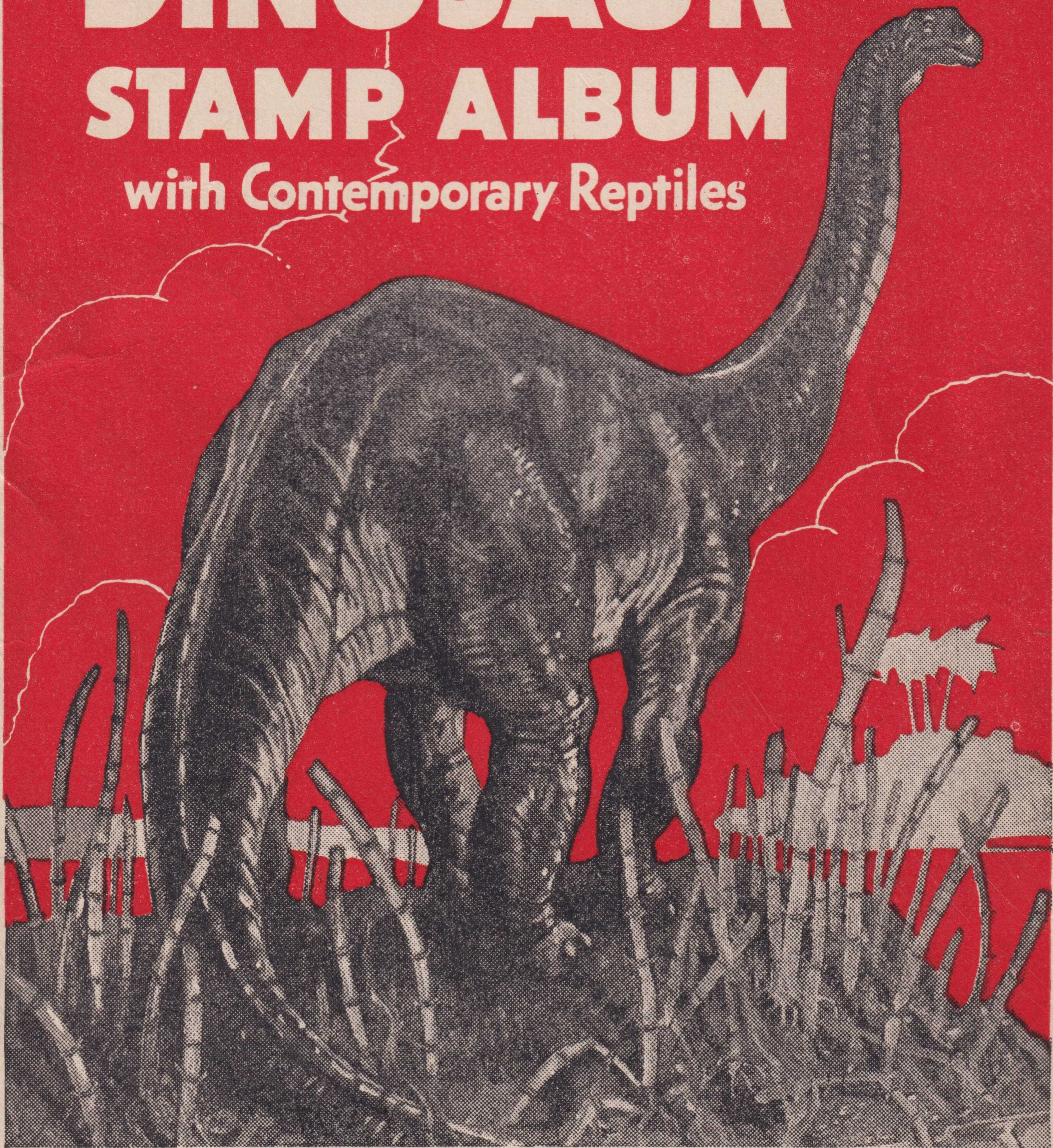


SINCLAIR
DINOSAUR
STAMP ALBUM
with Contemporary Reptiles



What You Ought to Know ABOUT DINOSAURS

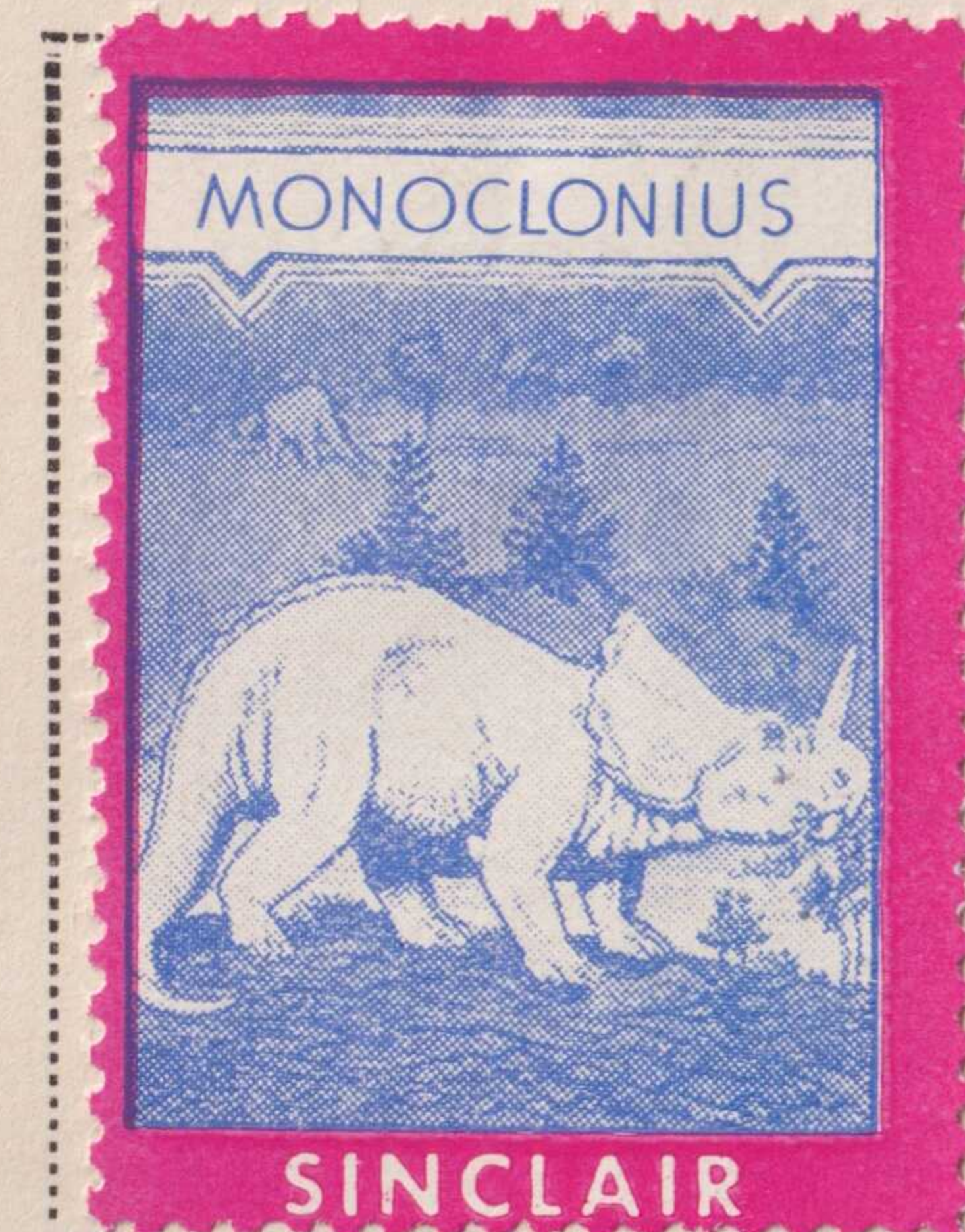
Dinosaur means "terrible lizard." The earliest dinosaurs known lived about 200 million years ago during what is called the Mesozoic Age—the age of reptiles. (See the Geologic Time Chart in the back of the book.) The last of them died about 60 million years ago. Thus, for 140 million years dinosaurs roamed over this earth of ours.

About 5,000 different species of dinosaurs are known to have lived. Some were no bigger than a chicken. Others grew to a length of 100 feet and weighed many tons. Some dinosaurs ate nothing but flesh—probably the flesh of other dinosaurs. Some dinosaurs ate only plants.

Dinosaur bones have been found in nearly every part of the world, but the most numerous and best preserved remains have been found in the western United States and Alberta, Canada. In 1934, for example, Dr. Brown's American Museum-Sinclair Dinosaur Expedition dug up some 4,000 dinosaur bones in Wyoming.

