379, (5); 383 pp.
- 3) The Swedish translation: 1 volume large 8vo. Bound uncut and with the extremely scarce original front wrapper in a lovely later brown half morocco binding in contemporary style, with five raised bands and gilt author and year to spine. Front wrapper bound on a strip at inner hinge and with a missing outer corner (far from affecting printing). Old owner's name to front wrapper. An excellent copy. XI, (1), 420 pp.

A magnificent collection of first editions of the first Danish, Norwegian and Swedish translations of Darwin's masterpiece "The Origin of Species", together constituting the introduction to "The Darwinian Revolution in Scandinavia".

The first Scandinavian translation to appear was the Swedish, which is also the rarest of the three. Darwinism was strongly opposed in Sweden, where the primary reaction to the work came from religious institutions that were outraged and fiercely fought against spreading the ideas presented in "origin" in their country.

The second Scandinavian translation to appear was the Danish, which was translated in 1872 by the then young botanist J. P. Jacobsen, who was soon to become one of Scandinavia's most celebrated and influential authors. He received world-wide fame as the author of "Marie Grubbe" and "Niels Lyhne", which founded literary naturalism in Europe. "In the early 1870's, however, he was still dedicated to science. In 1873 he received the University of Copenhagen's Gold Medal for his work on desmids, single-celled green freshwater algae. The Descent of Man was also translated by Jacobsen and appeared in 1874-75."

Darwin's ideas found great resonance in scientific circles in Denmark, and his ideas were immediately recognized.

"In the early 1870s [With the Danish translation] the literary critic Georg Brandes started promoting Darwin's ideas as part of his liberal ideology and soon Darwinism became the mark of a new generation of intellectuals. Both the Steenstrup circle and the Brandes circle held Darwin in high esteem, but made

completely different attributions to his theory. Consequently they both decided to raise money separately for the same Darwin. Darwin had borrowed the collection of barnacles from the Zoology Museum in Copenhagen with the help of Steenstrup. As a compliment Darwin sent him a signed copy of the Origin. Steenstrup acknowledged Darwin as an important fellow naturalist, but like many of his colleagues at the University of Copenhagen he never accepted evolutionary theory. The initial scientific reaction to Darwin's work on evolution by means of natural selection was respectful, but made few converts. memorial in 1882. Independently, Darwinism transformed as it became part of popular culture. " (Kjærsgaard, Darwinism comes to Denmark).

The Norwegian translation was the last of the three to appear, but it is quite scarce and very difficult to come by. It was published by businessman and publisher Johan Sørensen (1830-1918) as a part of 'Bibliothek for de tusen hjem' (Library for Every Home).

"The first volume came out at the end of 1889, in five parts and a total of 379 pages. Each part cost 30 øre, making a total price of 1 kroner 50 øre. The following year, 1890, the second volume appeared and this consisted of four parts totaling 383 pages and cost 1 kroner 20 øre. The books were translated from the English sixth and final edition by the Master of the Arendal Public Secondary College, Ingebret Suleng (1852-1928)" (Glick, The Reception of Charles Darwin in Europe).

1. The Danish translation: *Om Arternes Oprindelse ved Kvalitetsvalg eller ved de heldigst stillede Formers Sejr i Kampen for Tilværelsen. Efter Originalens femte Udgave oversat af J.P. Jacobsen.* Kjøbenhavn, Gyldendalske Boghandel (F. Hegel), 1872. 8vo. (10),XIII,605,(1) pp. - Freeman No 643 (Freeman with wrong collation, as he omits half-title and content-leaves)

2. The Norwegian translation: *Arternes Oprindelse gjennom naturligt Udvalg eller de bedst skikkede Formers bevarelse i Striden for Livet. Oversat efter Originalens VI. Udgave af Ingebret Suleng.* (I-) II. (Kristiania), Bibliothek for de tusen hjem. Fagerstrand pr. Høvik, (1890). Small 8vo. (1-3)4-379,(4);(1-3)4-383 pp. - Not in Freeman.

3. The Swedish translation: *Om Arternas Uppkomst genom naturligt Urval eller de bäst utrustade Rasernas Bestånd i Kampen för Tillvaron. Öfversättning från femte Originalupplagan af A.M. Selling.* Stockholm, L.J. Hiertas Förlagsexpedition, 1871. (I-IV)V-XI,420 pp., 1 plate. - Freeman No 793 (Freeman having the wrong year of publication and not mentioning the plate).

Order-nr. 56501
EUR 7.300,00

FIRST BULGARIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S ORIGIN OF SPECIES

DARVIN, CHARLZ. [CHARLES DARWIN].

Proizkhodutu na vidovetie posriedstvom estestven podbor. [i.e. Bulgarian "Origin of Species" + "Autobiography"]. Part 1 (of 2).

Vidin, Pechatnitsa na Diukmedzhiev, 1905.8vo. Uncut, unopened, in the original printed wrappers. The present volume includes includes "Autobiography" and first half of the "Origin". The second half was published shortly after. Spine lacking upper 5 cm and front wrapper with several nicks. Internally very fine and clean.

(Autobiography:) 67, (2), [Origin of Species:] 236 pp. + frontispiece of Darwin. Genealogical tree included in the pagination on p. 133.

Exceedingly rare first Bulgarian translation of Darwin's Origin of Species prefixed by his Autobiography, translated from the sixth London edition by M. Fiamnova and I. H. A Timiryazova. Freeman lists the first Bulgarian translation of Origin of Species to be published in 1946. Darwin-Online states that: "I have found very little information on this translation or the associated names. It is a rare book, with no copies located in OCLC, KVK, or EL; however NALIS finds two, at the Bulgarian Central Medical Library and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.". Notice, however, OCLC list two copies. The present publication was published in two separate publications, the first being offered here.

OCLC list two copies: The Thomas Fisher Library, Toronto and University Library of Oklahoma.

Order-nr. 56932

EUR 1.600,00

FIRST NORWEGIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES'

DARWIN, CHARLES

Arternes Oprindelse gennem naturligt Udvalg eller de bedst skikkede Formers Bevarelse i Striden for Livet. Oversatte efter Originalens VI. Udgave af Ingebret Suleng. 2 vols.

Fagerstrand pr. Høvik, Bibliothek for de tusen hjem, (1890).

Small 8vo. 2 volumes uniformly bound in contemporary half calf with gilt lettering to spines. Ex-libris pasted on to pasted down front free end-paper on both volumes. Previous owner's name to both front free end-papers. Extremities with wear and spines cracked. Internally fine and clean. 379, (5) pp.; 383 pp.

The rare first Norwegian translation of Darwin's Origin of Species. It was published by businessman and publisher Johan Sørensen (1830-1918) as a part of 'Bibliothek for de tusen hjem' (Library for Every Home).

"The first volume came out at the end of 1889, in five parts and a total of 379 pages. Each part cost 30 øre, making a total price of 1 kroner 50 øre. The following year, 1890, the second volume appeared and this consisted of four parts totaling 383 pages and cost 1 kroner 20 øre. The books were translated from the English sixth and final edition by the Master of the Arendal Public Secondary College, Ingebret Suleng (1852-1928)" (Glick, The Reception of Charles Darwin in Europe).

Not in Freeman

Order-nr. 58619

EUR 2.150,00

DESCENT OF MAN

FIRST TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'DESCENT OF MAN' INTO ANY LANGUAGE

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Proiskhozhdenie chelovieska i polovoi podbor [i.e. English "Descent of Man"].

S.-Peterburg, Izdanie redaktsii zhurnala "Znanie, 1871.8vo. In contemporary black half calf with four raised bands and gilt lettering to spine. Corners of binding with repairs and a three cm long tear to lower front hindge. Light miscolouring throughout, especially to first 10 leaves. (2), VII, (6), 439 pp.

The exceedingly rare first Russian translation of Darwin's 'Descent of Man' published only four month after the original English. The Russian publisher was eager to have a translation published, hence this early abridged edition - two other Russian translations followed later the same year - The present translation being the very first into any language.

