

The physical context observed throughout the 7 1/2-year excavation procedure can be illustrated at McFall II site. The Clark trail, more of the Bauanthropus I trail, a tooth, a giant *Lepidodendron* base and root section, and two dinosaur trails were found here.

The giant base and root section of the plant were coalified and well defined (Appendix sections Q and R document the rapid formation of coal). One depression of this coalified root was extended 8 inches into the lower stone matrix. Another section extended through the clay and into the upper stone matrix.

The mud flow pattern was observed in the lithified stone matrix of the Tyler trail dinosaur prints. This flow pattern was pronounced in all of the four tracks in this series.

The tooth was suspended 5.7" up in the 7.4" layer of clay. Shells (whole and fragmentary), along with bits of rock, laced through the clays.

This context requires rapid burial and cyclical action to explain the physical data. Standard explanations of long-age shore line deposits are inadequate. This researcher has included a plausible global model restructure as outlined by M. E. Clark and H. D. Voss in appendage S.

To address the physical data observed in these original excavations requires explanations involving cyclical rapid burial expressed in the geological column in relatively recent times, with man and dinosaurs as contemporaries.