

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



**HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD**  
**APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK OR HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION**

New Designation   X    
Amendment of a previous designation \_\_\_\_\_  
Please summarize any amendment(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Property Name: Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence

*If any part of the **interior** is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.*

Address: 451 Park Road NW, Washington, DC 20010

Square and lot number(s): Square: 3036 Lot: 0025

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission: 1A

Date of Construction: 1906 Date of major alteration(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Architect(s): B. Stanley Simmons  
Architectural style(s): LATE 19<sup>TH</sup>-20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL/Colonial Revival

Original use: DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling  
Present use: DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Property owner: Christopher and Hoa A. Bergerson

Legal address of property owner: 451 Park Road NW, Washington, DC 20010

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) DC Preservation League

*If the applicant is an organization, it must submit evidence that among its purposes is the promotion of historic preservation in the District of Columbia. A copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, or by-laws, setting forth such purpose, will satisfy this requirement.*

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) 1221 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 5A, Washington, DC 200036; (202) 783-5144

Name and title of authorized representative: Rebecca Miller, Executive Director

Signature of applicant representative:  Date: 5/31/2022

Name and telephone of author of application DC Preservation League, (202) 783-5144

Date received \_\_\_\_\_  
H.P.O. staff \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 451 Park Road NW

City or town: Washington State: DC County: N/A

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_national \_\_\_statewide \_\_\_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title :

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐☐

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Site

Structure

☐

Object

☐

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

2

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup>-20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL/Colonial Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK (foundation and walls), ASPHALT (roof)

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

#### Summary Paragraph

The Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence is a Colonial revival style brick semi-detached house located on the north side of Park Road between Warder Street and Park Place. It is prominently located along what was once the primary western entrance to the Soldiers' Home to the east. The house is one of six semi-detached houses designed in 1906 by architect B. Stanley Simmons for builders Middaugh & Shannon, which collectively represent the first houses built as part of a large scale development firmly establishing the Park View community. The house is set back from the street by a large grassy yard, with a shared driveway to the east and an ample yard at the rear. The house is a south-facing two-and-one-half story brick dwelling. The house is rectangular in form and covered by a steeply pitched gambrel roof.

In 1908, paleontologist Charles Whitney Gilmore moved into the house and resided there until his death in 1945. Gilmore and his wife made their Park Road home a 'mecca' for a host of friends and a welcome refuge for local paleontologists and those visiting Washington, D.C., including Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History and Prof. Elmer S. Riggs of the Field Museum.

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Gilmore is considered to be very important to the history of dinosaur paleontology and was fundamental in the creation of the Museum of Natural History's fossil halls at the Smithsonian. During the 37 years of his residence on Park Road, Gilmore published his most important monographs, many of which remain essential references for any serious student of dinosaurs today, and invented the scientific review monograph. Gilmore was elected president of the Paleontology Society of Washington in 1935, vice president of the Paleontological Society in 1932, president of the Paleontological Society in 1938, and president of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology in 1943. He was also a member of the Geological Society of America, the Geological Society of Washington, and the Biological Society of Washington.

In 1932, Dr. Gilmore was one of 25 geologists added to the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of *American Men of Science: Biographical Directory* (1933). At the time of his death, Gilmore was remembered in the "Milestones" section of the October 8, 1945, issue of *Time* as the person "who discovered and reconstructed the gigantic prehistoric Diplodocus."

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## Narrative Description

### General Description:

#### Site:

The Gilmore Residence is a semi-detached dwelling located on the north side of Park Road, NW (Lot 0025 in Square 3036). The property is bounded on the south by Park Road, on the west by a semi-detached family dwelling, on the north by single-family row dwellings, and on the east by a shared driveway also serving the adjacent semi-detached single family dwelling.

### General Description:

The Gilmore Residence is located on a roughly rectangular parcel that is approximately 0.8 acres. The structure is a two-and-one-half story Colonial style building constructed of brick laid in American bond fashion that is rectangular in plan. The building is set upon a low brick foundation which contains a basement beneath the building. The building is covered with a steeply pitched gambrel roof. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles (originally slate) and contains a central dormer on the southern elevation. The windows were originally rectangular nine-over-one double hung windows (currently with one-over-one replacement windows) with the exception of the third floor dormer window, which was originally a six-over-one double-hung window (since replaced).

### Exterior Description

The south elevation (façade) of 451 Park Road is a three-story brick semi-detached house with raised basement that is a companion to 453 Park Road. The structure is two bays wide. The first floor contains a centrally located bay with a bay to the west and the entrance doorway to the east. The residence contains a covered porch covering the central bay and entrance. The second level

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contains two bays. The eastern bay extends down to the porch roof, providing access to the roof. The roof contains a centrally located dormer window. The roof is separated from the second level by a metal cornice.

The east elevation is constructed of brick laid in the American bond fashion. It is three bays wide. The first and second levels contain a centrally located bay flanked by a bay to the south and a projecting bay to the north. The projecting bay contains two bays on each levels, each bay facing the southeast and northeast. The gable end of the gambrel roof contains a centrally located demi-lune window. The roof contains two brick projections – resembling chimneys – where the gambrel roof changes its slope.

The north elevation is constructed of brick laid in the American bond fashion. The first floor contains an entrance doorway located to west of center. There is a bay located both to the east and west of the doorway. The second floor contains two bays. The elevation terminates in a gambrel roof. A brick chimney extends above the roof along the common wall with the adjoining semi-detached house.

### Interior Description

The interior floor plan is organized with an entry hall and parlor at the front of the building with the kitchen and dining room to the rear. The entry hall contains the stairway to the second floor, where three bedrooms and bathroom are located.

### Garage Description

To the rear of the property is a semi-detached garage constructed of cinderblock resembling chiseled stone. The garage matches the semi-detached garage located on the abutting property at 449 Park Road.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SCIENCE

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**Period of Significance**

1906-1945

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**Significant Dates**

1906, 1907, 1908-1945

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Gilmore, Charles W.

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**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

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**Architect/Builder**

Simmons, B. Stanley (architect)

Middaugh & Shannon (builder)

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence at 451 Park Road, NW, was one of six semi-detached houses designed by architect B. Stanley Simmons for builders Middaugh & Shannon and constructed in 1906. These six houses were the first constructed by Middaugh & Shannon in the first significant development in the Park View neighborhood of Washington, D.C.

The Gilmore Residence meets District of Columbia Criterion C and similar National Register of Historic Places Criterion B due to its association with paleontologist Charles Whitney Gilmore. In 1903 Gilmore was hired by the United States National Museum (now the National Museum of Natural History), part of the Smithsonian Institution. His first assignment there was to work on the vast Othniel Charles Marsh collection amassed during the Bone Wars<sup>1</sup>; the fossils had been transferred from Yale University's new Peabody Museum of Natural History after the collection outgrew the smaller museum's storage capacity.

In 1908, paleontologist Charles Whitney Gilmore moved into the house on Park Road and resided there until his death in 1945. Gilmore and his wife made their home a 'mecca' for a host of friends and a welcome refuge for local paleontologists and those visiting Washington, D.C. Paleontologists identified as frequent visitors to the Park Road home include fellow National Museum colleagues Norman H. Boss and Dr. James W. Gidley as well as the celebrated Dr. Barnum Brown from the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Charles Gilmore and his circle of paleontologist friends and colleagues – through their field excavations, fossil collecting, and museum displays during the first half of the twentieth century – heightened awareness of dinosaurs in popular culture establishing what has been termed 'dinomania.'

Gilmore is considered to be very important to the history of dinosaur paleontology and was fundamental in the creation of the Museum of Natural History's fossil halls at the Smithsonian. During the 37 years of his residence on Park Road Gilmore published his most important monographs, many of which remain essential references for any serious student of dinosaurs today. He also invented the scientific review monograph and created a number of dinosaur models for zoologists and museums to aid in study and research. Gilmore was elected president of the Paleontology Society of Washington in 1935, vice president of the Paleontological Society in 1932, president of the Paleontological Society in 1938, and president of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology in 1943. He was also a member of the Geological Society of America, the Geological Society of Washington, and the Biological Society of Washington.

