

The Digital Quarry Project: bringing Dinosaur National Monument's Carnegie Quarry online for researchers, interpreters and the public



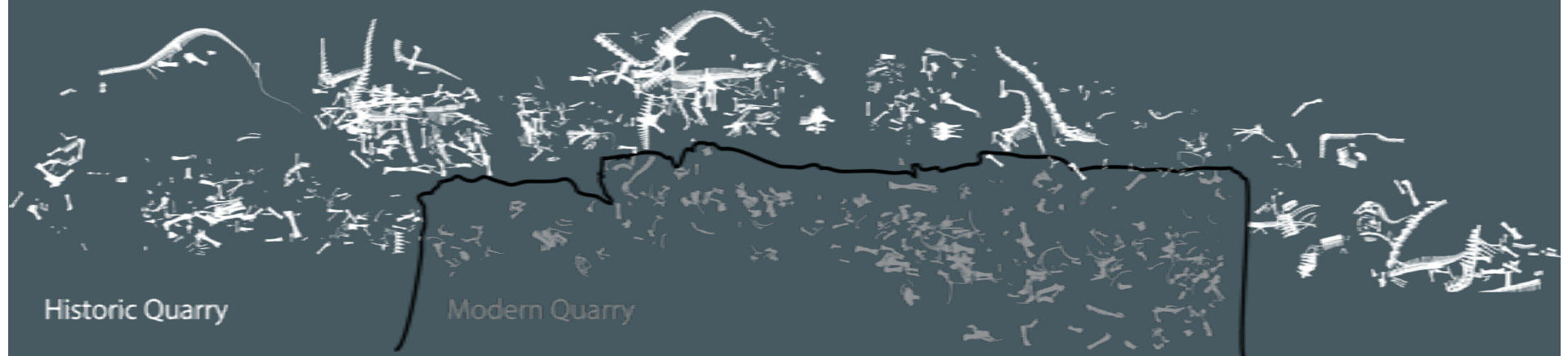
Trinity Stirling, Thea Boodhoo, Marie Jimenez,
Elliott Smith, Dan Chure

CarnegieQuarry.com

Where is the Carnegie Quarry?



What is the Carnegie Quarry?



What is the Carnegie Quarry?



The Digital Quarry Idea



What if we made this thing digital?



Dan Chure- DINO Paleontologist

What has it taken to get to this point?

2014 GIPs

Mapping Modern
Quarry



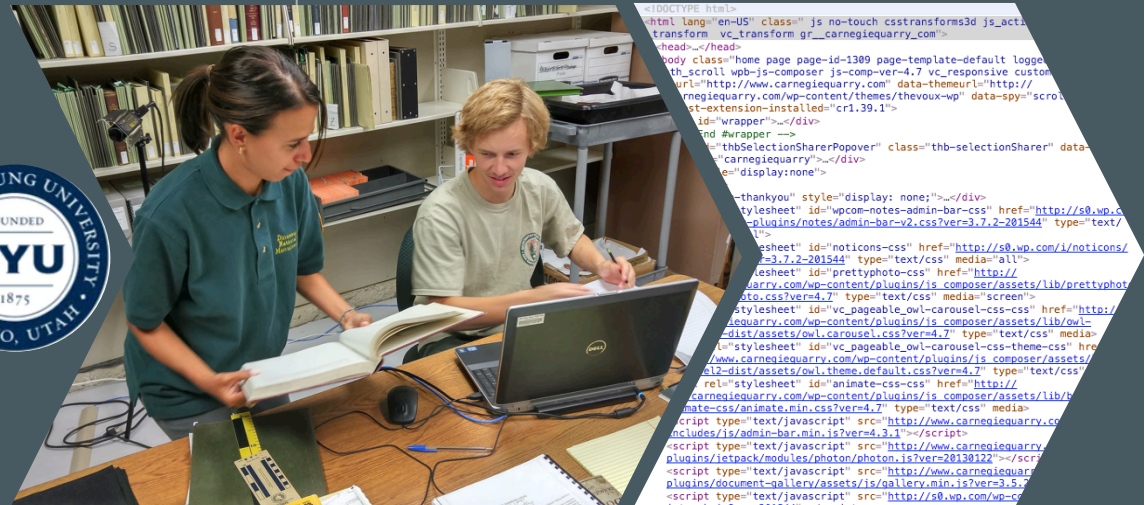
Digitizing
Historic Records

2014 GIPs



2015 GIPs

Building a Website



Digitizing Historic Records

2015 GIPs

CarnegieQuarry.com

On October 7th, 2015 CarnegieQuarry.com launched for the world to explore...

