

C. Published literature of what characterizes genuine human footprints:

Napier, J.R. 1973. **"Bigfoot: The Yeti and Sasquatch in Myth and Reality."** New York: E.P. Dutton

Grieve, D.W. and R. J. Gear. 1966. **"The Relationships between Length of Stride, Step Frequency, Time of Swing and Speed of Walking for Children and Adults."** Ergonomics 5: 379-399.

Anatomist L.R. Godfrey wrote extensively on the subject in **Creation/Evolution**. On page 17 she explains:

**Human footprints differ depending on whether: 1) they are made on hard or soft surfaces; 2) the individual who made them had a normal arch or was flat-footed; and, of course 3) the individual was moving, and at what speed and gait. These conditions might seem to render it difficult to recognize a genuine human footprint, but instead they often facilitate identification, because many features must be right, and conversely many features can be wrong and thus betray spurious human tracks. If, for example, the distance between tracks of a certain length is wrong for a human strider, one can detect a human attribution. What makes track identification difficult is that when tracks are made in soft, wet sediment, mud flowing back into them may obscure anatomical features.**

**On a nonyielding surface, a human footprint assumes an hourglass shape because the foot bones that articulate with the heel and ankle bones are bound together by strong plantar ligaments to form an arch. One can actually trace an arch in two directions: across the foot and along the long axis of the foot. The arch is high in the middle of the foot, and higher on the inside than on the outside edge. Strong, tight ligaments cause the human foot to behave like a resilient strut; ligaments absorb the compressive stresses that are transmitted to the foot in walking, so the foot muscles have less work to do in resisting these stresses.**

**This is why, when a person wets the soles of his or her feet and walks across a hard floor, not all of the sole "prints." Just how much will contact the floor depends on the arch's strength.**