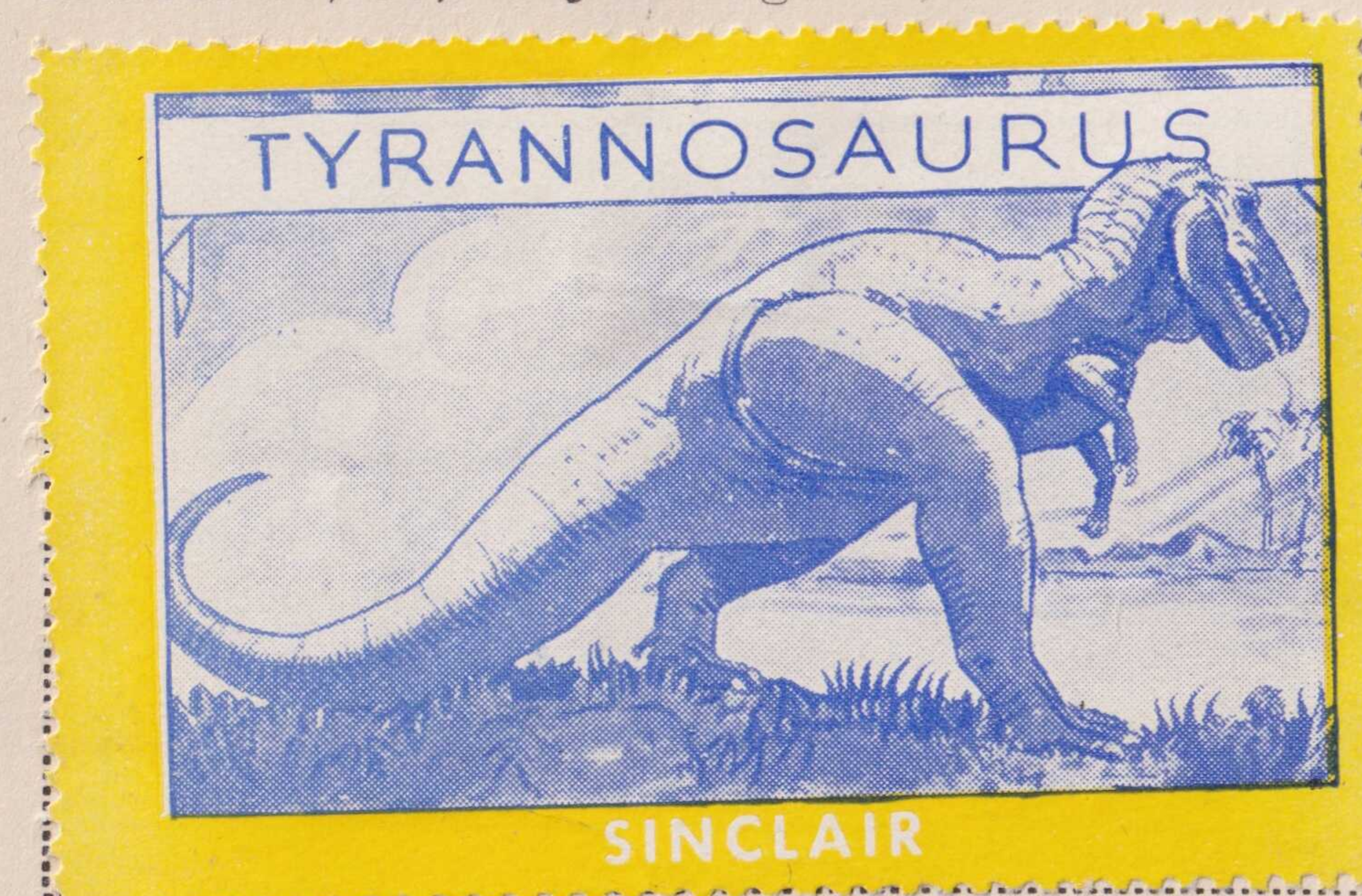
Why Sinclair Uses Dinosaurs

Sinclair uses dinosaurs to impress on your mind the tremendous age of the crude oils which are refined into Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil and Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil (generally speaking, the oldest crudes make the finest motor oils). While the dinosaurs roamed the earth, nature was mellowing and filtering in the ground the crude oils which today are refined into Sinclair Motor Oils.



MONOCLONIUS
(single-horn Dinosaur)

Length 17 feet, height 6 feet. MONOCLONIUS, with a long horn above the nose, was another type of the big family of plant-eating Dinosaurs that ranged from Texas to northern Alberta 60,000,000 years ago.



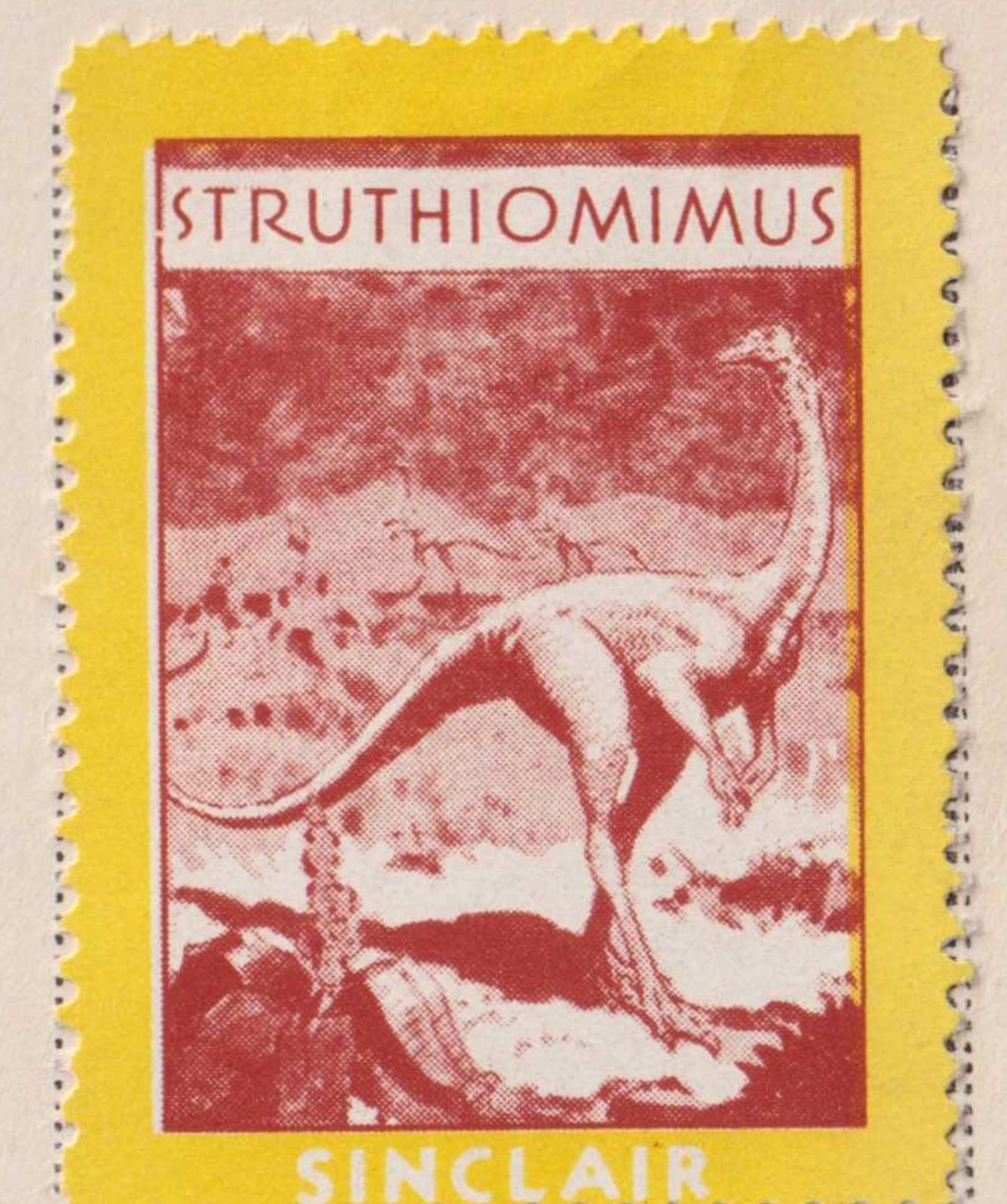
TYRANNOSAURUS
(tyrant lizard)

Length 47 feet, height 18½ feet. TYRANNOSAURUS was the largest flesh-eating animal that has ever lived. With large dagger-like teeth and powerful neck and hind feet, he could tear other Dinosaurs in pieces.



