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

Square and lot number(s) Square 3036 Lot 0025

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission ANC 1A

Date of construction 1906 Date of major alteration(s) _____

Architect(s) B. Stanley Simmons Architectural style(s) Colonial revival

Original use Residence Present use Residence

Property owner George W. Brown

Legal address of property owner 451 Park Road, NW

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) Historic Washington Architecture

***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) 608 Rock Creek Church Rd, NW, Washington DC 20010

(202) 904-8111

Name and title of authorized representative Kent C. Boese (President)

Signature of representative K A Boese Date 5/5/2015

Name and telephone of author of application Kent C. Boese (202) 904-8111

#15-09 Date received 5/11/2015 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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

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:	[x]
Public – Local	[ ]
Public – State	[ ]
Public – Federal	[ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	[x]
District	[ ]
Site	[ ]
Structure	[ ]
Object	[ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH-20TH CENTURY REVIVAL/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK (foundation and walls), ASPHPALT (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. 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 developed an international reputation as an authority on reptiles and fossils. A voluminous writer of subjects in his filed, Gilmore also participated in 14 expeditions to gather fossils. He served as president of the National Paleontology Society in 1938, and was also president of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists in 1943.

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 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, the 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.

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.
- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
SCIENCE

Period of Significance
1906-1945

Significant Dates
1906, 1907, 1908, 1945

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
Gilmore, Charles W.

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Simmons, B. Stanley (architect)
Middaugh & Shannon (builder)

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 was one of six semi-detached houses designed by architect B. Stanley Simmons for builders Middaugh & Shannon and constructed in 1906. These six houses where the first constructed by Middaugh & Shannon in the first significant development in the Park View neighborhood of Washington, D.C. There were prior attempts to subdivide the rural property in the area – dating back to 1886 – but none resulted in the established suburban community developed by Middaugh & Shannon. In 1904, Middaugh & Shannon purchased nine acres of the unrealized Whitney Close subdivision and began construction on a large scale. Between 1906 and 1912, they constructed no fewer than 142 houses. Development began along Park Road, the western entrance to the Soldiers' Home grounds to the east.

The Gilmore Residence meets National Register of Historic Places Criteria B as Charles Whitney Gilmore lived in this house from 1908 until his death in 1945. 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 O. C. Marsh collection amassed during the Bone Wars; 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.

Gilmore and assistant preparator Norman H. Boss, who later became Chief Preparator at the museum, mounted a complete *Edmontosaurus* in 1903. Together they built the world's first mounted *Triceratops* skeleton, which went on display in 1905. In May 1907, Gilmore headed an expedition to Alaska to search for fossils of Pleistocene vertebrates. Gilmore was named Custodian of Fossil Reptiles in 1908, and settled in the Park View neighborhood at 451 Park Road, NW.

It was during this period that Gilmore's most significant work in the field of paleontology was accomplished. He was a prolific writer publishing 170 scientific papers during his career and earned an international reputation as an authority on reptiles and fossils. 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. In addition to

being A voluminous writer of subjects in his filed, Gilmore participated in 14 expeditions to gather fossils. 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. He served as president of the National Paleontology Society in 1938, and was also president of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists in 1943.

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. Furthermore, Gilmore's connection to the Park View community, due solely to his residence on Park Road, was strong and best illustrated by his participation in the Park View Citizens' Association and his gift of a triceratops model to the Park View School in 1920.

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 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. During the 37 years of his residence on Park Road, Gilmore published his most important monographs and papers, many of which remain essential references for any serious student of dinosaurs today. Gilmore also actively engaged with the Park View community, becoming a member of the Park View Citizens' Association and engaging in the activities of the Park View School.

Charles Whitney Gilmore (1874-1945)[1]

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 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 11 March 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 restuff a toy elephant.

[1] 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

When Gilmore was eight years old his family relocated to the small town of Howell in 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 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 preparatory in 1904. By 1905, with the help of preparator Norman H. Boss (who had just arrived that year and previously had also worked at the Carnegie Museum), 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 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 would later help move across the 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 today 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 23 of that year, the vertebrate paleontologists had"[m]oved into our new quarters in

the new building this A.M."[2]. 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 doing and supervising fossil preparation, Gilmore undertook a lot of fieldwork. In 1907, he went to Alaska to collect Pleistocene mammalian remains. In 1923, Gilmore and Norman Boss visited the quarry at Dinosaur National Monument in Utah.

