

discovered ~~that~~ there was a demand for fossil tracks, which were ~~valuable~~. The two of them, both of them, working as a team, proceeded over the next ~~for~~ several years, to cut out tracks from the rocky river bed and sell them mainly to merchants, hotels & professional people. They cut ~~out~~ out about 10 man tracks and scores of dinosaur tracks. The latter were much more numerous & incidentally sold better. He made his own chisel which necessarily had to be quite long. He held the chisel while she hammered over his right shoulder.

Sometimes when the rock was soft and the stratum only 4 to 6 inches thick, they could ~~get~~ cut out 1 or 2 tracks in a day. But when the rock was hard and sometimes 18 ^{inches} thick they would work up to a week ~~getting~~ ^{to get} out a single specimen. The average track brought \$10. The highest price ever received was \$50.

A margin of 4 inches or more was left around the track. Then a circular trench ~~was cut~~ ^{4 to 6 inches} wide was cut. If the stratum was too thick for practical purposes, ~~the~~ an undercut was made ~~well~~ ^{well} beneath the surface level and carried clear around. An iron band was placed around the specimen and tightened ^{with} a bolt. ~~The piece could then be seen~~ This prevented any chance of fragmentation of the rock as it was snapped loose at its base. A team of horses and a log chain served to turn the specimen over and pull it out of its bed. The largest pieces would weigh from 500 to 700 pounds.

He used to cut into the completed specimen under the toes to demonstrate the compression lines made as the original mud was forced downward thus