

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH STATE PARK

VISITOR FAVORITES:

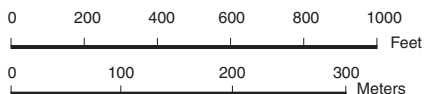
- Visitor Center
- Lindbergh House
- Weyerhaeuser Museum
- Scenic hiking trails
- Picnic areas
- Fishing the Mississippi River
- Canoeing Pike Creek

FACILITIES:

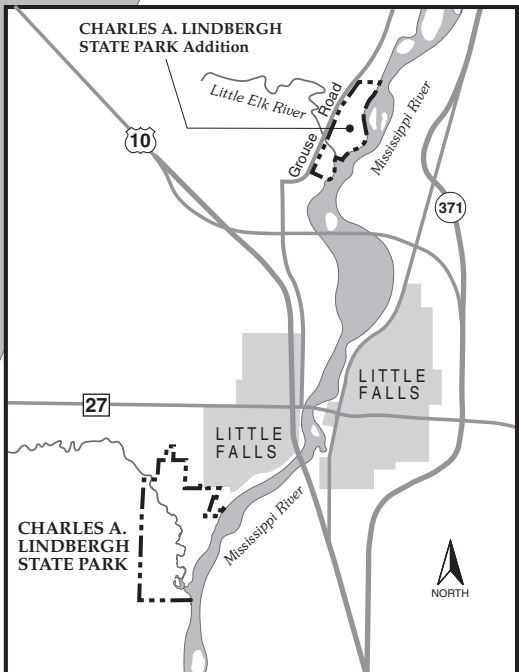
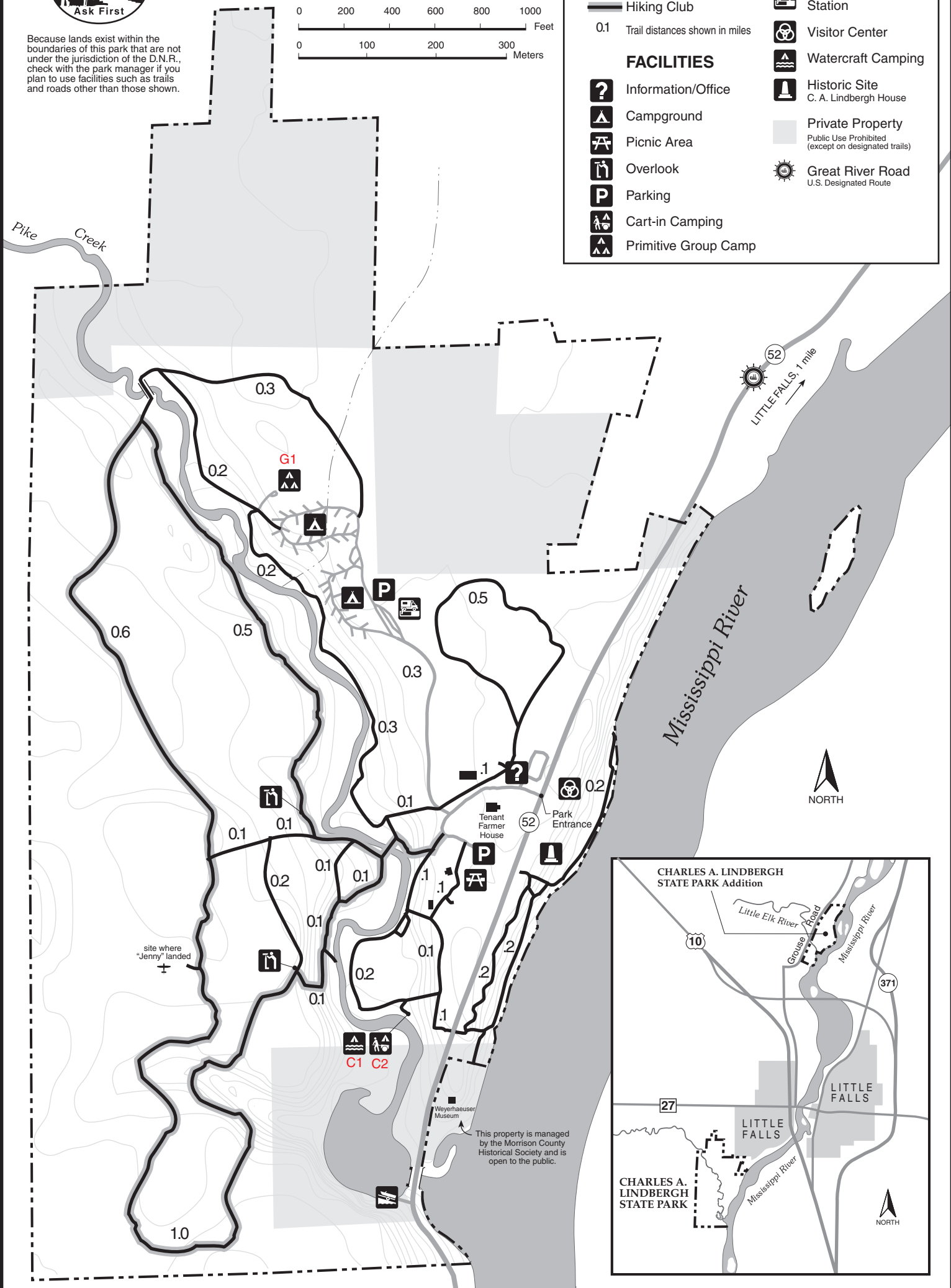
- 38 semi-modern campsites (15 with electricity)
- 2 cart-in / canoe campsites
- Trailer dump station
- Showers
- Group camp for 30
- Picnic area with enclosed shelter
- 8 miles of hiking trails
- Boat ramp on the Mississippi
- Historic sites
- Canoe rental