"The Descent of Man showed that the process of organic evolution, propelled by the struggle for existence and natural selection, applied to man no less than to the rest of the animal kingdom. It gave explicit recognition to the idea of the anthropoid origin of man. This claim surprised no one, for it was clearly hinted at in the great work of 1859 and was elaborated in Thomas Huxley's Man's Place in Nature and Vogt's Lectures on Man. Nor was it much of a surprise when three Russian translations of The Descent appeared within one year after the publication of the English original. Two general ideas represented the essence of The Descent: natural selection is not only behind the physical survival of man but also behind the evolution of cultural values; and the differences between animal and human behavior are differences of degree rather than of kind." (Darwin in Russian Thought)

"The Expression helped lay the foundations for a scientific study of the psychological aspect of the evolution of species. The book appeared in a Russian translation only a few months after the publication of the English original. The paleontologist Vladimir Kovalevskii was the translator, and the embryologist Aleksandr Kovalevskii was in charge of editorial tasks. In 1874 Vladimir wrote to Darwin that nearly two thousand copies of the Russian translation were sold."

" The Expression deals much more extensively with selected aspects of human and animal behavior than with general problems of evolutionary biology. The Russian reviewers were generally impressed with Darwin's descriptions and categorizations of animal behavior. The Journal of the Ministry of Public Education was unusually profuse in praising the book's content and writing style. The reviewer commended Darwin's impartiality and avoidance of "materialistic trappings." Even the adherents of spiritualism could read the book, he wrote, without the least discomfort. The reviewer thought that psychologists would benefit from the information the book presented on the "physiological" basis of behavior. Indeed, he recommended the book to all readers interested in the scientific foundations of human behavior. The liberal journal Knowledge was equally laudatory. It noted that the book was eminently successful on two counts: it offered a "rational explanation" of many expressions of human

emotions, and it integrated the study of animal and human behavior into the universal process of organic evolution. In fact, no educated person could afford to ignore it. N. P. Vagner, professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at St. Petersburg University, called *The Expression* a book with "great strengths and minor flaws." The volume reminded him of Darwin's previous works, which marked "turning points in the history of science." The strength of the book lay much more in its suggestion of new topics for comparative-psychological research than in a presentation of a theoretically and logically integrated system of scientific thought. Insufficient exploration of the physiological underpinnings of mental activities represented the book's major shortcoming" (*Darwin in Russian Thought*)

In Russia Darwinism had a profound influence not only upon the different sciences, but also on philosophy, economic and political thought, and the great literature of the period. For instance, both Tolstoy and Dostoevsky referenced Darwin in their most important works, as did numerous other thinkers of the period.

Like Strakhov, however, Dostoevsky, acknowledging the significance of the "Origin of Species", saw the dangers of the theory. In the same year as the publication of Rachinsky's translation, he lets the narrator in "Notes from Underground" (1864) launch his attack on Darwinism, beginning: "As soon as they prove you, for instance, that you are descended from a monkey, then it's no use scowling, you just have to accept it."

In "Crime and Punishment" (two years later, 1866) the Darwinian overtones inherent in Raskolnikov's theory of the extraordinary man are unmistakable. He describes the mechanism of "natural selection," where, according to the laws of nature, by the crossing of races and types, a "genius" would eventually emerge. In general, Darwinian themes and Darwin's name occur in many contexts in a large number of Dostoevsky's works.

'Descent of Man' was translated into Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian and Swedish in Darwin's lifetime.

Freeman 1107.

Order-nr. 53279

EUR 4.300,00

FIRST HUNGARIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "THE DESCENT OF MAN"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Az Ember Származása és az Ivári Kiválás [i.e. Hungarian: "The Descent of Man."]. [Translated by:] Török Aurei és Entz Géza. 2 vols.

Budapest, Kiadja A. K. M., 1884.8vo. In the publisher's original two embossed full red cloth bindings with gilt lettering to spine. Small vague stamp to both half-titles. Hindges loose on volume i. A fine fine and clean copy. LXXI, (1), 542 pp.; VII, 5, 436 pp.

The exceedingly rare first Hungarian translation of Darwin's The Descent of Man. "Compared with the original and with a biography by Margó Tivador" (Freeman).

The Hungarian public was introduced to Darwinism early on when Ferenc Jánosi reviewed The Origin of Species in the Budapesti Szemle (Budapest Review) a half year after it first appeared in English. Darwin's principal works were first published in Hungarian translation by the Royal Hungarian Natural Science Society (Királyi Magyar Természettudományi Társulat). The Origin of Species, translated by László Dapsy, was published in 1873; The present work in 1884 and a few years later, in 1897, the latter work was translated anew and published by László Seress.

"It is characteristic of the enlightened spirit of the country in this period that Darwin received academic recognition earlier in Hungary than in England. Although Cambridge did not honor Darwin until 1879, he was elected an honorary member of The Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1872, the same year on this occasion the renowned Hungarian zoologist Tivadar Margó visited him at Down. Historical circumstances played a major role in this quick appearance of Darwinism and its popularity in Hungary. The failure of the 1848-49 revolution and war of independence seemingly put an end to progressive political discourse, signaling an ideological crisis among the intelligentsia. In this context, the natural sciences with their 'eternal truths' promised a way out, inasmuch as science's promised objectivity might well serve as a politically neutral expression of progressive values" (Mund, The Reception of Charles Darwin in Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Society).

"Darwin wrote, in the preface to the second edition, of 'the fiery ordeal through which this book has passed'. He had avoided the logical outcome of the general theory of evolution, bringing man into the scheme, for twelve years, and in fact it had, by that time, been so much accepted that the clamour of the opposition was not strident. He had also been preceded in 1863 by Huxley's Man's place in nature. The book, in its first edition, contains two parts, the descent of man itself, and selection in relation to sex. The word 'evolution' occurs, for the first time in any of Darwin's works, on page 2 of the first volume of the first edition, that is to say before its appearance in the sixth edition of The origin of species in the following year." (Freeman).

Freeman no. 1084.

Order-nr. 53520

EUR 2.600,00

FIRST FRENCH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'DESCENT OF MAN'

DARWIN, CHARLES.

La Descendance de l'Homme et la Sélection Sexuelle. [i.e. English: "Descent of Man", Translated by J. J. Moulinié]. 2 vols.

Paris, C. Reinwald et Cie, 1872-1873.8vo. 2 volumes uncut in publisher's original green full cloth with gilt lettering and ornamentation to spines and embossed front and back boards. A stamp to title-pages and very light wear to extremities, internally very fine, clean and fresh. XV, (1), 452, 24 [advertisements] pp.: (8), 494, (2) pp.

First French translation of Darwin's 'Descent of Man'. Whereas "Origin of Species" established Darwinism as a turning point in nineteenth-century biology "The Descent of Man" helped built a bridge between biology, the social sciences, and the humanities and made Darwinism a broad system of research designs, theoretical principles, and philosophical outlook.

"Darwin wrote, in the preface to the second edition, of 'the fiery ordeal through which this book has passed'. He had avoided the logical outcome of the general theory of evolution, bringing man into the scheme, for twelve years, and in fact it had, by that time, been so much accepted that the clamour of the opposition was not strident. He had also been preceded in 1863 by Huxley's Man's place in nature. The book, in its first edition, contains two parts, the descent of man itself, and selection in relation to sex. The word 'evolution' occurs, for the first time in any of Darwin's works, on page 2 of the first volume of the first edition, that is to say before its appearance in the sixth edition of The origin of species in the following year." (Freeman).

It was translated into Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian and Swedish in Darwin's lifetime and into ten further languages since.

Freeman 1058

Order-nr. 54612

EUR 1.150,00

POLISH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'THE DESCENT OF MAN'

DARWIN, KAROL [CHARLES].

Dobór płciowy. Przetłomaczył z angielskiego za upowaznieniem autora Ludwik Maslowski. [i.e. Polish: "Descent of Man", Translated by Ludwik Maslowski]. 2 vols.

Lwów, Księgarnia Polska, 1875-1876.

8vo. In contemporary half cloth with gilt lettering to spine. Previous owner's stamp and another owner's signature to title-page. Light wear to extremities, otherwise a fine and clean set. 262, (2); 313, (3) pp.

Rare first Polish edition of the second and third parts of the Descent of Man, but published separate from the first part, as one work, hence the title 'Sexual Selection', a translation authorised by Darwin in response to Malowski's request to make the translation (Letter 8910, 14 May 1873).

Whereas "Origin of Species" established Darwinism as a turning point in nineteenth-century biology "The Descent of Man" helped built a bridge between biology, the social sciences, and the humanities and made Darwinism a broad system of research designs, theoretical principles, and philosophical outlook.

The numeration of parts is from Chapter I to Chapter VI (vol. I) and from Chapter VII to Chapter XIV (vol. II). It is generally based on the first English edition (1871) but at the end of vol. II the Polish publisher has added the short note on the brains of man and apes of T. H. Huxley, which was originally published in the second English edition (1874).

