Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Charles August Lindbergh, Sr., House

AND/OR COMMON
Lindbergh House and Interpretive Center in Charles A. Lindbergh State Park

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Morrison County Road 52 (Lindbergh Drive Southwest) NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
X VICINITY OF Little Falls

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
7

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Minnesota	27	Morrison	097

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
State of Minnesota, administered by Minnesota Historical Society

STREET & NUMBER
690 Cedar Street

CITY, TOWN
St. Paul __ VICINITY OF

STATE
Minnesota

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Register of Deeds, Morrison County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Broadway Avenue and Southeast Second Street

CITY, TOWN
Little Falls

STATE
Minnesota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Minnesota State Register of Historic Sites; National Register

DATE
1969; 1970

X FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Minnesota Historical Society; National Register

CITY, TOWN
St. Paul; Washington

STATE
Minnesota; District of Columbia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Framed by tall trees on the western bank of the Mississippi River, this 1½-story farmhouse is the only known extant residence associated with both Charles August Lindbergh, Sr., and Charles August Lindbergh, Jr. In 1898 the elder Lindbergh purchased about 110 acres of land southwest of Little Falls. Three years later, he and his second wife, Evangeline Land, moved into a 2½-story house here, and the next year their son Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., was born. In 1905 fire destroyed the residence except for its foundation, on which the present dwelling was built in 1906-07. Carl Bolander, Lindbergh's business partner, designed and built both houses.

Meanwhile Lindbergh won his first congressional term, and so Bolander planned the second house as a summer home. For many years the Lindberghs occupied it primarily in summer, but after the United States entered the First World War in 1917, they decided to use the farm all year to raise food animals. Charles, Jr., lived in the house through the winters until he entered the University of Wisconsin in 1920, after which time the dwelling stood vacant most of the time.

In 1931 the Lindbergh family donated the original 110-acre property to Minnesota as a memorial to Charles, Sr. Currently, the farm and about 200 adjacent acres comprise the Charles A. Lindbergh State Park, which is administered by two agencies. The Department of Natural Resources maintains about 93 acres of the former farm plus about 200 additional acres as a recreation area. It includes picnic facilities, a campground, hiking trails, and several recent buildings. The Minnesota Historical Society maintains about 17 acres of the farm, including the house and icehouse, the only extant 1906-20 buildings. It is this 17-acre area that makes up the nominated property.

When the historical society undertook minor restoration work on these structures and their surroundings in 1969, Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., provided the agency with a detailed account--which was later published as Boyhood on the Upper Mississippi: A Reminiscent Letter (1972)--of the farm's appearance during his youth. Consequently, the house appears now nearly as it did when the elder Lindbergh was politically prominent. Alterations are those required for preservation and visitation. For example, an oil burner and modern insulation improve heating, and railings protect visitors on the originally unguarded porch steps and front porch. To add to the historic setting of the 17-acre area, there are accurately reconstructed garden plots and an original-type fence along the road. Concealed by trees, a visitors parking lot and excellent interpretive center stand at a discreet distance.

The rest of the original farm and more than 200 additional State-owned acres are excluded from the designated historic area because they are across the highway (Morrison County Road 52), separately

(continued)

administered, and without original buildings. Modern intrusions, including a contact station, park manager's house, campground, and picnic area stand in that section.

The House. The current 1½-story framehouse, which measures approximately 40 by 50 feet, stands atop a mostly stone foundation and has a white-painted wooden water table. Until the larger, original house burned, it stood on the same foundation, which therefore seems massive in proportion to the present dwelling. Accurately painted light gray with white trim, including wooden quoins, the weatherboard-covered house has a gabled hip roof with an east-west gable ridge and boxed cornices. Recently, the Minnesota Historical Society reshingled the roof. A red brick interior chimney pierces the north slope of the roof, and a shed dormer faces north. On the south side, a shed dormer and a gable dormer top the roof. Casement and sash windows, most with white-painted cornices and surrounds, light the interior, and a three-window bay graces the south side.

The dwelling faces west and since it stands on the slope of the Mississippi River bank, it gains extra basement space toward the rear. From the south end, a screened, sleeping porch crosses about 2/3 of the rear and since about 1916, beneath the porch and the northeast bedroom, on the enlarged lower level, an automobile garage has stood. Earlier, this area rear of the basement had been open, but after the Lindberghs purchased a Saxon Six automobile in 1916, they enclosed the space. Brick and stone make up the rear house foundation, visible inside the garage. The garage has north and south doors, and inside, the original, restored Saxon Six stands on display.