Because lands exist within the boundaries of this park that are not under the jurisdiction of the D.N.R., check with the park manager if you plan to use facilities such as trails and roads other than those shown.



TRAILS		Boat Ramp
	Hiking	Trailer Sanitation Station
	Hiking Club	Visitor Center
0.1 Trail distances shown in miles		Watercraft Camping
FACILITIES		
	Information/Office	Historic Site C. A. Lindbergh House
	Campground	Private Property Public Use Prohibited (except on designated trails)
	Picnic Area	Great River Road U.S. Designated Route
	Overlook	
	Parking	
	Cart-in Camping	
	Primitive Group Camp	



This property is managed by the Morrison County Historical Society and is open to the public.



CHARLES A. LINDBERGH STATE PARK

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park
1615 Lindbergh Drive South
Little Falls, MN 56345
(320) 616-2525

Department of Natural Resources
Information Center
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4040

(651) 296-6157 (Metro Area)
1-888-646-6367 (MN Toll Free)

TDD (Telecommunications
Device for Deaf)
(651) 296-5484 (Metro Area)
1-800-657-3929 (MN Toll Free)

mndnr.gov/parks

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH STATE PARK is located in central Morrison County, on the south side of Little Falls. The park entrance is off of Lindbergh Drive (County Road 52). Highway map index: H-13.

The park was established in 1931 when 110 acres were donated to the state in memory of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. by his family. Land has been added since then that increased the park's statutory boundary to its present 570 acres.

The picturesque Pike Creek meanders through the center of the park and empties into the Mississippi River in the southern part of the park. These water resources along with a diverse forest provide an abundance of recreational opportunities for the visitor.

Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., world renowned for his trans-Atlantic solo flight in 1927, lived his boyhood years in the gray 1-1/2 story house overlooking the Mississippi River. The house was built in 1906 by Lindbergh's father, Charles, Sr., the park's namesake.

HISTORY: After the first trans-Atlantic solo flight by Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., worldwide attention was focused on Lindbergh's boyhood home. The house was used by the Lindberghs primarily during the summer months, but Charles, Jr. ran the farm full time for two years before he went to college in 1920. The ice house and the tenant farmer's house are the only other original buildings remaining. Charles A. Lindbergh Sr., for whom the park is named, was the progressive Republican Congressman who represented central Minnesota from 1907 to 1917, and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1918. He had the support in that election of the Nonpartisan League, one of the forerunners of the Farmer Labor Party.

The Lindbergh house contains many of the family mementos, as well as the 1916 Saxon auto in which Charles Jr. chauffeured the elder Lindbergh during his unsuccessful 1918 campaign. Nearby to the house is the Lindbergh Visitor Center, which depicts the lives and careers of three generations of Lindberghs in Minnesota. Both facilities are administered by the Minnesota Historical Society and are open daily during the summer. For special group tour arrangements call 320-616-5421.

In addition to its recent history, the park area has been host to a number of other historical events occurring along the Mississippi. Evidence located near the park indicates that the Woodland Culture, a prehistoric Indian group was living in the area from 1000 BC to 1700 AD. Discovered materials include burial mounds and artifacts. The Mississippi River served as a corridor for more recent peoples too. The Dakota Indians used the river as a primary transportation route, and camped along its banks.

The Red River Oxcart Trail, which served as a means of transportation for white settler's goods and information, passed near the park on the east side of the Mississippi. The segment was part of what is known as the Woods Trail which stretched from St. Paul to Pembina, North Dakota. Little Falls served as a trading post along the trail. A county road along the river now follows the alignment of the Woods Trail from Little Falls to Royalton. Imagine for a moment as you look at the river, what a trip along the river in an oxcart must have been like in the mid-1800s.

