

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Henry Cabot Lodge Residence

AND/OR COMMON Henry Cabot Lodge Residence

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 5 Cliff Street

CITY, TOWN Nahant ___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 6

STATE Massachusetts VICINITY OF CODE 25 COUNTY Essex CODE 009

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. Harold J. Dow

STREET & NUMBER 5 Cliff Street

CITY, TOWN Nahant VICINITY OF STATE Massachusetts

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER Essex County Courthouse; 32 Federal Street

CITY, TOWN Salem STATE Massachusetts

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic Sites Survey; Historic American Buildings Survey (Photo only on file)

DATE 1972; 1940 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS 1100 L Street, NW; Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN Washington STATE D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This two-story, hip-roofed, white stucco-covered, lavender-trimmed, brick villa is the **only** known extant residence **associated** with Henry Cabot Lodge. Demolished Lodge residences include: a brick house at the corner of Winthrop and Otis Place, Boston, occupied by Lodge from 1850 to 1858 and torn down soon afterward; **a now-razed** rowhouse at 31 Beacon Street in Boston, occupied by Lodge intermittently from 1859 to 1900; **a frame house** at Nahant's East Point, his permanent dwelling erected in 1868 and destroyed during World War II to make way for a coastal defense installation; and a structure at 1765 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C., used by Lodge from 1893 to 1924 and torn away to create space for the Brookings Institution.

Lodge's association with **the** Nahant villa **and** with the city of Nahant was lifelong. Uncertainty surrounds the dwelling's builder and construction date, but according to biographer John A. Garraty, Henry Lodge, Henry Cabot Lodge's grandfather, owned it as early as 1850.¹² Throughout Henry Cabot Lodge's youth he and his family spent each summer at the house, as well as many weekends during other **seasons**. The villa played a particularly important role in Lodge's early intellectual development, as it was during family buggy rides from Boston to Nahant that his father introduced him to many of the world's literary masterpieces and whetted his thirst for knowledge. The villa remained in the family even after the East Point residence was erected a short distance away in 1868, and it was not sold until after Lodge's death. In fact, his grandson and namesake, U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, recalls that he and his **sister** spent a great deal of time at the villa during **their** youth.¹³ More important, the elder Henry Cabot Lodge considered Nahant his permanent home, maintained his voting residence there, and always took an active interest in affairs of the community.

(continued)

¹²
Garraty, Lodge, 6.

¹³
Henry Cabot Lodge to George R. Adams, May 1, 1975, Historic Landmark Project Files, American Association for State and Local History, Nashville.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1850-1924 BUILDER/ARCHITECT unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In the history of the U.S. Congress, few Members have influenced the formulation of American foreign policy as much as Henry Cabot Lodge, whose House and Senate career extended from 1887 to 1924. Throughout these years, says diplomatic historian Richard W. Leopold, Lodge was "the most articulate and best informed spokesman" on foreign affairs in Congress.¹ As a leading proponent of the "large policy," he advocated enlarging and modernizing the Navy; acquiring Hawaii, the Philippines, and other new territories; making the Monroe Doctrine the keystone of national security; and building a U.S.-controlled canal in Central America. In 1898 Lodge drafted the Congressional resolution declaring war on Spain, and the following year he played a major role in getting the Philippine annexation treaty approved by the Senate. Lodge's **concept of foreign policy came to full fruition** after 1901 when his close friend Theodore Roosevelt assumed the Presidency. Roosevelt's construction of the Panama Canal, his program of naval expansion, his enlargement of the Monroe Doctrine, and his generally **aggressive tone** in foreign policy reflected Lodge's influence.

Despite his championship of a greater American presence in world affairs, in 1919-20 Lodge played a major role in the Senate's rejection of Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations. Lodge considered the league desirable, but he opposed certain provisions of the charter, particularly article X, which he felt made the league merely an armed alliance. This, plus political partisanship and personal distaste for Wilson, prompted the Massachusetts Senator to offer a series of reservations to the treaty. These and Wilson's refusal to compromise cost the league Senate approval. In the final analysis, Lodge, says his biographer John A. Garraty, "preferred a dead league to the one proposed by Wilson."²

(continued)

1 Richard W. Leopold, The Growth of American Foreign Policy: A History (New York, 1962), 111.

2 John A. Garraty, Henry Cabot Lodge: A Biography (New York, 1953), 363.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Buck, Paul H., The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900 (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1937).