At the front of the house, a simplified Palladian-type window appears in the west gablet end, below which a gable-roofed porch, supported by two paneled white-painted wooden columns shelters the front door. The porch steps descend northward. Originally neither this porch and steps nor the steps to the north (kitchen) door had railings but in recent years, the Minnesota Historical Society has added authentic-looking ones as a safety precaution. Both doors have white-painted trim and cornices. The front door has panels and one window.

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Inside, though Charles, Jr., installed a hot-air furnace during the First World War, the Lindberghs did not finish the house for year-round use. The furnace remains in the basement, however, and the Minnesota Historical Society has modernized it with an oil burner. The society has installed insulation throughout the house as well. Decorative registers carried the heat from the basement to the rooms; the Lindberghs had no fireplaces. The floors are made of original hardwood boards, highly polished, and covered with throw rugs. Authentically restored, the plaster walls and ceilings have been painted, not wallpapered. Almost all of the furnishings belonged originally to the Lindberghs, and most graced this residence.

The first floor of the Lindbergh House follows a center-hall plan. South of the hall stands the living room and rear of the living room, lies the dining room. A chair that Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., used in the House of Representatives stands in the living room. North of the center hall lie the kitchen, two pantries, and an original bathroom. At the end of the center hall is the sewing room and north of it, is Evangeline's room. The northeast bedroom, now an office for guides, and the screened porch, where Charles, Jr., usually slept, complete the rear of the first floor. Behind doors off the center hall are two dogleg stairs with winders, one of which descends to the basement. The other stairway mounts to the upper level, where it opens into a large family room. Two more bedrooms and several spacious closets complete the dormer floor. The Minnesota Historical Society added a safety rail and nonslip pads to the steep stairway.

Outside, in front of the house, irises grow in reconstructed flowerbeds. South of the house lies "Moo Pond," which Charles, Jr., built with concrete sides for his ducks. He named the pool "Moo Pond" because he had heard that "moo" means "dirty" in Chippewa, and he scratched his name and the date, 1919, on the side.

The Icehouse. This one-story, weatherboard-covered frame structure preserved ice taken from the Mississippi River in winter to cool the family icebox in summer. The icehouse matches the house with its gray-painted siding and white-painted trim, including boxed cornices and wooden quoins. The icehouse door stands in the south wall and

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faces the kitchen door. The icehouse has a boarded-up window on the west side and a stone foundation. Recently reshingled, its gable roof has a north-south ridge. The icehouse is closed to visitors.

The Interpretive Center. The modern interpretive center, built in 1972, and the visitors parking lot, lie beyond a wall of trees north of the historic structures. The center blends, too, with the slope of the riverbank on which it stands. Inside the building, there are excellent, informative exhibits plus a 15-minute slideshow about the Lindbergh family.

Boundary Justification. Included within the boundary of the designated historic area is an approximately 17-acre section of the farm historically owned by Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. The Minnesota Historical Society has restored and now administers the designated area, which includes the house and icehouse and a discretely placed interpretive center and parking lot. The remaining approximately 93 acres of original farmland plus more than 200 additional acres of State-owned land are excluded from the designated historic area because they are devoid of historic structures and altered by such nonhistoric additions as a contact station, a park manager's house, a campground, hiking trails, and a picnic area. Also, they are situated across a highway, Morrison County Road 52, and administered separately by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

Boundary Description. As indicated in red on the accompanying maps (1) U.S.G.S. 15' Series, Minn., Little Falls Quad., 1948; (2) AASLH Sketch Map, 1967, a line beginning at the intersection of the southwest city limit of Little Falls and the eastern edge of Morrison County Road 52 and running due east about 150 feet to the western edge of the Mississippi River; thence southward about 3,000 feet along the irregular western edge of the river to a line of trees marking the northern boundary of property owned by the Morrison County Historical Society; thence due west about 190 feet along the aforementioned line of trees to the eastern edge of Morrison County Road 52; thence northward about 2,925 feet along the eastern edge of the county road to the beginning.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	X CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1901-20 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Carl Bolander

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Congressman Charles August Lindbergh, Sr., and his aviator son Charles August Lindbergh, Jr., contributed to 20th century America in many ways. Among the foremost of these was their strikingly similar--though differently conceived--opposition to U.S. involvement in the First and Second World Wars. As eminent historian Wayne S. Cole explains, in the years immediately preceding World War II, Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., "was not an agrarian progressive as his Congressman father had been in the like period of 1914 to 1917, but both /men/ were courageously independent noninterventionists."[1]