Through the intervention of Smithsonian Secretary 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*, 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..."[3]

By September 1927, the preparation of *Diplodocus* was still taking up most of the Division's time. In one somewhat frustrated letter to a former colleague at the Carnegie Museum Gilmore wrote:

"My dear Arthur:

Say, old man, what are the chances of our getting the patterns for the *Diplodocus* mount? We are now about ready to make a start and I am anxious to have them here so that there will be no delay once the work of mounting is undertaken. I never want to look at another Sauropod once this job is off my hands, but the Lord only knows what the future may have in store for us."[4]

From these exchanges and many others throughout his career, particularly with his old friend and celebrated showman Barnum Brown, it is clear that Gilmore was wary of the popular hype surrounding dinosaurs. In 1941, referring to the popular Sinclair dinosaur stamps Brown was distributing, Gilmore wrote jokingly:

---

[2] Smithsonian Institution Archives. RU156Box1Folder5
[3] Smithsonian Institution Archives. RU156Box6Folder23
[4] Smithsonian Institution Archives. RU156Box7Folder17

"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."[5]

Gilmore's aversion to dinomania was perhaps no surprise given that, altogether, the 70-foot-long reconstructed *Diplodocus*, finally mounted in 1931, took 2,545 working days to excavate, ship, prepare and mount. That is the equivalent of one person working every day for nine years. We have Gilmore's perseverance to thank for this fantastic mount that became the principal attraction for visitors in the Hall for many years, and still today stands in the same spot nearly 80 years later.

Meanwhile, most of Gilmore's fieldwork focused on Cretaceous vertebrate-bearing strata in the Western Interior. Jack Horner 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 Jack's 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 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 October 1902, Gilmore married his Laramie sweetheart, Laure Coutant. The couple would have three daughters. In 1908, the Gilmore 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 many a visiting colleague.

451 Park Road and the Park View neighborhood was not merely a place where Gilmore lived. He was active in the Park View Citizens' Association and the Federation of Citizens' Associations of Washington. His home was also the place where Gilmore knew both sadness and joy. It was in the family home, on April 23, 1919, that his daughter, Dorothy Caroline Gilmore,

[5] Smithsonian Institution Archives. RU156Box7Folder5

aged 12, died after a month's illness with scarlet fever and pneumonia. The services were held at 451 Park Road with most of the pupils of the Park View School and a member of nearly every neighborhood family present. In contract, on August 24, 1927, the home was the location of the reception following the wedding of his daughter Eloise Elizabeth Gilmore to Mitchell Quick, and on December 22, 1931, the home hosted an intimate gathering for the wedding of his daughter Helen Rosalie Gilmore to Charles Randolph Crowder.

Among Gilmore's activities in the community was his hope to establish a small museum in the Park View School. To accomplish this, he donated a plaster model of a triceratops to the school in January 1920. The model was an exact copy of the original on exhibit in the U.S. National Museum, where Gilmore was associate curator. Beyond paleontology, Gilmore was also known to be a big sports fan and an avid golfer.

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

By all accounts, Gilmore was a genial and modest man. His eminent colleague George Gaylord Simpson called him "kindness personified." The collections of fossil reptiles in the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology offer eloquent testimony of Gilmore's devotion and efforts and will continue to be an unparalleled resource for research and exhibition.

Following is a selection of Gilmore's publication from the period 1908-1945:

- 1908. *Smithsonian exploration in Alaska in 1907 in search of Pleistocene fossil vertebrates.*
- 1909. *A new rhynchocephalian reptile from the Jurassic of Wyoming, with notes on the fauna of "Quarry 9".*
- 1909. *Osteology of the jurassic reptile Camptosaurus: with a revision of the species of the genus, and description of two new species.*
- 1914. *Osteology of the armored Dinosauria in the United States National museum: with special reference to the genus Stegosaurus.*
- 1914. *A new ceratopsian dinosaur from the Upper Cretaceous of Montana, with a note on Hypacrosaurus.*
- 1915. *Osteology of Thescelosaurus, an orthopodus dinosaur from the Lance Formation of Wyoming.*
- 1916. *The fossil turtles of the Uinta formation.*
- 1917. *Brachyceratops, a ceratopsian dinosaur from the Two Medicine formation of Montana, with notes on associated fossil reptiles.*
- 1919. *Reptilian faunas of the Torrejon, Puerco, and underlying Upper Cretaceous formations of San Juan County, New Mexico.*
- 1920. *Osteology of the carnivorous Dinosauria in the United States National museum, with special reference to the genera Antrodemus (Allosaurus) and Ceratosaurus.*
- 1921. *The fauna of the Arundel formation of Maryland.*
- 1922. *"A new description of Saniwa ensidens Leidy, an extinct varanid lizard from Wyoming.*