[Home](#)[Digital Quarry](#)[Species](#)[People](#)[Science](#)[History](#)[Records](#)[About the Digital Quarry Project](#)[Visit Dinosaur National Monument](#)

The Wall of Bones

at Dinosaur National Monument



Carnegie Quarry is the Jurassic dinosaur fossil bed at Dinosaur National Monument. Often called "the wall of bones," the quarry includes roughly 1500 fossils that are preserved in the Quarry Exhibit Hall on the Utah side of the park.

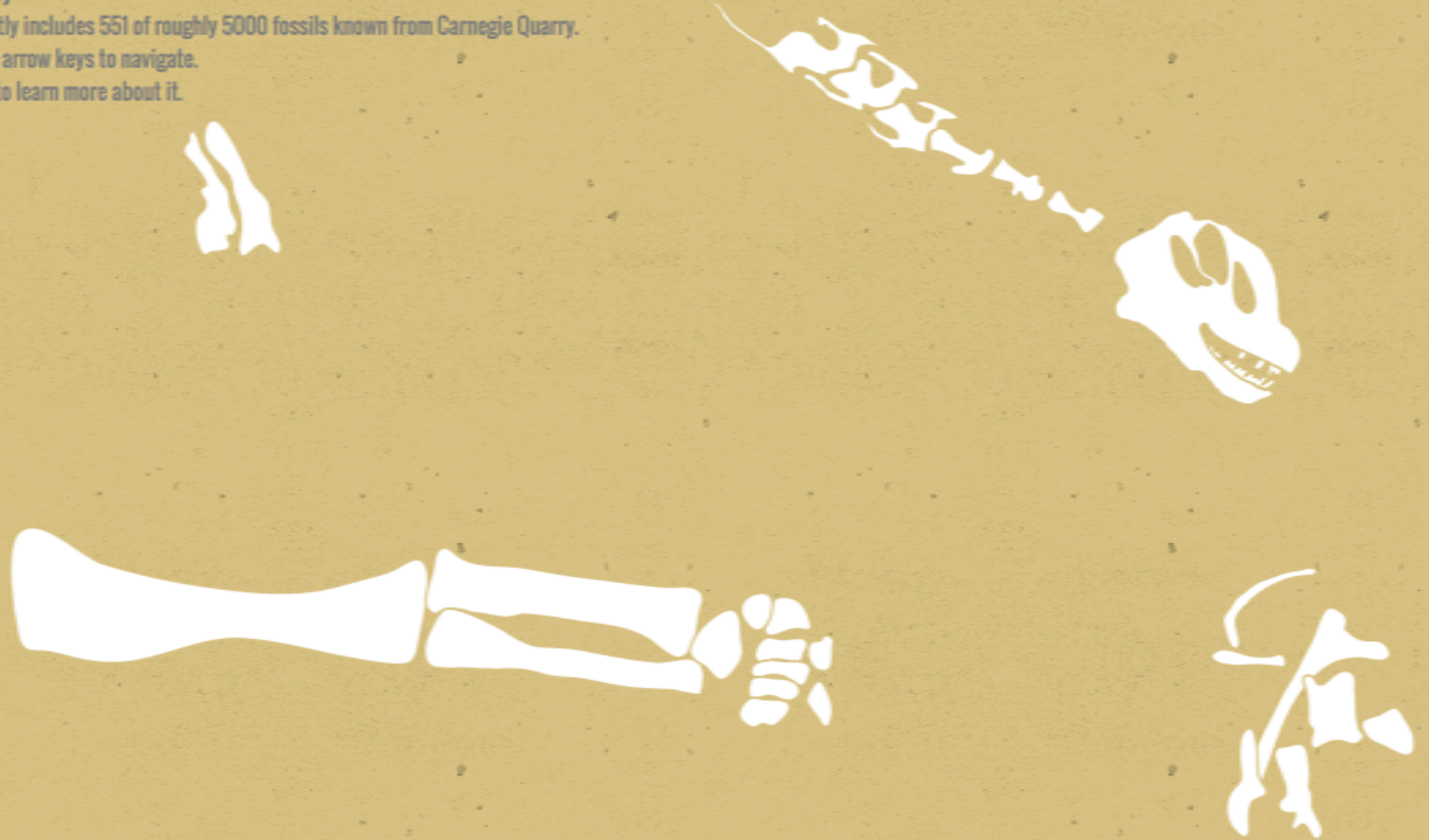
The Digital Quarry

This page currently includes 551 of roughly 5000 fossils known from Carnegie Quarry.