In addition, according to his biographer Bruce L. Larson, Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., a Congressman from 1907 until 1917, "contributed both to the national development of reform thought and action, and to the tradition of American protest politics."[2] Throughout his highly independent political career--in which, in order, he was a Republican supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, an Insurgent or anti-Taft Republican, a Progressive, a Nonpartisan Leaguer, and a Farmer-Laborite--the older Lindbergh was the leading congressional critic of the eastern banking establishment or Money Trust. In fact, he was the first Congressman to demand an investigation of the concentration of credit resources in a few eastern banks. When the First World War began in Europe, Lindbergh was convinced, says Larson, "that an 'inner circle' composed chiefly of financial interests, was promoting American intervention."[3] Eventually the Minnesotan published three major books on these topics: Banking and Currency and the Money Trust (1913), Why Is Your Country At War and What Happens to You After the War (1917), and The Economic Pinch (1923). Declining to seek reelection to the House in 1916, Lindbergh secured the endorsement of the Nonpartisan League, an economically motivated farmer-labor organization, and entered the 1918 Minnesota

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1 Wayne S. Cole, Charles A. Lindbergh and the Battle Against American Intervention in World War II (New York, 1974), 19.

2 Bruce L. Larson, Lindbergh of Minnesota: A Political Biography (New York, 1973), xvii.

3 Ibid., p. 179.

Republican gubernatorial primary. Though he had supported the war following U.S. entry, his opponents, says historian Carol Jenson, made "a classic attempt to use--in the full sense of the word--the loyalty issue" against him.[4] This election, which Lindbergh lost, ranks among the Nation's most excessive and intolerant applications of the wartime loyalty issue.

In 1927, only a few years after his father's death, Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., made history's first nonstop trans-Atlantic flight from New York to Paris. Overnight he became the idealized "all-American boy" hero of the entire Nation. Young Lindbergh neither displayed his father's antipathy toward the Money Trust nor developed his interest in politics, but having resided in Europe and seen firsthand evidence of German strength in the 1930's, he feared that World War II, if prolonged, would devastate western civilization. Accordingly he opposed American involvement in the conflict and advocated an early, negotiated peace. Lindbergh became, in the words of historian Wayne S. Cole, "the most praised, the most criticized, and the most maligned noninterventionist in the United States."[5] Like his father before him, though, he supported the war effort following U.S. entry. In 1953 Lindbergh published a Pulitzer Prize-winning account of his trans-Atlantic flight, The Spirit of St. Louis, and in the early 1960's he became a leading advocate of environmental and ecological concerns.

Maintained in its original wooded setting on the western bank of the Mississippi River, this simple, 1½-story frame farmhouse, which sheltered both father and son between 1907 and 1920, is the only extant residence associated with both men. Assisted by Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., the Minnesota Historical Society restored the house in 1969-72. The society now maintains the house, an adjacent ice-house, and roughly 17 acres of the original Lindbergh farm. Virtually hidden from view, an interpretive center and parking lot stand within the designated historical area too.

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4 Carol Jenson, "Loyalty as a Political Weapon: The 1918 Campaign in Minnesota," Minnesota History XLIII (Summer 1972), 44.

5 Cole, Charles A. Lindbergh, x.

Biography

Charles August Lindbergh, Sr., the first child of August and Louisa Lindbergh, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, January 20, 1859. That same year the family immigrated to America because August, an agrarian representative in the Swedish Riksdag, espoused reforms that led to a slander campaign against him. Settling in Stearns County, Minn., the Lindberghs farmed and August held such offices as town clerk, school district clerk, and justice of the peace.

Charles, or C. A. as he was usually called, attended local schools, and at about age 20 entered an academy near Sauk Center, Minn. Subsequently he enrolled in the University of Michigan law school, from which he graduated in 1883. The following year Lindbergh started a law practice in the growing town of Little Falls, where he met and married Mary "May" LaFond. They had two daughters before May died in 1898. Meanwhile, Lindbergh's practice and business interests expanded. In 1891-92 he won the office of county attorney but declined to run for reelection. In 1901 he married Evangeline Lodge Land, a Little Falls teacher, and on February 4, 1902, Charles August Lindbergh, Jr., was born in Detroit, Evangeline's parents' home.