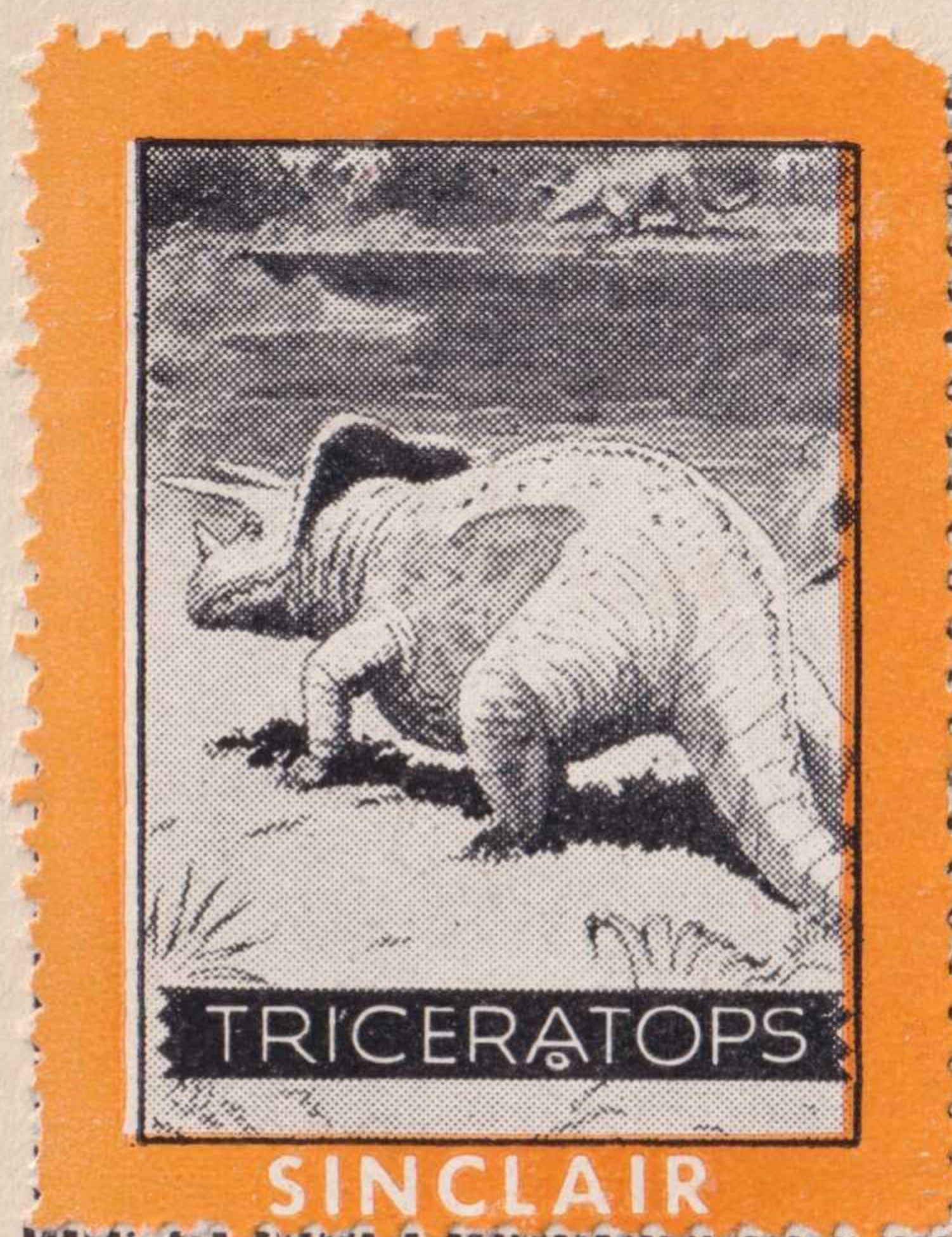
DIPLODOCUS
(double rafter)

Length 80 feet, height 14 feet. DIPLODOCUS was one of the large water-living, plant-eating Dinosaurs, more slender than BRONTOSAURUS, with a lightly constructed skull, very few weak teeth, and a long whip-lash tail.



STRUTHIOMIMUS
(ostrich mimic)

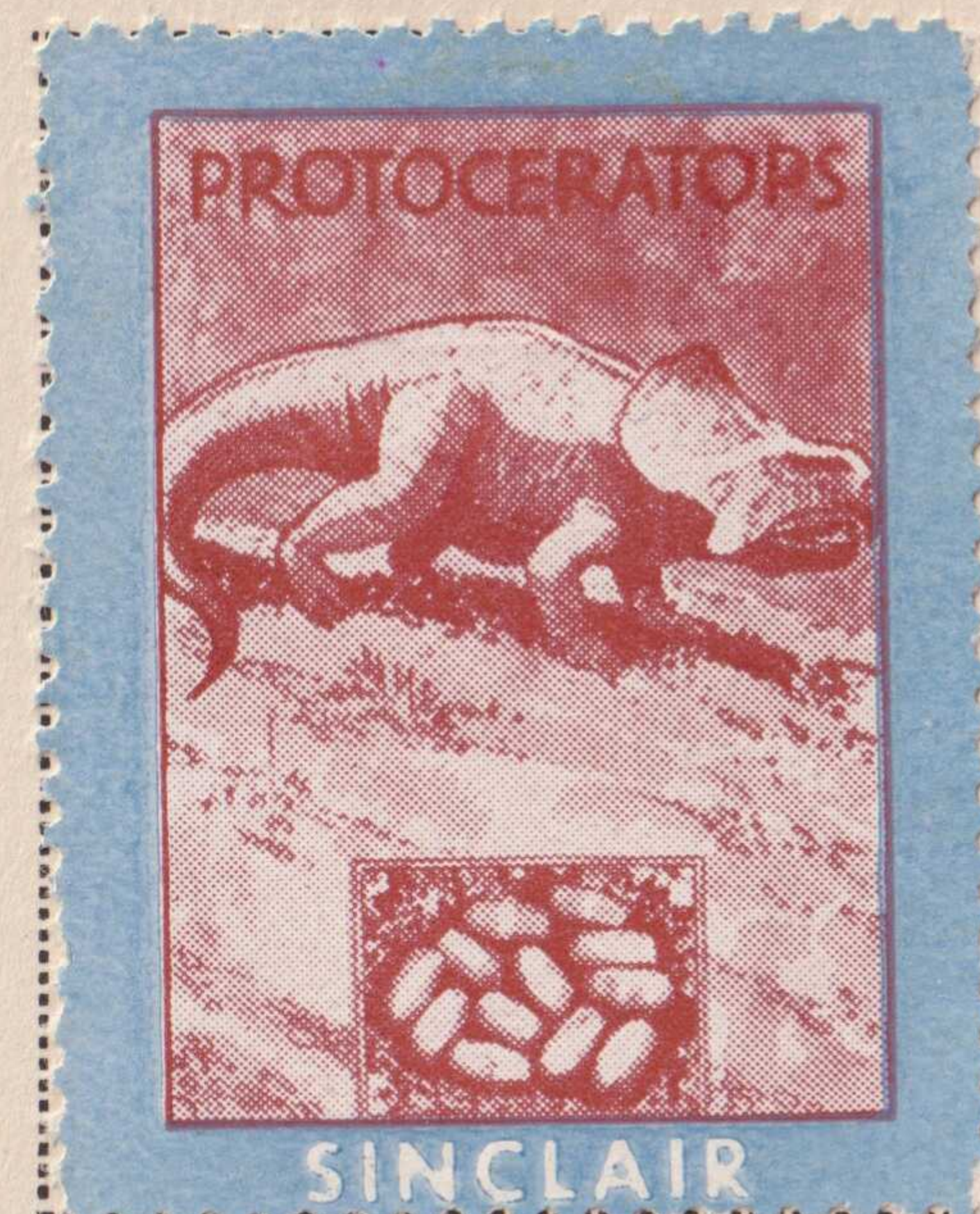
Length 14 feet, height 9½ feet. STRUTHIOMIMUS, with small beak, delicate toothless head, large eyes, dainty neck, hollow bones and long hind legs, resembled an ostrich. The front legs, however, are long with clasp fingers and curved claws.



TRICERATOPS

(three horns on the face)

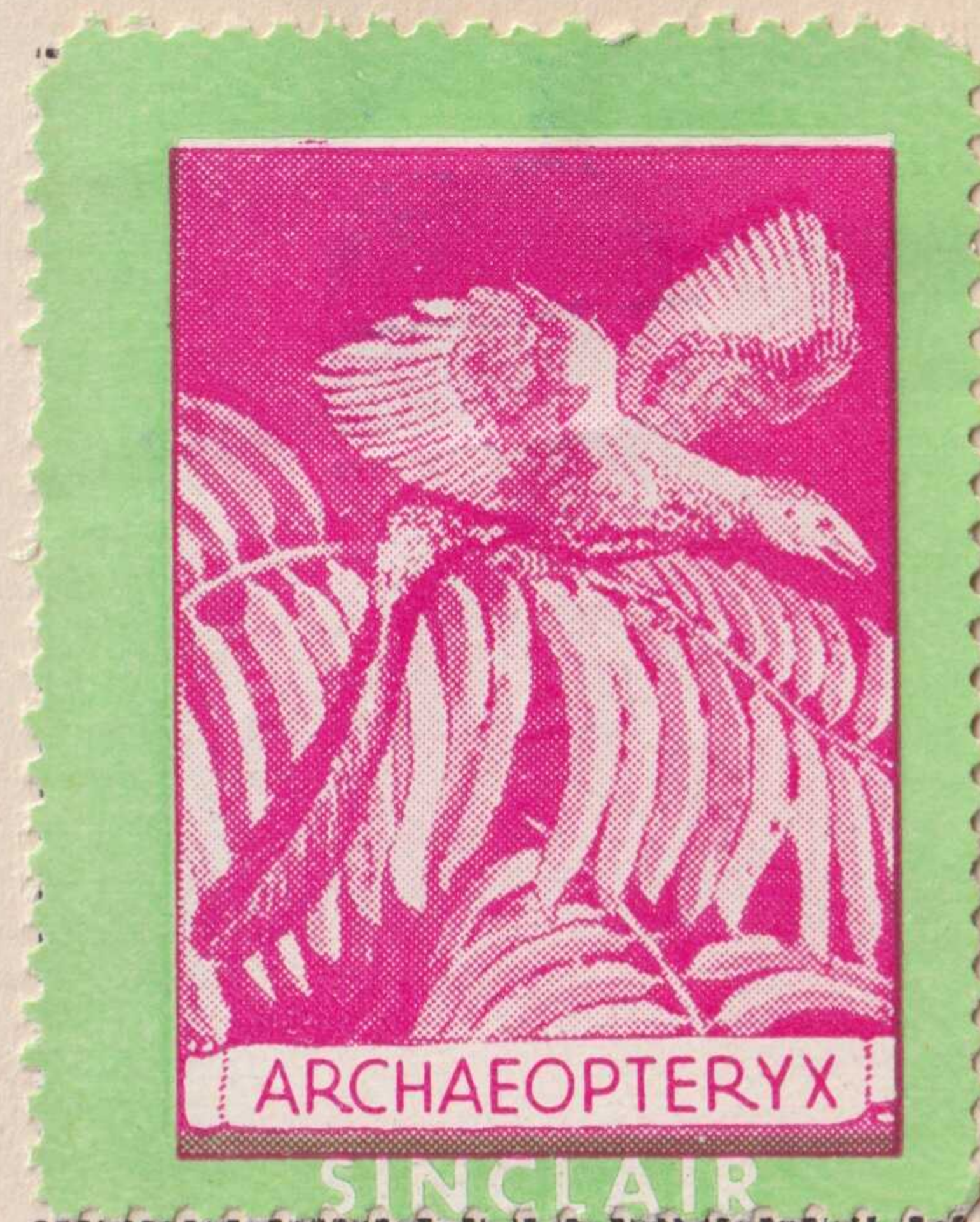
Length 26 feet, height 7½ feet. TRICERATOPS resembled a rhinoceros with a parrot's beak, but like all Dinosaurs was a reptile. The large head with massive shield extending over the neck protected the tiny brain and delicate spinal cord.



