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Chapter 1 : THE STORY OF PILTDOWN MAN

Gregory, W.K.: *The Evolution of Dental Occlusion from Fish to Man, in Development of Occlusion, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, , pp 1 - Google Scholar.*

These fake "proofs" were used in the infamous "Scopes Monkey Trial" to "prove" evolution. They were entered in the court record. Evolution eventually entered our schools based on lies. According to the Evolution Encyclopedia, the Scopes Monkey trial was "the event that changed the direction of the creation-evolution controversy in America. In Dayton [Tennessee] it was discovered that ridicule was more valuable than truth, and laughter better than science. From that day to this, school districts, universities, politicians, and governments have all feared to openly oppose evolutionary theory. Practically from the outset of the Piltdown discovery, there were questions about it which were pretty much ignored but Piltdown was openly declared a fraud by in Also of note is the role of Teilhard de Chardin--an evolutionist and a Jesuit priest who just happened to come up with some key "evidence" *ibid.*, Bracketed subheadings-- Piltdown Man--proclaimed as the grand proof that man evolved from apes--was a hoax and most shaking of exposes. Scientists were fooled for decades. The story of the discovery of Piltdown Man. On a fateful day, Dawson, a lawyer, was walking when he noticed the mending of the road. Forming a circle of scientists Parts vital for proper analysis were missing A dissenting professional opinion angered the group Not all scientists were satisfied with the Piltdown "evidence". They caught Dawson staining bones. Early complaints about Piltdown Man largely ignored Dawson and others celebrated as heroes Piltdown locked away--too man people finding problems with the bones the hoax uncovered Books about the Piltdown man hoax House of Commons proposed vote of "no confidence" in the scientific leadership of the British Museum. Other evolutionary frauds have been repeatedly perpetrated and later uncovered. But the Piltdown hoax was the most shaking of the exposes when it finally occurred, due to the fact that, for decades, Piltdown Man had been proclaimed as the grand proof that man evolved from apes. Here is a story of "Skull Duggery;" the story of Piltdown Man: He determined that he must go find where this "strange gravel" came from, although no one else in the community had ever considered the gravel strange. Relating the incident later in December , Dawson said that that walk on the road took place "several years ago. He asked them if they had found any "bones or other fossils," and they told him No. He said that he then urged them to watch for such things, for they might find some in the future. Not long after, he just happened to walk by the gravel pit again one morning--and was met by an excited workman who said that he found part of a skull in the gravel just after arriving at work! Describing it afterward, Dawson said that "it was a small portion of unusually thick parietal bone that looked as if it might be human and , years old. Dawson made immediate search, but could find nothing else in the gravel pit. It was not until "some years later," in the autumn of , on another visit to the spot, that Dawson found another and larger piece of bone. This time it was part of the frontal region of a skull, and included a portion of the ridge extending over the left eyebrow. He just happened to walk over to the gravel pit that day--and there it was! Arthur Smith Woodward, head of the Department of Geology at the British Museum of Natural History, with him on the day he found the all-important jawbone at the gravel pit. As Woodward looked on,--Dawson dug down and there it was! This "magnificent discovery" came at just the right time. They were all clearly human. Dawson and Woodward had many long talks together over those bones. Keith was one of the most highly-respected scientists in England. Author of several classic works, he had all the credentials of respectability: There was more talk. Thus was gathered together a team of scientists that was one of the most respected in the British Isles. Also missing were the mating parts for the jaw hinge. That which was missing was exactly that which would have shown 1 whether or not the lower jaw, which was apelike, was from a human or an ape, and 2 whether the lower jaw fitted with the upper skull bones, which were obviously human. This meant that the size of the brain case could not be determined. The pieces might fit a larger brain case or a small one; there was no way of knowing. Keith, although an ardent evolutionist like the others, was more open to evidence, and