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<sup>1</sup> The Bone Wars, also known as the Great Dinosaur Rush, was a period of intense and ruthlessly competitive fossil hunting and discovery from 1877 to 1892, marked by a heated rivalry between paleontologists Edward Drinker Cope (of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) and Othniel Charles Marsh (of the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale). Both paleontologists used their wealth and influence to finance their own expeditions and to procure services and dinosaur bones from fossil hunters. Cope and Marsh were financially and socially ruined by their attempts to outcompete and disgrace each other, but they made important contributions to science and the field of paleontology and provided substantial material for further work — both scientists left behind many unopened boxes of fossils after their deaths.

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In 1932, Dr. Gilmore was one of 25 geologists added to the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of *American Men of Science: Biographical Directory* (1933). At the time of his death, Gilmore was remembered in the “Milestones” section of the October 8, 1945, issue of *Time* as the person “who discovered and reconstructed the gigantic prehistoric *Diplodocus*.”

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Summary Paragraph:**

The Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence is a Colonial revival style brick semi-detached house located on the north side of Park Road, NW, between Warder Street and Park Place. It is prominently located along what was once the primary western entrance to the Soldiers' Home. The house is one of six semi-detached houses designed in 1906 by architect B. Stanley Simmons for builders Middaugh & Shannon, which collectively represent the first houses built as part of a large-scale development firmly establishing the Park View community. The house is set back from the street by a large grassy yard, with a shared driveway to the east and an ample yard at the rear. The house is a south-facing two-and-one-half story brick dwelling. The house is rectangular in form and covered by a steeply pitched gambrel roof.

In 1908, paleontologist Charles Whitney Gilmore moved into the house and resided there until his death in 1945. "Gilmore is considered to be very important to the history of dinosaur paleontology and was fundamental in the creation of the Museum of Natural History's fossil halls at the Smithsonian. He is most often associated with the mount of *Diplodocus*, his monograph and mounting of *Stegosaurus*, creating the first mounts of *Triceratops* and *Edmontosaurus*, and naming *Alamosaurus* and *Thescelosaurus*, among others."<sup>2</sup>

During the 37 years of his residence on Park Road, Gilmore invented the scientific review monograph, created dinosaur models for study and education, participated in 16 expeditions to locate and collect Jurassic<sup>3</sup> fossils, and published his most important monographs and papers, many of which remain essential references for any serious student of dinosaurs today. Gilmore and his wife made their home a 'mecca' for a host of friends and a welcome refuge for both local paleontologists and those visiting Washington, D.C.

Charles Whitney Gilmore (1874-1945)<sup>4</sup>

Charles Whitney Gilmore (1874-1945), affectionately known as "Charlie" to his colleagues, was one of the last major figures of America's "Golden Age" of dinosaur hunting. It is largely due to

<sup>2</sup> Miller, Matthew T. Email to Kent Boese. 24 January 2022.

<sup>3</sup> The Jurassic is a geologic period and stratigraphic system that spanned from the end of the Triassic Period 201.3 million years ago to the beginning of the Cretaceous Period, approximately 145 million years ago. The Jurassic constitutes the middle period of the Mesozoic Era and is named after the Jura Mountains, where limestone strata from the period were first identified.

<sup>4</sup> Biography of Charles W. Gilmore largely based on: Hans Sues and Diana Marsh. *Charles Whitney Gilmore – The Forgotten "Dinosaur Hunter"*. (Viewed May 3, 2015). Available at: <http://paleobiology.si.edu/history/gilmore.html> and "Memorial to Charles Whitney Gilmore." *Proceedings Volume of the Geological Society of America Annual Report for 1945*, pp. 235-243.

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his efforts that the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Paleobiology is now home to one of the premier collections of dinosaurs and other fossil reptiles in the United States.

Gilmore was born in Pavilion near Rochester, New York, on March 11, 1874. He spent the first few years of his life on a farm belonging to his family near this small town. When Gilmore was six years old an aunt took him on a visit to Ward's Natural Science Establishment in Rochester. In those days, Ward's, a campus of fifteen buildings located near the University of Rochester, was the leading American supplier of natural history specimens to museums and universities. It also mounted exhibits and was famous for training many future museum professionals. The work and collections at Ward's deeply impressed the young boy and firmly implanted the idea of a career in museum work in his mind. Gilmore set out to build his own collections of rocks, fossils, bird eggs, and insects. He also experimented with taxidermy, including an (unsuccessful) attempt to re-stuff a toy elephant.

When Gilmore was eight years old his family relocated to the small town of Howell, Michigan. Upon graduation from high school and still intent on a museum career, he went to Laramie to enroll at the University of Wyoming. Gilmore pursued a degree in mining engineering, which was the subject closest to his interests offered by the university. The dinosaurian specimens at that school soon attracted Gilmore's attention. He worked with his mentor, Wilbur C. Knight to collect dinosaurian remains in Wyoming. During the Spanish-American War, Gilmore enlisted in May 1898 and served as First Sergeant of Torrey's Rough Riders but never saw combat. He received an honorable discharge in October of that year and resumed his studies in Laramie.

In June 1900 Gilmore met with legendary "dinosaur hunter" John Bell Hatcher, who was working for the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh at that time. Hatcher had received favorable reports about the young student from Wilbur Knight and Charles Schuchert. He was impressed by Gilmore and hired him for a crew collecting Late Jurassic dinosaurs. (Gilmore's mother, who was visiting her son at the time, was pressed into service as camp cook.) The fieldwork proved very successful, and Gilmore was hired as a full-time preparator at the Carnegie in 1902.

One of the founding fathers of American vertebrate paleontology, Othniel Charles Marsh at Yale University, had held an appointment as Vertebrate Paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey since 1882. Upon his death in 1899, the collections of vertebrate fossils made with support from the Survey were transferred to the U. S. National Museum. Some 80 tons of fossils were shipped by railcar to Washington, D.C. The museum now faced the gargantuan task of sorting, cataloging, preparing, mounting, and studying these collections. It was in this context that in 1903 Gilmore first received a contract to prepare one of the Marsh collection skulls of the horned dinosaur *Triceratops* for the museum and then was hired as a full-time preparator in 1904. By 1905, with the help of preparator Norman H. Boss, Gilmore had mounted the skeleton of the *Triceratops* now known as "Hatcher," the first skeleton of this now popular dinosaur ever mounted for display, and the skeleton of the duck-billed dinosaur *Edmontosaurus*. Both were initially exhibited in the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building.

It was also in 1904 that ground was broken for the new U.S. National Museum. From then until the move to the new space, Gilmore worked diligently to sort and arrange specimens that he

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would later help move across the National Mall. Luckily for archivists, paleontologists, and historians today, Gilmore was a particularly meticulous record-keeper. From this time until his last days at the museum just before his death in 1945, Gilmore kept books listing the basic tasks accomplished each day. It is therefore possible to glean much about the chronology of events in the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology and Gilmore's work during this time.

In 1908, Gilmore was promoted to Custodian of Fossil Reptiles and, by 1909, the removal of specimens to the new building had begun in earnest. An entry from 1909 reads:

"April 26, 1909 Norman on Stegosaurus fore foot. Made arrangements to move *Ceratosaurus* mount to new building"

By August 23rd of that year, the vertebrate paleontologists had "[m]oved into their new quarters in the new building."<sup>5</sup> The new building provided "commodious quarters permitted a more systematic arrangement of the study collections, and for the first time the preparators were provided with a well-lighted, well-equipped, roomy laboratory (27 by 77 feet)", in order to carry out more systematic work. While parts of the new U.S. National Museum were opened the following year, it was not until October 14, 1911 that specimens and labels were finished, and the "Hall of Extinct Monsters" was finally ready to open the following day.

From 1911 into the 1920s, with a brief closure during WWI when the museum housed the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Gilmore led the charge to continue collecting, preparing, analyzing and mounting specimens, including the skeletons of *Stegosaurus stenops*, *Thescelosaurus neglectus* and *Brachyceratops montanensis*. In 1924, he was appointed Curator, a position that he held until his retirement in 1945.

In addition to performing and supervising fossil preparation, Gilmore undertook significant fieldwork. In 1907, he went to Alaska to collect Pleistocene<sup>6</sup> mammalian remains. In 1923, Gilmore and Norman Boss visited the quarry at Dinosaur National Monument in Utah.