Garraty, John A., Henry Cabot Lodge: A Biography (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1953). (continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY circa 2 acres.

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>19</u>	<u>342800</u>	<u>46198155</u>	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property coincides with the boundary of the legal lot known as 5 Cliff Street, Nahant, Massachusetts, and includes the described outbuildings.

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

George R. Adams, Managing Editor; and
Ralph Christian, Assistant Editor

ORGANIZATION

DATE

American Association for State and Local History December 1975

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1400 Eighth Avenue South 615-242-5583

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Nashville Tennessee

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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE 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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Lodge

CONTINUATION SHEET Residence ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

Facing northwest, the villa sits close and at a right angle to tree-lined Cliff Street, measures approximately 50 by 48 feet, has three bays on each side, and is supported by a brick foundation situated upon a low, artificially created earthen mound. The rear slope of the mound (northwest side of the house) leaves the full basement exposed along the southwest and northwest sides, the latter of which contains a ground-level entrance. Walls are brick and covered with white stucco that is scored lightly to provide the impression of stone ashlar. A low-pitched hip roof tops the residence and is pierced by four slender, white-painted, corbeled, brick chimneys. Encircling the villa is a two-tiered wooden veranda that is three-bays wide on each side, sheltered by extensions of the roof, and supported by 12 four-sided, wooden latticework pillars. It is fully open except for a 1-by 1½-bay sunporch created on the second floor at the westernmost corner. On the northwest side of the house, the lower floor of the gallery shelters the ground- or basement-level entrance, a single door with sidelights. A delicate latticed wood balustrade ornaments the upper veranda level on all four sides and the lower level on the northwest side. Most of the windows are six-over-nine sash; a few irregularly placed ones on the northwest side are six-over-six. Louvered shutters may have flanked the principal windows at one time, but if so, they have been removed.

From a graveled drive leading from the street, simple wooden steps mount to the first level of the veranda and provide access to the main entrance on the northeast facade. Jutting from the transomed and sidelighted single front door is a small, rectangular-shaped, wood-and-glass vestibule with a single, wood-and-glass door. The owner, who does not seem particularly interested in the history of the house, would not allow the AASLH representative inside but did indicate that there have been no significant interior alterations other than the installation of modern lighting, heating, cooking, and bathing facilities. The front door opens into a hall that bisects the house and contains a simple stairway leading to the second floor, which consists primarily of bedrooms. The basement appears to have functioned originally as a service floor.

The nominated property includes two one-story, rectangular-shaped, white-painted, frame outbuildings that are attached to the residence by a short, covered walk. **One, immediately to the northwest, is a gable-roofed servants' cottage that sits parallel to the street.**

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Lodge
CONTINUATION SHEET Residence ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE two

About 3 feet northeast of it is a gable-roofed garage with double, board-and-batten doors. It is situated perpendicular to the street. The construction dates of these two buildings are unknown, but they appear to date to Henry Cabot Lodge's use of the main house.

Continuation Sheet Lodge Residence Item Number 9 Page one

Groves, Charles S., Henry Cabot Lodge: The Statesman (Boston: Small, Maynard & Company Publisher, 1925).

Kuehl, Warren F., Seeking World Order: The United States and International Organization to 1920 (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1969).

Leopold, Richard W., The Growth of American Foreign Policy: A History (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1962).

Lodge, Henry Cabot, Early Memories (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913).

Munro, William B., "Henry Cabot Lodge," Dictionary of American Biography, Volume VI (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933), 346-349.

Schriftgiesser, Karl, The Gentleman from Massachusetts: Henry Cabot Lodge (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1944).

Sproat, John G., "The Best Men:" Liberal Reformers in the Gilded Age (New York: Oxford University Press, 1968).

Stone, Ralph, The Irreconcilables: The Fight Against the League of Nations (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1973).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Lodge
CONTINUATION SHEET Residence ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

Lodge's role in domestic policy was also significant. In fact, he first gained national attention in 1889 when he introduced a force bill providing for Government supervision of polling places in Federal elections. Designed to protect the voting rights of southern Negroes, the measure passed the House but died in the Senate because of strong southern opposition. Its defeat, according to historian Paul H. Buck, "marked the final passage of the sectional issue in its Civil War guise from politics."³ Lodge also advanced the cause of civil service reform and was a leading advocate of immigration restriction. His measure to require a literacy test for all immigrants was vetoed by Grover Cleveland in 1897, but the National Origins Act of 1924 enacted many of the Massachusettsan's ideas into law.