"It was translated into Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian and Swedish in Darwin's lifetime and into ten further languages since." Freeman.

Maslowski (1847-1928) studied medicine and natural sciences in Paris before returning to Poland, where he took part in the January Uprising: he remained active in politics, primarily as a journalist. At first an ardent Darwinian, he later became a fierce opponent.

Not in Freeman

Darwin Online: F1101b.1, F1101b.2.

OCLC locates four copies worldwide (Cornell Univ., Huntington Libr., Yale Univ. Libr., National Library of Poland,)

Order-nr. 55758

EUR 3.350,00

FIRST TRANSLATION OF DARWIN INTO JAPANESE

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Jinsoron (i.e. Japanese "On the Ancestor(s) of Man", Translated by Koze Senzaburo, original title: "Descent of Man"). 3 vols.

Tokyo, Ichibe Yamanaka., Meiji 14. (1881).

8vo. 3 volumes, all in the contemporary (original?) yellow wrappers (Traditional Fukuro Toji binding/wrappers). Extremities with wear and with light soiling, primarily affecting vol. 1. Title in brush and ink to text-block foot. A few ex-ownership stamps. Folding plate with repair. A fine set. 46 ff; 70 ff. + 9 plates of which 1 is folded; 72 ff.

"Vol. I contains prefaces to 1st and 2d editions of Descent of man Nos 936 & 944; vol. II contains chapter 1 and vol. III chapter 2. All published, intended to form 9 vols containing chapters 1-7 and 21." (Darwin-Online).

The exceedingly rare first translation of Darwin's Descent of Man and the first (partial) translation of Origin of Species, constituting the very first translation of any of Darwin's work into Japanese and, arguably, being the most influential - albeit in a different way - of any of Darwin's translations.

"The first translation of a book by Darwin was published in 1881: a translation of The Descent of Man, titled as Jinsoron (On the Ancestor(s) of Man; Darwin 1881). The translator was a scholar of education, Koze Senzaburo (...). In spite of its title, the book was actually a hybrid, which included a mixture of chapters of the Descent (namely, chapters 1-7 and 21) together with other texts: the Historical Sketch that Darwin appended to the third edition of the Origin (1861), and some sections taken from Thomas Huxley's Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature (Kaneko 2000). So this book can also be described as the first publication including a partial translation of a text from the Origin" (Taizo, Translating "natural selection" in Japanese: from "shizen tota" to "shizen sentaku", and back?)

Darwin's theories had a profound influence on Japan and Japanese culture but in a slightly different way than in the West: Darwinism was marked as social and political principles primarily embraced by social thinkers, philosophers and politicians to advocate the superiority of Japanese culture and society (and military) and not by biologist and zoologist. "It was as if Darwin's famous oceanic journey and the meticulous research into the animal and plant kingdoms that he spent his life undertaking had all been staged as an elaborate excuse for composing a theory whose true object was Victorian society and the fate of the world's modern nations." (Golley, Darwinism in Japan: The Birth of Ecology). The popularity of Darwin's works and theories became immensely popular in Japan: "Curiously, there are more versions of "The Origin" in Japanese than in any other language. The earliest were literary, with

*subsequent translations becoming more scientific as the Japanese developed a technical language for biology." (Glick, *The Comparative Reception of Darwinism*, P. XXII)*

*Darwin's work had in Japan - as in the rest of the world - profound influence on the academic disciplines of zoology and biology, however, in Japan the most immediate influence was not on these subjects but on social thinkers: "[...] it exerted great influence on Japanese social thinkers and social activists. After learning of Darwin's theory, Hiroyuki Kato, the first president of Tokyo Imperial University, published his *New Theory of Human Rights* and advocated social evolution theory (social Darwinism), emphasizing the inevitable struggle for existence in human society. He criticized the burgeoning Freedom and People's right movement. Conversely Siusui Kautoku, a socialist and Japanese translator of the *Communist Manifesto*, wrote articles on Darwinism, such as "Darwin and Marx" (1904). In this and other articles, he criticized kato's theory on Social Darwinism, insisting that Darwinism does not contradict socialism. The well known anarchist, Sakae Osugi published the third translation of *On the Origin of Species* in 1914, and later his translation of peter Kropotkin's *Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution*. Osugi spread the idea of mutual aid as the philosophical base of Anarcho-syndicalism." (Tsuyoshi, *The Japanese Lysenkoism and its Historical Backgrounds*, p. 9)*

*"Charles Darwin's theory of evolution was introduced to Japan in 1877 (Morse 1936/1877) during Japan's push to gain military modernity through study of western sciences and technologies and the culture from which they had arisen. In the ensuing decades the theory of evolution was applied as a kind of social scientific tool, i.e. social Spencerism (or social Darwinism) (Sakura 1998:341; Unoura 1999). Sakura (1998) suggests that the theory of evolution did not have much biological application in Japan. Instead, Japanese applied the idea of 'the survival of the fittest' (which was a misreading of Darwin's natural selection theory) to society and to individuals in the struggle for existence in Japan's new international circumstances (see also Gluck 1985: 13, 265). However, at least by the second decade of the 1900s, and by the time that Imanishi Kinji entered the Kyoto Imperial University, the curricula in the natural and earth sciences were largely based on German language sources and later on English language texts. These exposed students to something very different from a social Darwinist approach in these sciences. New sources that allow us to follow" (ASQUITH, *Sources for Imanishi Kinji's views of sociality and evolutionary outcomes*, p. 1).*

"After 1895, the year of China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War, Spencer's slogan "the survival of the fittest" entered Chinese and Japanese writings as "the superior win, the inferior lose." Concerned with evolutionary theory in terms of the survival of China, rather than the origin of species, Chinese intellectuals saw the issue as a complex problem involving the evolution of institutions, ideas, and attitudes. Indeed, they concluded that the secret source of Western power and the rise of Japan was their mutual belief in modern science and the theory of evolutionary progress. According to Japanese scholars, traditional Japanese culture was not congenial to Western science because the Japanese view of the relationship between the human world and the divine world was totally different from that of Western philosophers. Japanese philosophers envisioned a harmonious relationship between heaven and earth, rather than conflict. Traditionally, nature was something to be seen through the eyes of a poet, rather than as the passive object of scientific investigations. The traditional Japanese vision of harmony in nature might have been uncongenial to a theory based on natural selection, but Darwinism was eagerly adopted by Japanese thinkers, who saw it as a scientific rationalization for Japan's intense efforts to become a modernized military and industrial power. Whereas European and American scientists and theologians became embroiled in disputes about the evolutionary relationship between humans and other animals, Japanese debates about the meaning of Darwinism primarily dealt with the national and international implications of natural selection and the struggle for survival. Late nineteenth-century Japanese commentators were likely to refer to Darwinism as an "eternal and

unchangeable natural law" that justified militaristic nationalism directed by supposedly superior elites". (Magner, A History of the Life Sciences, Revised and Expanded, p. 349)

*"Between 1877 and 1888, only four works on the subject of biological evolution were published in Japan. During these same eleven years, by contrast, at least twenty Japanese translations of Herbert Spencer's loosely "Darwinian" social theories made their appearance. The social sciences dominated the subject, and when Darwin's original *The Origin of Species* (Seibutsu shigen) finally appeared in translation in 1896, it was published by a press specializing in economics. It is not surprising then that by the early 20th century, when Darwin's work began to make an impact as a biological rather than a "social" theory, the terms "evolution" (shinka), "the struggle for existence" (seizon kyôshô), and "survival of the fittest" (tekisha seizon) had been indelibly marked as social and political principles. It was as if Darwin's famous oceanic journey and the meticulous research into the animal and plant kingdoms that he spent his life undertaking had all been staged as an elaborate excuse for composing a theory whose true object was Victorian society and the fate of the world's modern nations." (Golley, *Darwinism in Japan: The Birth of Ecology*).*

Freeman 1099c

Order-nr. 60016

EUR 16.000,00

FIRST TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'DESCENT OF MAN' INTO ANY LANGUAGE

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Proiskhozhdenie chelovieka i polovoi podbor [i.e. English "Descent of Man"].

S.-Peterburg, Izdanie redaktsii zhurnala "Znanie, 1871.

8vo. In recent half calf with four raised bands and gilt lettering to spine. Soiling and damp stain to title-page. Light brownspotting throughout. (2), VII, (5), 439, (7) pp.