Through the intervention of Smithsonian Secretary Charles Doolittle Walcott, President Wilson had declared the quarry and the surrounding land a National Monument in 1915. Work at this site by the Carnegie Museum had largely stopped in 1922. Gilmore and Boss collected much of the skeleton of the sauropod dinosaur *Diplodocus longus*, which they began to prepare and mount for exhibition. In July 1925, Gilmore wrote to Barnum Brown of the American Museum in New York: "A skeleton of *Diplodocus* from the Utah quarry has been occupying the attention of the preparators the past year and a half and it looks now as though another year would be required to finish the preparation. Then mounting the skeleton will follow with another year or so consumed. It will make a big show piece, but otherwise it is of but little interest..."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Smithsonian Institution Archives. RU156Box1Folder5

<sup>6</sup> The Pleistocene is the geological epoch that lasted from about 2,580,000 to 11,700 years ago, spanning the earth's most recent period of repeated glaciations.

<sup>7</sup> Smithsonian Institution Archives. RU156Box6Folder23

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By September 1927, the preparation of *Diplodocus* was still taking up most of the Division's time. From his letters to former colleagues at the Carnegie Museum and his friend Barnum Brown, it is clear that Gilmore was wary of the popular hype surrounding dinosaurs. His aversion to 'dinomania' was perhaps a symptom of his work to reconstruct the 70-foot-long *Diplodocus*. When finally mounted in 1931 it had taken 2,545 working days to excavate, ship, prepare and mount the specimen.

Most of Gilmore's fieldwork focused on Cretaceous<sup>8</sup> vertebrate-bearing strata in the Western United States. Jack Horner, a paleontologist at the Museum of the Rockies who has served as scientific adviser on all of the *Jurassic Park* movies, has noted that Gilmore found the first dinosaurian egg shell and bones of baby duck-billed dinosaurs in the Two Medicine Formation of Montana, long before his own famous discoveries, but never published on this find.

Early in his career Gilmore commenced scientific studies of dinosaurs and many other groups of extinct reptiles, starting with the rich material from the Marsh Collection. He was a prolific writer, publishing over 170 scientific papers during his career. His monographs on the skeletal structure of the armored *Stegosaurus* (1914), the predatory dinosaurs *Allosaurus* and *Ceratosaurus* (1920), and the sauropod *Apatosaurus* (1936) remain essential references for any serious student of dinosaurs. Working at a time when there were few professional vertebrate paleontologists, Gilmore also received invitations from other institutions, including the Carnegie Museum and the American Museum of Natural History, to study and publish on important specimens of dinosaurs and other fossil reptiles from their respective collections. Many important papers, including the first monograph on early Late Cretaceous dinosaurs from Inner Mongolia (China), resulted from these "extramural" research efforts. Much like that of most of his contemporaries, Gilmore's work was largely descriptive, and he never explored broader paleobiological and phylogenetic issues. The scientific names of *Gilmoremys* (an extinct soft-shelled turtle named in 2011), *Shuangmiaosaurus gilmorei* (an herbivorous dinosaur named in 2003), *Richardoestesia gilmorei* (a bipedal dinosaur named in 1990), and *Gilmoreosaurus* (a disputed dinosaur genus named in 1979) honor Gilmore's contributions to vertebrate paleontology.

In 1908, Gilmore and his family settled in the Park View neighborhood of the District of Columbia. Their home at 451 Park Road, NW was famous for offering a warm welcome and generous hospitality to both local colleagues and many visiting paleontologists.

Gilmore died on September 27, 1945, and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery two days later.

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<sup>8</sup> The Cretaceous is a geological period that lasted from about 145 to 66 million years ago. It is the third and final period of the Mesozoic Era, as well as the longest. At around 79 million years, it is the longest geological period of the entire Phanerozoic.

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The 2<sup>nd</sup> Jurassic Dinosaur Rush & 'Dinomania'

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In the spring of 1896, young Charles Gilmore set out for Laramie, Wyoming, to consider his prospects for the future and visit the university. His diary records:

Thursday, April 23, 1896 – In the morning, somewhat disappointed with the town but not with the country, went up to the University and met Charles Beach. In the afternoon, we took wheels and rode out on the prairie. The Professor of Geology [Wilber C. Knight] showed me some of the fossils he had been collecting. They are immense, just the thing I would like to study ...<sup>9</sup>

That fall, Gilmore enrolled in the College of Engineering at the University of Wyoming and decided that the course prescribed for a major in Mining Engineering was the closest match he could choose for his decided line of work than any other curriculum. Gilmore's meeting with Professor Knight and subsequent decision to pursue paleontology coincided perfectly with the onset of the Second Jurassic Dinosaur rush. Southeastern Wyoming in 1896 was exactly the right place and time for a young and budding paleontologist to learn his craft. As a student, Gilmore participated in a number of excavations and met other paleontologists with whom he would build close life-long personal and professional relationships. These connections led to his working at the Carnegie Museum, beginning in 1901 until he moved to the United States National Museum in October 1903.

While accounts suggest that Gilmore was generally wary of 'dinomania' and popular sensationalism in favor of scientific pursuits, he was an active and major participant in the rush to collect fossils, make new discoveries, publicize his discoveries in the scientific and popular press, and mount specimens for public display that caught the public imagination and drew them to visit the National Museum in Washington. He participated in 16 expeditions during his tenure at the Smithsonian, leading 15 of the expeditions personally (See Appendix A). These expeditions resulted in notable discoveries, including fossil footprints discovered in the Grand Canyon in 1926 and the discovery and collection of the *Diplodocus longus* in Dinosaur National Monument, Utah (with Norman Boss) in 1923. Both discoveries were widely publicized outside the scientific community. The *Diplodocus longus* specimen supervised by Gilmore for display at the National Museum of Natural History took years of effort to quarry and prepare the 2,000 lbs. of fossils before the completed mount was available for the



(Charles Gilmore with fossil footprints from the Grand Canyon, 1927. Image from the Smithsonian Institution Archives)

<sup>9</sup> Lewis, G.E. (1946) Memorial to Charles Whitney Gilmore. *Proceedings Volume of the Geological Society of America Annual Report for 1945*, p.236.



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public to view in 1931. The *Diplodocus* mount was closely followed by the press and further established the Smithsonian collection as an equal to those at the Carnegie and American museums. As expected, the Smithsonian's *Diplodocus* became the biggest draw to the National Museum for decades.

The second Jurassic dinosaur rush was a fierce contest to find, collect, and exhibit the world's first and largest sauropod dinosaur. It began modestly in 1895 when a few small university parties collected Jurassic dinosaurs in southeastern Wyoming. The competition began in earnest only in 1899, when more professionals from the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh and Chicago's Field Museum joined in the search for Jurassic dinosaurs in the same region and opened productive quarries only a few miles from the main American Museum locality.

In stark contrast to the earlier Bone Wars, the second Jurassic dinosaur rush was a fierce competition between museums rather than individuals. "The largest museums included the Field Museum in Chicago, the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, the American Museum in New York, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and the Smithsonian Institutions (U.S. National Museum) in Washington."<sup>10</sup> By the end of the nineteenth century wealthy capitalists including Andrew Carnegie began spending some of the vast fortunes they had amassed to collect fossils and other scientific objects. Their generosity could underwrite general operations of a museum or be more specific. "Carnegie, for example, gave special funds that were designated for vertebrate fossil collecting for his Pittsburgh museum."<sup>11</sup>

A result of this competition between museums and paleontologists to have the biggest specimens and best collections lead to a proliferation of mounted skeletons in museums in the early twentieth century. The media hyperbole these exhibits attracted helped make dinosaur a household word. "Newspapers provide a crude measure of their growing popularity. A search for the word 'dinosaur' in the *Washington Post* from 1877 through 1895, for example, turns up no results. But after 1896, the word appears with ever increasing frequency."<sup>12</sup> This was the beginning of 'dinomania.'

While mounting huge, showpiece dinosaurs paid big dividends for museums by attracting the public's interest, museum paleontologists were equally concerned about content. Paleontologists raced to collect sauropods due, in part, to American society's obsession with size in the last years of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The American Museum won this race with its '*Brontosaurus*' skeleton which was mounted in 1905, the same year Gilmore and Boss displayed the first public mount of *Triceratops* at the National Museum. The Carnegie museum caught up in 1907 with its mount of *Diplodocus carnegii*. "It would be difficult to overstate the popular significance of the Carnegie Museum's beloved *Diplodocus* skeleton. Molded and cast some dozen times and exported to a number of populous European and Latin American cities ... [it]

<sup>10</sup> Vetter, Jeremy. "Cowboys, Scientists, and Fossils: The Field Site and Local Collaboration in the American West." *Isis*, Vol. 99 (2008) p. 276.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 276.