This two-story, hip-roofed, white stucco-covered, brick villa is the only known extant residence associated with Lodge; four other identified dwellings have been demolished. Significantly, Lodge's association with this Nahant house was lifelong. From his birth until at least 1868 it served as a weekend and summer residence, and it remained in Lodge's family until after his death. It is additionally important because Lodge considered Nahant his permanent home, and his only other residence there was torn down during World War II.

Biography

Henry Cabot Lodge was born May 12, 1850, in Boston, Mass., to John E. and Anna Cabot Lodge. Because of his family's wealth, he was able to attend the city's finest private schools. Equally important to his education was the intellectual stimulation he received from close family friends like Senator Charles Sumner, poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and historians Francis Parkman and George Bancroft.

(continued)

³
Paul H. Buck, The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900 (Boston, 1937), 281.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Lodge
CONTINUATION SHEET Residence ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE two

In 1867 Lodge entered Harvard, where he soon came under the influence of pioneer historian Henry Adams. Shortly after graduation in 1871, he married his cousin Anna Cabot Mills Davis and toured Europe for a year.

After returning home in 1872, Lodge entered Harvard Law School, but soon decided that he wanted a career in history and literature in the tradition of Parkman and Bancroft. Still continuing his legal education, Lodge in 1873 entered graduate school to study history under Adams and assist him in editing the North American Review. Lodge received his Ph.D. in 1876 and was hired to teach colonial history at Harvard that fall. Within a few years he had published Life and Letters of George Cabot, A Short History of the English Colonies in America and biographies of Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Webster, and George Washington for the American Statesman Series. Despite his productivity, his books, according to biographer John A. Garraty, began to "betray a growing partisanship that is not unrelated to his increasing interest in party politics."⁴

Lodge first became involved in politics in 1874 when he served as delegate to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention. Because of his close association with Adams, Lodge belonged to the Mugwump faction which was pledged to reforming and purging the party of the corrupt influences they believed had become dominant during the administration of Ulysses S. Grant. In the 1876 Presidential election, Lodge voted for Democrat Samuel J. Tilden because of disdain for the abilities of Rutherford B. Hayes. By voting for the Democrat, Lodge, according to historian John G. Sproat, "felt he would be punishing the Republican party for having nominated a mediocre politician."⁵

In 1879 Lodge won the first of two terms in the lower house of the Massachusetts General Court where he became one of the leading spokesmen for reform of the State's election laws. Although defeated in an effort to win a seat in the upper house in 1881, Lodge continued

(continued)

4 Garraty, Lodge, 58.

5 John G. Sproat, "The Best Men:" Liberal Reformers in the Gilded Age (New York, 1968), 101.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Lodge
CONTINUATION SHEET Residence ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE three

to play a major role in Republican Party affairs. As a delegate to the 1880 Republican National Convention, his exertions helped prevent the nominations of James G. Blaine and Ulysses S. Grant, who were anathema to party reformers. In 1883 Lodge managed the successful Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign of George D. Robinson against incumbent Democrat Benjamin F. Butler. In this campaign, says biographer William B. Munro, Lodge "displayed political generalship of a high order, and an adroitness which surprised even his own friends."⁶

The election of 1884 proved the turning point of Lodge's political career. At the Republican National Convention that year he represented his State as an at-large delegate and again strongly opposed the nomination of Blaine, this time unsuccessfully. Despite his distaste for the man from Maine and much to the chagrin of his friends, Lodge unlike many Mugwumps (anti-Blaine Republicans) refused to bolt the party. His decision was based in part on a strong desire for a seat in Congress. Since 1880 he had been working to obtain the Republican nomination, and by 1884 it was within his grasp. Although nominated, Lodge lost to his Democratic opponent by 300 votes largely because of Mugwump defections.

Lodge bounced back in 1886, though, and won the first of three terms in the **U.S.** House of Representatives. During his second term, he became a figure of national significance when he introduced a force bill that proposed Federal supervision of polling places in national elections in order to protect the voting rights of southern Negroes. The measure passed the House but died in the Senate because of strong southern opposition. Its defeat, according to historian Paul H. Buck, "marked the final passage of the sectional issue in its Civil War guise from politics."⁷ Lodge also devoted his attention to civil service reform, and in 1889 was largely responsible for the appointment of his friend Theodore Roosevelt to the Civil Service Commission.

