

These secondary tracks are consistently in the range of 11.5". They have the characteristics of human footprints, both in form and capability. Godrey has affirmed that it is possible for a man to follow in the pace and stride of a dinosaur trail. The separation between -3B and -3 in the Taylor trail is only 23 inches. This provides for the stance position in the tertiary human print of -3B which displays all five toes, arch, ball, flange, and heel with 11.5" length.

Why would a human want to step in a series of dinosaur tracks? It is a question which could provide only subjective answers, but there are some plausible answers. Intrigue is one possibility; man tracks an animal. Traction is not out of the question in the context of walking in mud. Relief is probably the strongest reason to walk in the steps of a dinosaur under these circumstances. The host material in which they were walking was calcium carbonate mud. That is the elemental constituency of concrete. In contact with the skin it burns. Any relief in water that has seeped back into a depression made by a dinosaur would be welcomed.

It is of importance to point out that there is a series of secondary prints within the primary prints of the Taylor trail.*

*Notation: "Overprinting" by homo sapiens is not a rare phenomenon. In Natural History (March 1990, p.64) anthropologist Russel H. Tuttle reports on the Laetoli overprinting with the comment: "...evidence that one individual partly overprinted the tracks of his or her predecessor.Hunters....follow in....footsteps..in order to minimize noise and to protect their feet. Overprinting would be a prudent habit...."