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theorized 1, cubic centimeters for the volume of the brain case, whereas Woodward thought it was only 1, midway between an ape [cc] and a human[averaging cc]. But his estimate angered the other men. Keith relented at this, and the men agreed on a brain capacity of 1, cc. The press went wild. Here was a sensation that would sell newspapers. Many people accepted it; many others did not. And there it was! Another of the two missing canine teeth! It was right there, not far under the gravel in the pit. This was the crucial third piece of evidence and was duly reported at the meeting of the Geological Society. Along with that tooth was found a stegodon elephant tooth. That was helpful, for it provided evidence that the bones must indeed be very, very ancient. More recently, scientists have analyzed that particular stegodon tooth--and found it to contain a remarkably high level of radioactivity from an ancient inflow of ^{14}C . The radioactive level was far too high for the British Isles, but equal to what one would find in stegodon teeth being recovered at that time in the dry climate of Ichkeul, Tunisia. It just so happened that, from 1908 to 1912, Teilhard, an avid fossil collector for many years, had lived in North Africa and was known to have stayed for a time at Ichkeul near Bizerta in North Tunisia, a site where Stegodon fossils are plentiful. Some scientists argued that the jaw and skull did not belong to the same individual. It was also observed that the few skull pieces could be arranged in a number of shapes and sizes to match any desired brain case and head shape that might be desired. In reality, that is exactly what had been done. The parts had been carefully selected with consummate skill to provide only certain evidence, while omitting certain other facts. The objective was to afterward reconstruct the head along ape lines, for the nearer the "reconstruction" could be pushed toward the brute beast, the more convincing it would appear as "scientific evidence" of evolution. The objections offered were tossed aside and given little attention in scientific societies, and even less in the public press. Human bones do not sell as many papers as do human-ape bones. By August 1912, when the British Association for the Advancement of Science discussed the Piltdown bones, another molar tooth and two nasal bones "had been found" in that same gravel pit. It was marvelous how many pieces of bone kept appearing in that gravel pit! Here we have bones well preserved after 400,000 years in that damp gravel, whereas all the other millions of upon millions of bones of animals and men who had lived and died in that area during that supposed timespan were not to be found. Just that one set of skull pieces, jawbone, and teeth, and that was it. And so close to the surface. Where does gravel come from? It is washed in from stream beds. Stream beds do such a good job of preserving 400,000-year-old bones! Well, back to the story. In their final reconstruction of the bones, the men put their solitary canine tooth on the right side of the lower jaw at an angle suggestive of an ape. That helped the cause! It does not take much to fool people, and the reconstructionists worked with care and forethought. With a human skull and an ape skull jaw before them as they worked, they shaped the plaster to produce an "ape man. Because of this, they suspected that his Piltdown bone finds were nothing more than fakes. Yet few would listen to them. No one has ever been told the location of that pit, however. But these new cranial bones, although even more fragmentary than the first ones, were with all due ceremony published by Woodward as "Piltdown II" finds in 1913, shortly after the death of Dawson. Miller in 1913, announced in scientific journals that that "right lower" canine tooth--was in reality a left upper tooth! Scientists were not able to properly identify the only canine tooth in their possession, yet they were very definite in solemnly announcing that the Piltdown gravel was "in the main composed of Pliocene drift, probably reconstructed in the Pleistocene epoch. The files marks were quite obvious to see. But Keith and Woodward chose to ignore the report. They had good reason to ignore it. A whole generation grew up with "Piltdown Man" as their purported ancestor. Textbooks, exhibits, displays, encyclopedias--all spread the good news that we came from apes after all. The bones were named after Dawson, and the other men Keith, Woodward and Grafton were knighted by British royalty for their part in the great discovery. Only the originals could reveal the fraud, not casts of them. Decades passed, and then the whole thing blew apart. As recently as 1953, the Encyclopedia Britannica Vol. A new method for determining the relative age of bones by their fluorine content had been recently developed. This fluorine test revealed the bones to be quite recent. Additional examination revealed that the bones of Piltdown Man had been carefully stained with bichromate in order to make them appear aged. Drillings into the bone produced shavings, but should have produced

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powder if the bones had been ancient, but powder was not produced. Then that canine tooth was brought out--and found to have been filed, stained brown with potassium bichromate, and then packed with grains of sand. No wonder it took so long before the discovery could be announced; a lot of work had to first be done on those bones and teeth. The fluorine test is a method of determining whether several bones were buried at the same time or at different times.