(continued)

⁶ William B. Munro, "Henry Cabot Lodge," Dictionary of American Biography, VI (New York, 1933), 347.

⁷ Buck, Road to Reunion, 281.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

Lodge
CONTINUATION SHEET Residence ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE four

In 1892 Lodge won election to the U.S. Senate, where he was to remain until his death in 1924. By this time, his primary interest was foreign affairs. As one of the leading proponents of what came to be called the "large policy," he advocated an enlarged and modernized navy; the acquisition of new territories like Hawaii and the Philippines; actively upholding the Monroe Doctrine and making it the keystone of national security; and the construction of an American-controlled canal in Central America. In 1898 Lodge drafted the Congressional resolution declaring war on Spain, and the following year played a major role in getting the Philippine annexation treaty approved by the Senate. His concept of foreign policy came to full fruition in 1901 when his intimate friend Theodore Roosevelt assumed the Presidency. Roosevelt's construction of the Panama Canal, his program of naval expansion, his enlargement of the Monroe Doctrine, and his generally aggressive tone in foreign policy reflected Lodge's influence.

Lodge also had a significant impact in the area of domestic policy. Although somewhat more conservative than Roosevelt, the Senator supported the breaking up of large monopolies, implementation of the 8-hour day, and enactment of pure food and drug laws. Immigration restriction, particularly that from southern and eastern Europe, was an overriding concern with Lodge. His 1897 bill to require a literacy test for all immigrants passed Congress only to be vetoed by President Grover Cleveland. In 1924, however, Congress passed the National Origins Act which encompassed many of Lodge's ideas on the subject. Early in the election of 1912, he backed Roosevelt for the Republican nomination but withdrew his support after the latter endorsed judicial recall. Still, they remained close friends, and in 1916 Roosevelt proposed that the Republican and Progressive parties nominate Lodge for the Presidency.

Despite his championship of a greater American presence in world affairs, in 1919-20 Lodge played a major role in the Senate's rejection of Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations. Although he considered the league desirable, Lodge offered a series of reservations to Wilson's Treaty of Versailles, and these, combined with Wilson's refusal to compromise, cost the league Senate approval. A "conservative internationalist," Lodge was motivated in part, says

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Lodge
Residence

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE five

diplomatic historian Warren F. Kuehl, by a fear that the league "as an armed alliance . . . could control the forces of the United States and interfere in domestic affairs."⁸ Also, as Republican Majority Leader, according to historian Ralph Stone, Lodge was "determined to maintain party unity."⁹ With Senators William E. Borah, George W. Norris, and Robert LaFollette threatening to bolt the party if it endorsed the League, and other Republicans giving it cautious support, Lodge, fearful of losing his party's ~~one-vote~~ margin in the Senate and possibly the 1920 Presidential election, presented his reservations as a party-saving compromise. In the final analysis, Lodge's bitter dislike of Woodrow Wilson must also be counted in analyzing the Massachusettsan's attitude toward the league. According to John A. Garraty, Lodge's most recent biographer, he "preferred a dead league to the one proposed by Wilson."¹⁰

In 1920 Lodge delivered the keynote address at the Republican National Convention and played a leading role in the selection of Warren G. Harding as the Presidential candidate. In 1921 he was a member of the American delegation at the Washington Naval Conference and presented the Four Power Treaty whereby the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan agreed to respect each other's possessions in the Pacific and agreed to consult each other if threatened by an outside power. Despite his great prestige, Lodge's power began to decline after the Washington meeting. He was barely reelected in 1922, and the advent of Calvin Coolidge to the Presidency in 1923 presaged the Senator's political eclipse. At the 1924 convention he was given no part in the proceedings and served only as a delegate from Massachusetts. On November 9, 1924, he died at age 74 in Cambridge, Mass., of a cerebral hemorrhage.

⁸ Warren F. Kuehl, Seeking World Order: The United States and International Organization to 1920 (Nashville, 1969), 334-335.

⁹ Ralph Stone, The Irreconcilables: The Fight Against the League of Nations (New York, 1973), 117.

¹⁰ Garraty, Lodge, 363.