



Studying the Lindbergh Case

*A Guide to the Files and Resources
Available at the
New Jersey State Police Museum*

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Introduction

In 1927, the American people were in desperate need of a hero. Our nation was suffering through the moral and political corruption brought about by prohibition and the exploits of organized crime. There was a sense of hopelessness in an age where virtues such as honesty, courage, and pride in achievements seemed impossible to recognize. Charles A. Lindbergh never planned to be a hero when he decided to accept the challenge of a French businessman named Raymond Orteig.

Lindbergh was a young airmail pilot who, at the age of 25, decided to compete for the first non-stop flight between New York and Paris. Others had tried before him, meeting failure and even death. On May 20, 1927, fighting heavy odds and bad weather, Lindbergh took off from Roosevelt Field in New York in his monoplane named "The Spirit of St. Louis." He flew alone, non-stop, across the Atlantic Ocean for 33-1/2 hours before landing at Le Bourget Field in Paris, France on May 21, 1927. His daring accomplishment won him not only the \$25,000 prize, but also worldwide recognition and fame. It cost him, however, a loss of privacy that would last a lifetime.

Following his famous flight, Lindbergh made many "good-will" flights to set new records and advance the cause of aviation. While in Mexico on one such tour, he met Anne Morrow, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Mexico, Dwight Morrow. Charles and Anne were married in a private ceremony at her parents' home in Englewood, New Jersey, on May 27, 1929. Their first child, a son, was born on Anne's 24th birthday, June 22, 1930. They named him Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

In the winter of 1932, the young family had not quite settled in their newly built home near Hopewell, New Jersey when their lives would change forever. On the evening of March 1, 1932, Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. was kidnapped as he slept in his nursery crib. Several clues were left behind including a ransom note and a homemade three-section ladder and a chisel. That night the New Jersey State Police began their investigation into the crime that shocked and outraged America and the world.

An intermediary named John F. Condon, entered the case after offering his assistance through a newspaper ad and met with the kidnapper on two occasions. In all, 15 ransom notes were received during the course of the negotiations. Lindbergh insisted on paying the \$50,000 ransom demanded in the original ransom note, believing this was

the only way to get his son back. Following the instructions of the kidnapper, the ransom was handed over by Condon on April 2, 1932, in a Bronx cemetery. The serial numbers of these bills, some of which were gold certificates, were carefully listed, although this fact was not made public. The baby's body, however, was discovered on May 12, 1932 several miles from his Hopewell home.

Investigators from the New Jersey State Police, United States Department of Justice (presently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation) and the United States Treasury Department were busy pursuing every possible lead. In addition, analysis of the wood used in the construction of the kidnap ladder would offer valuable clues once a suspect was apprehended. Handwriting experts carefully examined the 15 ransom notes and this, too, would prove informative and revealing.

In September 1934, at a New York service station, a man paid for his gasoline with a \$10.00 gold certificate. The United States had officially gone off the gold standard in May 1933, and the station attendant did not want to risk the bank refusing the gold certificate. For this reason, he wrote the purchaser's license number on the \$10.00 bill. This lead broke the case when an alert bank teller notified the authorities of the gold certificate. The serial number matched with one that appeared on the list of Lindbergh ransom money serial numbers. The license number was traced to Bruno Richard Hauptmann who lived in the Bronx section of New York. Hauptmann was arrested on September 19, 1934 at which time another ransom bill was found in his wallet. The following day \$13,760 of the ransom money was found in Hauptmann's garage. A floorboard in Hauptmann's attic was found to match the wood used for one of the rails in the kidnap ladder. Handwriting samples were taken from Hauptmann and found by experts to match the writing of the ransom notes. He was extradited from New York to New Jersey to be tried in the state and county in which the crime occurred.

Hauptmann's trial began January 2, 1935 in Flemington, New Jersey. Physical evidence, as well as expert and eyewitness testimony directly connected him to the ladder, the handwriting in the ransom notes, and possession of the ransom money. The evidence and testimony presented at the six-week trial led to Hauptmann's conviction of murder during the commission of a felony. The sentence was death by electrocution.

Following unsuccessful appeals and controversial intervention by the Governor, Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed in Trenton, New Jersey on April 3, 1936. Just prior to his execution, Hauptmann declared that “They think when I die, the case will die. They think it will be like a book I close. But the book, it will never close.”¹

Over seventy years later, interest in the Lindbergh Case is greater than ever. On October 9, 1981 the Governor of New Jersey, Brendan Byrne, issued an executive order in which he declared that all of the files pertaining to the Lindbergh Case held by the New Jersey State Police were historical in nature and thereby available to the public for research. With that, the floodgates were opened.

Today, the New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center is the hub of research on the Lindbergh Case. Housing over 250,000 documents, photographs, video and artifacts the State Police Museum is the Mecca for students, scholars and hobbyists interested in studying both the Crime and Trial of the Century.

The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case archive is open to the public and available for review, by appointment. Individuals, or small groups, desiring more in-depth knowledge of the Lindbergh Case, may make appointments for research in advance by calling the archivist at 609-882-2000, extension 6403 or by writing to the New Jersey State Police Museum, PO Box 7068, West Trenton, NJ 08628.