<sup>12</sup> Brinkman, Paul D. "The second Jurassic dinosaur rush and the dawn of dinomania" *Endeavour*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (2010), p. 107.

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has probably been seen by more people than any other fossil.”<sup>13</sup> As such, the Carnegie *Diplodocus* casts played a significant role in spreading ‘dinomania’ internationally. While the National Museum was late in the race to display a mounted *Diplodocus*, Gilmore led the field in other areas, most notably with his published research and series of dinosaur models.

During the second Jurassic fossil rush, paleontologists were equally motivated by a sense of competitive desperation. Many museums were of the opinion that there was a finite availability of fossils, particularly high-quality fossils fit for mounting. This fueled the extreme competition between museums to be the first to discover new fossil beds, garner publicity, and mount new exhibits for public consumption.

The fierce competition had a lasting and permeant impact on both science and society. Due to the expansion in patronage for public display, “paleontologists were able to undertake and publish considerable original research in their discipline. ... These publications built the careers of the generation of American paleontologists after Marsh and Cope.”<sup>14</sup> At the same time, “the status of dinosaurs soared from prehistoric relic to cultural phenomenon, from arcane scientific term to household word. ... Although they were first described by British naturalists in the 1820s and ‘30s, dinosaurs became a global, pop-culture marvel only after an obscure group of American field paleontologists helped make them so in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.”<sup>15</sup>

Importantly for museums, the competition among paleontologists to find more and better-quality Jurassic fossils led to the development of new, improved techniques for excavating, packing, and handling fossils in the field, and for cleaning and mounting fossils for display. The vast accumulation of new specimens resulted in an important period of Jurassic research, and the new generation of paleontologists sought to revise and improve upon the work of Othniel Charles Marsh. This was particularly evident with Charles Gilmore, who worked closely with Marsh’s collection at the National Museum and invented the review monograph to further aid and advance paleontological research.

‘Dinomania’s’ embedding into pop-culture did not occur in isolation of paleontology, but rather was fueled by it. Gilmore’s friend and colleague Barnum Brown at the American Museum in New York began a professional relationship with Sinclair Refining Company in 1933 that would last until his death in 1963. “Sinclair Oil began using an *Apatosaurus* (then called a Brontosaurus) in its advertising, sales promotions and product labels in 1930. Children loved it. Excited crowds gathered at Sinclair’s exhibit during the Century of Progress International Exposition, also known as the Chicago World’s Fair, from May 27, 1933 to October 31, 1934. As Sinclair’s dinosaur exhibit attracted Depression Era crowds, the company published a special edition newspaper, *Big News*, promoting the company’s diverse array of dinosaurs — and

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid. p. 109.

<sup>14</sup> Vetter, Jeremy. “Cowboys, Scientists, and Fossils: The Field Site and Local Collaboration in the American West.” *Isis*, Vol. 99 (2008) pp. 276-277.”

<sup>15</sup> Brinkman, Paul D. “The second Jurassic dinosaur rush and the dawn of dinomania” *Endeavour*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (2010), p. 110-111.

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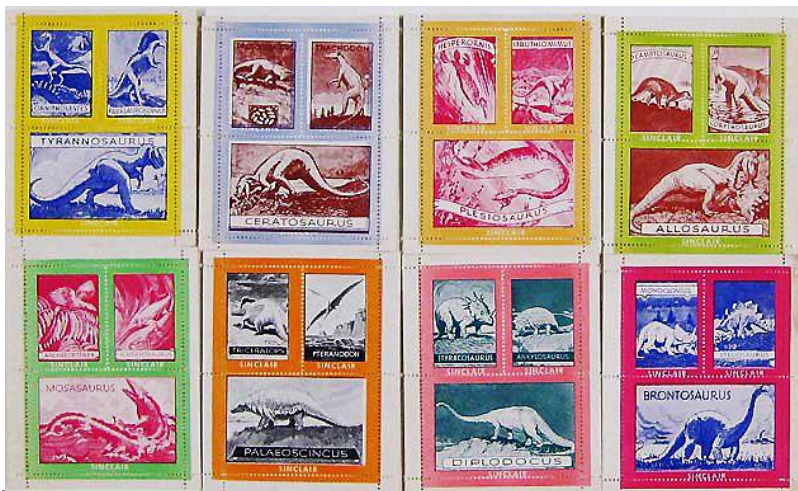
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petroleum products.”<sup>16</sup> In addition to *Apatosaurus* models included *Triceratops*, *Stegosaurus*, a duck-billed *Hadrosaurus*, and a 20-foot-tall *Tyrannosaurus Rex*. Refurbished, the fiberglass models would return to New York for another world’s fair in 1964-1965.

Barnum Brown leveraged Sinclair’s use of dinosaurs for promotion to good advantage, convincing Sinclair to fund his excavations at Howe Ranch, near the base of the Bighorn Mountains in Montana. In return, this relationship garnered a windfall of publicity from the public’s interest in Brown’s digs. During the 1930s and 1940s, the company gave free dinosaur stamps and booklets at its service stations, a promotion created and supervised by Barnum Brown himself.



(Dinosaur stamps created and designed by Barnum Brown for Sinclair Oil in the 1930s. These were freely distributed at their service stations.)

In 1941, referring to the popular Sinclair dinosaur stamps Barnum Brown was distributing, Gilmore wrote to him jokingly:

"I have always felt that you took up the wrong profession. Now I know it, you should have been a promoter. Anyhow, Brown it was a good job."<sup>17</sup>

Dinosaurs also began showing up in newspapers, comic strips, books, and movies. One of the earliest known books to feature prehistoric animals was *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder*, written in serial form and published in 1888 posthumously and anonymously in *Harpers Weekly*. Written by James De Mille, it was later published in book form in the United Kingdom and Canada and by the turn of the century, in the United States. Authors may not have fully realized the science-fiction potential of dinosaurs until 1901. In that year author Frank Mackenzie Savile published his adventure tale *Beyond the Great South Wall* about explorers searching for signs of the lost Mayan civilization who encounter a *Brontosaurus*. In 1910, the French horror and science-fiction writer Jules Lermina published *L'Effrayante Aventure*, which includes dinosaurs living beneath Paris in subterranean caverns, again including a *Brontosaurus*. This was followed two years later by Arthur Conan Doyle’s adventure *The Lost World* (1912) featuring an *Allosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Iguanodon*, and *Megalosaurus*. *The Lost World* influenced many works that would follow, including Edgar Rice Burroughs' 1924 *The Land that Time*

<sup>16</sup> “Dinosaur Fever – Sinclair’s Icon.” Authors: B.A. Wells and K.L. Wells. Website Name: American Oil & Gas Historical Society. URL: <https://aoghs.org/oil-almanac/sinclair-dinosaur>. Last Updated: April 26, 2021. Original Published Date: January 27, 2010.

<sup>17</sup> Smithsonian Institution Archives. RU156Box7Folder5

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*Forgot* and later Michael Crichton's 1995 *The Lost World* even includes a character named John Roxton from the earlier book.

The earliest animated film to feature a dinosaur was *Gertie the Dinosaur* in 1914. Gertie was the creation of cartoonist Windsor McCay, who had included dinosaurs as minor characters in earlier animations of his in 1911 and 1912. Following Gertie, dinosaurs again played a starring role in the movie *Lost World* (1925) and a battle with a *Tyrannosaurus Rex* on Skull Island is a feature of the 1933 film *King Kong*, all leading up to Walt Disney's *Fantasia* (1940).

With large dinosaur mounts drawing crowds at American museums and Sinclair's promotional activities, it is no surprise that Walt Disney decided from the very start of preproduction on his film *Fantasia* in September 1938 to build on earlier films and include a prehistoric sequence that would serve as "a coldly accurate reproduction of what science thinks went on during the first few billion years of this planet's existence." To do this, Disney employed Julian Husley, Barnum Brown, and Roy Chapman Andrews as scientific consultants for the project.