The exceedingly rare first Russian translation of Darwin's 'Descent of Man' published only four months after the original English. The Russian publisher was eager to have a translation published, hence this early abridged edition - two other Russian translations followed later the same year - The present translation being the very first into any language.

*"The Descent of Man showed that the process of organic evolution, propelled by the struggle for existence and natural selection, applied to man no less than to the rest of the animal kingdom. It gave explicit recognition to the idea of the anthropoid origin of man. This claim surprised no one, for it was clearly hinted at in the great work of 1859 and was elaborated in Thomas Huxley's *Man's Place in Nature* and Vogt's *Lectures on Man*. Nor was it much of a surprise when three Russian translations of *The Descent* appeared within one year after the publication of the English original. Two general ideas represented the essence of *The Descent*: natural selection is not only behind the physical survival of man but also behind the evolution of cultural values; and the differences between animal and human behavior are differences of degree rather than of kind." (Darwin in Russian Thought)*

"The Expression helped lay the foundations for a scientific study of the psychological aspect of the evolution of species. The book appeared in a Russian translation only a few months after the publication

of the English original. The paleontologist Vladimir Kovalevskii was the translator, and the embryologist Aleksandr Kovalevskii was in charge of editorial tasks. In 1874 Vladimir wrote to Darwin that nearly two thousand copies of the Russian translation were sold." "The Expression deals much more extensively with selected aspects of human and animal behavior than with general problems of evolutionary biology. The Russian reviewers were generally impressed with Darwin's descriptions and categorizations of animal behavior. The Journal of the Ministry of Public Education was unusually profuse in praising the book's content and writing style. The reviewer commended Darwin's impartiality and avoidance of "materialistic trappings." Even the adherents of spiritualism could read the book, he wrote, without the least discomfort. The reviewer thought that psychologists would benefit from the information the book presented on the "physiological" basis of behavior. Indeed, he recommended the book to all readers interested in the scientific foundations of human behavior. The liberal journal Knowledge was equally laudatory. It noted that the book was eminently successful on two counts: it offered a "rational explanation" of many expressions of human emotions, and it integrated the study of animal and human behavior into the universal process of organic evolution. In fact, no educated person could afford to ignore it. N. P. Vagner, professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at St. Petersburg University, called The Expression a book with "great strengths and minor flaws." The volume reminded him of Darwin's previous works, which marked "turning points in the history of science." The strength of the book lay much more in its suggestion of new topics for comparative-psychological research than in a presentation of a theoretically and logically integrated system of scientific thought. Insufficient exploration of the physiological underpinnings of mental activities represented the book's major shortcoming" (Darwin in Russian Thought)

In Russia Darwinism had a profound influence not only upon the different sciences, but also on philosophy, economic and political thought, and the great literature of the period. For instance, both Tolstoy and Dostoevsky referenced Darwin in their most important works, as did numerous other thinkers of the period.

Like Strakhov, however, Dostoevsky, acknowledging the significance of the "Origin of Species", saw the dangers of the theory. In the same year as the publication of Rachinsky's translation, he lets the narrator in "Notes from Underground" (1864) launch his attack on Darwinism, beginning: "As soon as they prove you, for instance, that you are descended from a monkey, then it's no use scowling, you just have to accept it."

In "Crime and Punishment" (two years later, 1866) the Darwinian overtones inherent in Raskolnikov's theory of the extraordinary man are unmistakable. He describes the mechanism of "natural selection," where, according to the laws of nature, by the crossing of races and types, a "genius" would eventually emerge. In general, Darwinian themes and Darwin's name occur in many contexts in a large number of Dostoevsky's works.

'Descent of Man' was translated into Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian and Swedish in Darwin's lifetime.

Freeman 1107.

Order-nr. 56375
EUR 3.700,00

FIRST ROMANIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "DESCENT OF MAN"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Descendenta omului si selectia sexuala. (i.e. English: "Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex").

[Bucuresti], Editura Academici Peublicii Socialiste România, 1967.

Folio. In publisher's full cloth with gilt lettering to spine and gilt ornamentation to spine forming 6 compartments. Light occassional brownspotting to margins, otherwise fine. XVI, 553 pp. + frontispiece of Darwin.

First Romanian translation of Darwin's "Descent of Man".

Not in Freeman.

Order-nr. 59964

EUR 1.300,00

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Menneskets Afstamning og Parringsvalget. Oversat af J.P. Jacobsen. 2 Bd.

Kjøbenhavn, Gyldendal, 1874-75.8vo. Bound in one contemporary half calf. Gilt spine, titlelabel with gilt lettering. Light edgewear and light wear to spineends. (6),V,426;(2),401 pp., textillustrations. Internally clean and fine.

First Danish edition of "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex".

Freeman: No 1050.

Order-nr. 53165

EUR 300,00

FIRST SWEDISH TRANSLATION OF "THE DESCENT OF MAN"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Menniskans Härledning och Könsurvalet. [English: "The Descent of Man"]. 2 vols.

Stockholm, Albert Bonniers, 1872.8vo. 2 volumes in one (as issued) contemporary half calf binding with gilt lettering to spine. A fine and clean copy. (Frontispiece), (1), 314, (2) pp.; (4), XV, (1), 294, (6), 39 pp.

The rare first Swedish translation of "The Descent of Man" translated by Rudolf Sunderström. Freeman's collation is incorrect (as he also dated the first Swedish translation of "Origin of Species" wrongly). Withbound is Lawrence Heap Åberg's "Ett försök att uppvisa darwinismens öfverensstämmelse med en rationelt idealistisk verldsåskådning" (1874).

Freeman 1136

Order-nr. 52355

EUR 600,00

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Menneskets Afstamning og Parringsvalget. Oversat af J.P. Jacobsen. 2 Bd.

Kjøbenhavn, Gyldendal, 1874-75.8vo. Bound in one contemporary half calf. Gilt spine with gilt lettering. Spine a little rubbed and upper compartment of spine with some loss of leather. (6),V,426;(2),401 pp., textillustrations. A few leaves with brownspots.

First Danish edition of "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex".

Freeman: No 1050.

Order-nr. 52245

EUR 300,00

FIRST SWEDISH TRANSLATION OF "THE DESCENT OF MAN"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Menniskans Härledning och Könsurvalet. [English: "The Descent of Man"]. 2 vols.

Stockholm, Albert Bonniers, 1872.8vo. 2 volumes in one (as issued) contemporary half cloth binding with gilt lettering to spine. Previous owner's name to top of front free end-paper. A very fine and clean copy. (Frontispiece), (1), 314, (2) pp.; (4), XV, (1), 294, (6) pp.

The rare first Swedish translation of "The Descent of Man" translated by Rudolf Sunderström. Freeman's collation is incorrect (as he also dated the first Swedish translation of "Origin of Species" wrongly).

Freeman 1136

Order-nr. 50931

EUR 500,00

VARIOUS TRANSLATION

FIRST RUSSIAN TRANSLATION OF 'INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS'

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Nasekomoyadnye rasteniya [i.e. Russian: "Insectivorous Plants"], [3 issues, all].

Moscow, izdanie V. P. Plemânnikova, 1876.

8vo. In contemporary half calf with four raised bands and gilt lettering to spine. Light brownspotting throughout. (4), 168, (2), 393, (1), VII, (2) pp. + 4 folded plates.

Rare first Russian translation of Darwin's Insectivorous Plants published only one year after the English original.

Freeman F1244

OCLC only locates one copy (in Poland).

Order-nr. 59998

EUR 3.000,00

THE RARE FIRST FRENCH TRANSLATION

DARWIN, C.

Fècondation croisèe et directe dans le règne vegètâl (i.e. "The Effects of Cross and Self-Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom").

Paris, C. Reinwald et Cie, 1877.8vo. Uncut, unopened in the original publisher's embossed full green cloth with gilt lettering to spine. Small red label pasted on to top left corner of inner front board. Light brownspots throughout. XV, (1), 496, (2) pp.

The rare first French translation of Darwin's work (the first edition being published the year before in 1876) on cross and self-fertilization - a continuation of his "Fertilisation of Orchids". "It was too technical and too detailed to command a wide sale" which is why it was published in a rather small number. It was translated into French, German and Italian in Darwin's lifetime.