PROTOCERATOPS

(forerunner of the horned face)

Length 7 feet, height 2 feet. PROTOCERATOPS laid some of the eggs found in the Mongolian Desert. A similar, closely related Dinosaur is found in America. Some Dinosaurs laid eggs, others brought forth their young alive.



ARCHAEOPTERYX

(ancient wing)

ARCHAEOPTERYX is the oldest known bird, but unlike modern birds had teeth and a long reptile-like feathered tail. In many ways it is closely related to Dinosaurs and undoubtedly was derived from dinosaur-like ancestors.

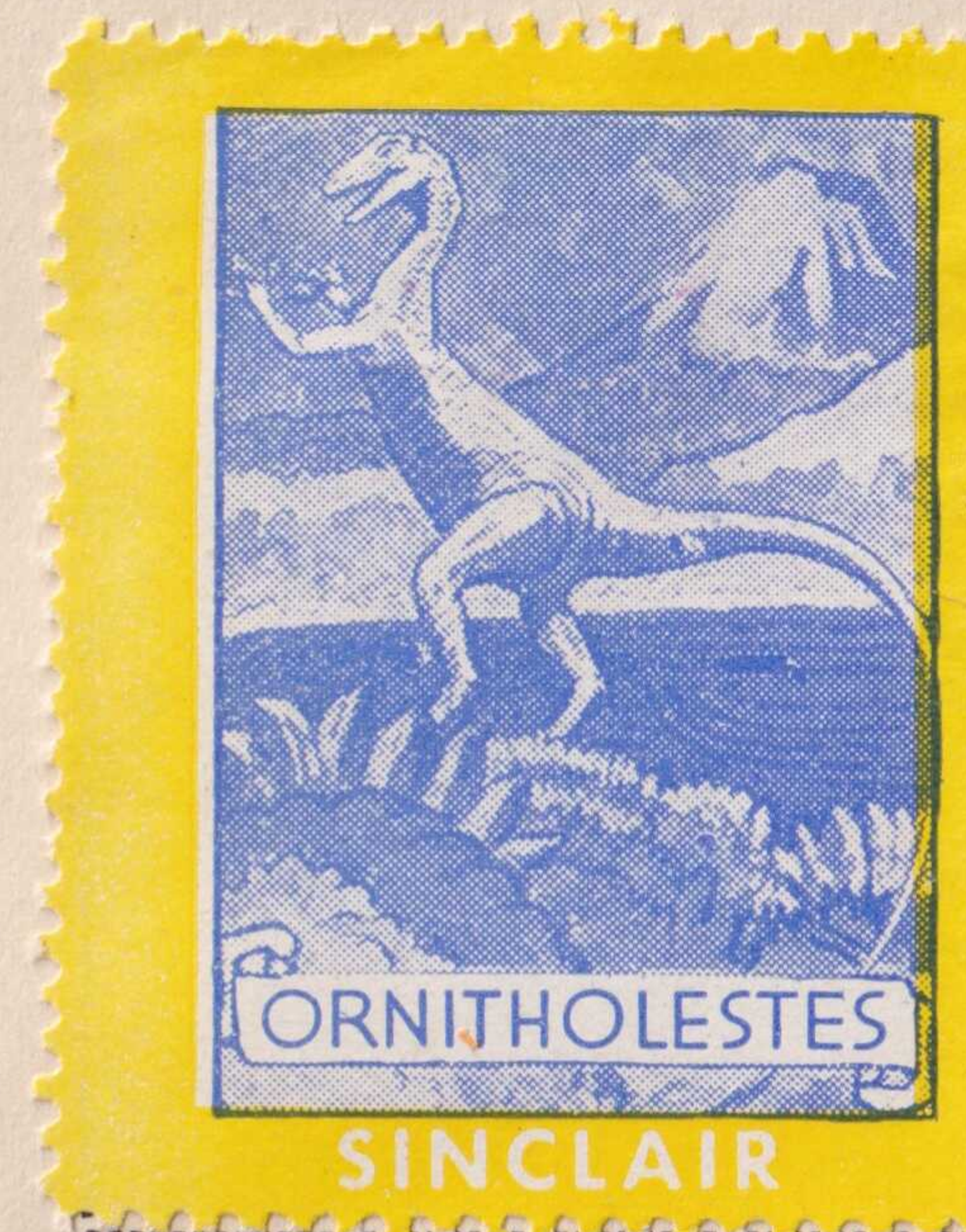


BRONTOSAURUS

(thunder lizard)

Length 60+ feet, height 15 feet. BRONTOSAURUS was so named because he was so big the ground would shake when he walked. He

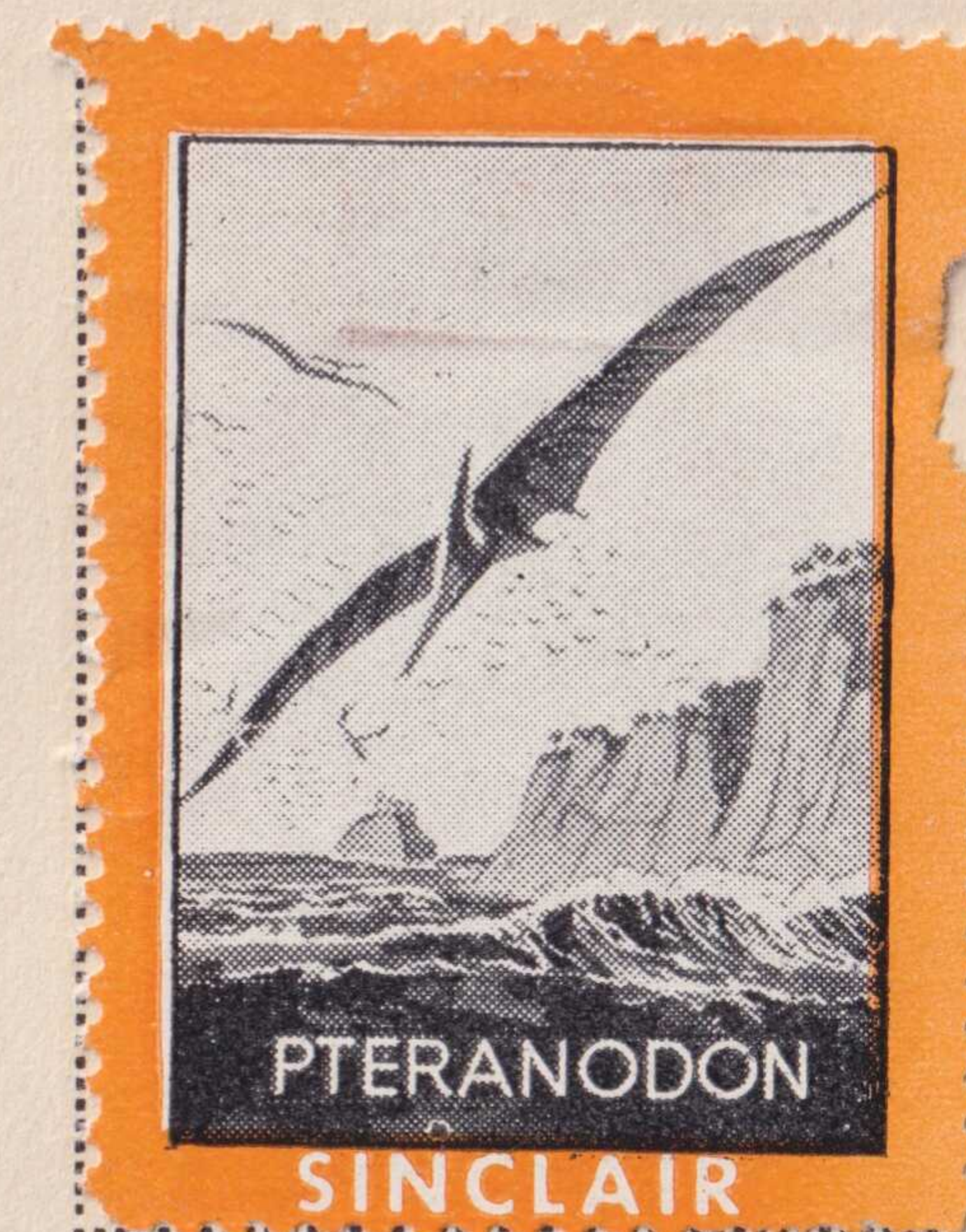
was one of the largest water-living, plant-eating Dinosaurs—sometimes measuring 70 feet in length and weighing several tons.