Against Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring* as a backdrop, *Fantasia*'s retelling of prehistoric Earth again includes the familiar *Diplodocus*, *Triceratops*, *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, and *Stegosaurus* amid scores of other beasts. The popularity of these dinosaurs and their use in popular culture again and again would not have occurred without American paleontologists – including Barnum Brown and Charles W. Gilmore – who discovered, classified, published and mounted fossils during the second Jurassic Dinosaur Rush.<sup>18</sup>

Built on the foundation of early twentieth century paleontologists including Charles Gilmore, their discoveries, and their ability to embed dinosaurs into the fabric of popular culture, dinosaurs continue to proliferate in films, newspapers, and books and new discoveries still excite the imagination today.



(One of the more memorable scenes in *Fantasia* is the battle between the *Tyrannosaurus Rex* and *Stegosaurus*)

<sup>18</sup> It is interesting to note that Barnum Brown discovered the first *Tyrannosaurus Rex* in 1902 and was a consultant for Sinclair and Disney; Charles Gilmore mounted the first *Triceratops* for public display in 1905, made *Stegosaurus* the subject of one of his first review monographs in 1914, crafted a model of *Stegosaurus* in 1915 described as the first accurate model, and wrote extensively about the Natural Museum's collections; and by 1940 museums in Pittsburgh, New York, Washington, D.C., London, and Paris, as well as other cities, had public *Diplodocus* mounts.



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Gilmore's Models

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In 1915 Charles Gilmore devoted himself to modeling in clay a number of dinosaur studies based on fossils in the United States National Museum's collections (See Appendix B for list of known models). A number of Gilmore's dinosaur models – particularly the *Triceratops* and *Brachyceratops* – closely resembled fossil reconstructions at the museum. While Gilmore was not the first to create dinosaur models, he was one of the few paleontologists to do so successfully and his models were considered superior and accurate representations at the time of their creation.

The life-sized models of prehistoric creatures created for London's Crystal Palace Exhibition in the 1850s were an inspiration to later paleontologists in the quest to understand ancient life. While the well-known model of *Iguanodon*, for example, was later proven to be seriously flawed – based on later scientific research and understanding – its importance to paleontological study and popular imagination should not be underestimated.

Modeling dinosaurs in the United States was spawned by the new discoveries of dinosaurs and Tertiary<sup>19</sup> mammals toward the end of the nineteenth century. The early part of the era was dominated by the plaster models produced by the artist Charles R. Knight. Knight was the artist who painted most of the images of dinosaurs that were used and re-used for decades in popular dinosaur books.



(Photograph of Charles W. Gilmore ca. 1920 in his office at the National Museum. A model of his *Anatosaurus* is on the desk.)

By the 1920s, two other paleo-artists were producing large-scale plaster models that mainly sold to museums and university geology and zoology departments. These were Charles Gilmore in the United States and Vernon Edwards in the United Kingdom.

Charles Gilmore's plaster models were based on the clay models he created in 1915 and were considered to be authentic aides for research incorporating up-to-date information at the time of their creation. Gilmore started out doing sketch restorations to accompany his monographs on *Allosaurus* and *Ceratosaurus* and then branched out into doing scale plaster restorations. Gilmore's models were mainly sold in the United States, although the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow, Scotland has several good examples.

<sup>19</sup> Tertiary is a widely used but obsolete term for the geologic period from 66 million to 2.6 million years ago. The period began with the demise of the non-avian dinosaurs in the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event, at the start of the Cenozoic Era, and extended to the beginning of the Quaternary glaciation at the end of the Pliocene Epoch.

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While Gilmore's models were intended for museums and scientists and not available to the general public, they did receive public attention that helped fuel the popular imagination leading to 'dinomania.' A half page article extolling the superiority of Gilmore's models, along with illustrations of Gilmore and four of the models was published in the Sunday edition of the Washington *Evening Star* on March 5, 1916. The entire article was later republished in Central Pennsylvania's *Harrisburg Telegraph* on April 21, 1916.



(This article about Charles W. Gilmore's models was published in both *The Evening Star*, March 5, 1916, and the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, April 21, 1916)

The article highlights both the quality and the importance of Gilmore's work. Using the *Stegosaurus stenops* model as an example, the article notes nearly a dozen earlier models had been created between 1891 and 1915, but Gilmore's model "presents for the first time in the history of this science a completed model which shows the boney plates places correctly in a double row down the back, with the individual plates alternating and the largest one showing above the base of the tail."<sup>20</sup> The proportions of the model were based on measurements made from the type specimen at the National Museum.

<sup>20</sup> "He Makes Models of Prehistoric Monsters." *The Evening Star*, March 5, 1916, pt. 4, p. 2.

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The model of *Ceratosaurus nasicornis* was considered one of Gilmore's most successful models as it was the only model sculpted in an action pose, with the carnivorous dinosaur delivering a killing blow to a hapless ornithomimid. Interestingly this is the only Gilmore model that doesn't closely resemble a fossil reconstruction in the National Museum. Of other models, it is noted that Gilmore was the first to model *Brachyceratops montanensis* and *Scelosaurus neglectus*.

The Gilmore models attracted widespread attention – including an effort by Philadelphia park officials who explored the possibility of creating cement reproductions of some of the most striking versions to be placed in Fairmount Park as an extension of the zoological exhibit.

While the project to install cement dinosaurs in Fairmount Park did not come to fruition, the Gilmore models and the attention they received were a notable step toward 'dinomania,' the Sinclair Brontosaurus, and Sinclair's dinosaur sculptures at the 1933 Chicago and 1964 New York World's Fairs.

#### 451 Park Road, Paleontology, and Community Life

By all accounts, Charles W. Gilmore was a well-rounded paleontologist who did not confine his professional research, practice, and associations to the walls of the National Museum. Gilmore organized field trips and expeditions, supervised packing and shipping of specimens, studied the material, and saw that the results of his investigations got into print. His professional zeal and wide circle of friends – as well as his active membership in D.C.'s citizens associations – resulted in Gilmore giving community and radio talks (See Appendix C) about dinosaurs, donating a plaster *Triceratops* skull to the Park View School<sup>21</sup> in the hopes of starting a community museum, and hosting both local colleagues and visiting paleontologists to his home on Park Road.

The full number of paleontologists who enjoyed the Gilmore's hospitality may never be known, though the Park Road residence was considered a "welcome refuge for other paleontologists traveling to the capitol."<sup>22</sup> The 'Memorial to Charles Whitney Gilmore' published in the *Proceedings the Geological Society of America* in 1946 goes further, stating that the Gilmore's "made their home a Mecca for a host of appreciative friends, who always found a warm welcome there, with prodigal hospitality and good cheer"<sup>23</sup> and identifies three close colleagues by name from the many who were their guests. Correspondence between Gilmore and paleontologists in the Smithsonian Institution Archives record additional visits to the Park Road residence.

Paleontologists identified as frequent visitors to the Park Road home include fellow National Museum colleagues Norman H. Boss and Dr. James W. Gidley, as well as the celebrated Dr. Barnum Brown from the American Museum of Natural History in New York and Prof. Elmer S. Riggs from the Field Museum in Chicago. The 1946 memorial relates that "the Park Road home

<sup>21</sup> "Dinosaur Cast Given School." *The Washington Herald*, January 14, 1920, p. 11.

<sup>22</sup> Brinkman, Paul D. *The Second Jurassic Dinosaur Rush* (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 2010) p. 257.

<sup>23</sup> Lewis, G.E. (1946) Memorial to Charles Whitney Gilmore. *Proceedings Volume of the Geological Society of America Annual Report for 1945*, p. 238.

