Dr. Dorman plans his annual Rock Art Jeep Safari

Once again Dr. J. Eldon Dorman, retired eye surgeon and archaeology enthusiast, will host his annual Rock Art Jeep Safari to the San Rafael Swell. This year's trip will be held on Saturday, September 26, 1992.

The tour will return to the same area as last year. The all day adventure will begin with the rock art on the south side of Cedar Mountain, on to Buckhorn Flat and Buckhorn Draw, with lunch at the Buckhorn Campground. The afternoon will be spent at Head of Sinbad along I-70 and then on to Eagle Canyon and Dry Wash.

Advance registration is required and a $5.00 per person donation is requested. The safari will be limited to 20 cars only so register early. Each participant is responsible for his own transportation, food and drink. A C.B. radio is helpful.

The safari will begin at the CEU Museum at 8:00 a.m. and head south in convoy fashion on Highway 10. Please gas up before we meet. This trip requires very little walking but binoculars, a camera and a high clearance vehicle are suggested. Also include comfortable hiking clothing and shoes, protective hat/cap, sunscreen and bug balm.

For more information about the Rock Art Jeep Safari, please contact the CEU Museum at 637-5060.

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### Registration Form - San Rafael Jeep Safari Field Trip

I, the undersigned wish to participate with the CEU Prehistoric Museum in the September 26 Auto Field Trip. I understand that the museum cannot be held liable for any loss, accident, or injury that may occur during this trip. I also understand that I will be responsible for my own vehicle and the people riding in it. There is no limit to the number of people I may bring in that vehicle providing it is within the means of the law and is no hazard to the driver.

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Number of people ___

Amount enclosed $___

Please donate $5.00 per person 12 years of age and older.

Mail form to: CEU Museum
451 East 400 North
Price, UT 84501
(801) 637-5060

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**CEU's Museum Objective**

From the beginning, CEU Museum has had one aim and one objective: to preserve and display prehistoric artifacts pertaining to the geology and archaeology of Utah—more specifically, those of Eastern Utah—in an effort to add to the educational and cultural values of society. I will support the objectives of the museum and do my part to preserve the past by not collecting artifacts.

Signed ____________________
New "Super Slasher" creates quite a stir

The most vicious, meat-eating dinosaur known to science was unearthed by a joint research project in eastern Utah. Research directed by Dr. James I. Kirkland, paleontologist for Dinamation International Society and Donald Burge, Director of the CEU Prehistoric Museum, has led to the discovery of this efficient killing machine.

The new "super slasher", which will be called Utahraptor (Utah's predator), was first recognized during excavations of an exciting new dinosaur fauna that lived 125 million years ago in the Early Cretaceous period of eastern Utah. The Gaston Quarry (named for its discoverer, Robert Gaston of Albuquerque, New Mexico) where the discovery was made, preserves a new dinosaur fauna. It is within a 30-million-year time interval where there is a knowledge gap about North American dinosaurs. Every dinosaur from the Gaston Quarry is either new or poorly known. Research indicates that the site may best be compared to the more familiar sites on the Isle of Wright in southern England.

A very large, deep, thin, blade-like claw core bone was uncovered in October, 1991, by Carl Limone, Preparator at the CEU Prehistoric Museum. The new claw is similar to the slashing claw on the foot of Deinonychus and Velociraptor of the dromaeosaurid family of dinosaurs. They were the most savage predators, pound for pound, ever to have walked to earth. At 9 inches long, the bony core supported a claw which in life would have been 15 inches long, indicating an animal twice the size of Deinonychus. Additional finds, including bones of the skull and upper jaw, support this conclusion.

A critical piece of diagnostic tail bones which indicated that several different-sized animals (including animals as big as those at the Gaston Quarry) had been preserved at the BYU site. Special features found only in the tail bones of dromaeosaurid dinosaurs helped confirm the relationship of this giant killer.

Deinonychus, the best known of the dromaeosaurids, was discovered by Dr. John Ostrom of Yale University. This dinosaur provided a major piece of evidence in the theory that dinosaurs were warm-blooded, active animals, and more closely related to birds than reptiles. Deinonychus was a fast, highly specialized, wolf-sized predator that attacked dinosaurs much larger than itself. Its powerful jaws bore sharp, serrated teeth, its arms were strong with large recurved claws, and, on each of its feet, was a huge, sickle-shaped claw powered by its entire calf muscle.

