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What If Darwin Wasn't First? - Thursday, December 6 at 7:30PM

Mike Sutton

What If Darwin Wasn't First?

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When?

Thursday, December 6 2018 at 7:30PM

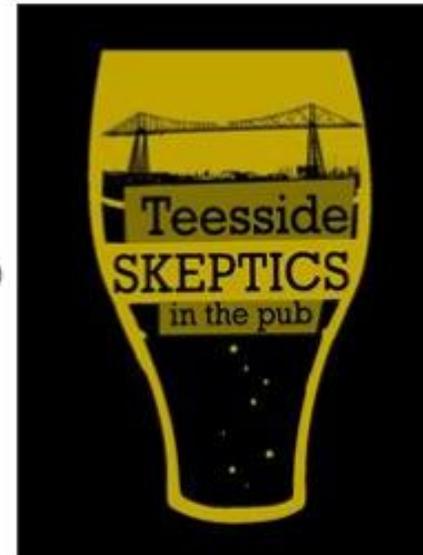
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Where?

[O'Connells Pub](#)

29-41 Bedford Street,
Middlehaven,
Middlesbrough
TS1 2LL



**Responses to the Evidence of
Charles Darwin's Plagiarizing
Science Fraud Lies:
Independently verifiable facts
from the historic publication
record - not opinion or theory.**

A Timeline Presentation

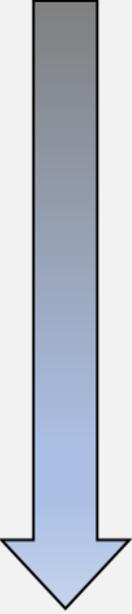
By Mike Sutton

1831

On 1st January, farmer, apple hybridizer and forester, Patrick Matthew's book: 'On Naval Timber and Arboriculture' (NTA) is published. It has two major publishers: Adam Black of Edinburgh, and Longman and Co. of London.

Together, the **body** of NTA and its appendix, contain the first published theory of macroevolution by the 'natural process of selection' (for confirmation, see: Darwin 1860a, Wallace, 1879, Mayr 1982, Dempster 1996, Wainwright 2008, Cock and Forsdyke 2008, Dawkins, 2010, Rampino 2011, Ford 2011, Sutton, 2015, Weale 2015). Darwin (1860) admitted in a private letter to Joseph Hooker that Matthew's ideas were not limited to an appendix but that it would be splitting hairs to admit that truth.

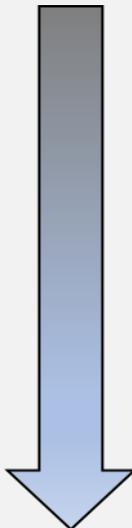
However, today the *Matthew's Appendix Only Myth* is repeated in scholarly texts by countless academics as though it is veracious.



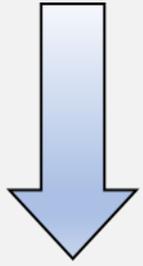
NTA advertised and reviewed e.g. The United Service Journal and Naval and Military Magazine 1831. The Edinburgh Literary Journal 1830, 1831 (see Sutton 2014 for comprehensive list). United Service Journal's reviewer writes: **'we disclaim participation in his ruminations on the law of Nature...'**

27th December, Darwin sets sail on the Beagle.

1832

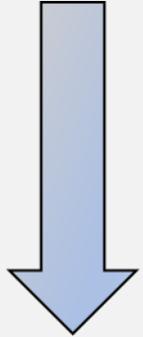


NTA cited by naturalist botanist and polymath John Claudius Loudon (1832), a later pre-1858 correspondent and acquaintance of Darwin. He writes: *'One of the subjects discussed in this appendix is the puzzling one, of the **origin of species** and varieties; and if the author has hereon originated no original views (and of this we are far from certain), he has certainly exhibited his own in an original manner.'*



NTA cited by highly influential naturalist geologist Robert Chambers, future author of the bestseller on evolution: '*The Vestiges of Creation.*'

1833



NTA anonymously reviewed in *The Quarterly Review*, published by John Murray II and his son, who later published Darwin's *Origin of Species*.