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and museum ... were lodestones that drew Dr. Brown” to visit Washington, and that when in the field on expeditions “many a Rocky Mountain campfire ... rendered out [Brown’s] hearty memories of gracious, kindly hosts at a Washington table, and a lively game of cards or dancing in the family circle afterwards.”<sup>24</sup> Brown, Riggs, and Gilmore were old friends dating back to their Wyoming days. Many of Riggs letters “refer to stays at Gilmore’s house, and to Gilmore’s hospitality.”<sup>25</sup>

Gilmore’s association with Norman H. Boss began in 1903 at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a few months before Gilmore moved to Washington to work at the National Museum. Boss was a native Washingtonian which may have been a factor in his decision to follow Gilmore to the National Museum five months later in 1904. At the Smithsonian, Boss and Gilmore collaborated on mounting several dinosaur specimens for exhibition, including the first *Triceratops* mounted for public display, completed in 1905. Boss rose to the position Chief Preparator of the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology and could take credit for mounting nearly every known kind of prehistoric dinosaur and lizard at the museum. With assistants, he dug fossils out of rocks, posed the skeleton,



(Charles Gilmore (left) with his preparator, Norman Boss, looking over a segment of the *Diplodocus longus* skeleton at the USNM (National Museum of Natural History))

and filled in missing parts with plaster – supporting it all with iron supports attached beneath. Further evidence of the strong professional and personal relationship between Boss and Gilmore, Boss moved to the Park View neighborhood a few blocks away from Gilmore in 1919 – living in apartment no. 6 of the Park View apartment building located at 610 Irving Street, NW. Boss and his wife resided on Irving Street until the mid-1930s, when they moved to their own home located on Longfellow Street, NW, in the Petworth neighborhood. Boss’s “long and friendly association in the field, in the laboratory, and at home was a constant source of pleasure to both”<sup>26</sup> men.

At the time of Dr. James W. Gidley’s death in 1931, he and Gilmore had enjoyed a close personal relationship of more than 25 years. Gidley was assistant curator of fossil mammals at the Smithsonian. His work centered on the science of vertebrate paleontology, specializing in the fossil mammalia, in which he attained great distinction. Gidley was first employed at the American Museum of Natural History in New York in 1899 and remained there until 1905 at

<sup>24</sup> Lewis, G.E. (1946) Memorial to Charles Whitney Gilmore. *Proceedings Volume of the Geological Society of America Annual Report for 1945*, p. 238.

<sup>25</sup> Brinkman, Paul D. Email to Kent Boese. 7 February 2022.

<sup>26</sup> Lewis, G.E. (1946) Memorial to Charles Whitney Gilmore. *Proceedings Volume of the Geological Society of America Annual Report for 1945*, p. 238.



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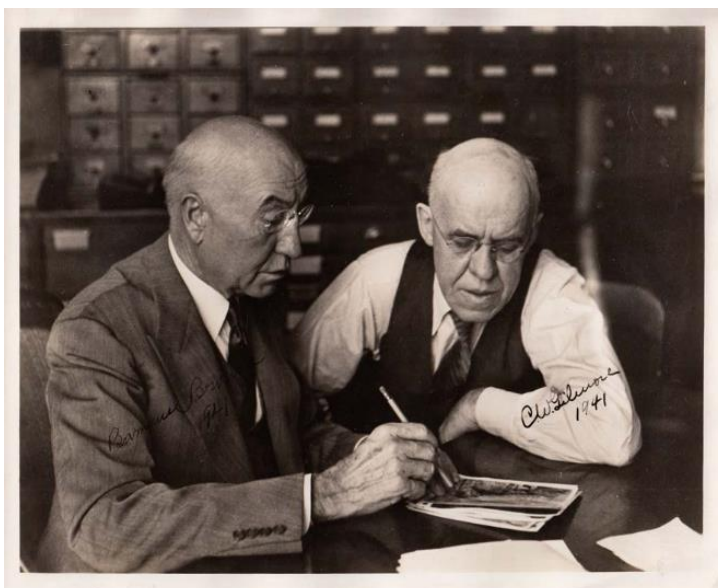
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which time he joined the United States National Museum. Gidley's tenure at the American Museum coincides with Barnum Brown's early years there and the two paleontologists surely would have been acquainted with each other professionally before Gidley moved to Washington. Upon moving to Washington, Dr. Gidley and his wife settled in Columbia Heights in 1909 at 1339 Meridian Place, NW, where he resided until his death in 1931. The close proximity of the Gidley and Gilmore residences enhanced their associations outside the museum. A passion they both shared was golf and nearly "every fair week-end when ... Gilmore was in Washington might see [them] on the links for another round."<sup>27</sup> The convenience of the golf course at the neighboring Old Soldiers' Home would not have been ignored and been an additional draw to the Park Road property. Professionally, Gidley and Gilmore both belonged to the Geological Society of America, the Paleontological Society, the Biological Society of Washington, and the Geological Society of Washington.

Charles Gilmore first met Barnum Brown in Wyoming during Gilmore's university days. Brown was considered to be one of "the last and most successful of the great fossil hunters who led expeditions to the far corners of the earth during the Golden Age of vertebrate paleontology exploration"<sup>28</sup> at the time of his death on February 5, 1963. From the time of their first meeting, Barnum Brown and Charles Gilmore became "fast-friend[s] and arch-rival[s] on dinosaur hunts."<sup>29</sup> In addition to Gilmore, Brown knew, had friends among, and worked intimately with the American vertebrate paleontologists of his era. The collaboration among these colleagues led (in large part) to the establishment of modern methods of fossil-bone collection and preparation and greatly advanced techniques of museum display.



(Barnum Brown and Charles Gilmore (l to r) in conversation at the U.S. National Museum, 1941)

While today Brown is considered to be a "modestly accomplished scholar, he is best known for his spectacular successes as a fossil hunter. He collected fossil vertebrates of all kinds, and from almost all corners of the globe, but was especially interested in dinosaurs."<sup>30</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, p. 238-239.

<sup>28</sup> Lewis, G.E. (1964) "Memorial to Barnum Brown." *Proceedings Volume of the Geological Society of America Annual Report for 1943*, p. 19.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. p. 23.

<sup>30</sup> Brinkman, Paul D. *The Second Jurassic Dinosaur Rush* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010) p. 257.

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Barnum Brown graduated from the University of Kansas in 1897. He began his long and happy association with dinosaurs in the summer of 1896, when – with Professor S. W. Williston – he found a skull of *Triceratops* in Wyoming. In the summer of 1896 he met an expedition party under the direction of J.L. Wortman from the American Museum and made a good impression. This chance meeting led to his lifetime employment at the American Museum following his graduation in 1897.

Brown's original discoveries were many, and some of them were outstanding contributions to scientific understanding of fossil vertebrates and continental stratigraphy. He collected the only two known skeletons of *Tyrannosaurus rex* in 1901-1902, and published important new information on *Champsosaurus* in 1905, and the new family Ankylosauridae in 1908. Brown led a western expedition each year from 1927 to 1942, chiefly to collect more dinosaurs. Much of this work was supported by the Sinclair Refining Company. Some of Brown's largest and most important collections were made on the annual American Museum-Sinclair expeditions of 1931-1934.

Like Gilmore, Brown was a member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, the Geological Society of America, and the Paleontological Society where he served as vice president in 1930. Brown was also a member of the Royal Geographical Society, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Elmer S. Riggs received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Kansas – where he met Barnum Brown when both were students. Upon graduation he worked for the American Museum of Natural History before joining the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago (now the Field Museum of Natural History) as its first paleontologist in 1898. At the Field Museum he was assigned the task of finding dinosaurs for the collection, even though his specialty was fossil mammals. He rose from the position of collector and preparator to Assistant Curator, Associate Curator, and the position of Curator of Paleontology, which he held at the time of his retirement.

Like Brown, Riggs met Charles Gilmore in Wyoming during an expedition for the Field Museum seeking dinosaur fossils. During the early rush to discover large sauropods, Riggs discovered a partial skeleton of a new sauropod genus near Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1900 with his assistant H. William Menke. In 1903, Riggs described the new dinosaur and named it *Brachiosaurus*.



(Elmer S. Riggs standing next to the mount of *Brachiosaurus* at the Field Museum, 1908)

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The notability of Riggs early discoveries notwithstanding, the Field Museum had little institutional support for vertebrate paleontology during the early years of his career which resulted in fewer discoveries and research output when compared to his peers in other large museums. However, this changed in 1922 when Marshall Field III provided a windfall of research funding to the museum. As a result, Riggs enjoyed a late career renaissance, collecting dinosaurs in Alberta, Canada, and then leading a five-year expedition to South America in pursuit of establishing a representative collection of fossil mammal fauna.

Riggs retired from the Field Museum in 1942 and returned to Kansas, where he died in 1963.