- 1924. *On the genus Stephanosaurus, with a description of the type specimen of Lambeosaurus lambei.*
- 1924. *A new coelurid dinosaur from the Belly River Cretaceous of Alberta.*
- 1930. *Cold-blooded vertebrates. Parts II and III: Amphibians and Reptiles.* with Samuel F. Hildebrand and Doris M. Cochran.
- 1933. *On the dinosaurian fauna of the Iren Dabasu Formation.*
- 1933. *Two new dinosaurian reptiles from Mongolia with notes on some fragmentary specimens.*
- 1938. *Fossil snakes of North America.*
- 1939. *A review of recent progress in reptilian paleontology.*
- 1945. *A new Eocene lizard from Wyoming* with Glenn Lowell Jepsen.
- 1945. *A new sauropod dinosaur from the Upper Cretaceous of Missouri* with Dan R. Stewart.
- 1946. *A new crocodilian from the Eocene of Utah* (published posthumously).

Park View

The Park View neighborhood in its entirety can trace its organization and name to March 1, 1908, when the Park View Citizens' Association first convened at the old Whitney Avenue church. The name "Park View" was chosen due to the community's close proximity to the U.S. Soldiers' Home and as an expansion of Middaugh & Shannon's Park View subdivision along Park Road. The earliest known description of the boundaries for Park View is found in the first issue of the Park View News (1916). All known subsequent descriptions of the neighborhood agree with those published in 1916. The most clearly stated description comes from the 1917 Constitution and By-Laws of the Park View Citizens' Association and is provided below.

> . . . bounded as follows: By the south side of Gresham Street on the south, Rock Creek church Road on the north, Soldiers' Home grounds on the east, and both sides of Georgia Avenue from Gresham Street to Park Road; thence west to both sides of Park Road to New Hampshire Avenue; thence north on the west side of New Hampshire Avenue to Rock Creek Church Road.

Park View's roots date to June 4, 1886, when the heirs of Catherine M. Whitney sold the former estate of Asa Whitney, known as Whitney Close, to Benjamin H. Warder of Ohio for the sum of $60,024. Warder immediately set about subdividing the 43 acre tract of land into building lots for a new community. Unfortunately, Warder's vision was not realized due to a number of reasons, and actual development was initially slow with only a handful of wood-frame houses constructed.

By 1904, however, a strong economy, an ever decreasing availability of near-in land, and large public green spaces such as the Soldiers' Home and the McMillan Reservoir, all set the stage for Park View to finally take off. Middaugh & Shannon were the first builders to begin large scale development in Park View, beginning with their purchase of nine acres of the Whitney Close subdivision along Park Road in December 1905 and construction beginning in February 1906.

Middaugh & Shannon's Park View Development

In December 1904, Middaugh & Shannon purchased the subdivision of Whitney Close which then consisted of approximately nine acres of "splendid land" along Park Road (then Whitney Avenue), west of the Soldiers' Home grounds. While work to subdivide and develop Whitney Close began in 1886, the property was described at the time of the Middaugh & Shannon purchase as being "subdivided and streets laid out, yet no houses had been built there, and it was looked upon as acreage property."[6] Middaugh & Shannon purchased the land with the intent of improving the property by erecting up-to-date residences. A key goal of their development was to construct houses that provided light and air.

Prior to Middaugh & Shannon's operations in Park View, they had contributed significantly to the development of the Bloomingdale neighborhood. However, unlike the houses constructed in Bloomingdale, Middaugh & Shannon decided to "inaugurate a style of building which [was] an innovation in [Washington, D.C.]."[7] The firm hired architect B. Stanley Simmons to prepare plans for the new section along Park Road. Unlike other project of the time, the Park Road houses would be constructed as semi-detached houses and not in rows. Simmons also intended to design the structures in a variety of styles to include Old English, Spanish mission, Colonial, and Italian renaissance.