Freeman 1265

Order-nr. 50988

EUR 675,00

FIRST DUTCH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "THE EXPRESSION OF THE EMOTIONS IN MAN"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Het Uitdrukken der Gemoedsaandoeningen bij den Mensch en de Dieren. [i.e.: "The Expression of the Emotions in Man"].

The Hague, Joh. Ykema, 1873.8vo. In the original publisher's embossed full red cloth with gilt lettering to front board and spine. Previous owner's name to front end-paper and traces after a stamp to lower part of title-page. Spine with a bit of wear, otherwise a fine and clean copy. IX, (1), 435 pp.

The rare first Dutch translation of Darwin's The Expression of the Emotions in Man published the year after the original.

The Expression of the Emotions "is an important member of the evolutionary set, and it was written, in part at least, as a confutation of the idea that the facial muscles of expression in man were a special endowment." (Freeman p. 142). Darwin concluded that "the chief expressive actions exhibited by man and by the lower animals are now innate or inherited."

Freeman 1182.

Order-nr. 51711

EUR 470,00

RARE FIRST POLISH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'THE VARIATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS UNDER DOMESTICATION'

DARWIN, KAROL [CHARLES].

Zmienność zwierząt i roślin w stanie kultury [i.e. "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication", translated by Jozef Nusbaum]. 2 vols.

Warszawa, Wydawnictwo Przeglądu Tygodnia, 1888-1889. Large 8vo. In two uniform contemporary half calf bindings with four raised bands and gilt lettering to spine. Top right corner (app. 3 x 5 cm) of both title pages cut off; volume 1 not affecting text, volume 2 missing the n in 'Darwin'. Light wear to extremities, otherwise a fine set. (2), X, 11-357, III; (2), 379, IV, VIII, V pp.

Rare first Polish translation of Darwin's extensive work 'The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication'. It is the longest work and, being so detailed, was never a very successful one, selling only about five thousand copies in his life time and eight before the end of the century" (R.B. Freeman).

Freeman 922.

Order-nr. 53153

EUR 1.600,00

FIRST SCANDINAVIAN TRANSLATION

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Liv og Breve med et Kapitel Selvbiografi udgivne af hans Søn Francis Darwin. 3 vols.

Fagerstrand pr. Høvig, Bibliothek for de tusen hjem, (1889).8vo. 3 vols in contemporary black half calf. Previous owner's name (Danish zoologist S. L. Tuxen) to top of Front free end-papers. A fine and clean set. (three Frontispieces), 445, (1) pp.; 456 pp.; 488 pp.

The rare first Norwegian translation of Darwin's "The life and letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter" - being the first translation of any of Darwin's works into Norwegian ("Origin" was translated into Norwegian in 1890).

A complete Danish translation of the work has never been published and the first Swedish translation did not appear until 1959. Due to the similarities between Danish, Swedish and Norwegian, this edition in effect introduced Darwin's letters and autobiography to Scandinavia.

Martin Simon Sjøraas is listed as translator on all three title-pages whereas Freeman lists Peder Jacobsen Ulleland as having translated vol. 1. and Martin Simon Sjøraas as having translated vol. 2 and 3. Ulleland is listed in Freeman as having translated vol. 1 because he initiated a translation but only finished volume 1. Sørensen (the publisher) quickly discovered that Ulleland did not have the required skills as a translator and Sørensen fired him. Eventually Sjøraas was hired and translated all three volumes.

From the library of the renowned Danish zoologist and entomologist S. L. Tuxen (1908-1983).

Freeman 1528

Order-nr. 53189

EUR 900,00

RARE FIRST TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S FIRST PUBLISHED WORK

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Briefe von Darwin. Mit Erinnerungen und Erläuterungen. (i.e. English "Letters on Geology").

Berlin, Gebrüder Paetel, 1891.Large8vo. In a nice contemporary half calf binding with 5 raised bands and gilt lettering to spine. In "Deutsche Rundschau", Band 67, 1891. Green leather title-label and red leather tome-label to spine, Small paper label pasted on to top left corner of front board. Two stamps to first leaf and one stamp to P. 476. Light wear to extremities, internally very fine and clean. Pp. 357-390. [Entire volume: IV, 480 pp.]

The Exceedingly rare first (and only 19th century) translation of Darwin's first published work "Letters on Geology" from 1835. The pamphlet was initially published without Darwin's consent and he was "a good deal horrified" when he learned about the publication, which explains the posthumous translation.

The work contains extracts from ten letters written by Darwin to John Stevens Henslow (1796-1861) during his five-year voyage on the Beagle. Henslow, the charismatic and well-connected Regis Professor of Botany at Cambridge, was Darwin's close friend and first mentor in natural history and responsible for obtaining for Darwin his position as ship's naturalist aboard the Beagle. Henslow had this pamphlet printed without Darwin's knowledge for distribution amongst the members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society "in consequence of the interest which has been excited by some of the Geological notices which they contain, and which were read at a Meeting of the Society on the 16th of November 1835" an act which secured Darwin's reputation with the scientific community even before his return to England in October, 1836.

"It has always been assumed that it was issued, to members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, in December 1835 and this is probably so, but I have not seen a copy with a dated ownership inscription, or accession stamp, for that year" (Freeman). The original pamphlet was reprinted in facsimile in 1960, again for private circulation in the Cambridge Philosophical Society and for friends of that Society. Only two translations has been made: The present first and a Russian from 1959 (Freeman 7).

Freeman No. 6.

Order-nr. 53191

EUR 3.350,00

DARWIN, CARLO [CHARLES].

Sulla struttura e distribuzione dei banchi di corallo e delle isole madreporiche. [i.e. English "The structure and distribution of coral reefs"].

Torino, Unione Tipografico-Editrice, 1888.8vo. In comtemporary half vellum with embossed title to spine. First quire partly detached. Occassional light brownspotting throughout. (2), 210, (4) pp. + 3 floded plates and 1 frontispiece. This

First Italian translation of "The structure and distribution of coral reefs", being the first part of the three-part work "Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle" (Freeman 271). Only the present first part was transted into Italian.

Compared to France and Spain Darwinism was quickly adopted by Italian biologist and zoologist and meet only little catholic opposition.

"The impact of Darwinism on Italian naturalists was powerful; the logic and rigorous treatment of the problem of the origin of species as Darwin had presented it, forced zoologists and anthropologists to reconsider those passages of Lamarckisms that they had agreed to with excessive enthusiasm". (Capanna, Darwinism and the Italian academies).

The reception of Darwin's work in France and Spain were characterized by a strong catholic opposition, which also had a strong suppressing effect on the spread of his ideas to academic institutions. Despite of Italy being a catholic stronghold the reception of Darwinism was very favourable and meet very limited criticism from the church:

"In contrast to the power Catholicism was able to exert against Darwinism in Spain, it was practically impotent in Italy. Neither could the Italian Catholic intellectual establishment draw upon a repertory of anti-Darwinism arguments from the Italian scientific establishment, as was done in France. As in France under the Third Republic and as was the case sporadically in Spain, the advent of Darwinism in Italy provided a source of ideology for the anticlerical movement. Although Darwinism enjoyed a number of close connections with the English source, the peculiarities of the Italian situation set Darwinism in Italy apart from other situations. Italy was in the forefront in recognizing Darwin, electing him to various academies and societies and awarding him the famous Bressa Prize in 1875.

"The three parts of Darwin's geological results of the Beagle voyage were separately published over a period of five years, but they were intended, and described on the title pages, as parts of one work. They were all published by Smith Elder, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, some of the £1,000 given for the publication of the results of the voyage going towards the cost of at least the

first part. Darwin notes, in May 1842, that the cost of Coral reefs was £130-140 and that 'the government money has gone much quicker than I thought'. By that date there were only two parts of the Zoology of the Beagle still to come out. Smith Elder also published the important later editions." (Freeman)

Freeman 318.

Order-nr. 53223

EUR 800,00

FIRST DUTCH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

De Reis van de "Beagle": dagboek van de onderzoekingen. [i.e. English "Journal of Researches" or "Voyage of the Beagle"]

Arnhem-Nijmegen, E. & M Cohen, (1891).8vo. In publisher's half cloth binding with gilt lettering to spine. Light occasional brownspotting to first few and last leaves, otherwise fine and clean. VII, (1), 568 pp

First Dutch translation of Darwin's Journal of researches, now known as Voyage of the Beagle, being his first published book. As Darwin later recalled 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'.

