

Geophysicist John DeVilbis assisted me in sectioning the heel on site to be assured of its being limestone. It definitely was limestone.

The fourth and fifth prints were shallow and showed no clear toe marks (a phalanges trench outlined them) other than an extended great toe.

The pace between the push-off print and the print obliterated by the dinosaur track is calculated at 64". The next three paces were 49.5", 47.5", and 50" respectively. Discounting the push-off print pace, this gives an average of 49" (the maximum pace calculated by the table is 53.6"). The stride from print #2 to #4 is 97", and the stride from print #3 to #5 is 97.5" (both are within the maximum stride table at 110.8"). Even if the push-off pace is averaged in, the average pace is 52.75" (within the 53.6" table maximum pace).

The infilled great toe of the primary print is of major interest. The trench around three sides of the infill were clearly marked, having been excavated with toothpicks. Photo pages 461-463 illustrate our field observations and field experiments. When the substrate is of yielding consistency with a slight crust on the surface (as if gently baked by the sun for a short time) extraneous material tends to fall back into the great toe depression after the foot has been moved forward. If the substrate beneath the slight crust is saturated with water, field experiments show that the infill tends to "round out" in the configuration of the great toe.

Observe a possible scenario: a long 64" pace (made possible by the aid of a push-off from the extended root) followed by a moderate 49.5" pace compensating for the over-extension of the previous pace. The next pace is only 47.5", since the foot was placed on a more-yielding substrate (indicated by the infilled great toe). With the foot planted on a more solid surface the next pace returns to a more normal 50".