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Hans Sues and Diana Marsh. *Charles Whitney Gilmore – The Forgotten "Dinosaur Hunter."* (Viewed May 3, 2015). Available at: <http://paleobiology.si.edu/history/gilmore.html>

Miller, Ben. "Extinct Monsters: Gilmore's *Diplodocus*" [Blog post] (Viewed January 28, 2022). Available at: <https://extinctmonsters.net/2012/07/16/extinct-monsters-gilmores-diplodocus/>

Washington, D.C. Building Permits Database

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.8 acres

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.932734 Longitude: -77.019937

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Gilmore Residence, at 451 Park Road NW, is located within Square 3036 Lot 0025.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries align with the boundaries of Square 3036 Lot 0025.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kent C. Boese, and Zachary Burt (DCPL)  
organization: D.C. Preservation League  
street & number: 1221 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 5A  
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20036  
e-mail: info@dcpreservation.org  
telephone: (202) 783-5144  
date: May 31, 2022

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)



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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: N/A

State: DC

Photographer: Kent Boese

Date Photographed: May 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1) General View looking north showing 453 (left) and 451 (right) Park Road NW

1 of 4

2) General View Toward Northeast from Park Road

2 of 4

3) General View Toward South from rear of property

3 of 4

4) General View toward the north of Semi-detached garage

4 of 4

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Image 1. Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence, Washington, DC  
May 3, 2015, Kent Boese  
Historic Washington Architecture  
General View looking north showing 453 (left) and 451 (right) Park Road NW

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Image 2. Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence, Washington, DC  
May 3, 2015, Kent Boese  
Historic Washington Architecture  
General View Toward Northeast from Park Road



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Image 3. Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence, Washington, DC  
May 3, 2015, Kent Boese  
Historic Washington Architecture  
General View Toward South from rear of property

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Image 4. Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence, Washington, DC  
May 3, 2015, Kent Boese  
Historic Washington Architecture  
General View toward the north of Semi-detached garage



Name of Property

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**Site Plan:**



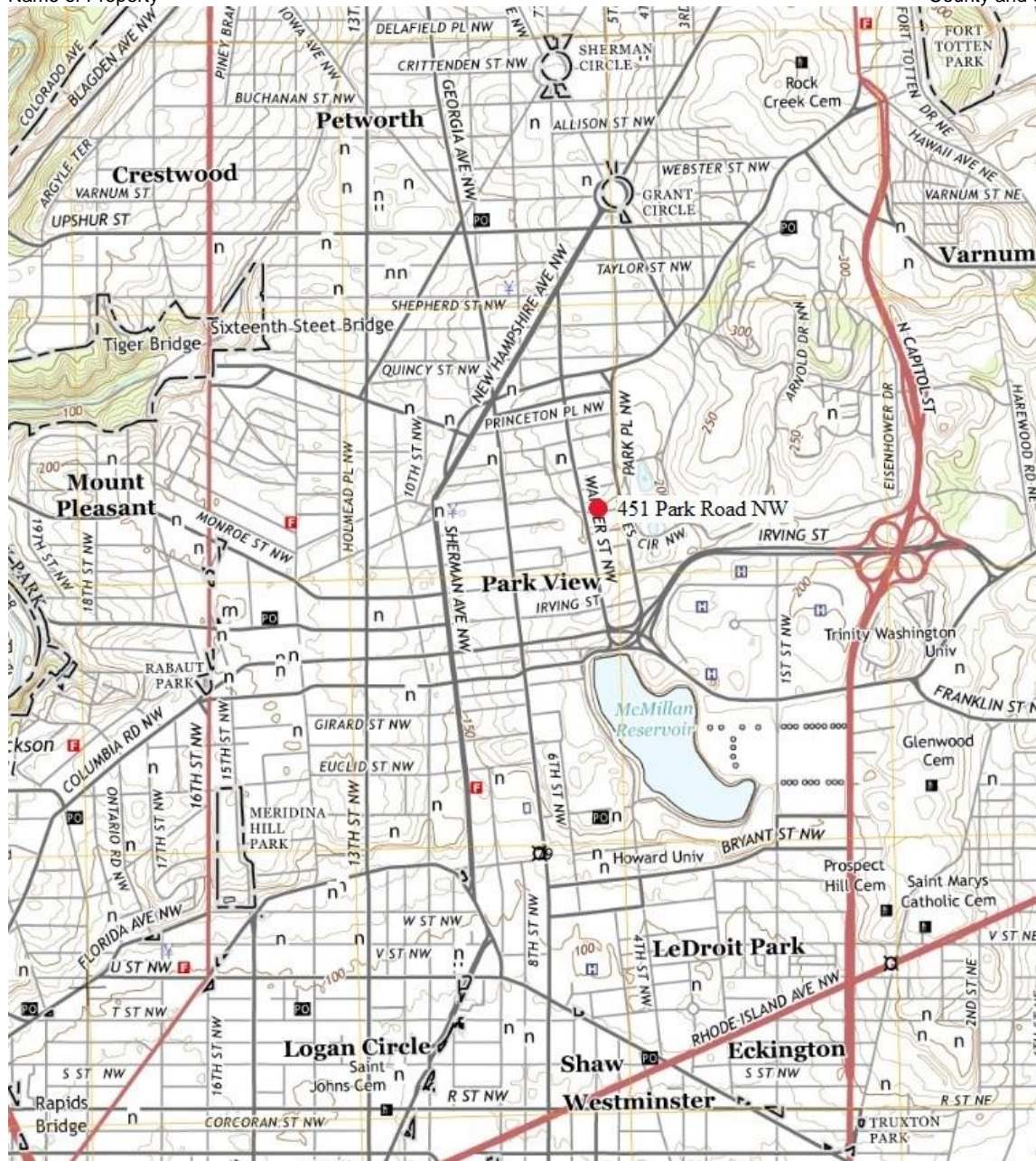
Map 1. The Gilmore Residence at 451 Park Road NW (Image from DC PropertyQuest).

Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence

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Map 2. The Gilmore Residence at 451 Park Road NW, indicated by a red dot. (Image from USGS).



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**Historic Photographs:**



THE RENTER HAS NEVER BEFORE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A HOME ON A MONTHLY PAYMENT OF JUST WHAT THE HOUSE WILL RENT FOR, INCLUDING ALL INTEREST

**Price, \$3,850.**

\$500 CASH AND

**\$27.50 A MONTH WILL PAY FOR ONE OF THESE HOMES, INCLUDING EVERY DOLLAR OF INTEREST**

THIS \$27.50 IS THE TOTAL MONTHLY PAYMENT, OF WHICH AN AVERAGE OF \$19.64 GOES TOWARD PAYING FOR THE HOME AND ONLY \$7.86 IS TAKEN FOR INTEREST.

Think what THIS MEANS to you. The TOTAL interest paid by the purchaser under our system is \$1,337. The rent paid by tenant for the SAME TIME would be \$4,475, or a SAVING to the buyer over the renter of \$3,138.

There is no longer the excuse to say that rent paying is cheaper than buying—because, under our terms, it is cheaper—MUCH CHEAPER—to pay the interest we charge than to pay rent.

By taking your rent, which you have wasted in the past, and making it become a PROFIT in the future, our system brings to the man of reasonable salary the ONLY MEANS by which he can LIVE WELL and at the SAME TIME accumulate without self-sacrifice.

The terms here quoted are even a little better than those that have PROVED SUCCESSFUL to over FIVE HUNDRED of our home buyers. If so many others can secure their homes this way SURELY YOU CAN. The hardest part is to make up your mind to start.

REMEMBER, in the last year we have sold over ONE HUNDRED homes in this neighborhood. We mention this merely to show the GREAT VALUES we are offering, and it is only because we have just purchased a small, but FINELY LOCATED, tract of ground adjoining our large tract, that we are able to offer you a few more \$3,850 and \$3,975 homes.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

OUR PROPERTY IS NOT FAR OUT—IT IS

**RIGHT ON PARK ROAD**

(Old Whitney avenue), in the heart of the northwest. Take the 9th street cars to Park road, walk one square east, or let

**SHANNON AND LUCHS, 704 13TH ST.,**

Know and they will bring you out.