In addition to being the largest, Utahraptor is also the oldest known dromaeosaurid. It closely resembles Deinonychus except for the large, much more blade-like claws on its hand. The Utahraptor would have been an extraordinary killing machine. It is estimated that it reached 20 feet in length and weighed close to a ton.

The new creature is (continued on page 3)
New exhibits make the CEU Museum an ever-changing environment for exploring

Many new exhibits are currently on display at the CEU Museum. A new addition to the Hall of Dinosaurs is the complete skeleton of a Chasmosaurus nicknamed "Cassie" by the museum staff. The Chasmosaurus was related to the Triceratops and lived during the Cretaceous period. The Chasmosaurus had a large bony frill covering the neck area. The species is known from several well-preserved skulls and skeletons which were discovered along the Red Deer River in Alberta, Canada by Lawrence Lambe and the Sternberg family. A Chasmosaurus femur was found in a local coal mine (a rare find) and is also on display at the Museum.

A large shipment of brand new cases to the museum has made it necessary to create new exhibits. Both the Hall of Dinosaurs and the Hall of Archaeology are brimming over with refurbished exhibits as well as totally new ones.

The Hall of Archaeology now showcases the donations of local resident, Tommy Morris, the use of rabbits for food and clothing, the use of wood as a tool, as well as basketry and beadwork.

The Hall of Dinosaurs highlights the newly discovered Utahraptor, a mammal-like trackway exhibit and has renovated many existing exhibits to be more colorful, informative and eye-catching.

Multi-media exhibit focuses on the Fremont Culture

A trio of talented artists are exhibiting their works at the CEU Museum Gallery. The multi-media exhibit features paintings, metal sculptures, rock art reproductions and prehistoric artifacts.

Joe Venus, John F. Prazen and Ron Kierstead are inspired by Utah's early artists, the prehistoric Fremont Culture. Joe Venus, artist from Sandy, Utah, is exhibiting paintings that show both prehistoric and historic Native Americans.

*Utahraptor (continued from page 2)* known to have co-existed with a number of large, plant-eating dinosaurs including the heavily-spined and armored nodosaurs.

After study, the bones of the Utahraptor and the rest of the new animals from the Gaston Quarry will be displayed at the CEU Prehistoric Museum. Dinamation International Corp. has plans to create a life-size robotic construction of Utahraptor to join its touring dinosaur exhibits.

This year the volunteer program at the CEU Museum has skyrocketed. Now the museum claims nearly 40 active volunteers working in various parts of the museum.

By far the largest success story is the Young Museum Associates program or YMA's. These children, ranging in age from 10-15, have been specially trained to give tours and greet visitors to the museum. They are friendly, helpful and informative.

On August 22, a "thank you" field trip was taken to Moab and Arches. The YMA's had a wonderful time and learned a lot about geology and archaeology in the process. To be eligible for the trip, the volunteers must have logged over 40 hours.

Volunteers that went on the excursion were: Sandy Boyack, John Howa, Kristen Howa, Doug Levanger, Ashley Moretti, Erin Moretti, Jennifer Nielsen, Brandon Smith, Jared Smith, Jake Christensen, Paul Thayn, Kimberly Birch and Shawna Smith.
Museum Staff undergoes changes

The museum will lose four valuable employees this fall as they leave to continue their education.

Carl Limone, Bone Preparator, has been accepted at Boise State University in Boise, Idaho where he will be majoring in Geology.

Chanel Atwood, Assistant to the Archaeologist, and Oscar Arvizu, Artist, will attend Utah State University in Logan, Utah. Chanel will major in Archaeology and Oscar will study Graphic Design.

Stacy Moosman, Clerk, will attend the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. Stacy is working in the Salt Lake area as a dental assistant.

The museum will miss them and wishes them luck in their future endeavors.

Three equally talented people have been added to the museum staff. Duane Taylor has been named as the computer cataloging programmer, Julie Allred will be working in the art department and Justin Johnson is assisting in bone preparation and exhibit building.

Kid's Stuff

Questions and Answers

How can you tell if a dinosaur is male or female?

Unlike mammal skeletons, dinosaur gender cannot be determined through bone structure. Scientists believe that the differences in the genders may have been in the form of horns, crests, frills or skin color, similar to that of modern birds.

If you have a question about dinosaurs or prehistoric Indian cultures, you may write or call the museum and the answer to your question may appear in the next newsletter.