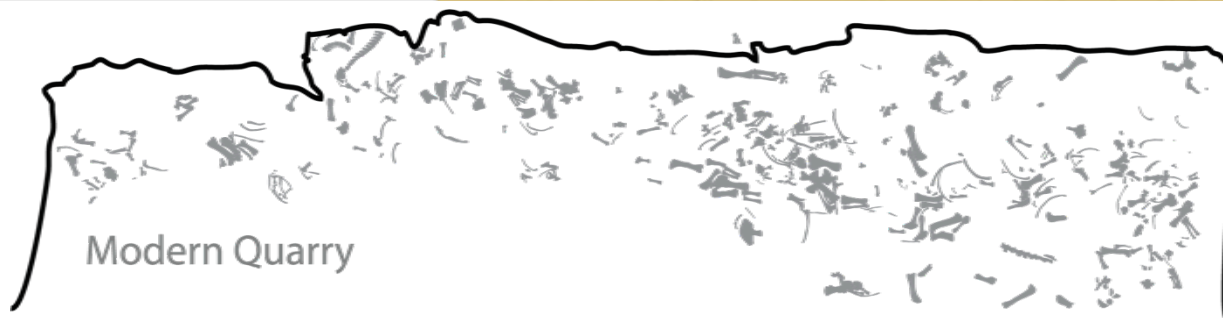
Swipe or use the arrow keys to navigate.

Click on a fossil to learn more about it.

HOME



Clicking for more



The Digital Quarry

This page currently includes 551 of roughly 5000 fossils known from Carnegie Quarry.

Swipe or use the arrow keys to navigate.

Click on a fossil to learn more about it.

HOME



Taxon: Camarasaurus lentus
Bone: Skull
Age: Adult
Catalog number: DINO 2580a
Cliff number: CL-0373
Related fossils: None apparent
Visible measurements: 24 in
Current location: Carnegie Quarry



Modern Quarry

The Digital Quarry

This page currently includes 551 of roughly 5000 fossils known from Carnegie Quarry.

Swipe or use the arrow keys to navigate.

Click on a fossil to learn more about it.

HOME



Taxon: Stegosaurus sp.

Bone: Dermal plate

Age: Adult

Catalog number: DINO 4076

Cliff number: Not yet available

Related fossils: None apparent

Visible measurements: Not yet available

Current location: Carnegie Quarry

Modern Quarry

What else can be found at CarnegieQuarry.com?

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Records

Dinosaur National Monument has kept one hundred years of records, which are now being scanned and uploaded as PDFs and image files for use by researchers and the public.

Search the records:

Search Media...


Or browse our curated collections below:

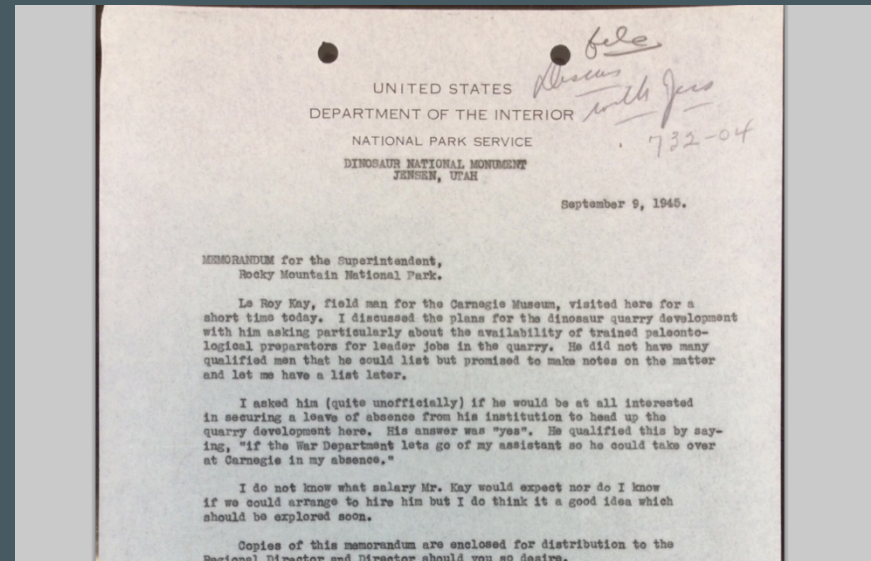


UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
COLLECTION:

DINO ACC. # 124
DINO CAT. # 3007

Series 1/Section 12:
"A Dinosaur Caravan"





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University of Utah Collection Records

Many specimens from Carnegie Quarry were collected by the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. Click on the PDF links below to see the scanned documents.

University of Utah collections series one section one. Includes diplodocus, stegosaurus.

Series 1/Section 2: NOTES ON RECORD KEEPING: Describes methods for keeping records, and the process of quarry mapping.

A transcript of a radio broadcast from Thursday, February 27, 1941 at 6:00 PM. Includes interview with paleontologists about Mammoths and other Pleistocene mammals, and Ancient Lake Bonneville.

Series 1/Section 14: "Master List of Specimen Numbers" No. 340 - Diplodocus No. 400 - Large sauropod dinosaur No. 401 - Various bones of different individuals, different species No. 402 - Stegosaurus No. 404 - Diplodocus? No. 410 - Carnivorous dinosaur. Includes list of elements associated with each specimen number, as well as which block each element is associated with.


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Carnegie Quarry Fossil Data

Data is currently being curated for every fossil ever collected from Carnegie Quarry. Here is what's been made available so far.

Image Thumbnail	Catalog Number	Cliff Number	Taxon	Bone	Age	Related Fossils	Visible Measurements
http://www.carnegiequarry.com/dino/14840	DINO 14840	Not yet available	Sauropod, unidentified	Right humerus radius ulna metatarsal	Adult	None apparent	Not yet available
http://www.carnegiequarry.com/dino/14840a	DINO 14840a	Not yet available	Sauropod, unidentified	Right humerus radius ulna metatarsal	Adult	None apparent	Not yet available
http://www.carnegiequarry.com/dino/14840b	DINO 14840b	Not yet available	Sauropod, unidentified	Right humerus radius ulna metatarsal	Adult	None apparent	Not yet available
http://www.carnegiequarry.com/dino/14840c	DINO 14840c	Not yet available	Sauropod, unidentified	Right humerus radius ulna metatarsal	Adult	None apparent	Not yet available
http://www.carnegiequarry.com/dino/14841a	DINO 14841a	Not yet available	Sauropod, unidentified	Right tibia & fibula	Adult	May belong to right	Not yet available
http://www.carnegiequarry.com/dino/14841b	DINO 14841b	Not yet available	Sauropod, unidentified	Right tibia & fibula	Adult	May belong to right	Not yet available
http://www.carnegiequarry.com/dino/14842	DINO 14842	Not yet available	Sauropod, unidentified	Caudal in end view	Adult	None apparent	Not yet available


What else can be found at CarnegieQuarry.com?



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History

Dinosaur National Monument was founded in 1915 and a century's worth of history has been documented in our archives. Find out what happened here during early excavations, the Great Depression, the World Wars, and more.




1909: The Discovery

1909 The Discovery I saw eight of the tail bones of a Brontosaurus in exact position. It was a beautiful sight... Douglass had been travelling from his place of employment, the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to the Uintah Basin since 1908, in search of Tertiary age mammals. However, in 1909 [...]




1938-1957: Early Structures at Carnegie Quarry


1938-1957 Early Structures at Carnegie Quarry Carnegie Quarry before any structures were built along the wall. Shortly after the excavations, lead by Earl Douglass, began to uncover the most fossiliferous locality for dinosaur remains that the world had ever seen. Ideas for the creation of an in situ



2006-2011: Closing the Quarry Visitor Center

2006-2011 Closing the Quarry Visitor Center In July of 2006, the Quarry Visitor Center at Dinosaur National Monument was closed indefinitely. The building, which had known foundational problems only a few years after its completion in 1958, was finally declared structurally unstable and unfit for









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People

modern quarry wall that inspires thousands of visitors a year is the culmination of a century of work by hundreds of dedicated people in many disciplines. The list includes paleontologists, Park Rangers, construction workers, designers, architects, mountain men and so many more.

update this section to include historical biographies as they become available. Do you know someone who worked at Carnegie Quarry that we missed? Do you have photos or stories of people working at Carnegie Quarry that you would like to see here? Email us at carnegiequarry@gmail.com, and we will add them to the website as time allows.