NTA cited by Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the US Navy.

1834



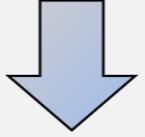
NTA cited by agriculturalist Professor Edmund Murphy.

1836



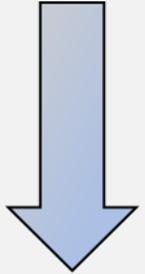
Darwin returns from the voyages of the Beagle, still believing species to be immutable.

1837



Darwin begins his Zoonomia notebook with trees. Pippin applies his first notable insight into evolution of varieties via natural and artificial selection.

1838



NTA cited in article in The Penny Magazine of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Darwin completes his Zoonomia notebook on evolution of species

1839



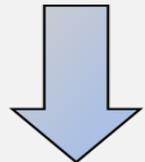
Matthew's 'Emigration Fields' offers solution to social class artificial selection breeding among humans.

1841

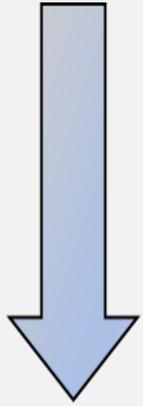


NTA cited by noted nurseryman Gavin Cree.

1842



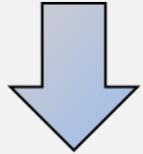
Naturalist, Prideaux John Selby cites NTA. He was Editor of the journal that published Wallace's (1855) famous Sarawak paper on evolution.



NTA cited by the agricultural chemist and fellow of the Royal Society, Cuthbert William Johnson.

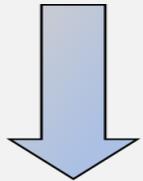
Darwin completes his first private essay on evolution by natural selection.

1843



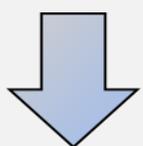
Written by unnamed author/s, NTA cited by Cradock and Co. publishers, in book entitled: 'British Forest Trees'.

1844

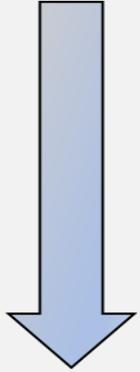


Darwin completes second private essay on natural selection. It replicates Matthew's idiosyncratic, expert forester, original artificial versus natural selection in trees explanatory analogy of differences.

1853

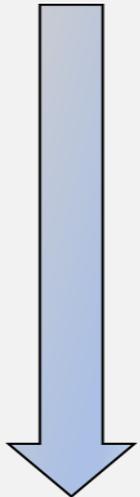


Professor of Scientific Agriculture, Henry Stephens of Yale, and agriculturalist John Norton, cite NTA in 'The Book of the Farm'.



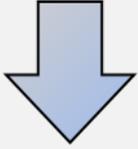
NTA cited by William Jameson, botanist, Deputy Surgeon-General, and Superintendent of the East India Company, who was a correspondent of famous economic botanist William Hooker - the father of Darwin's best friend, economic botanist, Joseph Hooker.

1854



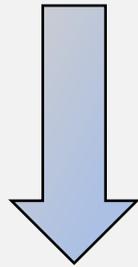
Matthew sends letter to the Gardener's Chronicle, to establish he was first to import and propagate giant redwoods in UK in 1853. Lindley, who was Editor. wrote on topic of naval timber (Lindley 1839, 1853) and was a correspondent of Darwin (1843) and friends with William Hooker. Lindley co-wrote with Loudon. Lindley fallaciously claimed Lobb and Veitch first imported and propagated giant redwoods in the UK (see Sutton 2015).

1858



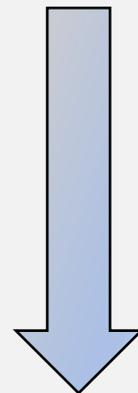
Darwin's and Wallace's two papers on evolution by natural selection are read before the Linnean Society.