Each house was designed to have a frontage of twenty-two feet, to be built on a forty-foot lot, and to have forty-feet between each pair of houses to provide for a large yard between them. The houses themselves were to be thirty-six feet deep, creating a rear yard of about sixty feet in depth. Simmons inspiration for laying out the subdivision as semi-detached houses surrounded by ample lawn was purportedly the "mode of building in South Prospect Park, Long Island."[8] Surrounded by generous lawns on all sides, the arrangement of the houses was to provide a pleasing appearance of each structure from all sides. The first six houses along these designs were begun in February 1906 and included 447/449, 451/453, and 455/457 Park Road, NW.

For reasons unknown, by the time the permits were issued for the second group of six houses, Middaugh & Shannon had changed architects, retaining instead architect Joseph Bohn Jr. who would complete the Park View project. This decision resulted in the remaining semi-detached houses along Park Road being designed in the Colonial style developed by Simmons – rather than an eclectic mix of styles – and a switch to row houses on surrounding streets. While this retained the picturesque nature of the structures along the roadway leading to the Soldiers' Home, it negatively impacted the original goal of providing ample light and air within the row houses and negatively impacted the intent of viewing the structures from all directions.

These changes notwithstanding, Middaugh & Shannon's endeavor in Park View was successful. Scarcely twelve months since the property was acquired, there remained only eleven lots which were not built upon or for which plans had not been prepared for houses to be built during the

[6] "Real Estate Gossip." *The Evening Star,* April 6, 1907, pt. 2, p. 2.
[7] "Real Estate Operations Show Slight Falling Off." *The Washington Post,* February 25, 1906, p. E2.
[8] Ibid.

1907 season. Even more significant, of the 100 houses completed by April 1907 or then under construction, all had been sold – something considered somewhat unusual for the time.

In early May, 1907, Middaugh & Shannon encountered another delay when it was reported that only nonunion plumbers were employed on their Metropolitan Club and Park Road projects leading to the Building Trade Alliance to call their bricklayers, tile roofers, metal workers, and metal lathers off the projects and strike until the nonunion plumbers were withdrawn from the projects. As reports dating from April 1908 indicate that only non-union bricklayers were working on Middaugh & Shannon projects, it seems likely that they never came to terms with the union workers and instead relied on nonunion labor to complete the structures then under construction. A review of building permits indicates that the majority of their Park View project was completed, under construction, or permitted by June 12, 1907. Following these labor difficulties, Middaugh & Shannon would only success in finishing twelve more houses in 1908 and ten more houses in 1912, marking the end of their operations in Park View. All in all, Middaugh & Shannon would construct no fewer than 142 houses in Park View.

Midddaugh & Shannon (builders)

William E. Shannon was a partner in the prolific development firm of Middaugh & Shannon. Together with Raymond E. Middaugh (1870-1910), Shannon constructed over 900 dwellings in Washington, D.C. The team was instrumental in developing the neighborhoods of Bloomingdale, Park View, Woodley Park, 14th Street Terrace, Petworth, Michigan Park, and part of Saul's Addition.

William Edward Shannon was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1875 and came to Washington, D.C. in 1881 at the age of six. He attended Washington, D.C. public schools and Spencerian Business College in Washington, D.C. His first job was as a page for the United Press, stationed on the floor of the Senate and House. Later, he worked as a messenger at the *Evening Star*, a printer, and then a real estate broker. He married Lilian A. Walingford in 1899.

Shannon began working with Ray E. Middaugh in 1896 and the two formed the real estate firm of Middaugh and Shannon in 1900. Their first development project was the construction of row houses in Bloomingdale within the area bounded by R Street, North Capitol Street, Bryant Street, and 2nd Street, NW. From 1900 to 1901, architect B. Stanley Simmons (1872-1931, see Architects Directory entry) designed 47 of these row houses for Middaugh & Shannon. Beginning in 1902, however, the firm relied exclusively on Joseph Bohn Jr. (1877-1910, see Architects Directory entry) as its architect.

Middaugh & Shannon pioneered the development of Bloomingdale. The *Washington Post's* 1903 *History of the City of Washington* reported that as a result of Middaugh & Shannon's initial development in the neighborhood, there were 869 houses, accommodating 3,484 people, by 1903. As advertised in the newspaper, their houses were built to embody their ideals of what housing should be, not only of construction, but also of arrangement, i.e., their copyrighted plan for the perfect lighting of the dining room.