All People1909-19231923-19241933-19381938-19571957-20052006-20112013-2015



Jim Adams

James "Jim" Adams Adams spent a year excavating the most complete skeleton of a juvenile Stegosaurus. James "Jim" Adams



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1909

The Discovery

I saw eight of the tail bones of a Brontosaurus in exact position. It was a beautiful sight...

Douglass had been travelling from his place of employment, the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to the Uintah Basin since 1908, in search of Tertiary age mammals. However, in 1909 his assignment changed, and he was instructed to search Jurassic strata for dinosaur remains by Carnegie Museum Director **Dr. William Holland**, who had read of dinosaurian remains in Jurassic deposits from a United States Geological Survey report by Ferdinand Vandever Hayden.

Upon arriving in Vernal, UT, on August 6th, 1909, Douglass purchased supplies and hired **Mr. Goodrich** and his team and wagon for transport. Douglass inspected several known Dinosaur bone localities surrounding Vernal but was not impressed by anything he found. On August 12th, Douglass started to get a bit disheartened describing in his journals "Once in a while one can get a good limb bone here and I do not doubt that there are good specimens to be had but they don't appear to be very common" (Douglass, 2009).

On August 17th, alias Douglass got excited about a find, "I saw eight of the tail bones of a Brontosaurus in exact position. It was a beautiful sight... It was by far the best looking-dinosaur prospect I have ever found." (Douglass, 2009). It is these eight vertebra, later identified as an Apatosaurus, that inspired Douglass to excavate at that location, which began promptly on August 18th. That site would become the Carnegie Quarry.

The word quickly got out regarding Douglass's discovery north of Jensen, and on August 22nd the site had its first visitors "two loads of people came from Vernal to see the dinosaur and there were several leads from other places." (Douglass, 2009).



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Earl Douglass

Earl Douglass was the paleontologist who discovered the Carnegie Quarry and supervised excavations for fifteen years.




What else can be found at CarnegieQuarry.com?

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Species


Carnegie quarry represents the most ecologically complete assemblage of Late Jurassic dinosaurs in the entire world. Type specimens of distinct species of existing dinosaur genera first named by Edward Cope and Charles Marsh, originate from the Carnegie quarry. Dinosaur fossils from Carnegie quarry are housed in museum collections all over the world. Skeletons from Carnegie quarry can be seen in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C., and the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.



Allosaurus fragilis

Allosaurus fragilis: FACTS Allosaurus is the most common predatory dinosaur from the Morrison Formation Allosaurus is Greek for "different lizard" Allosaurus is the state fossil of Utah! Adult Allosaurus grew up to lengths of 30 feet Allosaurus fragilis devours a juvenile Stegosaurus ungulatus, a possible predator-prey interaction in the Morrison Ecosystem. Allosaurus fragilis is the most [...]


[Read more](#)



Apatosaurus louisae

Apatosaurus louisae: FACTS Apatosaurus is the largest dinosaur of Carnegie Quarry, weighing over 30 tons Apatosaurus was the first dinosaur collected from Carnegie Quarry The first Apatosaurus skull was found at Carnegie Quarry Apatosaurus is Greek for "deceptive reptile" William D. Berry's artwork depicting an Apatosaurus in the rain. Apatosaurus louisae is a species of [...]


[Read more](#)



Barosaurus

Barosaurus FACTS The Barosaurus from Carnegie Quarry is among the most complete in the world Barosaurus is Greek for "heavy lizard" Adult Barosaurus grew up to lengths over 85 feet and weighed over 20 tons Barosaurus has a longer neck and shorter tail than its relative Diplodocus Barosaurus walking in the Morrison Ecosystem. Information to be added as it comes [...]