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Chapter 2 : William King Gregory | Biographical Memoirs: V | The National Academies Press

Evolution of dental occlusion form fish to man - W.K. Gregory - Angle Orthodontics - Vol 11 No. 3 Stone age man's occlusion - Am J Orth ; 40; Anthropology and orthodontics - AO vol(1);,73 - 77 Cerny R. et al. Developmental origins and evolution of jaws: new interpretation of Maxillary and mandibular ;Developmental.

Method of measurement, statistical distribution and sex dimorphism. Shape of the teeth. In Japanese with English summary. Barnes and Noble, New York. Development, Function and Evolution of Teeth. The assessment of within tooth variations of premolars and molars. Dental Morphology and Evolution. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago: Trustees of the British Museum, London. Freeman and Company, San Francisco. Macmillan Company, New York. Charles C Thomas, Springfield. Papers on the Physical Anthropology of the American Indians. Viking Fund, New York: Pergamon Press, New York: Masson et Cie, Paris. Acta Genetica et Statistica Medica, An experimental test with mice. Longman Group Limited, London. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. Translated into Japanese by Endo, K. Science Council of Japan, Tokyo: Jinrui Shudan no Suchi Bunrui ni Kansuru. Anthropological and Genetic Studies of the Ainu. University of Tokyo Press, Tokyo; pp. Kusakari Iseki shutsudo jinkotsu ni tsuite On the human skeletal remains from Kusakari site, Chiba, Japan. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Orofacial Growth and Development. Anthropological Reports, Niigata Univ. Iowa State University Press, Ames. A Discussion, Part 1. In Jinruigaku-Senshigaku Koza, Vol. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia. Papers on the Physical Anthropology of the American Indian. Translated into Japanese by Okamoto, M. The Fossil Hominids and an Introduction to their Context, Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago: Academy of Sciences of the U. Edited in English by Michael, H. Analysis by the tetrachoric correlation method. Analysis of the correlations by the method of path coefficients. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. Suchi Kaiseki Kyoritsu Mathematical Course, A twin study of the permanent anterior teeth. Mathematical contribution to the theory of evolution: On the correlation of characters not quantitatively measurable. Distribution of two dental traits with anthropological importance. Primatologia, III, Teil 2: Transvaal Museum Memoir, No. Shovel shape, mesial-palatal version and other dental traits in Pewenche Indians. In Treatises in Commemoration of the 70th Birthday of Prof. University of Tokyo, Tokyo: Translated into Japanese by Hatamura, M. Tooth morphology as an indicator of biological distance. Rassengeschichte der Menschheit, 8. University of Tokyo, Tokyo. Shika Gakuho, 57 Suppl. Cambridge University Press, London. Indo-European racial stock with the Mongoloid racial stock. II Dental genetics and microevolution in prehistoric and living Koniag Eskimo. II Microevolutionary interpretations from the dentition. II Dental evidence on the origins of the Ainu and Japanese. II and Hanihara, K. Peopling of the Pacific. II and Scott, G. II and Swindler, D. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague. A comparative odontography of the hominids. Hoken no Kagaku,

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Chapter 3 : Mr. Erdmann's AP Bio Blog: Your Inner Fish: Ears and Jaws

The evolution of dental occlusion from fish to man, by W.K. Gregory. -- Ontogenetic development of occlusion, by B.H. Broadbent. -- Factors influencing occlusion, by Milo Hellman.