ORNITHOLESTES

(bird robber)

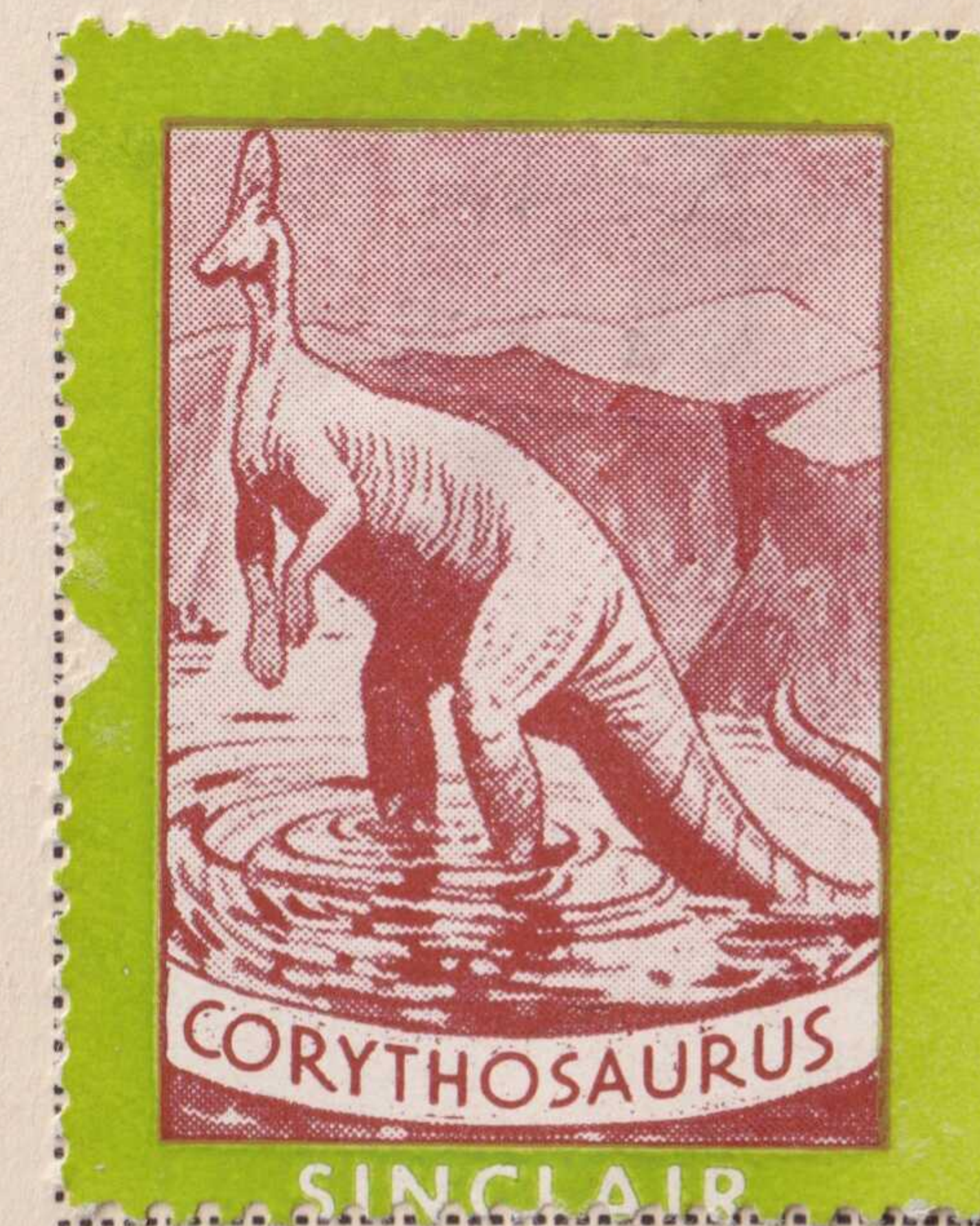
Length 7½ feet, height 3 feet. ORNITHOLESTES was so named from his supposed ability to catch birds. He was a small, flesh-eating Dinosaur with light, hollow bones, rather long hands, with slender fingers and long hind legs.



PTERANODON

(wings without teeth)

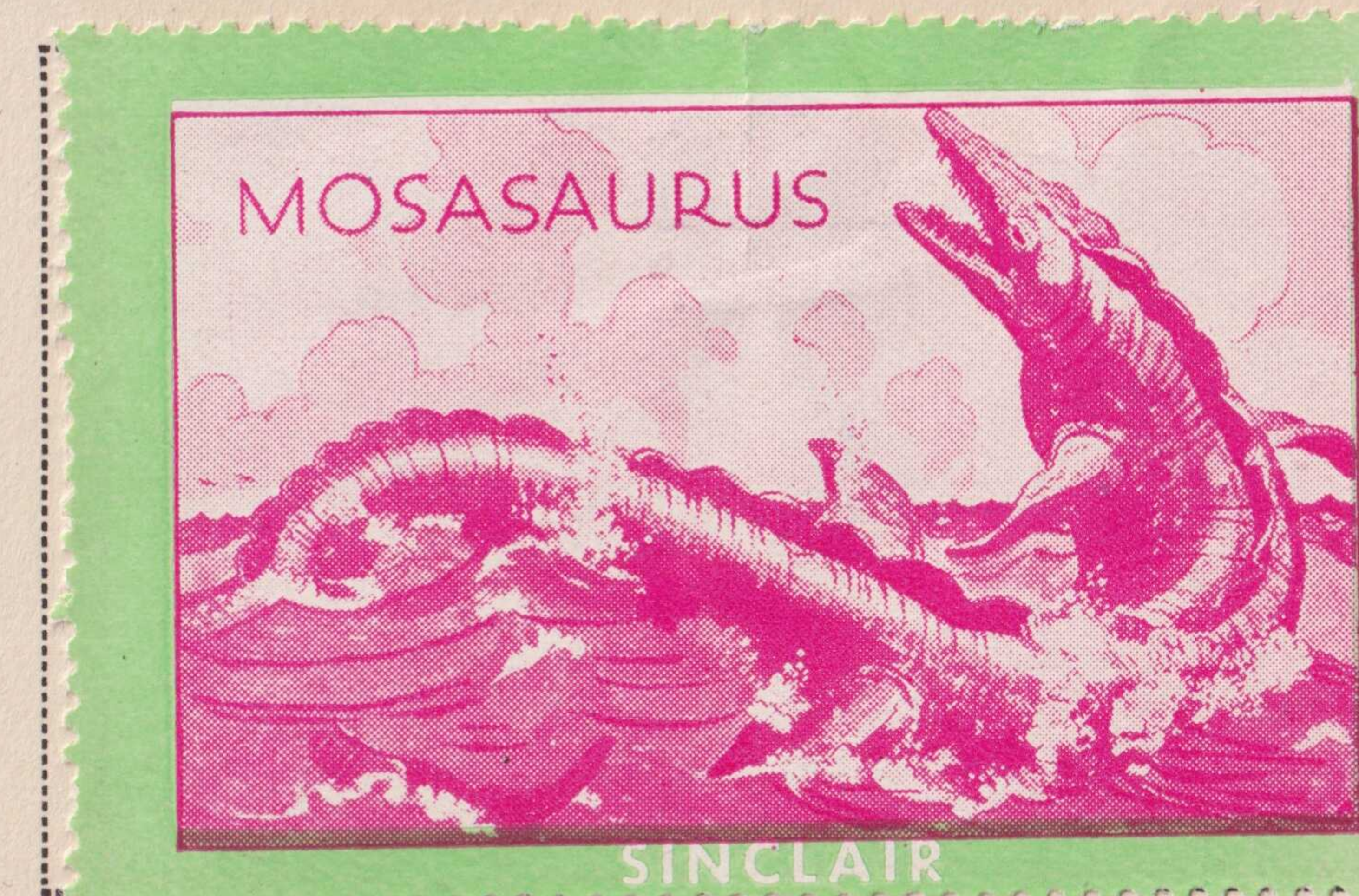
PTERANODON was a flying reptile with gauze-like wings resembling a bat. They were gliders. The large head was toothless and their bones were no thicker than paper. Some had a wing spread of 20 feet.



CORYTHOSAURUS

(helmeted lizard)

Length 30 feet, height 16 feet. CORYTHOSAURUS was one of the duck-billed Dinosaurs with nose extending above the head. The duck-bills were the most numerous of the Cretaceous Dinosaurs.