1859

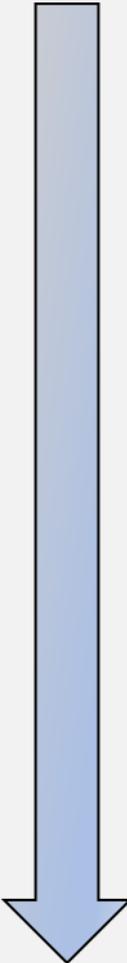


Darwin's Origin of Species is published. It fails to cite Matthew yet replicates his breakthrough, several of his supporting examples, opens Chapter 1 with his analogy of differences and four word shuffles his term 'natural process of selection' to 'process of natural selection'.

1860

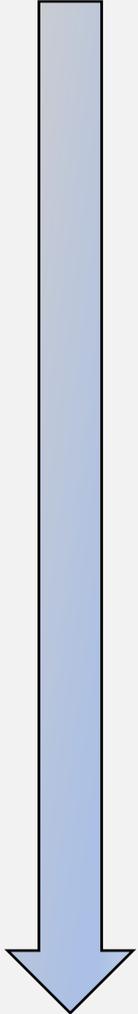


Matthew writes letter to the Gardener's Chronicle. Lays claim to his theory and reveals it was reviewed by both John Loudon and the United Service Journal. Darwin (1860a) replies that he is not surprised neither he nor apparently any other naturalist was aware of Matthew's original ideas before Matthew's (1860a) letter.

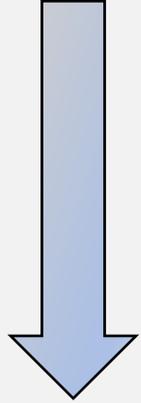


Matthew (1860b) replies by 2nd letter. Does not correct Darwin by reference to Loudon's review as proof of falsehood that apparently no naturalist read his ideas before Darwin's replication. Explains Darwin is wrong to claim no naturalists were aware of his theory. Informs Darwin of second naturalist from an eminent university who feared pillory punishment were he to share theory from NTA. He informs Darwin his book was banned by the public library of Perth for its heresy on evolution.

Darwin writes (1860b) to Joseph Hooker that it would be splitting hairs to notice Matthew's theory was not just in NTA's appendix.

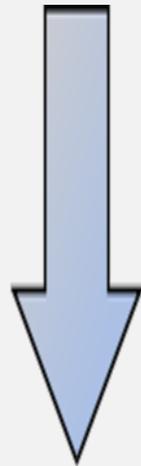


Having been earlier snubbed by the Dublin University Magazine in February 1860, Matthew wrote back to the editor demanding an apology. Matthew demanded that apology in light of the fact that Darwin had, in the Gardener's Chronicle, accepted that Matthew had been first to fully enunciate the theory of natural selection. David Anstead (1860), personal correspondent of Darwin, fellow member of the Royal Society, authored a paper on the subject of palaeontology where he fully supported Darwin's 'Origin of Species' and in a lengthy footnote replied on behalf of the magazine to blatantly refuse to accept that Matthew had written anything at all that was original.



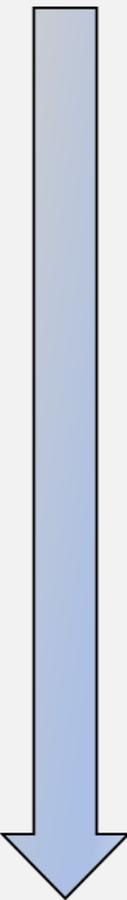
Nov 24th Matthew writes to the Saturday Analyst and Leader and is snubbed. The anonymous author avoids engaging logically or fairly with the actual facts regarding Matthew's fully evidence claim and right to foremost as well as first priority over Darwin.

1861



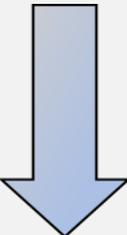
Darwin (1861a) writes to eminent naturalist Quatrefages de Bréau, lying that 'no single person' noticed Matthew's breakthrough before 1860.

