

The **Max prints** (photo page 323) require particular attention, since objections have been made regarding the extreme size of the prints. The series consisted of five prints of 22 inches (55.9 cm) length, with 70.5, 69, and 72.5 inch paces between the first prints. A stance position was taken between the last two prints, with the last print being a left print 20 inches to the left of and 11 inches ahead of the preceding right print.

The standardized table calculations for stature are:

$$22" \times 6.6 = 145.2" \text{ (or 12 feet, 1 inch).}$$

Our in-house observations are that the 6.6 constant does not hold for persons of abnormally large stature. The foot size tends to increase improporionately with height increase in order to compensate for additional balance needed. This researcher calculates that Max's actual stature was around 126 inches, or 10.5 feet. This would give a maximum pace potential of 73.1 inches. The longest pace measured in the excavations was 72.5 inches. However, for the sake of academic continuity we will hold with the tables.

Table calculations for maximum stride are:

$$145.2" \times 1.1 = \mathbf{159.7"}$$

Table calculations for maximum pace are:

$$145.2" \times .58 = 84.2"$$

Table calculations for minimum stride are:

$$145.2" \times .51 = 74"$$

The Max print length was 22", with flange width at 8.25" and heel at 6.2". This gives a **width/length index** of 37.5 and a **heel width/total length index** of 28.2. These figures are certainly within the range of modern man.

Photo page 317 of this work shows a skeleton measuring 11 feet, six inches. Max's stature at either 10' 6" or 12' 1" is not out of reason. Most fossils evidence larger forms than their modern counterparts.

It is of special interest to note that in the first three footprints the toe angle was angled outward slightly. Video footage documents this clearly. The prints were rather shallow at 2.2" (5.5 cm). The toes "dug in" slightly; otherwise the print was