In 1906, the firm began developing the Park View neighborhood immediately west of the Old Soldiers Home. Joseph Bohn designed the row and semi-detached dwellings in this development, including virtually all the dwellings constructed in the two squares (3044 and 3036) between Park Place and Warder Street, N.W. and bounded by Newton Place on the north and Lamont Street on the south. Bohn's final works (1909) for Middaugh & Shannon were two rows in Mt. Pleasant at 19th Street (3201-3215) and Park Road (1844-1860) and a row of Colonial Revival dwellings along Cathedral Avenue in Woodley Park (2228-2242). Shannon & Luchs were the selling agents of many of Middaugh & Shannon's developments. Herbert T. Shannon (1884-1946, see directory entry), co-founder of Shannon & Luchs, was the younger brother of William E. Shannon.

Middaugh & Shannon were the most prolific developers of the Woodley Park neighborhood during the first decade of its construction as well. In 1908, they purchased two large tracts of land along 27th Street and Cathedral Avenue, NW and began to build two-story row houses. They also constructed a group of two-story semi -detached houses along Cathedral Avenue, advertising the innovative features of yards on three sides and a "living room" on the first floor.

Shortly after construction began in Woodley Park, Middaugh & Shannon published a promotional brochure that boasted that, besides being a good financial investment, "here is one spot in the city where a man who is able to purchase a fine house closed in between a succession of brick walls can afford, at no greater cost, a comfortable 'home', surrounded by a comfortable lawn and the beautiful things of nature that make life worthwhile." These homes were praised in newspaper advertisements for the innovation of "hundreds of ideas" which would make them copied throughout the city.

Ray E. Middaugh died in 1910, but Shannon continued working under the name Middaugh & Shannon, as the company had developed such an esteemed reputation. In 1911, prominent architect Claughton West (1885-1978, see Architects Directory entry) designed 41 row houses, like those at 431-453 Newton Place, NW for the firm.

During World War I, Shannon served as vice-director of the war savings stamps campaign in D.C. He was always very active in clubs and associations, as his obituary in the *Washington Post* states: "Held Many Important Posts, and Served U.S. in War Time. Prominent in Clubs." During his lifetime, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the D.C. Red Cross finance committee and the Liberty Loan Committee. He was manager of the real estate and commandeering division of the U.S. Housing and Transportation Bureau and director of the U.S. Housing Corporation of Labor Department. He was a director and member of the advisory board of the American Security and Trust Co. and was in the directorate of the American National Bank.

Shannon continued to build in Woodley Park until 1922, building 2711-2725 Connecticut Avenue (a row of eight buildings constructed in 1918 of which two are extant); 2727-2737 Connecticut Avenue (constructed in 1921), and 2820- 2828 Connecticut Avenue (a row of five buildings of which two are extant). Some of these dwellings were designed by prolific architect

George T. Santmyers (1889-1960, see Architects Directory entry), who constructed 34 dwellings for the company.

William Shannon died in 1930 after a brief illness. Upon his death, the firm of Middaugh & Shannon was dissolved. Middaugh & Shannon was one of the most successful building firms in Washington, D.C. in the first quarter of the 20th century. Their construction in Bloomingdale helped the neighborhood to thrive, and their influence in Woodley Park is still evident today.

B. Stanley Simmons (architect)

B. Stanley Simmons was born in Charles County, Maryland, the son of William and Ann Americus (nee Clements) Simmons. B. Stanley Simmons came to Washington in 1885 at the age of ten. He attended the Maryland Institute and graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology (now M.I.T.) in 1895 and returned to the District where he lived and practiced architecture for more than twenty-five years, until his death in 1931. During his architectural tenure in the District he designed hundreds of buildings, a number of which have become significant District of Columbia Historic Landmarks. Simmons was a prolific designer, whose work encompassed a wide variety of styles and building types, including banks, hotels, apartment houses, commercial buildings, schools, clubs, churches, rectories, theaters, residences, automobile showrooms, a civic center, as well as the Brookland School. Some of his major commissions included the National Metropolitan Bank on 15th Street, NW (1905-07), the Elks Club on H Street, NW (1906), the Jewish Community Center (1916), the U.S. Storage Building on 10th Street, NW, and the Fairfax Hotel at 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW (1924) (Adams 1982). In 1902, when Simmons was only thirty-one years old, an article from the December 16, 1902, edition the *Evening Star* said of him:

> ...an architect who has added to the beauty and growth of this city. He has designed some of the largest apartment houses in the city. Among the monuments to his skill and originality: the Mount Vernon, the Gloucester, the Cumberland, the Henrietta, the Veronica, the Eastern, the Franklin, and the Dupont are the most conspicuous. Mr. Simmons is capable and enterprising; these qualities added to an energetic spirit have brought to him deserved success during his comparatively short career.

Simmons was the first Washington architect to design a purpose-built automobile showroom. In 1904, he designed the showroom at 1711 14th Street, NW. Other automobile-related facilities he designed included the Donohoe Motor Company, the Autocar Motor Company, and the R.L. Taylor Motor Company.

His work exhibits great range in style from the small but elaborate Beaux Arts Elks Club to the elegant Georgian Revival Fairfax Hotel, to the monumental Jewish Community Center, and to the high-rise Gothic Revival Barr Building (1926) on Farragut Square, a significant example of his long-term professional relationship with the Barr family. Additionally, Simmons designed the Wyoming Apartments at 2022 Columbia Road, NW (1905-11) and a 1903 addition to the

Mount Vernon Apartments on 9th Street, NW (1896), two of Washington's first large-scale apartment houses. The Wyoming is evidence of his ability to adapt to an unusual site and aesthetic demands with adroitness and sensitivity. It is especially significant in that it demonstrates his command of residential needs within the context and limitations of large-scale apartment design, a problem also resolved with his 1903 addition to the Brookland School.

Simmons was elected a member of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1920. In 1923, he was a member of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Columbia Historical Society, Mt. Pleasant Citizen's Association, Sacred heart Church, Columbia Country Club, Bannockburn Golf Club, Knights of Columbus, and the Elks Club. He married Katherine Regina Murphy, and had seven sons and two daughters.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books & Manuscripts

Park View Citizens' Association. Directory and History of Park View, 1921. (Historical Society of Washington, DC).

Newspaper articles

"Ancient Animal to School." *The Washington Post,* January 18, 1920, p. 22.

"Bricklayers May Strike." *The Washington Post,* June 14, 1907, p. 2.

"Dinosaur Cast Given School." *The Washington Herald,* January 14, 1920, p. 11.

"Dorothy C. Gilmore." *The Washington Times,* April 24, 1919, p. 23.

"Dorothy C. Gilmore." *The Washington Times,* April 25, 1919, p. 6.

"Dr. Charles Gilmore, Museum Authority On Reptiles, Dies." *The Evening Star,* September 28, 1945, p. A-10.

"Fred Walker Heads Parkview Citizens." *The Washington Post,* December 12, 1923, p. 2.

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

"Importing Nonunionists." *The Washington Post,* June 15, 1907, p. 2.

"Middaugh & Shannon Plan Six New Houses." *The Washington Times,* February 25, 1906, p. 2.

"Park Road Home Sold." *The Evening Star,* April 18, 1908, pt. 1, p. 14.

"Park View Elects Officers." *The Washington Post,* December 14, 1921, p. 8.

"Real Estate Gossip." *The Evening Star,* April 6, 1907, pt. 2, p. 2.

"Real Estate Operations Show Slight Falling Off." *The Washington Post,* February 25, 1906, p. E2.

"Trade's Council Firm." *The Washington Post,* June 5, 1907, p. 2.

"'Whitney Close' to Be Improved With Houses." *The Washington Times,* December 17, 1905, p. 3.

Online Resources

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

Washington, D.C. Building Permits Database

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): _____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.8 acres

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:

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

Square 3036, Lot 0025 in the District of Columbia

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Original extent of property.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kent C. Boese
organization: Historic Washington Architecture
street & number: 608 Rock Creek Church Road, NW
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20010
e-mail kcboese@hotmail.com
telephone: 202-904-8111
date: May 2, 2015

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.)