No particular event spurred C. A.'s decision to run for Congress in 1906, but apparently his friends and local Republican leaders urged him to challenge the unpopular incumbent. On first try, Lindbergh won the seat that he would occupy for five consecutive terms. In Congress he endorsed the progressive policies of President Theodore Roosevelt and later he joined the Republican Insurgents who considered the policies of President William Howard Taft too conservative. According to historian Russel B. Nye, Lindbergh was "the most leftish of the group, and a bitter hater of trusts and privilege."[6] Indeed, throughout his career, C. A.'s concern centered on economic and financial reform. He was the first Member of the 62nd Congress to demand a congressional investigation of the concentration of credit resources in a few eastern banks. As his biographer, Bruce L. Larson,

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6 Russel B. Nye, Midwestern Progressive Politics: A Historical Study of its Origins and Development, 1870-1950 (East Lansing, 1951), 264.

points out, Lindbergh's "views on the Money Trust were tenacious, and they became a central theme in his political career, often influencing his positions on other political and economic issues."[7] In 1912 Representative Arsene Pujo sponsored a less in-depth investigation than Lindbergh would have liked, but nonetheless Pujo's committee confirmed Lindbergh's suspicion that a financial monopoly existed. Meanwhile, in 1911 Lindbergh joined the National Progressive Republican League, and the following year he campaigned for the Progressive Party. In 1913 he published his first major book, Banking and Currency and the Money Trust, and opposed the Federal Reserve Act, which he felt would foster a new banking trust.

After the First World War began in Europe, Lindbergh was "convinced," says Larson, "that an 'inner circle' composed chiefly of financial interests, was promoting American intervention," and soon he "became clearly identified as an opponent of war."[8] In 1915 he voted for the Gore-McLemore resolutions, which warned U.S. citizens not to travel on armed belligerent merchant ships, and in 1917, following the Zimmerman note alarm, he voted against a bill to arm American merchant ships. He also sponsored legislation to require an advisory referendum before a congressional declaration of war. In the meantime, while in his last congressional term, Lindbergh decided not to run for reelection to the House. Acting on a long-standing ambition to obtain a wider constituency, he entered Minnesota's U.S. Senate Republican primary in 1916. Progressive and noninterventionist votes split, and Frank B. Kellogg emerged the winner. After Lindbergh left Congress, the United States entered the First World War, and he published his second major book Why Is Your Country At War and What Happens to You After the War and Related Subjects. In it he reviewed his political and economic ideas and indicated his support for the national war effort.

About this same time, Lindbergh became increasingly active in the Nonpartisan League, a midwestern farm and labor organization. The league's advocacy of expanded government ownership, its suspicion

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7 Larson, Lindbergh of Minnesota, 99.

8 Ibid., p. 179.

of financial interests, and its pre-entry opposition to U.S. involvement in the war matched Lindbergh's views, and in 1918 the organization endorsed him in the Republican gubernatorial primary. Immediately Lindbergh's loyalty became a campaign issue. Though he adopted the theme that economic reform would assure victory, what followed was, in the words of historian Carol Jenson, "a classic attempt to use--in the full sense of the word--the loyalty issue to preserve the political /and economic/ status quo."[9] Incumbent Republican Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, other State officials, and the press encouraged extralegal action, hysteria, and mob violence against league members and Lindbergh. "It is a striking commentary on the times," declares historian Robert L. Morlan on the Lindbergh candidacy, "that a widely known and respected citizen should now be stoned, rotten-egged, hanged in effigy, and subjected to an unending torrent of abuse and vituperation."[10] Lindbergh's opponents misquoted Why Is Your Country At War and charged him and the league with Bolshevism. Just 9 days prior to the election, Lindbergh was arrested for "conspiracy," yet soon after the primary, the charges were dropped. Despite such harrassment, Lindbergh drew huge crowds of enthusiastic supporters, especially farmers, and lost by only 48,699 votes out of nearly 350,000 cast.

The smear campaign ended Lindbergh's political success, though. Later that year, President Woodrow Wilson named him to the War Industries Board, but the appointment occasioned such an outcry that in 2 weeks Lindbergh was asked to resign. In 1920, he ran for his former House seat and lost, and in 1923 he lost in the Senate primary of the Farmer-Labor Party, which organization he had helped create from the defunct Nonpartisan League. That same year Lindbergh published his last book, The Economic Pinch. In 1924 a brain tumor claimed his life.

Though Lindbergh encouraged his son's independence, Charles, Jr., apparently gained his mechanical and scientific talents from his mother's family, especially his grandfather Charles H. Land, a

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9 Carol Jenson, "Loyalty as a Political Weapon," 44.