MOSASAURUS

(river lizard)

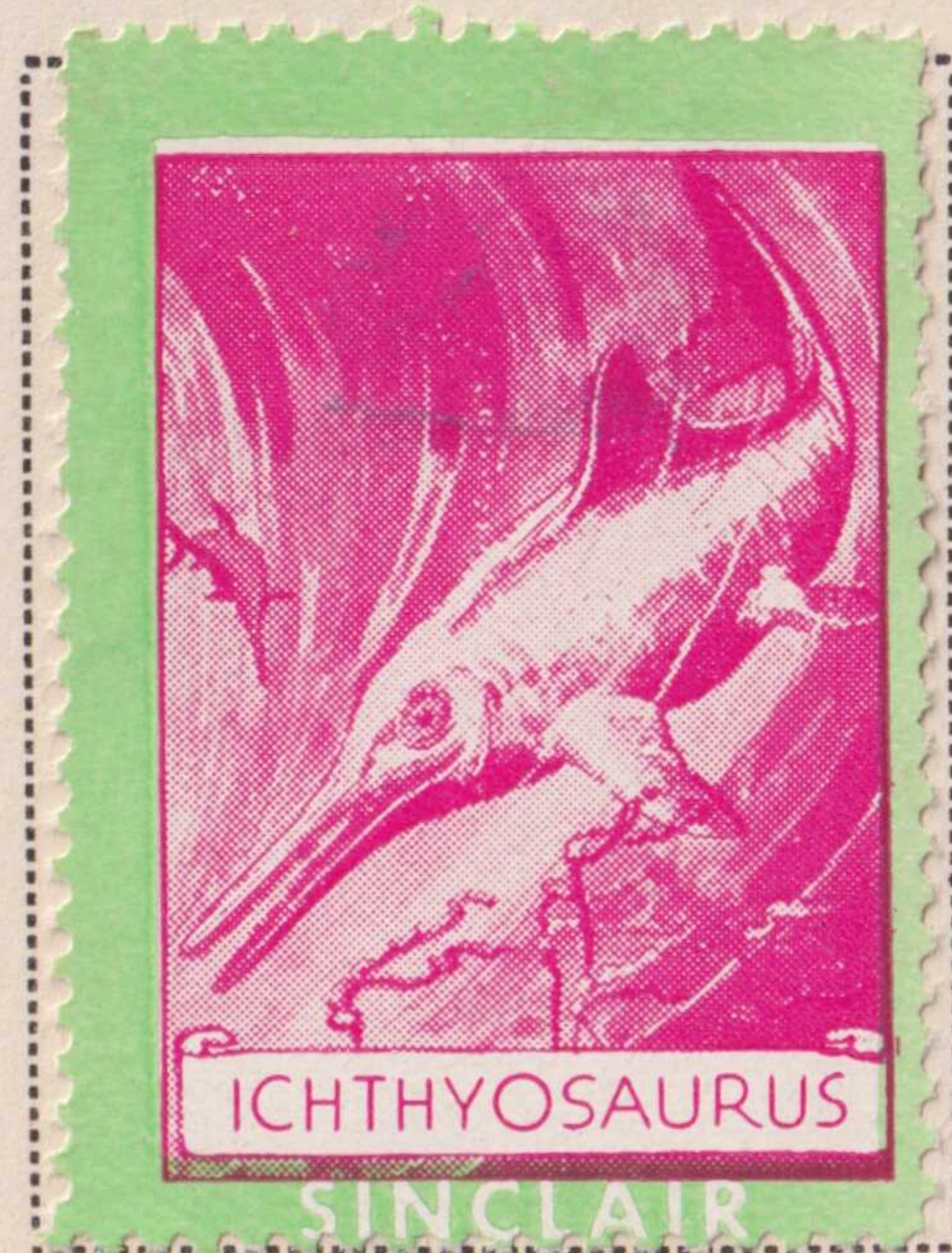
MOSASAURUS might be called an ancient sea-serpent as he spent his time roving the inland seas. There

were many different kinds and some grew to a length of 40 feet. Their feet were flippers.



PARASAUROLOPHUS
(with lizard spine)

Length 38 feet, height 18 feet. PARASAUROLOPHUS was an extraordinary duck-billed Dinosaur with a periscope-like nose extending up and backward three feet beyond the skull. He probably fed in shallow water.



ICHTHYOSAURUS
(fish lizard)

ICHTHYOSAURUS looked like a fish but was a swimming reptile with compact, paddle-like flippers and a long, pointed skull with sharp teeth. Some were 20 to 30 feet long and they gave birth to their young.



TRACHODON
(rough tooth)

Length 38 feet, height 16 feet. TRACHODON was one of the numerous duck-billed, plant-eating Dinosaurs. Some TRACHODONS had 2500 teeth, so arranged that as one row wore out another row replaced it.



ALLOSAURUS
(other lizard)

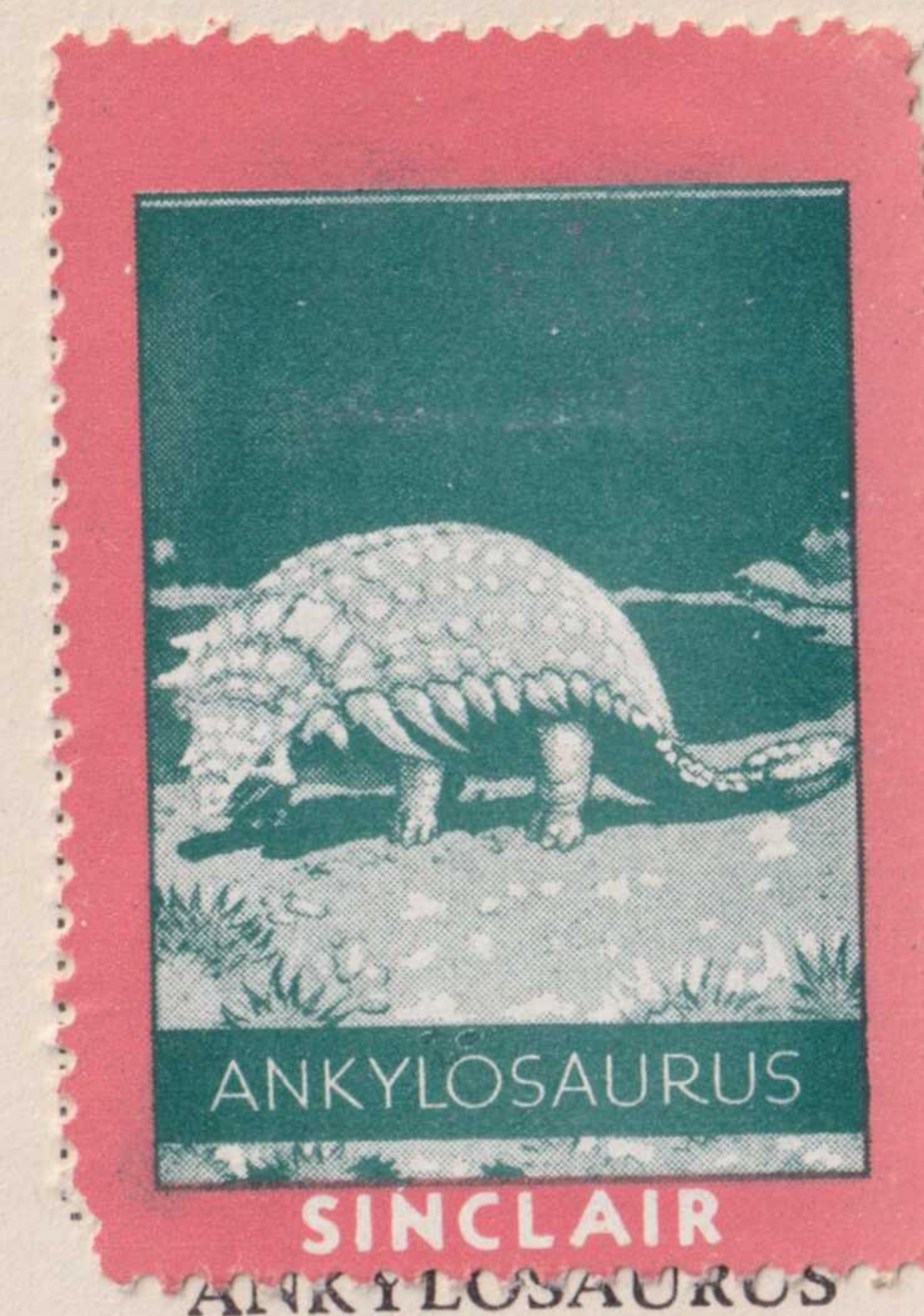
Length 33 feet, height 14 feet. ALLOSAURUS resembled TYRANNOSAURUS but had three toes on the front feet, was much smaller and

lived millions of years before TYRANNOSAURUS was born. He was the fiercest flesh-eater of his time.



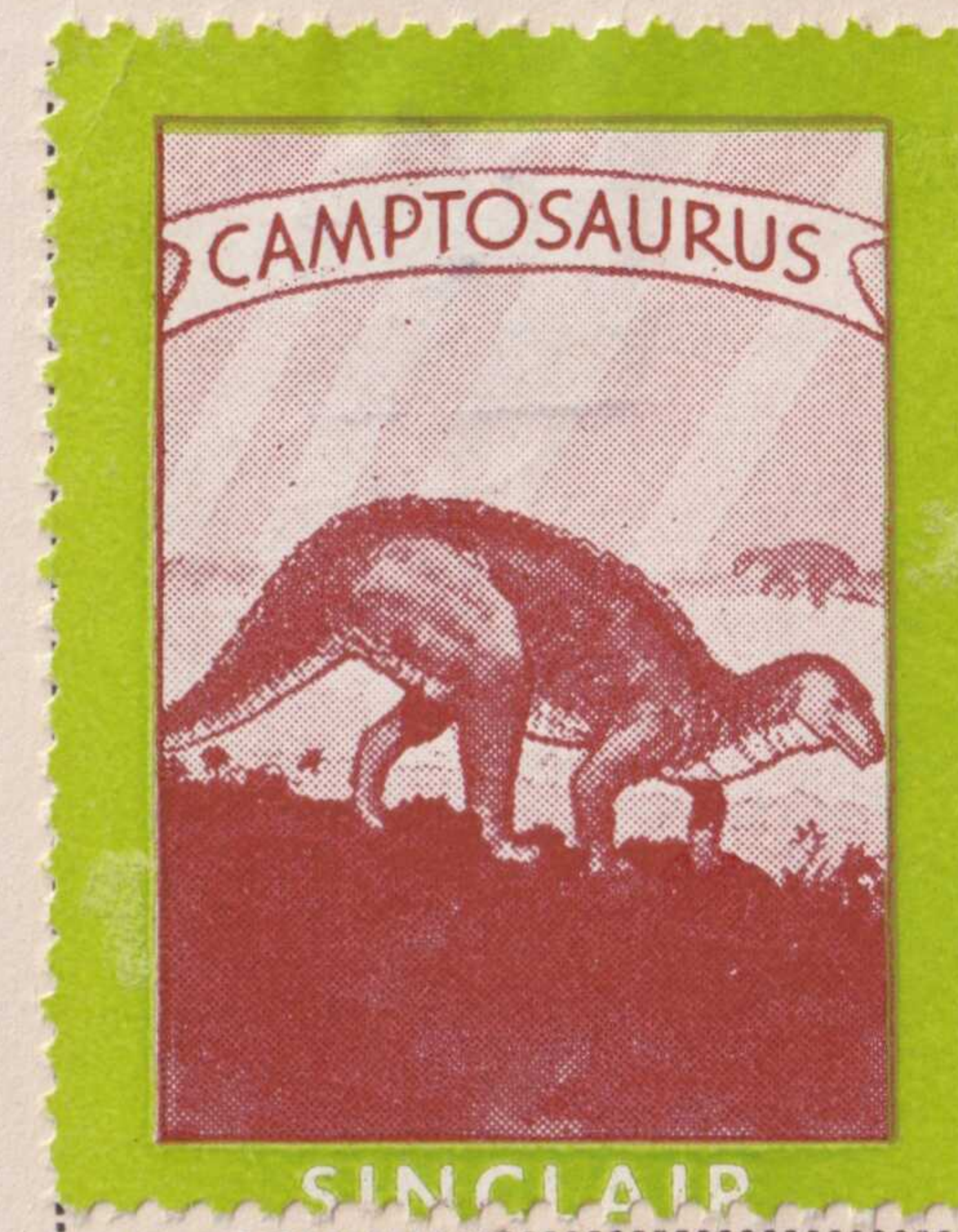
STEGOSAURUS
(roofed lizard)