"On its first appearance in its own right, also in 1839, it was called Journal of researches into the geology and natural history etc. The second edition, of 1845, transposes 'geology' and 'natural history' to read Journal of researches into the natural history and geology etc., and the spine title is Naturalist's voyage. The final definitive text of 1860 has the same wording on the title page, but the spine reads Naturalist's voyage round the world, and the fourteenth thousand of 1879 places A naturalist's voyage on the title page. The voyage of the Beagle first appears as a title in the Harmsworth Library edition of 1905. It is a bad title: she was only a floating home for Darwin, on which, in spite of good companionship, he was cramped and miserably sea-sick; whilst the book is almost entirely about his expeditions on land." (Freeman)

Freeman 176

Order-nr. 53224

EUR 470,00

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Rejse om Jorden. Populære Skildringer. Efter den engelske Originals nyeste, af Forfatteren gjennemsete Udgave. Paa Dansk ved Emil Chr. Hansen og Alfred Jørgensen.

København., Brødrene Salmonsens, 1876. Lex8vo. Cont.half., four raised bands and richly gilt spine. Portrait. XXIII, 570 pp., textillustr., 7 lithographed plates and 1 lithographed folding map. A fine clean copy.

First Danish Edition of "Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the Countries visited during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the World under the Command of Capt. Fitz Roy". 1839. - Freeman No. 174.

Order-nr. 45528

EUR 250,00

FITZROY, ROBERT - DARWINIANA.

Esquisse des Voyages d'exploration des navires l'Adventure et le B eagle, de 1825   1836, command es par les capitaines P.P. King, P. Stokes et R. Fitzroy, de la marine royale d'Angleterre.

Paris, Arthus-Bertrand, 1838.8vo, Contemp. full cloth. Spine gilt, with gilt lettering. Royal monogram in gold on frontcover. Stamp on titlepage. In: "Bulletin de la Soci et  de G eographie". 2 Series, tome 9. 376 pp. a. 2 folded maps. (Entire volume offered). Fitzroy's paper: pp. 145-160.

First French version of Fitzroy's sketch of the Beagle-voyage, based on his paper from The Journal of the Royal Society of London vol. 6, 1836, in which Darwin is mentioned. The sketch was published before Fitzroy's "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of his Majesty's Ships...", 1839 ff.

Order-nr. 48804

EUR 200,00

FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES'

DARWIN, CARLO [CHARLES].

Viaggio di un naturalista Intorno al Mondo. [i.e. English "Journal of Researches" or "Voyage of the Beagle"].

Torino, Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, (1872).Large8vo. In publisher's original full green cloth. Embossed title with gilt lettering to spine and front board. Corners of binding bumped and lower part of back hindge with a small tear. An overall very fine and clean copy. (2), 464 pp.

First Italian translation of Darwin's Journal of researches, now known as Voyage of the Beagle, being his first published book. As Darwin later recalled 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'.

"On its first appearance in its own right, also in 1839, it was called Journal of researches into the geology and natural history etc. The second edition, of 1845, transposes 'geology' and 'natural history' to read Journal of researches into the natural history and geology etc., and the spine title is Naturalist's voyage. The final definitive text of 1860 has the same wording on the title page, but the spine reads Naturalist's voyage round the world, and the fourteenth thousand of 1879 places A naturalist's voyage on the title page. The voyage of the Beagle first appears as a title in the Harmsworth Library edition of 1905. It is a bad title: she was only a floating home for Darwin, on which, in spite of good companionship, he was cramped and miserably sea-sick; whilst the book is almost entirely about his expeditions on land." (Freeman)

The first edition appeared in German in 1844, at the instigation of Baron von Humboldt, and the second in Danish, French, German, Italian, Russian and Swedish, in Darwin's lifetime

Freeman 211

Order-nr. 53225

EUR 600,00

DARWIN, C. [CHARLES].

I movimenti e le abitudini delle piante rampicanti. Traduzione italiana col consenso dell'autore per cura di Giovanni Canestrini.

Torino, Unione Tipografico-Editrice, 1878. Large 8vo. In recent cardboard wrappers. Occasional light brown spotting, especially to the first and last few leaves. Otherwise fine. 127 pp.

First Italian translation of Darwin's "On the movement and habits of climbing plants". The paper was first published in 1865 in the Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London (Freeman 833), later same year it was corrected and published in book form (from which the present translation is made) (Freeman 1834)

Darwin described the origins and writing of this book in his autobiography: "In the autumn of 1864 I finished a long paper on Climbing Plants, and sent it to the Linnean Society. The writing of this paper cost me four months: but I was so unwell when I received the proof-sheets that I was forced to leave them very badly and often obscurely expressed. The paper was little noticed, but when in 1875 it was corrected and published as a separate book it sold well. I was led to take up this subject by reading a short paper by Asa Gray, published in 1858, on the movements of the tendrils of a Cucurbitacean plant. He sent me seeds, and on raising some plants I was so much fascinated and perplexed by the revolving movements of the tendrils and stems, which movements are really very simple, though appearing at first very complex, that I procured various other kinds of Climbing Plants, and studied the whole subject. I was all the more attracted to it, from not being at all satisfied with the explanation which Henslow gave us in his Lectures, about Twining plants, namely, that they had a natural tendency to grow up in a spire. This explanation proved quite erroneous. Some of the adaptations displayed by climbing plants are as beautiful as those by Orchids for ensuring cross-fertilisation."

The first edition did not appear in America, nor was it translated in Darwin's lifetime, but has a recent facsimile. The second appeared in French, German and Italian and in America from English stereotypes.

Freeman 863.

Order-nr. 53228

EUR 470,00

ONLY TRANSLATION OF DARWIN INTO SERBO-CROATIAN

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Putovanje jednog prirodoslovca oko svijeta.

Zagreb & Beograd, Novo Pokoljenje, 1949. Small 4to. In publisher's original half cloth with printed lettering and ornamentation to spine. A ship decorating front board. Hinges very weak and first quire partly detached. 577, (6) + frontispiece.

Rare first complete Serbo-Croatian translation of Darwin's 'Journal of Researches' - being the only translation of any of Darwin's into this language. It was reprinted in 1951, 1964 and 1966.

In 1945 the decision to recognize Croatian and Serbian as separate languages was reversed in favor of a single Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian language. Today, for political/nationalistic reasons, there is a general opposition to the concept of Serbo-Croatian as a common pool/family.

"On its first appearance in its own right, also in 1839, it was called Journal of researches into the geology and natural history etc. The second edition, of 1845, transposes 'geology' and 'natural history' to read Journal of researches into the natural history and geology etc., and the spine title is Naturalist's voyage. The final definitive text of 1860 has the same wording on the title page, but the spine reads Naturalist's voyage round the world, and the fourteenth thousand of 1879 places A naturalist's voyage on the title page. The voyage of the Beagle first appears as a title in the Harmsworth Library edition of 1905. It is a bad title: she was only a floating home for Darwin, on which, in spite of good companionship, he was cramped and miserably sea-sick; whilst the book is almost entirely about his expeditions on land." (Freeman).

Freeman 244

Order-nr. 53280

EUR 800,00

FIRST RUSSIAN TRANSLATION

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Sposobnost rastenij dvischenijo. [i.e. The Power of Movements in Plants]. [translated by:] G. Miloradovich (+) A. Kobelyatskii,

Kief, F. A. Johanson, 1882. 8vo. In contemporary half cloth with gilt lettering to spine. Extremities with wear and spine lacking 1 cm of upper part of spine. Title-page with 8 numbers written in contemporary hand. Pasted down back end-paper with two small stamps, otherwise internally fine. VII, 433 pp.

Rare first Russian translation of Darwin's "The Power of Movement in Plants" published two years after the

Original

English.

"This [the present work] was an extension of the work on climbing plants to show that the same mechanisms hold good for flowering plants in general. It was another specialist book...". (Freeman). It appeared in French, German and Russian by 1882, and in Italian and Romanian later.

Freeman 1349

Order-nr. 53459

EUR 2.600,00

FIRST POLISH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

DARWIN, KAROL [CHARLES].

Autobiografia Karola Darwina, Zycie i Wybór Listów. [i.e. 'Charles Darwin's Autobiography']. Translated by Józef Nusbaum.

Warszawa, Wydawnictwo Przeglądu Tygodniowego, 1891.4to. In contemporary half calf with gilt lettering to spine and four raised bands. Spine with wear and top right corner (3 x 5 cm) of title-page lacking, not affecting text. Internally fine and clean. (4), 446, (2) pp.