[Read more](#)




Camarasaurus lentus

Camarasaurus lentus: FACTS Camarasaurus is the most common dinosaur at the Carnegie Quarry The most complete juvenile and adult specimens of Camarasaurus lentus known to science are from the Carnegie Quarry. Camarasaurus is Greek for "chambered lizard", referring to the hollow nature of its vertebrae, which most likely supported an air-sac system An adult and juvenile [...]


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The Morrison Formation



The wall of bones known as Carnegie Quarry, located at Dinosaur National Monument, is an inspiration to visitors from all over the world. This rocky graveyard is made of pebbly sandstone of the Morrison Formation, a remarkable body of rock which allows scientists to time travel 150 million years in the past, to the real life Jurassic Park.




The Morrison Formation is a distinct unit of sedimentary rocks that spans a large geographic portion of the Western United States. The sandstones and mudstones that constitute the steep beds of the quarry at Dinosaur National Monument are included in the Morrison Formation. Generally, the Morrison Formation has a distinct appearance of bright and multicolored sandstones, siltstones and mudstones, which give it the appearance of a toned down rainbow.

The Morrison Formation has hosted over a century of paleontological excavations, including the "Bone Wars", a bitter feud between the crews of late 19th century paleontologists Edward Drinker Cope and Othniel Charles Marsh, who would try to name new species of extinct vertebrates at a blistering pace.

The Morrison Formation is not only home to bones, but a seven million year record of what the world was like during the Late Jurassic, 150 million before humans would encounter these revolutionary rainbow rocks. Clues can be deciphered from the rocks which indicate what the dinosaur graveyard was like and allows for a sense of time travel back into the real Jurassic Park.

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Barosaurus




FACTS

The *Barosaurus* from Carnegie Quarry is among the most complete in the world

Barosaurus is Greek for "heavy lizard"

Adult *Barosaurus* grew up to lengths over 85 feet and weighed over 20 tons

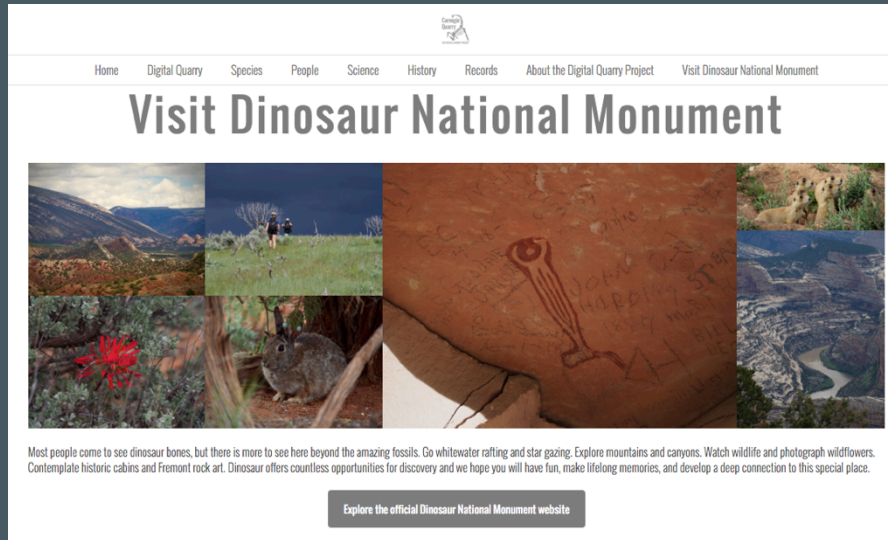
Barosaurus has a longer neck and shorter tail than its relative *Diplodocus*



Barosaurus walking in the Morrison Ecosystem.



What else can be found at CarnegieQuarry.com?