Length 23 feet, height 8 feet. STEGOSAURUS was so named because of the double row of large skin plates above the back. His brain weighed 2½ ounces, and the spinal cord in the rump was twenty times larger.



ANKYLOSAURUS
(stiff lizard)

Length 18 feet, height 5 feet, width 6 feet. ANKYLOSAURUS was a plant-eater completely covered with bony armor, a walking fortress with bony neck rings, a club-like tail, and a fringe of sharp spikes.



CAMPTOSAURUS
(flexible lizard)

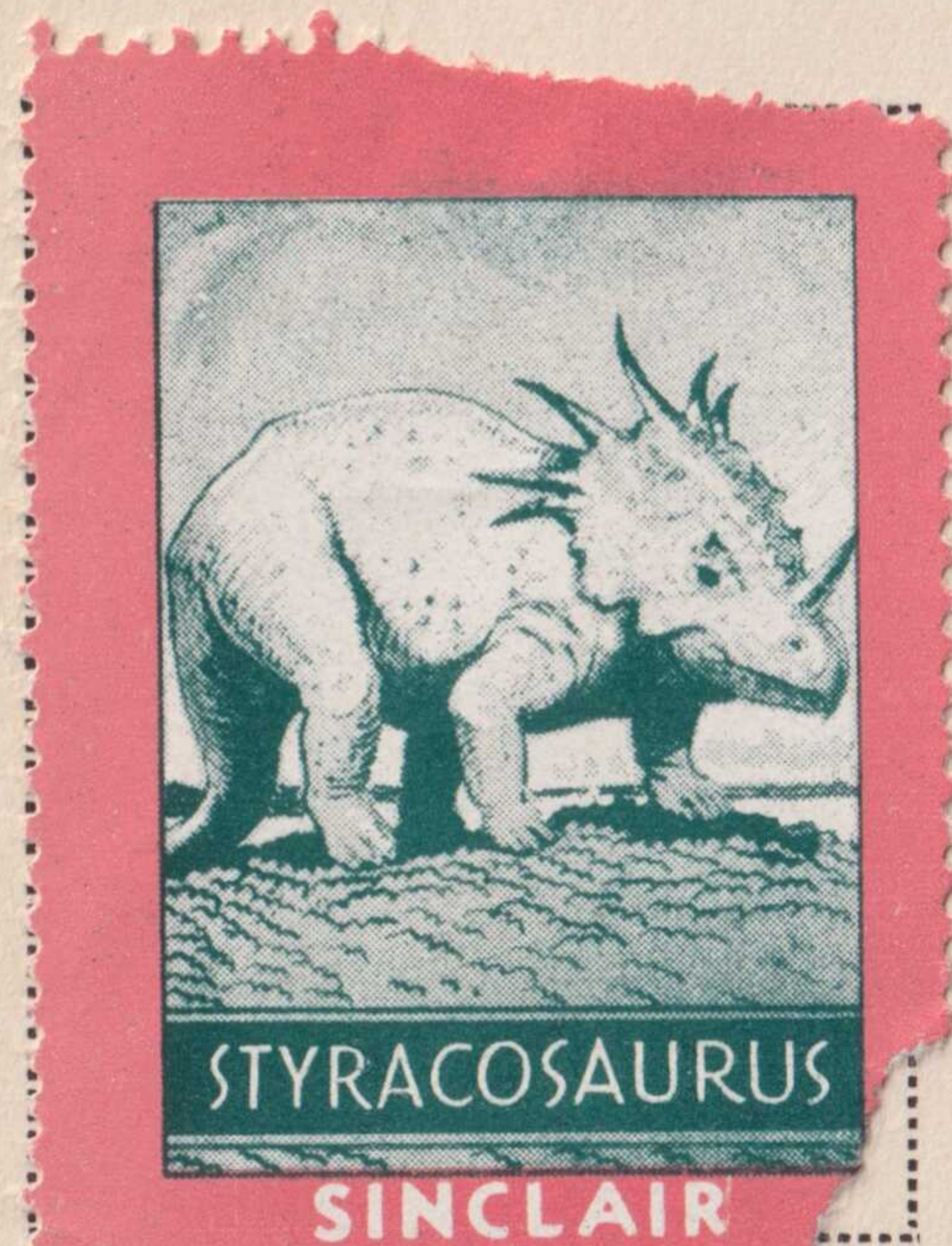
Length 20 feet, height 7 feet. CAMPTOSAURUS was a common Jurassic plant-eating Dinosaur that lived 140,000,000 years ago. It is related to the European IGUANODON and had a small beak with large teeth and peculiar front feet.



PLESIOSAURUS
(near lizard)

PLESIOSAURS were swimming reptiles that lived in inland seas while Dinosaurs inhabited the earth. Their limbs were paddle-like flip-

pers. Some had long necks and short tails, others short necks and long tails; there were several kinds in America.



STYRACOSAURUS
(crowned lizard)

Length about 17 feet, height about 6 feet. STYRACOSAURUS was one of the horned Dinosaurs having a prominent horn on the nose, short horns above the eyes, and a crown of sharp spikes on the head frill.



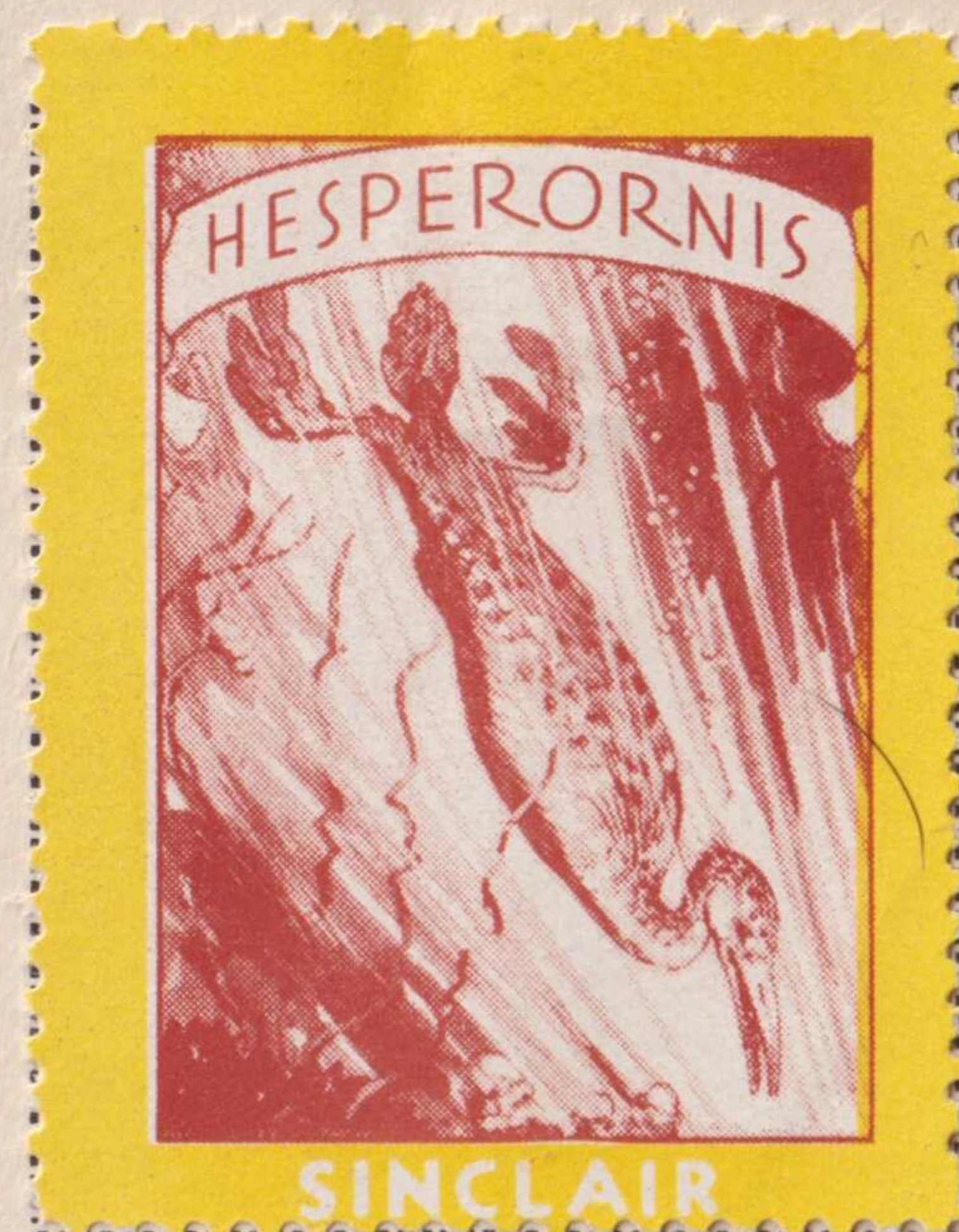
CERATOSAURUS
(nose horned lizard)