Rare first edition of the first Polish translation of Darwin's autobiography.

Freeman 1529

Order-nr. 53494

EUR 1.150,00

FIRST POLISH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES

DARWIN, KAROL [CHARLES DARWIN].

Podróż Naturalisty. [i.e. "Journal of Researches"].

Warszawa, 1887.4to. In contemporary half calf with gilt lettering to spine and four raised bands. Spine with wear and top right corner (3 x 5 cm) of title-page lacking, not affecting text. Internally fine and clean. (4), II, 412, XVIII pp.

Extremely rare first Polish translation of Darwin's Journal of Researches: "His first published book is undoubtedly the most often read and stands second only to 'On the origin of Species' as the most often printed. It is an important travel book in its own right and its relation to the background of his evolutionary ideas has often been stressed."(Freeman p. 31).

Freeman 223

Order-nr. 53495

EUR 2.000,00

SEVEN FIRST RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS OF DARWIN'S SHORTER WORKS

DARWIN, CHARLES

Usonogie raki (i.e. 'Living Cirripedia') (+) Proishozhdenie vidov putem estestvennogo otbora... (i.e. 'On the tendency of species to form varieties') (+)Razlichnye formy tsvetov u rastenii odnogo i togo zhe vida (i.e. 'The Different Forms of Flowers on Plants of the Same Species') (+) Zhizn Erazma Darvina (i.e. 'The Life of Erasmus Darwin') (+) Lectsii evolutsionnoi teorii (i.e. 'Studies in the theory of descent') (+) Oplodotvorenie tsvetov (i.e. 'Fertilisation of flowers (Hermann Müller)') (+)Sobranie sochinenii v 9 tomah (i.e. Manual of scientific enquiry')

Moscow, Academy of Science, 1935-1959.Royal8vo. In 9 uniform full cloth bindings (albeit with slightly different colours, as published). All volumes with Darwin's signature "Ch. Darwin" embossed in gold to lower right corner

of front board. All nine volumes with wear to spines. All nine volumes internally fine and clean (no stamps or brownspotting).

XLVII, (1), 604, (4) pp. + 3 folded maps.: 682, (2) pp. + 3 folded maps: X, (2), 831, (1) pp. + 1 folded map.: 883, (1) pp.: 1040 pp. + 1 folded plate.: 696 pp.: 650 pp.: 543, (1) pp.: LVI, 734, (1) pp.

The following being the collation of the papers which represent the first Russian translation of the given paper:
[Geologija, Eskavajra, Tjlena Korolevskogo obschestva (i.e. 'Manual of Scientific Enquiry')]: Vol. 2: Pp. 613-637
[Usonogie raki (i.e. 'Living Cirripedia')]: Vol. 2: Pp. 37-87

[Lectsii evolutzionnoi teorii (i.e. 'Studies in the theory of descent')]: Vol. 3: p. 755.

[Proishozhdenie vidov putem estestvennogo otbora... (i.e. 'On the tendency of species to form varieties')]: Pp. 239-255.

[Razlichnye formy tsvetov u rastenii odnogo i togo zhe vida (i.e. 'The Different Forms of Flowers on Plants of the Same Species')]: Vol. 7: Pp. 31-251.

[Oplodotvorenje tsvetov (i.e. 'Fertilisation of flowers (Hermann Müller)']]. Vol. 6: Pp. 652-654.

[Zhizn Erazma Darvina (i.e. 'The Life of Erasmus Darwin')]. Vol. 9: Pp. 251-309.

A rare complete run of Moscow's Academy of Science Journal's publication of Darwin's 'Collected Works' containing seven first Russian translations of Darwin's shorter works.

-Manual of Scientific Enquiry, Freeman 338, Translated by D. L. Weiss. Annotated by N. S. Shatskii. 1935

-Living Cirripedia, Freeman 341, Translated by N. I. Tarasov. 1936.

-Studies in the theory of descent (August Weismann), Freeman 1415, Translated and with notes by S. L. Sobol', 1939.

-On the tendency of species to form varieties, Freeman 370, Translated by A. D. Nekrasov, S. L. Solol, 1939.

-Different forms of flowers, Freeman 1302, Translated by A. P. Il'inskii and E. D. D'yakov, 1948.

-Fertilisation of flowers (Hermann Müller), Freeman 1433. Translated by V. A. Rybin., 1950.

-Erasmus Darwin (Ernst Krause), Freeman 1324, Translated by V. N. Sukachev., 1959.

Freeman 338, 341, 370, 1302, 1324, 1415, 1433,

Order-nr. 53497

EUR 4.200,00

FIRST COMPLETE SPANISH TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES"

DARWIN, CARLOS.

Diario del Viaje de un Naturalista Alrededor del Mundo. 2 vols.

Madrid, Calpe, (1921 & 1922)8vo. Bound in one half calf binding with four raised bands. Spine with wear, otherwise a fine copy. X, (6), 361, VIII, 359, (3) pp. + 1 folded map.

First complete Spanish translation of Darwin's "Journal of Researches": "La única que completa e intacta, se ofrece en castellano" (From the introduction to the present work). The work now, now known

as *Voyage of the Beagle*, was Darwin's first published book. As Darwin later recalled 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'*.

"On its first appearance in its own right, also in 1839, it was called Journal of researches into the geology and natural history etc. The second edition, of 1845, transposes 'geology' and 'natural history' to read Journal of researches into the natural history and geology etc., and the spine title is Naturalist's voyage. The final definitive text of 1860 has the same wording on the title page, but the spine reads Naturalist's voyage round the world, and the fourteenth thousand of 1879 places A naturalist's voyage on the title page. The voyage of the Beagle first appears as a title in the Harmsworth Library edition of 1905. It is a bad title: she was only a floating home for Darwin, on which, in spite of good companionship, he was cramped and miserably sea-sick; whilst the book is almost entirely about his expeditions on land." (Freeman).

Freeman 252.

Blanco & Llorca: 5 (Blanco & Llorca: Bibliografía crítica ilustrada de las obras de Darwin en España, (1857-2005).

Order-nr. 53616

EUR 600,00

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Образование растител'ного слоа деател'ност'у дозdevyh cervej i nabludenia nad obrazom zizni poslednih. [i.e. "Vegetable Mould and Worms"]. [Translated by:] Mihail Aleksandrovic Menzbir.

Moscow, S. P. Arkhipov. 1882.8vo. In contemporary half calf. Wear to extremities and small stamp to upper right corner of title-page, internally fine and clean. IV, 186 pp.

Second Russian translation, published the same year as the first Russian and the year after the original English, of Darwin's "Vegetable Mould and Worms".

"This last book is outside the main stream of Darwin's work, and reverts to his earlier geological interests. He had indeed published papers on mould in 1838 and in 1840. The book was remarkably successful, selling 6000 copies within a year, and 13000 before the end of the century". (Freeman).

Freeman 1409

Order-nr. 53617

EUR 260,00

FIRST TRANSLATION OF ANY OF DARWIN'S WORK

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Naturwissenschaftliche Reisen nach den Inseln des grünen Vorgebirges, Sudamerika, dem Feuerlande, den Faltland-Inseln, Chiloe-Inseln, Galapagos-Inseln, Otaheiti, Neuholland, Neuseeland, Ban Diemen's Land, Keeling-Inseln, Mauritius, St. Helena, den Vzoren, etc. 2 vols. [i.e. "Journal of Researches"].

Brunswick, F. Vieweg und Sohn, 1844.8vo. 2 volumes bound in one contemporary half calf binding with gilt lettering to spine. Previous owner's stamp to front free end-paper. Light brownspotting throughout, especially to first and last leaves. XVI, 319, VIII, 301, (3) pp. + 1 folded map.

Rare first German translation of Darwin's Journal of researches, now known as Voyage of the Beagle, constituting the very first translation of any of Darwin's works into any language. As Darwin later recalled 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'.

"On its first appearance in its own right, also in 1839, it was called Journal of researches into the geology and natural history etc. The second edition, of 1845, transposes 'geology' and 'natural history' to read Journal of researches into the natural history and geology etc., and the spine title is Naturalist's voyage. The final definitive text of 1860 has the same wording on the title page, but the spine reads Naturalist's voyage round the world, and the fourteenth thousand of 1879 places A naturalist's voyage on the title page. The voyage of the Beagle first appears as a title in the Harmsworth Library edition of 1905. It is a bad title: she was only a floating home for Darwin, on which, in spite of good companionship, he was cramped and miserably sea-sick; whilst the book is almost entirely about his expeditions on land." (Freeman)

Freeman 176

Order-nr. 54590

EUR 2.400,00

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Put Jednoga Prirodoslovca Oko Zemlje. Part 1 (All that was published).