Here is one of them. Evolutionary theory is a myth. God created everything; the evidence clearly points to it. Nothing else can explain the mountain of evidence. This is science vs. Story of Piltdown Man Announcing the Discovery: The missing link has been found! Just as they are today, the critics were ignored. Of over 4, quotations in the books this Encyclopedia is based on, only statements are by creationists. You will have a better understanding of the following statements by scientists if you will also read the web page, Ancient Man. Whether some like it or not, the story of the Piltdown hoax will ever stand as a great epoch in the history of evolutionary presentations. Other evolutionary frauds have been repeatedly perpetrated and later uncovered. But the Piltdown hoax was the most shaking of the exposes when it finally occurred, due to the fact that, for decades, Piltdown Man had been proclaimed as the grand proof that man evolved from apes. Here is a story of "skull duggery"â€”the story of Piltdown Man: He determined that he must go find where this "strange gravel" came from, although no one else in the community had ever considered the gravel strange. Relating the incident later in December, Dawson said that the walk on the road took place "several years ago. He asked them if they had found any "bones or other fossils," and they told him No. He said that he then urged them to watch for such things, for they might find some in the future. Not long after, he just happened to walk by the gravel pit again one morningâ€”and was met by an excited workman who said that he found part of a skull in the gravel just after arriving at work! Describing it afterward, Dawson said that "it was a small portion of unusually thick parietal bone that looked as if it might be human and, years old. Dawson made immediate search, but could find nothing else in the gravel pit. It was not until "some years later," in the autumn of, on another visit to the spot, that Dawson found another, and larger, piece of bone. This time it was part of the frontal region of a skull, and included a portion of the ridge extending over the left eyebrow. He just happened to walk over to the gravel pit that dayâ€”and there it was! Arthur Smith Woodward, head of the Department of Geology at the British Museum of Natural History, with him on the day he found the all-important jawbone at the gravel pit. As Woodward looked on,â€”Dawson dug down and there it was! This "magnificent discovery" came at just the right time. They were all clearly human. Woodward was an avid paleontologist, and had written many papers on fossil fish. Dawson and Woodward had many long talks together over those bones. Keith was one of the most highly respected scientists in England. Author of several classic works, he has all the credentials of respectability: There was more talk. Thus were gathered together a team of scientists that was one of the most respected in the British Isles. The lower jaw was too big for a human skull but, significantly, the upper jaw was entirely missing, and with it part of the lower jawâ€”and the important lower canine teeth. Also missing were the mating parts for the jaw hinge. That which was missing was exactly that which would have shown 1 whether or not the lower jaw, which was ape-like, was from a human or a ape and 2 whether the lower jaw fitted with the upper skull bones, which were obviously human. The skull itself had only several pieces. This meant that the size of the braincase could not be determined. The pieces might fit a larger braincase or a small one; there was no way of knowing. Keith, although an ardent evolutionist like the others, was more open to evidence and theorized 1, cubic centimeters for the volume of the braincase whereas Woodward thought it was only 1, midway between an ape [cc] and a human [averaging 1, cc]. But his estimate angered the other men. Keith relented at this, and the men agreed on a brain capacity of 1, cc. With this miserly collection of a few bone fragments, the scientists "reconstructed" the entire head of what they proudly proclaimed to be "Piltdown Man. On December 16, , the discovery was officially announced at the Geological Society. The press went wild. Here was a sensation that would sell newspapers. Many people accepted it; many others did not. On August 29, , Teilhard stayed overnight with Dawson and then went with him the next day to the Piltdown pit. And there it was! Another of the two missing canine teeth! It was right