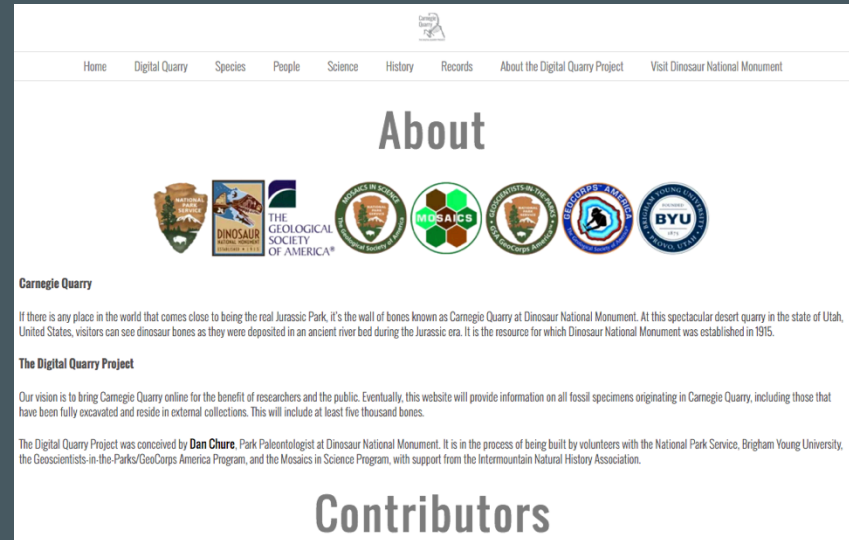


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Visit Dinosaur National Monument

Most people come to see dinosaur bones, but there is more to see here beyond the amazing fossils. Go whitewater rafting and star gazing. Explore mountains and canyons. Watch wildlife and photograph wildflowers. Contemplate historic cabins and Fremont rock art. Dinosaur offers countless opportunities for discovery and we hope you will have fun, make lifelong memories, and develop a deep connection to this special place.

[Explore the official Dinosaur National Monument website](#)



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About

Carnegie Quarry

If there is any place in the world that comes close to being the real Jurassic Park, it's the wall of bones known as Carnegie Quarry at Dinosaur National Monument. At this spectacular desert quarry in the state of Utah, United States, visitors can see dinosaur bones as they were deposited in an ancient river bed during the Jurassic era. It is the resource for which Dinosaur National Monument was established in 1915.

The Digital Quarry Project

Our vision is to bring Carnegie Quarry online for the benefit of researchers and the public. Eventually, this website will provide information on all fossil specimens originating in Carnegie Quarry, including those that have been fully excavated and reside in external collections. This will include at least five thousand bones.

The Digital Quarry Project was conceived by **Dan Chure**, Park Paleontologist at Dinosaur National Monument. It is in the process of being built by volunteers with the National Park Service, Brigham Young University, the Geoscientists-in-the-Parks/Geocorps America Program, and the Mosaics in Science Program, with support from the Intermountain Natural History Association.

Contributors



Carnegie Quarry

THE DIGITAL QUARRY PROJECT
beta

What did you think of CarnegieQuarry.com?

Your feedback helps us improve the website, so we really appreciate it! Thank you for choosing to spend a moment helping us out. There are seven questions below.

* Required

Which statement best describes you? *

- ☐ I am a current or former Dinosaur National Monument Interpreter at the Quarry Exhibit Hall
- ☐ I am a current or former Dinosaur National Monument employee or volunteer (NOT an Exhibit Hall Interpreter)
- ☐ I am a volunteer/employee at a location similar to Dinosaur National Monument, like a museum or monument

What have people thought so far?



- “This is great! I've thought for a long time that it would be great to have access to a map of the quarry face of some kind with the bones identified! Yes, yes, yes!!! This is good.”
- “This is wonderful, thank you for getting this on-line. I was born in Vernal and as a young man loved spending time at the monument. The "Mr. Goodrich" referred to, I believe, was my great great grandfather, George Albert Goodrich.” - Vernal Local
- “Wow, such a treat to see those images!... first time I've ever seen some of them.” - William Berry's Son