This is clearly a lie by all logical definitions of what lies are. Namely, a deliberate falsehood told to mislead the recipient of it.



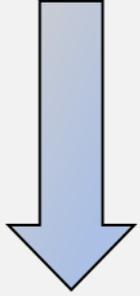
From third edition of the Origin of Species onward Darwin (1861b) wrote: *'In 1831 Mr. Patrick Matthew published his work on 'Naval Timber and Arboriculture,' in which he gives precisely the same view on the origin of species as that (presently to be alluded to) propounded by Mr. Wallace and myself in the 'Linnean Journal,' and as that enlarged on in the present volume.'* **He continued with two lies:** *'Unfortunately the view was given by Mr. Matthew very briefly in scattered passages in an Appendix to a work on a different subject, so that it remained unnoticed until Mr. Matthew himself drew attention to it in the Gardener's Chronicle,' on April 7th, 1860'.*

1863



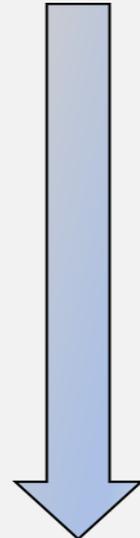
Darwin's wife (Darwin 1863) writes a letter to Matthew to inform him that her husband is a better parent of Matthew's theory: *'He is more faithful to your own original child than you are yourself.'*

1867



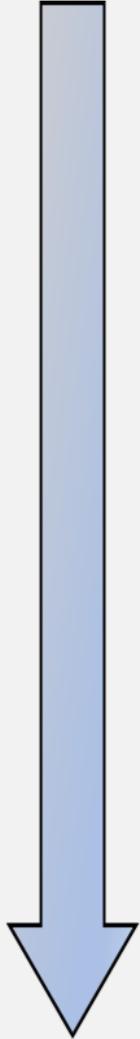
Matthew has a letter published in the Dundee Advertiser. He complains bitterly in it that he was not allowed by the British Association for Advancement of Science to speak on his theory, although others did.

1879



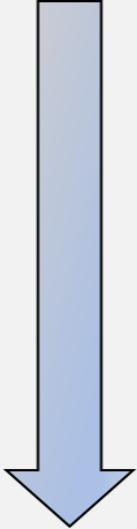
Alfred Wallace (1879a) writes in a letter to Samuel Butler, one of Darwin's critics, informing him: *'Mr. Matthew apprehended the theory of natural selection, as well as the existence of more obscure laws of evolution, many years in advance of Mr. Darwin and myself, and in giving almost the whole of what Mr. Matthew has written on the subject Mr. Butler will have helped to call attention to one of the most original thinkers of the first half of the 19th century.'*

1962



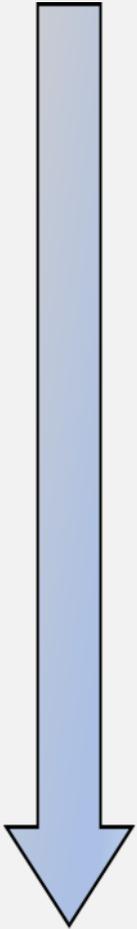
Sir Gavin de Beer writes that Matthew's original published discovery "...remained unnoticed until Mr Matthew himself drew attention to it in the Gardener's Chronicle." **But the published facts in the Chronicle, provided in Matthew's 1860 letter of response to Darwin's similar false assertion in the Chronicle, reveal this to be totally wrong. Matthew informed us and Darwin then that his work was read and cited by the eminent naturalist John Loudon and was also read by an unnamed professor of an eminent university who feared pillory punishment were he to teach it. Matthew also explained the ideas in his book were read and then banned by the public library of Perth in Scotland. He referred to Perth by its nickname "the Fair City."**

1982



Ernst Mayr writes to reinforce Darwin's and de Beer's respective lie and weird if not deliberate falsehood: '...neither Darwin nor any other biologist had encountered them until Matthew bought forward his claims in 1860 in the Gardener's Chronicle.'

