

The most famous of the footprint trails is the **Taylor Trail**. It is approximately called by Fields the **McFall-Taylor Trail**. The last nine tracks were excavated by Stanley Taylor, but the original trail was discovered by J. C. McFall.<sup>44</sup> Across the river from this trail is the Ryals trail. Extensive text is provided on these trails in the section by the Old-timers.

This research did not excavate new portions of the Taylor site but it did discover and assimilate original data at the site. Assisting and counselling this researcher in the analysis of the site was geologist Don R. Patton.<sup>45</sup> Don often came up with new insight relating to features and observations in the rock. He is to receive full credit with this researcher in the discovery and interpretation of the new evidence at the Taylor site. Further extensive documentation was made by Jim Freeman.<sup>46</sup> The line drawings included in this manuscript were exhaustively prepared by Don Patton and artist Jim Collins.<sup>47</sup>

Considerable controversy has raged over interpretations relating to the Taylor trail. In 1969 Stan Taylor excavated the last nine tracks in the series by removing overburden limestone and examining the original details in the next stone layer. He found that details of the human foot could be seen in prints. In some cases all five toes were in clear relief.

In August of 1984 Ron Hastings<sup>48</sup> and Glen Kuban<sup>49</sup> observed that some unmistakable signs of tridactyl dinosaur prints could be seen at the head of the "human prints." Some of these dinosaur markings were in the form of clear depressions and some were in the form of unique stains.

The nature of the stains is still in doubt, but the fact that the stains are genuine is without controversy. It is also beyond question that most of the stains were made by dinosaurs. Whether the clearly defined discoloration is stain or infill is the subject of much current discussion, but the fact that it exists is readily admitted by this researcher.

A 20% solution of HCl was expelled by a small nozzle in the water by our research team in a controlled experiment near the Taylor site. We found that the HCl removes the thin layer of surface limestone and exposes a greater concentration of rust-red material just below the surface. These discolorations look much like the