10 Robert L. Morlan, Political Prairie Fire: The Nonpartisan League, 1915-1922 (Minneapolis, 1955), 198.

dentist who invented the porcelain jacket crown. In 1920, at age 18, Charles, Jr., entered the University of Wisconsin to study mechanical engineering. After three semesters, he dropped out of school to take flying lessons, which he had coveted since the First World War. Soon he began barnstorming, and then he joined the Army Air Service. In 1926 Lindbergh flew a mail route between St. Louis and Chicago. About this time, he decided to attempt the first nonstop flight between New York and Paris and win the $25,000 prize offered by Raymond Orteig. He achieved the epoch-making intercontinental flight in May 1927, received the prize, and became an overnight international hero. "The blond, boyish American's feat of skill and courage," declares historian Manfred Jonas, "caught the imagination of the world like no other single event in the hectic twenties."[11] Hard pressed to avoid adoring crowds, Lindbergh found respite among the wealthy, and in 1929 he married Anne Morrow, daughter of a former partner in J. P. Morgan and Company. Clearly, Charles did not inherit his father's suspicion of the Money Trust. In fact, even as a boy, C. A.'s political views had neither interested nor influenced the younger Lindbergh. Later, though Charles, Jr., assumed an antiwar stance outwardly similar to--and perhaps emotionally influenced by--his father's, different arguments led to his conclusions.

Before the Second World War began in Europe, the Lindberghs lived abroad for a period of about 4 years. Constant press publicity, worsened by the kidnap and murder of their 18-month-old son and sensational trial of the abductor, forced their decision to move. Overseas, Lindbergh observed conditions in England, and France, and Germany. He also worked with French scientist Alexis Carrel to develop a synthetic blood pump and a method of separating serum from blood. Recognizing the likelihood of war, he returned with his family to the United States in 1939. Convinced that German air power surpassed the combined strength of Great Britain and France, that U.S. involvement might not forestall Axis victory, and that prolonged hostilities would prostrate western civilization. Lindbergh advocated an early, negotiated peace. He became actively involved in the campaign to keep the United States out of war, calling for defensive measures in the Western Hemisphere and nonintervention in

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11 Manfred Jonas, Isolationism in America, 1935-1941 (Ithaca, 1966), 96.

Europe. In the estimate of historian Wayne S. Cole, Lindbergh, "more than any other person, was the personification of isolationism for the mass of American people" up to Pearl Harbor.[12] After joining the American First Committee in April 1941, Lindbergh made frequent public appearances for that noninterventionist group, and of its speakers, he attracted the largest, most enthusiastic crowds--and the most bitter criticism. In Des Moines on September 11, 1941, he argued that Jews--along with the Roosevelt administration and the British--were promoting U.S. intervention in Europe. This assertion created a flurry of unsubstantiated charges and proved a serious political handicap to the committee. In later years, however, Lindbergh told historian Cole that these criticisms were less vicious and damaging than those his father had endured.[13] The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, ended both the America First Committee and Lindbergh's opposition to the war.

Lindbergh, who now wanted sincerely to serve in the military, had resigned his colonel's commission in the Army Air Corps Reserve in April 1941. Denied in his petition to be reinstated, he helped private industry in bomber and fighter plane development, and ultimately, to study aircraft in combat, he flew 50 missions in the Pacific as a civilian in 1944. After the war Lindbergh stayed out of the public eye except when his account of his trans-Atlantic flight, The Spirit of St. Louis, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1954. That same year he was restored to the Air Force Reserve and promoted to brigadier general. In the early 1960's, before ecology captured the popular imagination, Lindbergh became deeply concerned about the environment. He directed the National Wildlife Fund and served on the Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality and in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., died of cancer in Hawaii on August 26, 1974.

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12 Wayne S. Cole, America First: The Battle Against Intervention, 1940-1941 (Madison, 1953), 141.

13 Cole, Charles A. Lindbergh, 231.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chrislock, Carl H., The Progressive Era in Minnesota, 1899-1918 (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1971).

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 17 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	392600	5090550
B	15	392750	5090550
C	15	392400	5089800
D	15	392225	5089800

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See last page of description)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cathy A. Alexander, Assistant Editor

ORGANIZATION: American Association for State and Local History

DATE: February 1976

STREET & NUMBER: 1400 Eighth Avenue South

TELEPHONE: (615) 242-5583

CITY OR TOWN: Nashville

STATE: Tennessee 37203

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

_____, Charles A. Lindbergh and the Battle Against American Intervention in World War II (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1974).

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Whitman, Alden, "Attained the Unattainable," The New York Times Biographical Edition V (August 1974), 1121-1130.