

Human-like tooth

In the interest of the total academic procedure involved in research and in following laboratory cross referencing techniques, it is advisable to include the data on the tooth discovered in situ of June 16, 1987. As will be documented in the ensuing pages, the tooth is a genuine fossil and matches all of the physical appearance of a human tooth.

The points in favor of its being of human origin are:

- the survival of the tooth structure, the hardest component of the human body
- the gross anatomical form
- the enamel structure and ratio compared to dentin
- the structure of the pulp cavity
- the wear facet requiring the grinding of an opposing incisor
- the 98.8% correspondence of cingulum to incisal edge
- the precise matching of all 10 distinctive characteristics of the human tooth as listed by Julian Woelfel
- the significant combined albumin reactions of 3% (1.4% human and 1.6% chimp) placing it among the higher primates
- the failure of the reactions to identify fish albumin, the only other species candidate

The weakness of the evidence for the tooth being of human origin is the failure to identify specific keyhole pattern in the structure of the enamel pattern. Continuing research is being performed using the scanning electron microscope to explore alternate or confirming possibilities. Micro structure resembling tubules has been observed in SEM analysis, and the literature specifies that no tubules should appear in human enamel. At this point no final conclusions can be drawn relating to the tooth.