

This section deals with specific data relating to model restructure and Cretaceous human occupation. Appendage I displays extensive measurements and calculations furnished by R. J. Hastings concerning our original excavations. Hastings is not a part of our excavation team and represents the standard evolutionary position.

At three different locations on McFall sites I & II original evidence was excavated and document what seriously calls into question the velocity of dinosaurs at the Glen Rose Paluxy River basin. For decades the track measurements at Glen Rose have been used to offer global interpretation relating to dinosaur velocity and dinosaur aggression, particularly the carnivorous habits of certain species.

Hastings' calculations use the standard formula displayed at Dinosaur Valley State Park which has been developed specifically to tie velocity (supposedly) exhibited in the trackways and carnivorous habits of dinosaurs such as *Acrocanthosaurus*. Data from our excavations show that this tie cannot be made. Removal of substantiating links between rapid dinosaur velocity and carnivorous activities would call for a serious re-interpretation of dinosaur habits.

Our excavations discovered and recovered 112 bones of two dinosaurs (photo page 157). One of these skeletons has been identified by the University of Texas as belonging to *Acrocanthosaurus*, a carnivorous dinosaur. The adjacent dinosaur was previously undiscovered and has been tentatively named *Unisaururs*, corresponding to certain characteristics he apparently possessed. It appears that his preferred diet was rootcrops. A very strong pelvic section coupled with heavy leg bones and four-inch claw shafts indicated that he could plow into the soil. These creatures were covered by seven feet of clay thirty four feet below the current surface. They were buried together without any evidence that one (the carnivor) was inclined to attack the other (the herbivor). In fact, they both appeared to have been fleeing a tidal impact which produced the seven feet of clay. Claw points and claw shafts of the creatures protruded eighteen inches up in the clay.