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there, not far under the gravel in the pit. This was the crucial third piece of evidence and was duly reported at the meeting of the Geological Society. Along with that tooth was found a stegodon elephant tooth. That was helpful, for it provided evidence that the bones must indeed be very, very ancient. More recently, scientists have analyzed that particular stegodon tooth and found it to contain a remarkably high level of radioactivity from an ancient inflow of ^{14}C . The radioactive level was far too high for the British Isles, but equal to what one would find in stegodon teeth being recovered at that time in the dry climate of Ichkeul, Tunisia. It just so happened that, from 1908 to 1912, Teilhard, an avid fossil collector for many years, had lived in North Africa and was known to have stayed for a time at Ichkeul near Bizerta in North Tunisia, a site where Stegodon fossils are plentiful. But not all were satisfied. Some scientists argued that the jaw and skull did not belong to the same individual. It was also observed that the few skull pieces could be arranged in a number of shapes and sizes to match any desired braincase and head shape that might be desired. In reality, that is exactly what had been done. The parts had been carefully selected with consummate skill to provide only certain evidence while omitting certain other facts. The objective was to afterward reconstruct the head along ape lines, for the nearer the "reconstruction" could be pushed toward the brute beast, the more convincing it would appear as "scientific evidence" of evolution. The objections offered were tossed aside and given little attention in scientific societies and even less in the public press. Human bones do not sell as many papers as do human-ape bones. By August 1912, when the British Association for the Advancement of Science discussed the Piltdown bones, another molar tooth and two nasal bones "had been found" in that same gravel pit. It was marvelous how many pieces of bone kept appearing in that gravel pit! Here we have bones well-preserved after 400,000 years in that damp gravel, whereas all the other millions upon millions of bones of animals and men who had lived and died in that area during that supposed time span were not to be found. Just that one set of skull pieces, jawbone, and teeth, and that was it. So close to the surface. Where does gravel come from? It is washed in from stream beds. Stream beds do such a good job of preserving 400,000-year-old bones! Well, back to the story. In their final reconstruction of the bones, the men put their solitary canine tooth on the right side of the lower jaw at an angle suggestive of an ape. That helped the cause! It does not take much to fool people, and the reconstructionists worked with care and forethought. With a human skull and an ape skull jaw before them as they worked, they shaped the plaster to produce an "ape-man. Because of this, they suspected that his Piltdown bone finds were nothing more than fakes. Yet few would listen to them. In 1913, Dawson sent Woodward a postcard announcing that he had found more fossils in a different gravel pit somewhere in the Piltdown area. No one has ever been told the location of that pit, however. But these new cranial bones, although even more fragmentary than the first ones, were with all due ceremony published by Woodward as "Piltdown II" finds in 1913, shortly after the death of Dawson. Then came four other revelations: Miller, in 1915, announced in scientific journals that the "right lower" canine tooth was in reality a left upper tooth! Scientists were not able to properly identify the only canine tooth in their possession, yet they were very definite in solemnly announcing that the Piltdown gravel was "in the main composed of Pliocene drift, probably reconstructed in the Pleistocene epoch. The file marks were quite obvious to see. But Keith and Woodward chose to ignore the report. They had good reason to ignore it. A whole generation grew up with "Piltdown Man" as their purported ancestor. Textbooks, exhibits, displays, encyclopedias all spread the good news that we came from apes after all. Oil paintings of the discoverers were executed. The bones were named after Dawson, and the other men Keith, Woodward and Grafton were knighted by British royalty for their part in the great discovery. As for the bones of Piltdown Man? Too many people were finding fault with them, so they were carefully placed under lock and key in the British Museum. Only the originals could reveal the fraud, not casts of them. Decades passed, and then the whole thing blew apart. As recently as 1953, the Encyclopedia Britannica Vol.

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Chapter 5 : The Story of the Piltdown Man Hoax

Facts and fancy in dental process of re- gressive evolution. In man, on the other hand, we see a varietyof forms representing,however, a unityof calendrierdelascience.com

Chapter 6 : A Evoluã§Ã£o da Mandã-bula e Dentiã§Ã£o Humana by Catarina Afonso on Prezi

W.K. GregoryOur Face from Fish to Man G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York () Read before the Section on Orthodontia at the Midwinter Clinic of the Chicago Dental Society, Feb. 3,