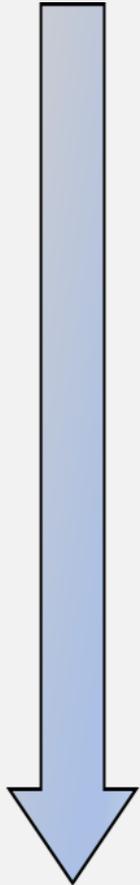
1979



Anthropologist and historian of science, Loren Eiseley writes of his discovery that Darwin, in his unpublished essay of 1844, replicated Matthew's (1831) original and highly idiosyncratic foresters and arboriculturalists explanatory analogy of differences between trees raised in nurseries versus those selected by nature in the wild to explain natural selection.

The difference between artificial and natural selection is so important as an explanatory analogy of differences that Darwin used it, this time without Matthew's prior-published trees example, to open Chapter One of the Origin of Species.

1983

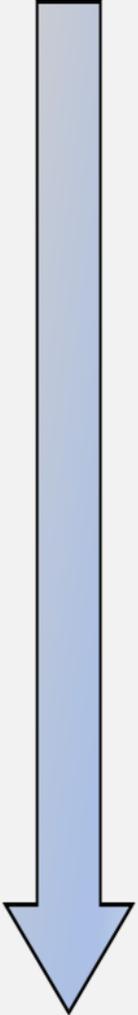


Dempster publishes first of three books on Matthew, Darwin and Wallace. He is first to undertake a systematic analysis of similarities regarding Darwin's and Wallace's replication of Matthew's ideas, phraseology and explanatory examples.

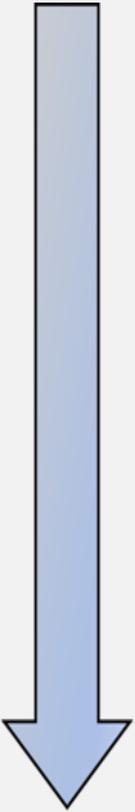
1983

Bowler (Evolution: the history of an idea. Berkeley. The University of California Press p.158):

‘One writer has even gone so far as to hail Matthew as the originator of the modern evolution theory (Dempster 1996). Such efforts to denigrate Darwin misunderstand the whole point of the history of science: Matthew did suggest a basic idea of selection, but he did nothing to develop it; and he published it in an appendix to a book on the raising of trees for ship building. No one took him seriously, and he played no role in the emergence of Darwinism. Simple priority is not enough to earn a thinker a place in the history of science: one has to develop the idea and convince others of its value to make a real contribution. Darwin’s notebooks confirm that he drew no inspiration from Matthew or any of the other alleged precursors.’