Zagreb, Tisak Kr. zemaljske tiskare, 1922.

8vo. Partly uncut in the original printed wrappers. Wrappers with light wear a few nicks. Internally fine and clean. (4), (1)-165

Rare first appearance in Serbo-Croatian of Darwin's 'Journal of Researches' - being the only work of any of Darwin's translated into this language. The present translation was never completed, thus only the first part 1. The full translation was not made until 1949.

In 1945 the decision to recognize Croatian and Serbian as separate languages was reversed in favor of a single Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian language. Today, for political/nationalistic reasons, there is a general opposition to the concept of Serbo-Croatian as a common pool/family.

"On its first appearance in its own right, also in 1839, it was called Journal of researches into the geology and natural history etc. The second edition, of 1845, transposes 'geology' and 'natural history' to read Journal of researches into the natural history and geology etc., and the spine title is Naturalist's voyage. The final definitive text of 1860 has the same wording on the title page, but the spine reads Naturalist's voyage round the world, and the fourteenth thousand of 1879 places A naturalist's voyage on the title page. The voyage of the Beagle first appears as a title in the Harmsworth Library edition of 1905. It is a

bad title: she was only a floating home for Darwin, on which, in spite of good companionship, he was cramped and miserably sea-sick; whilst the book is almost entirely about his expeditions on land." (Freeman).

Not in Freeman

Order-nr. 55995

EUR 1.600,00

FIRST SLOVENIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES'.

DARWIN, CHARLES. [Translated by:] OLGA GRAHOR.

Potovanje na ladji Beagle. (Slovenian, i.e. "Journal of researches").

Ljubljana, 1950.8vo. In publisher's original full cloth binding with printed board. Soiling to extremities and hindges weak. Internally with some offsetting, otherwise clean. 459, (1) pp.

First and only Slovenian translation of Darwin's Journal of Researches.

Freeman 248.

OCLC only locates one copy outside Slovenian (Italy).

Order-nr. 57930

EUR 1.150,00

FRIST ITALIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "THE EXPRESSION OF THE EMOTIONS IN MAN AND ANIMALS"

DARWIN, CAROL [CHARLES].

L'espressione dei sentimenti nell'uomo e negli animali. [i.e. English: "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals"].

Torino, Unione Tipografico-Editrice, 1878.

8vo. In contemporary half calf cloth with the original yellow wrappers pasted on to front and back boards and spine. With wear to extremities, half of the pasted on spine is missing. Upper outer corner of half title missing, no loss of text. Two plates detached, otherwise internally fine and clean. Pp. 257, (2) + 7 plates.

First Italian translation of Darwin's The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals.

*Freeman 1200 (Notice that Freeman erroneously calls for pp. 284. The present copy is complete).
Coccia p. 226*

Order-nr. 59774

EUR 700,00

EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST ARMENIAN TRANSLATION OF DARWIN'S "JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES"

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Shurjerkrya chanaparhordutyun BIGL navov [i.e. "Voyage of the Beagle"].

Erevan, Academy of Sciences Armenian S.S.R., 1949.

Large 8vo. In publisher's original printed cardboard binding. Title printed to spine and front board. A picture of The Beagle on lower part of front board. Binding with wear to spine, especially to upper part. Back board with a few stains. Internally fine and clean with many text-illustrations throughout. (4), 460 pp. + frontispiece of Darwin.

The exceedingly rare first Armenian translation of Darwin's "Journal of Researches". "His first published book is undoubtedly the most often read and stands second only to 'On the origin of Species' as the most often printed. It is an important travel book in its own right and its relation to the background of his evolutionary ideas has often been stressed." (Freeman p. 31).

Freeman 169

Order-nr. 59977

EUR 2.000,00

THE VERY FIRST PUBLICATION OF DARWIN'S 'VARIATION UNDER DOMESTICATION' IN ANY LANGUAGE.

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Priruchennyie zhivotnyie i vozdelannyie rasteniya [i.e. Russian "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication". Translated from English with the consent and assistance of the author by V. Kovalevsky. Edited by I. M. Sechenov, botanical section edited by A. Gerdt]. 2 vols.

St. Petersburg, 1868 [but in fact 1867-1869].

8vo. In contemporary half calf with renewed spine. Inner hinges with repairs and boards with soiling and a few marks and holes to volume 1. Light foxing throughout, primarily affecting margins and plates. Overall a good copy. IV, 443, (1): ill; V.2: 462, (I)-VI pp.

The very first publication of Darwin's 'Variation under Domestication' in any language. The title-page states 1868 but they two volumes were in fact published, respectively in November 1867 and 1869.

"In August, 1867, Darwin wrote to Lyell that he was visited by a young Russian "who is translating my new book into Russian.". The book was the 'Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication', and

the young Russian was Vladimir Kovalevsky, who subsequently became a well-known evolutionary palaeontologist. At that time the 'Variation' was not yet published, and it seems most probably that the translation was made from a set of proofs given to Kovalevsky by Darwin. Thanks to Kovalevsky's rapid work, the first section of the Russian translation of the Variation was published several months prior to the publication of the English original." (Glick, The Comparative Reception of Darwinism, p. 235)

"The first Russian edition, which is dated 1868 on the volume title page, is of particular interest. It is the only work, in his lifetime, of which any part appeared in foreign translation before it appeared in English. Correspondence at Cambridge shows that the translator was sent copies of corrected proofs as they were ready. It was published in seven parts of which four, perhaps to the end of Chapter XV, appeared in 1867; the next two appeared in 1868, and the last not until 1869, because he had been away in Russian Asia. The title is given in full, in English translation, under No. 925 and has been discussed above" (Freeman).

Vladimir Kovalevsky (1842-1883), the translator of this book, was a Russian biologist and the founder of evolutionary palaeontology. His own scientific works were printed between 1873 and 1877, and according to Henry Osborn (Osborn, H. The rise of Mammalia in North America // Proc. Amer. Assoc. Sci. 1894. vol. 42, pp. 189-227) they "dare away" all traditional and dry European paleontology. That was mainly because Kovalevsky was a devoted Darwinist and adapted Darwin's ideas to palaeontology. Luis Dollo, the Belgian palaeontologist, a contemporary of Kovalevsky's, described him thus: "No palaeontologist embodies so perfectly our epoch, as the brilliant and miserable Vladimir Kovalevsky, friend and guest of the immortal Charles Darwin". Indeed, Kovalevsky was a friend of Darwin's and they corresponded extensively. When visiting Darwin in 1877, the Russian botanist, Timiryazev, asked Darwin about his views on Russian science and Darwin surprised him with an answer that Vladimir Kovalevsky (little known at the time) was the bright hope of palaeontology.

Kovalevsky was very eager to translate Darwin into Russian as soon as possible so he asked Darwin to send him the proofs of his book chapter by chapter as soon as Darwin finished them. Kovalevsky translated with great speed (the complete book contains 900 pages) and he began to print the chapters from July 1867 (the first English edition appeared on 30th January 1868). The chapters were printed one after another as the translation went on. It is unclear whether any part of it appeared before the English edition.

Vladimir Kovalevsky translated another of Darwin's books, The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals [O vyrazhenii emotsyi u cheloveka I zhyvotnikh] that appeared the same year as the English edition (1872).

Kovalevsky committed suicide at the age of forty after the breakdown of his marriage to the celebrated mathematician, Sophia Kovalevskaya who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world. OCLC finds only three complete copies worldwide (Cornell, American Philosophical Society (US) and Thomas Fisher Library, (Canada)).

Freeman 925

Order-nr. 59981

EUR 5.600,00

DARWIN, CHARLES.

De La Variation des animaux et des plantes sous l' action de la domestication. 2 vols. [i.e. French: "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication"].

Paris, C. Reinwald, 1868

8vo. 2 volumes, both uncut (and volume 2 unopened) in publisher's green embossed full cloth with gilt lettering to spines. Light wear to capitals. Previous owner's name to half titles in both volumes. Light occasional brownspotting throughout. A fine copy. XVI, 444, (1), 17 pp; (4), 531, (6) pp.

Order-nr. 59991

EUR 375,00