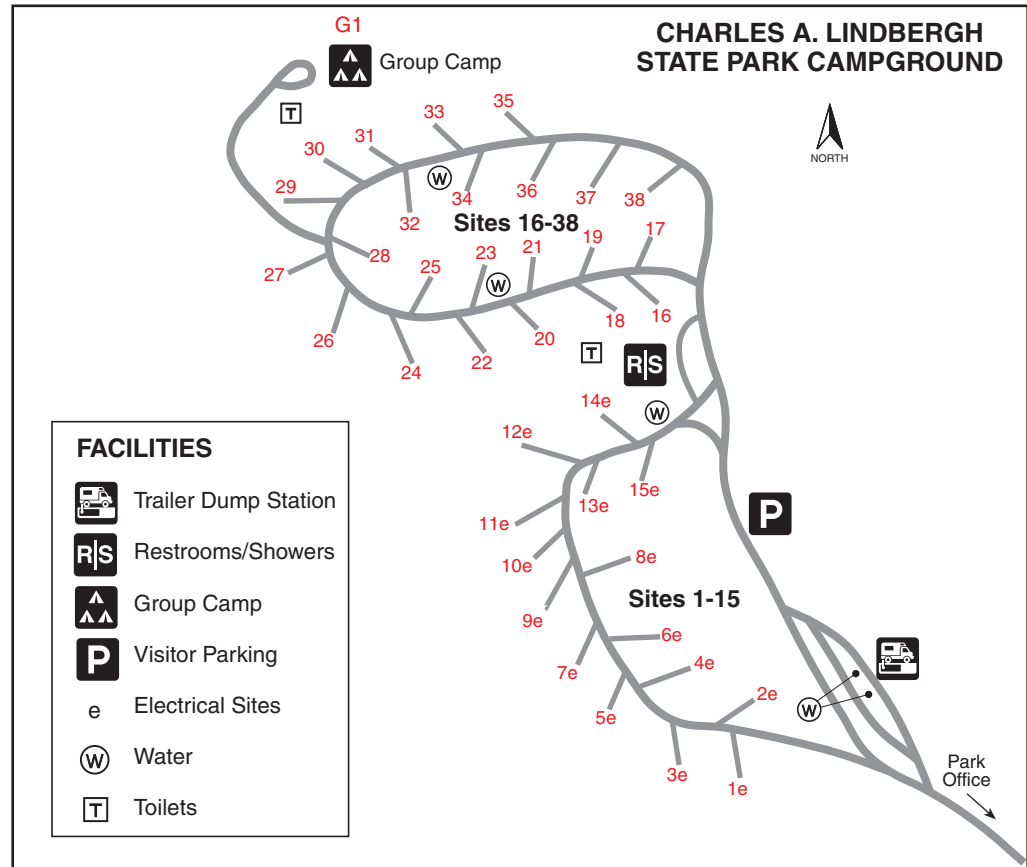
The Charles A. Weyerhaeuser Museum, located just southeast of the park, is operated by the Morrison County Historical Society. The museum depicts life in Morrison County from the time Indians traversed the area through settlement and the development of the county. The museum is free and open year-round.

WILDLIFE: Resident wildlife populations include typical inhabitants of river environments. The Mississippi provides habitat for waterfowl such as mallard, teal, wood duck, mergansers, goldeneye and Canada goose.

Other common wildlife seen in the park include deer, raccoon, owls, hawks and many smaller mammals. The areas along the Mississippi and the Pike are ideal for searching out warblers and other song birds, particularly during migration.

FLORA: The original vegetation thought to cover the park area was pine forest with oak and grassland openings. Today, the pine, oak and grassland areas of the park are reminiscent of the pre-European settlement times. Pine forests of jack, white and red pine are found in the park, especially on the south side. The upland grass areas on the north side of the park are an example of the native character of the area. They also provide excellent wildlife habitat. Also found in the park are stands of aspen and oak.

TOPOGRAPHY: The landscape of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park was formed by a glacier some 100,000 to 10,000 years ago. The park is located on a till plain, a flat area where unsorted clay, sand, gravel and boulders were deposited. The boulders which can be seen in the stream bed of Pike Creek under the trail bridge are fragments of



a formation known as the Thomson formation which is composed of slates. The Mississippi River cut a falls through this formation approximately one mile north of the park, in Little Falls.

SO EVERYONE CAN ENJOY THE PARK . . .

- The park belongs to all Minnesotans. Please treat it with respect and help us to protect it by following the rules.
- The park is open year-round. On a daily basis, the park gate is closed from 10:00 P.M. to 8:00 A.M. the following morning except to registered campers.
- Camp only in designated locations.
- The use of firearms, explosives, air guns, slingshots, traps, seines, nets, bows and arrows, and all other weapons is prohibited in state parks.
- Pets must be restrained on a leash no longer than six feet. Pets are not allowed in park buildings.
- Park in designated areas only.

- Motor bikes and other licensed vehicles are allowed only on park roads, not on trails.
- Build fires only in designated locations—fire rings or fireplaces. Wood is available for purchase from park staff. Portable stoves or grills are permitted.
- Enjoy park wildlife and plants but please respect them. Do not pick or dig up plants, disturb or feed animals, or scavenge dead wood.
- Daily or annual permits are required for all vehicles entering a state park. They may be purchased at the park headquarters or the Information Center in St. Paul (see "FOR MORE INFORMATION" at left).

This information is available in alternative format upon request.

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