

The basic hypothesis is that this series of footprints excavated in situ under undisturbed limestone and clay marl should display characteristics uniquely consistent with predictable human behavior. These characteristics have been outlined by Godfrey, Napier, Grieve and Gear.

As stipulated, a number of variables are linked: namely, stepping frequency, speed, pace length, stride length, foot length and stature. Godfrey insists that "to test human origin claims, the range and combination of foot plus stride and pace measurements must be checked." She further insists that anatomical principles must govern variation in foot size and shape, that detail must be given to impressions human feet make on different surfaces, and that pace-and-stride patterns must be constrained in human stature and gait. These are reasonable principles for investigation.

Using the tables provided by the above mentioned scholars, we shall proceed to examine details indicated by the primary trail of *Bauanthropus* at Site I, Locus A on the McFall property. The footprints are consistently 16 inches in length, 6 inches across the forefoot (flange), and 4.25 inches across the heel section. Deeper mud produced a slight variation.

Napier (1973) appears to have standardized homo sapiens width/length index (using forefoot x 100/maximum length) between 34.8 and 43.5. He standardized the heel width/total length index (using heel width x 100/maximum length) between 24.8 and 30.6.

The calculations for *Bauanthropus* are as follows:

$$6.00 \times 100 = 600; \frac{600}{16} = \mathbf{37.5 \text{ for w/l index}}$$

$$4.25 \times 100 = 425; \frac{425}{16} = \mathbf{26.6 \text{ for heel w/l index}}$$

These calculations fall squarely within the range of homo sapiens.

Using formulae from Godfrey (1985), Napier (1973), and Grieve and Gear (1966) calculations for *Bauanthropus* are as follows:

Stature = greatest foot length x 6.6 (expressed in mm)

$$40.6 \times 6.6 = \mathbf{267.9 \text{ cm (stature)}} \text{ (105.6 inches)}$$