1984

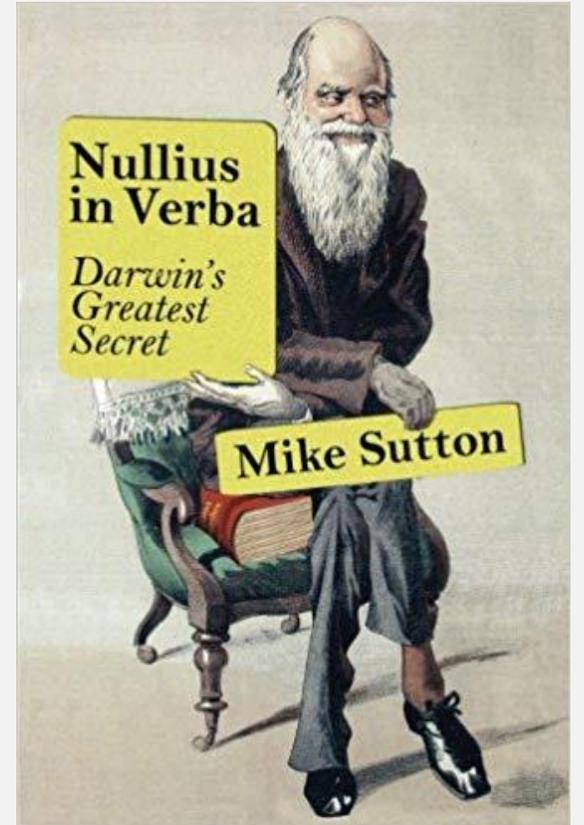


Sulloway debunks the myth that Darwin conceived the idea of evolution by natural selection from observing finch beak variation in the Galapagos Islands. In reality, Darwin returned from his voyages in 1836 still believing species to be immutable and claimed that he independently conceived the concept by reading the literature. Moreover, Darwin edited the second edition of the *Voyages of the Beagle* in 1839 to make finch beaks a more prominent issue. And *The Origin of Species* (1859) has nothing at all on the topic of the evolution of finch beaks.

In 2014 and 2017, the the 500 page e-book and 200 page paperback 'Nullius in Verba: Darwin's greatest secret' were published.

These publications are the first to disprove claims by Royal Society Darwin medal winners Sir Gavin de Beer and Ernst Mayr that Matthew's original prior-published breakthrough was not read by any naturalists / biologists.

Because, following my original BigData research we now newly know that pre-1858, Matthew's (1831) book was cited by at least 25 people, seven of whom were naturalists. More so, four of those naturalists were at the epicentre of influence of Darwin and Wallace before 1858. This is verifiable evidence for knowledge contamination.



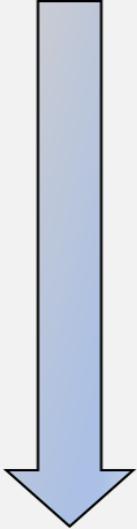
Methodology

Google's Library of over 30 million scanned books and documents searched for anyone citing Matthew's books before 1858.

New Discovery in 2014

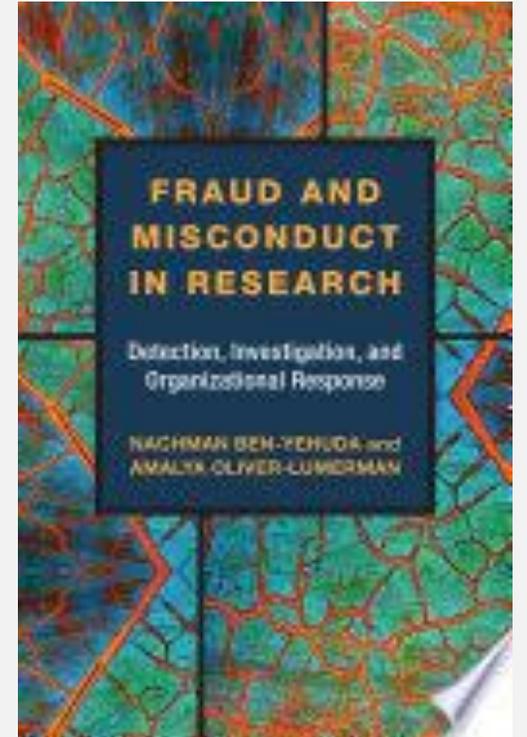
- 25 people cited Matthew's book.
- 7 were naturalists.
- 4 were known to Darwin/Wallace (Loudon, Johnson, Selby, and Chambers).
- 3 of those 4 played major roles influencing or facilitating the work of Darwin/Wallace and/or their influencers on evolution.
- Selby was editor of the journal that published Wallace's 1855 Sarawak Paper on evolution. Loudon was Editor of the journal that published Blyth's 1835 & 1836 articles on evolution, which influenced Darwin. Chambers wrote the best selling Vestiges of Creation – a book on evolution, which both Darwin and Wallace read and admitted was a major influence on them and others.

2017



Nachman Ben-Yehuda and Amalya Oliver-Lumerman in *Fraud and Misconduct in Research: Detection, Investigation, and Organizational Response*

A Pdf file of their commentary on what the New Data means for Darwin can be found [here](#)



The important extent of Darwin's and Wallace's detailed social links with those who we newly know cited Matthew's book, and all references to books, letters and articles in this presentation can be found in my book. "Nullius in Verba: Darwin's greatest secret."