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

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
1/4

Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence
Washington, DC
May 3, 2015
Kent Boese
Historic Washington Architecture
General View Toward Northeast from Park Road
2/4

Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence
Washington, DC
May 3, 2015
Kent Boese
Historic Washington Architecture
General View Toward South from rear of property
3/4

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

Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Site Plan:

Site Plan from ArcGIS (viewed May 5, 2015)

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.,

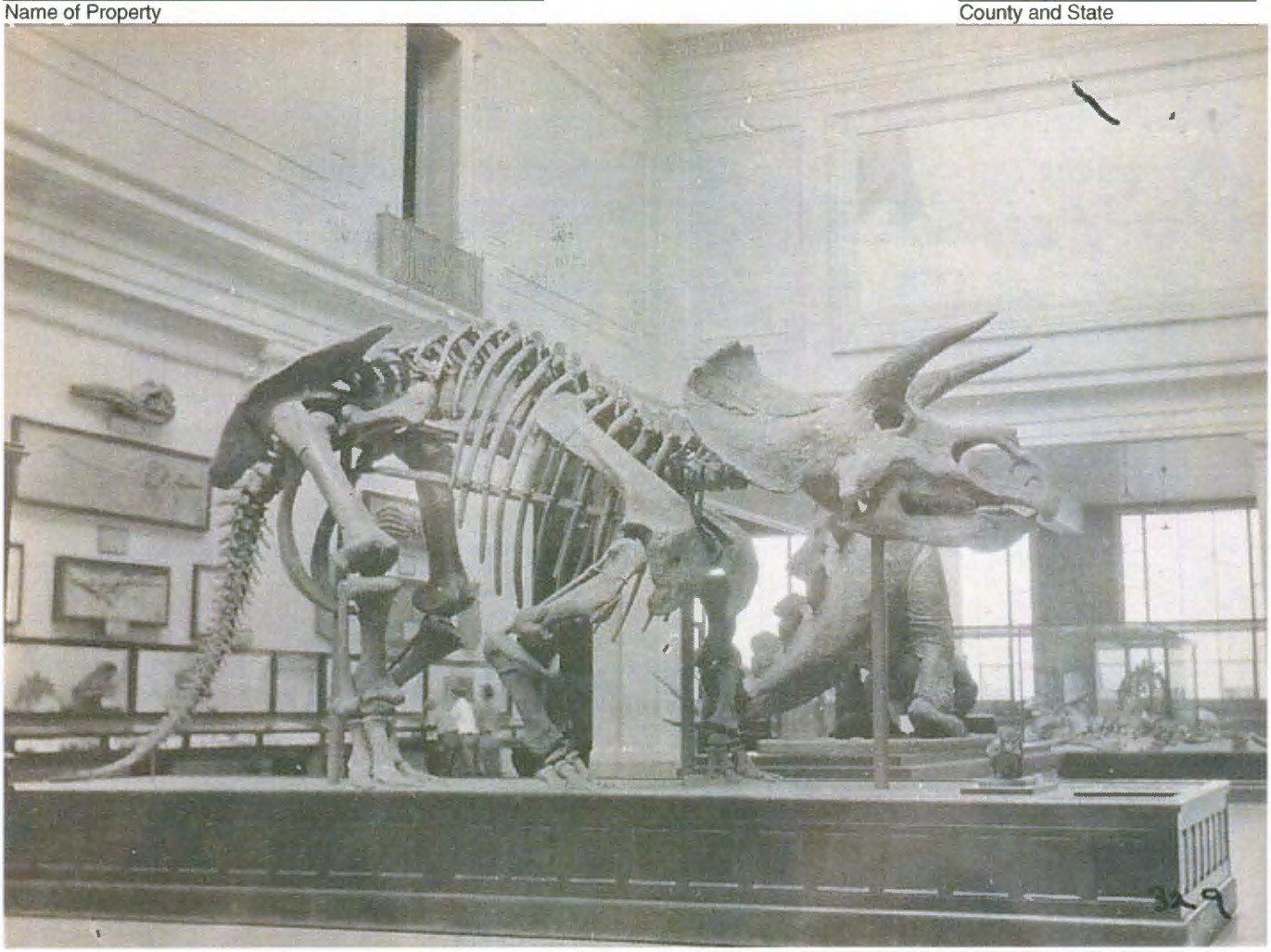
Know and they will bring you out.

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. From the *Evening Star,* May 29, 1907, p. 17.