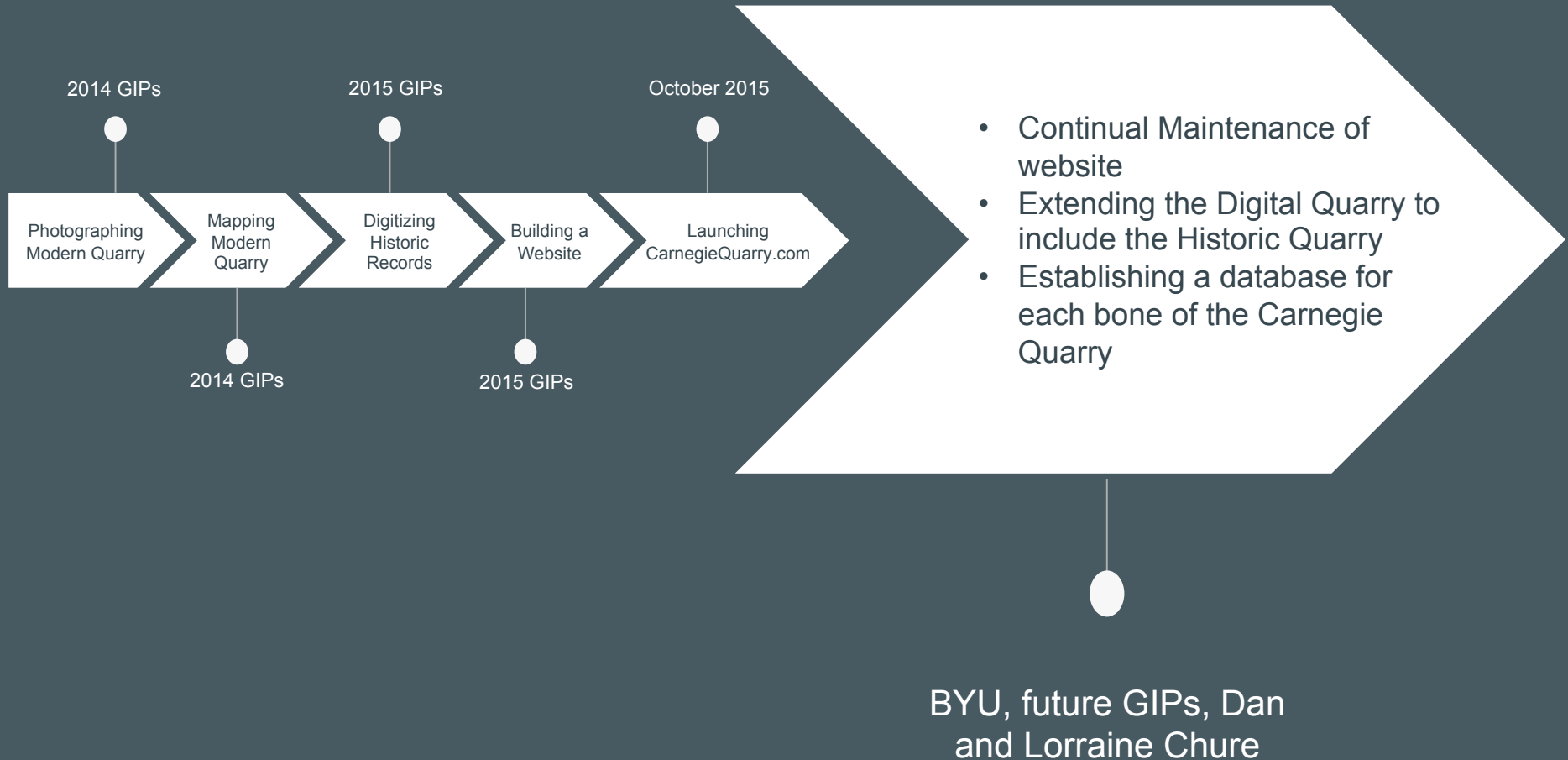
Digital Quarry Project as a Model



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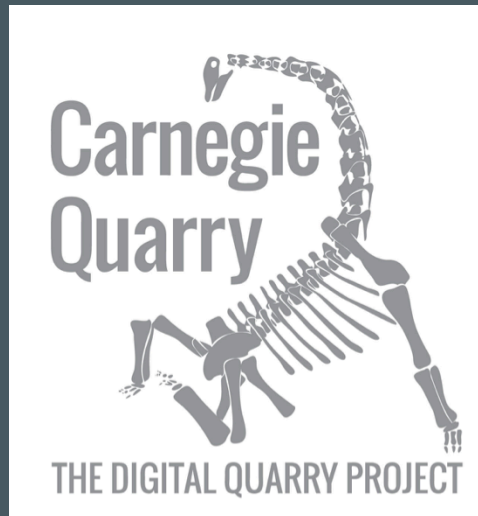


What are the next steps?



Thank You

to all of the partners that made the Digital Quarry Project and CarnegieQuarry.com possible



A special thanks to GeoCorps of America and all of the GeoCorps America Fund donors for making these amazing internships available and affordable.