**MIDDAUGH AND SHANNON, INC., OWNER.**

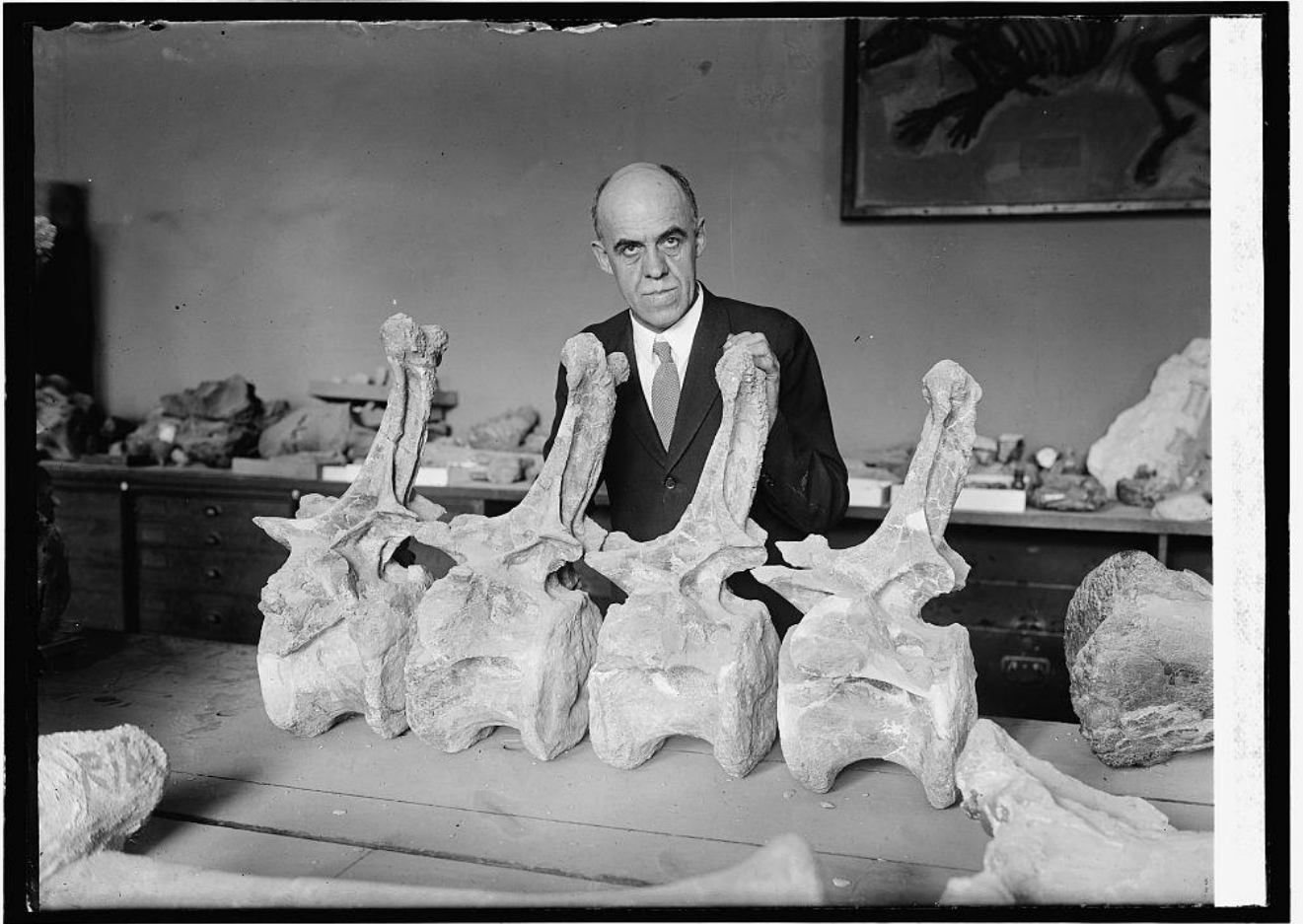
"No place like home; no homes like ours."

Advertisement for houses on the 400 block of Park Road, built by Middaugh and Shannon  
(Image from the *Evening Star*, May 29, 1907, p. 17).



Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence  
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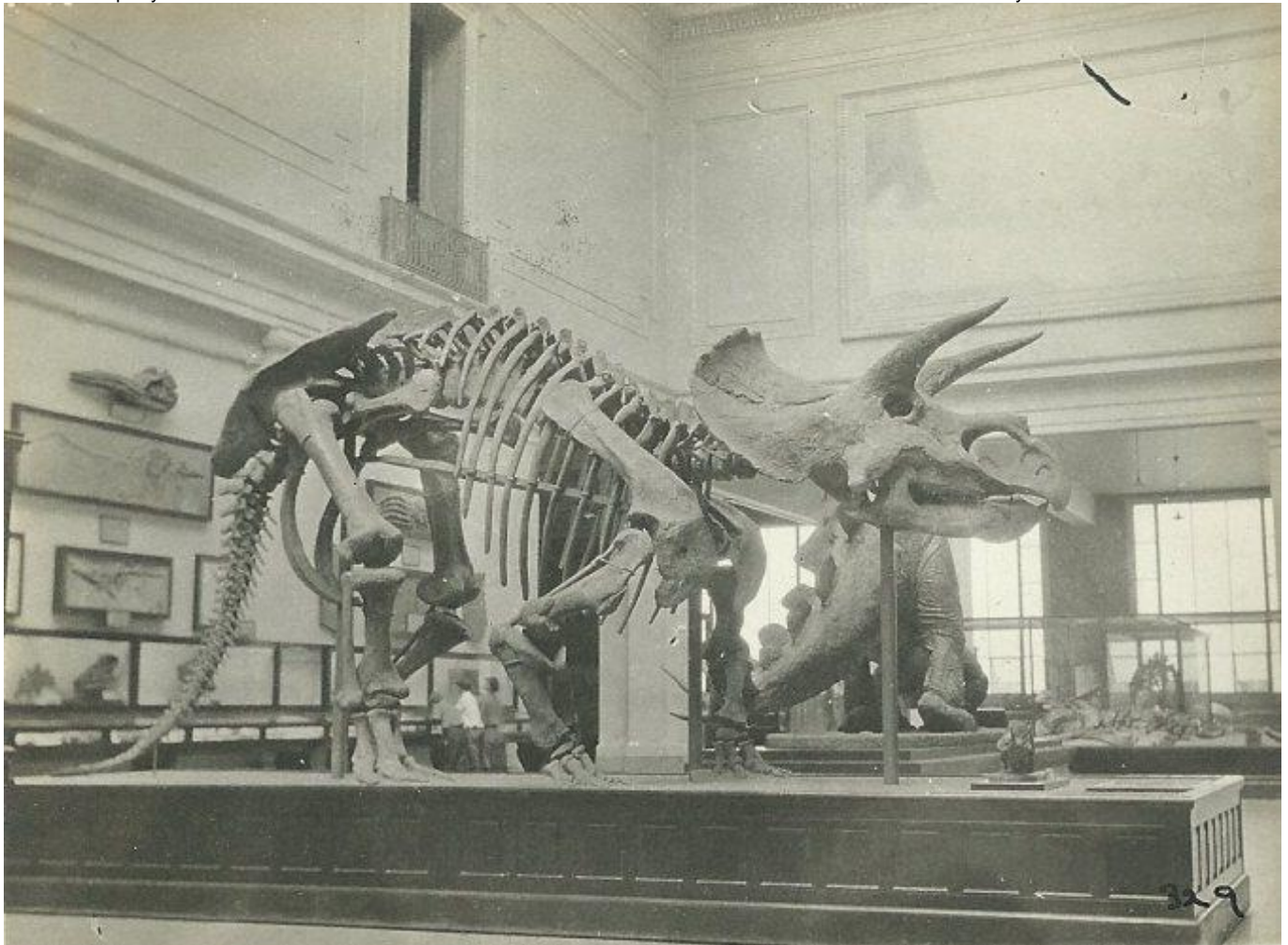
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Charles Gilmore of Smithsonian Institution with dinosaur Diplodocus, 9/25/24 (Image from Library of Congress).

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*Triceratops* skeleton mounted by Gilmore and Boss in 1905 (Image, ca. 1915, from collection of Kent C. Boese).

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One of the largest animals which ever walked the earth has been discovered and is being rebuilt by the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Charles Gilmore, Paleontologist, found in western Utah the bones of a Sauropod, a species of the dinosaurs which ruled the earth 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 years ago. Dr. Gilmore is pictured fitting the 32-foot tail of the monster together (Image from Library of Congress, dated 3/24/38.)

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.