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



***Triceratops* skeleton mounted by Gilmore and Boss in 1905. Photo ca. 1915 from collection of Kent C. Boese**

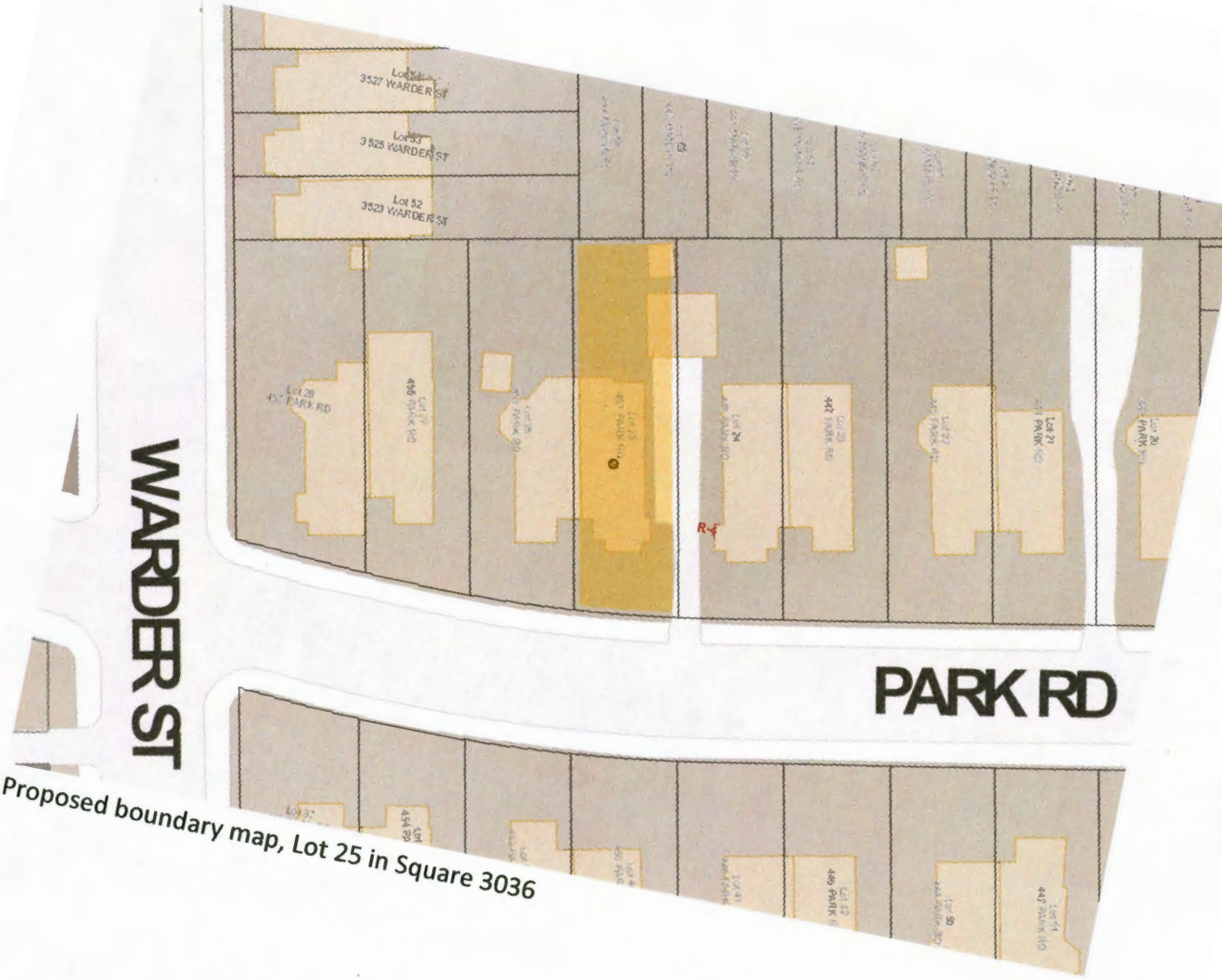
One of the largest animals which ever walked the earth has been discovered and is being rebuilt by the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Charles Gilmore, Paleontologist, found in western Utah the bones of a Sauropod,-a species of the dinosaurs which ruled the earth 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 years ago. Dr.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

Charles Whitney Gilmore Residence
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

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.



Proposed boundary map, Lot 25 in Square 3036