Length 20 feet, height 10 feet. CERATOSAURUS was a medium-sized flesh-eating Dinosaur with a prominent horn on the nose and small bony skin plates along the back. It had small front feet, and powerful short hind feet.



PALAEOOSCINCUS
(ancient skink)

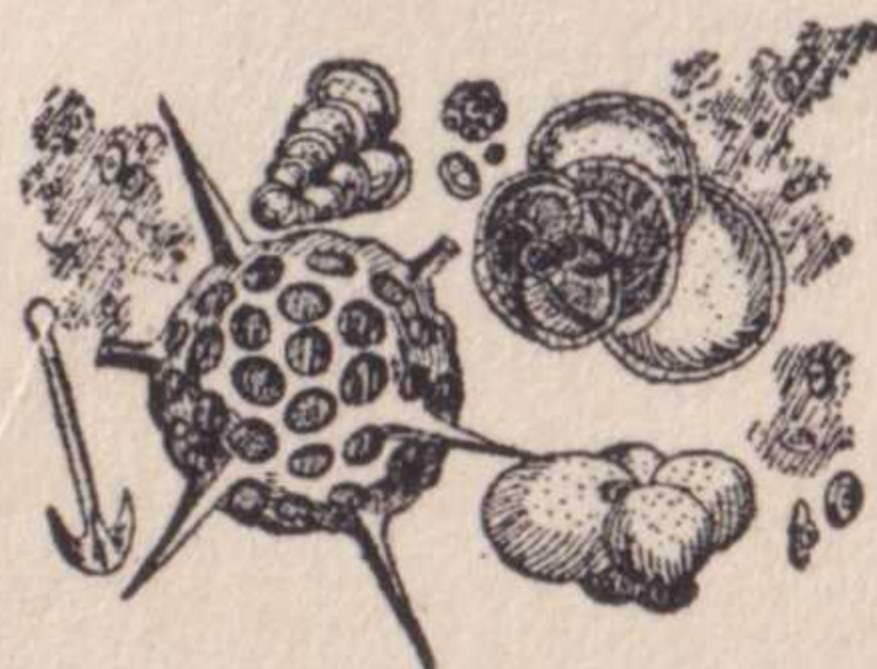
Length 18 feet, height 5 feet. PALAEOOSCINCUS was an armored plant-eating Dinosaur that resembled an overgrown western lizard, called the horned toad. His body was low and broad, with sharp spines along the sides and a pointed tail.



HESPERORNIS
(western bird)

HESPERORNIS was an early Cretaceous swimming bird, having teeth like ARCHAEOPTERYX, but with a short tail, no wings and with powerful lobed feet. It resembled a large loon, but could not stand upright.

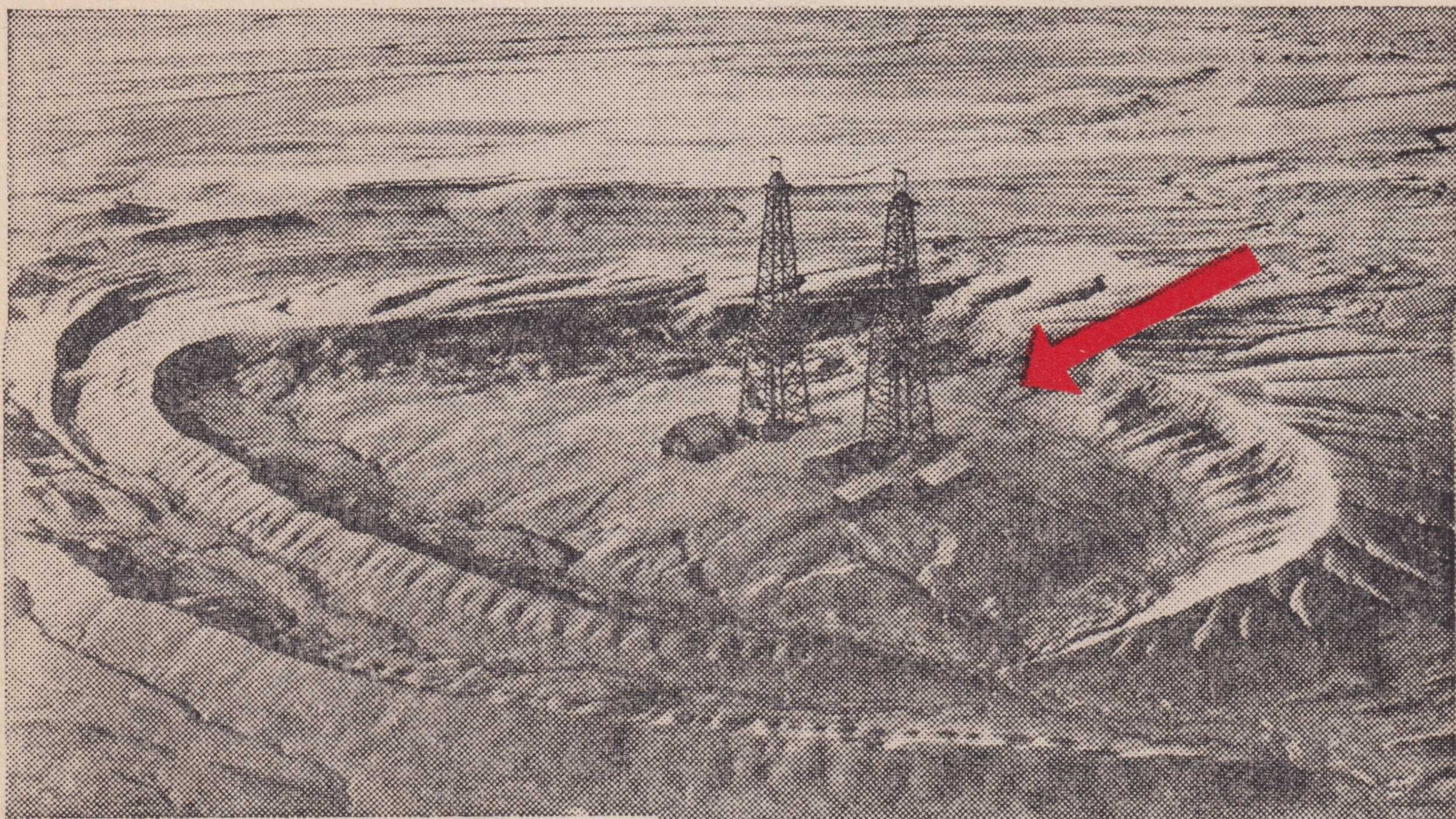
GEOLOGIC TIME CHART

ERAS		PERIODS	DURATION IN YEARS	DOMINANT LIFE	CHARACTERISTIC LIFE		
CENOZOIC		RECENT	10,000	Man			
		PLEISTOCENE	1,000,000				
		PLIOCENE	6,000,000				
		MIOCENE	12,000,000				
MESOZOIC		OLIGOCENE	16,000,000	Mammals			
		EOCENE	20,000,000				
		PALEOCENE	5,000,000				
		CRETACEOUS	65,000,000	Reptiles			
		JURASSIC	35,000,000				
		TRIASSIC	35,000,000				
		PALEOZOIC		PERMIAN		25,000,000	Amphibians
CARBONIFEROUS	85,000,000						
DEVONIAN	50,000,000			Fishes			
SILURIAN	40,000,000						
ORDOVICIAN	85,000,000			Invertebrates			
CAMBRIAN	70,000,000						
PROTEROZOIC		UPPER	650,000,000	Primitive Multicellular Forms			
		PRECAMBRIAN					
ARCHEOZOIC		LOWER	650,000,000	Unicellular Forms			
		PRECAMBRIAN					

Magnified
300 Times

Magnified
300 Times

WHERE OIL IS FOUND



AIRPLANE PHOTO OF AN OIL "DOME" . . . in Montana.

It is beneath such dome-like warping of earth strata that oil collects in the manner indicated by the sketch below the dome. Two oil well derricks are also sketched in on the photograph to show how these pools would be tapped. This photograph was taken by Dr. Barnum Brown, leader of the American Museum-Sinclair Dinosaur Expedition. Several incomplete Dinosaurs were found around the rim of this dome, and the arrow indicates the spot where Doctor Brown discovered the skeleton of the famous Pigmy Dinosaur, not yet described.

