

*Indications of the Human Origin of
Fossil Tooth: 1) Relative Size and Shape,
2) Pulp Cavity, 3) Resorb Lines,
4) Wear Factor*

At 12:05 p.m. on Tuesday, June 16, 1987 the Creation Evidences Excavation team discovered the fossil tooth in undisturbed Cretaceous context. Leading dental authorities such as James Addison, DDS (Dallas County dentist of the year) and Kenneth Hogan, DMD (Washington University School of Dentistry) have positively identified the tooth as an upper maxillary right central deciduous juvenile human incisor. The follow-up research has been very interesting.

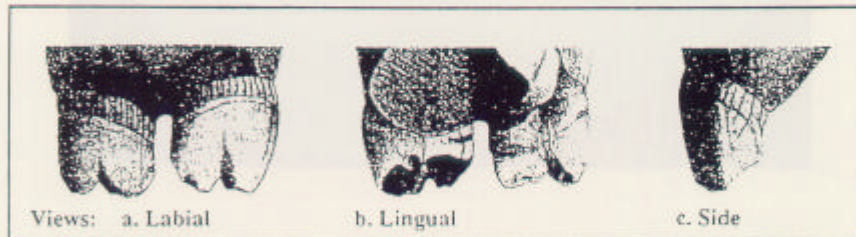
On July 2, 1987 Dr. Arthur Busby of the TCU paleontology department verified that it was a fossil tooth. On July 3, 1987 Dr. Melissa Winoms of the Texas University Balcones vertebrate paleontology laboratory verified that it was a fossil tooth. On July 31, 1987 Dr. Charles Finsley of the Dallas Museum of Natural History verified that it was a fossil tooth. On August 6, 1987 Dr. Raymond Purdy, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. verified that it was a fossil tooth.

Each of these institutions made every attempt possible to identify the tooth as a fossil fish tooth such as the *pycnodon* or the *sargodon*. However, as the following demonstrations will show, their attempts fell far short; and our tooth remains uniquely identical exclusively to the human tooth.

**Display #4
Labial and
lingual views**



Display #2: University of Texas paleontologists attempted to identify this *pycnodon* fish tooth as representing our fossil since it is an incisal form.



Photos are by co-researchers Don Patton or Carl Baugh.
Line drawings are from the texts listed.