This guide is an attempt to help those interested in researching the Lindbergh Case and Hauptmann Trial not only understand what resources are available but also gain a sense of the history and evolution of the study of the case. It is also to serve as a warning. A warning that once one begins a study of the Lindbergh Case, it is very rare that one will ever stop. The case is a labyrinth. A black hole from which no one ever escapes. As Dante said in his *Inferno*: “*Lasciate ogne speranza, voi ch'intrate*”.

“Abandon all hope, ye who enter here.”

¹ Raisch, Dolores. *New Jersey State Police Teacher's Guide*. West Trenton, NJ. 1994.

Studying the Lindbergh Case

To study the Lindbergh Case effectively one must possess first and foremost an *open mind*. It is okay to approach the case with a theory in place, but the researcher must be willing to alter or even abandon that theory if necessary. The files should guide the researcher and not the other way a round.

The Lindbergh Case is riddled with contradictions and unanswered questions. It is truly America's "soap opera", complete with a cast of characters and happenings worthy of Peyton Place. Illegal aliens, alcoholics, con men, money launderers, the rich and famous, the police and mafia, suicides, promiscuousness, lies and deceit, kidnapping and murder. It is almost too over the top even for television!

The best way to begin researching the Lindbergh Case is to first read a book about the case. There have been scores of books published about the Case, each one approaching from a unique angle or bias. All of the books have faults and almost all have at least one nugget of valuable information. Even the worst books written about the Case will usually have some tidbit of information not known before. While the reader may or may not agree with a certain book or article or theory, it is important that those theories be researched, that those books be written and read because it is necessary to explore all aspects of the case.

The real story of the Lindbergh Case is much more complex than simply the basic events covered in most books and articles about the case. It reaches far beyond the Lindbergh estate in East Amwell and it reaches far beyond the Hauptmann home in the Bronx. It touched many lives, both directly and indirectly. It continues to touch us today, all these years later for example, by the banning of cameras in the courtroom.

Once the researcher has gained a general overview of the case, s/he should then pick a specific aspect or area of the case on which to focus. The options are nearly endless. The researcher does not necessarily need to try to prove Hauptmann's innocence or guilt. Nor does the researcher need to try to find out what "really" happened. Rather, more is to be gained by digging deeper into the case. If the researcher can get past what is sometimes referred to as the "Lindbergh/Hauptmann Barrier" the portal to the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case opens into a warren of possibilities for research.

OBSTACLES

It is nearly impossible to approach the Lindbergh Case without having at least a slight preconceived notion of whether the trial verdict was or was not correct. On the surface, different researchers will have differing positions on the case. Some are pro verdict, others anti-verdict. Today the majority of researchers fall in the middle; that while Richard Hauptmann was involved, there is more to the story.

While the researchers have differing views on the surface, deep down there is a common thread, a common quest for further knowledge. Why study the Lindbergh Case at all? Why dig so deeply beyond the Lindbergh/Hauptmann Barrier? The answer is simply because you want to gain a *deeper understanding* of all that happened.

You do not have to oppose the verdict in order to research the case. For some, “reinvestigation” will strengthen and re-enforce their belief. For others, it will cause them to doubt and question it. It is possible, as has happened many times, that those who believed Hauptmann guilty and working alone have come to believe that he either did not work alone or that he was completely innocent. And, it is equally possible that those who believed in his innocence have come to believe that he was, indeed, somehow involved.

As stated earlier, the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case researcher must keep an open mind. “Lindbergh enthusiasts” tend to be rather passionate about their particular angle or theory. This often leads to closed mindedness that prevents the researcher from accepting or even exploring alternate views. The closed minded researcher also runs the risk of accepting things found during research that fit their view that are either not valid sources or are taken out of context. All of this prevents them from gaining a deeper understanding of the case. It is almost guaranteed that the researcher will find material in the files that will fly in the face of their theory. This does not necessarily mean that their theory is wrong. Addressing the issue rather than simply dismissing it lends itself to better research.

The open-minded researcher also runs the risk of being too open-minded. This could cause them to actually refuse to accept anything as being valid or, as with the closed-minded researcher, to accept things from sources that have no validity. *Just because it is in the files does not mean that it is true!* It is vital that the researcher evaluate the documents and their source. This not only means determining the validity of

the agency that produced the document, but who was providing the information contained in the document.

The kidnaping of Charles Lindbergh, Jr. and the ensuing investigation occurred during the height of the Great Depression that began when the stock market came crashing down on October 29, 1929. With millions of Americans out of work anything that could serve as a distraction from their plight was most welcome. This was the era of the great detective magazines such as *True Detective*, *The Master Detective*, *Startling Detective Adventures* and *Front Page Detective*. Magazines such as these led to the growing trend of “armchair detectives”. These “detectives” were eager to contribute their time and talents to the investigation of the Lindbergh Kidnaping. Thousands of letters were sent to the police and FBI offering opinions and suggestions on how to best solve the crime. Often, they offered to provide the solution to the case once the police or Governor paid them \$1,000 or more. Some of those who were interested in the Lindbergh Case became obsessed. They suffered from what one State Trooper in the 1930s called *Lindberghitis*. Because of this, it is very important that the sources looked at by modern day researchers be carefully weighed and evaluated.

WHO STUDIES THE LINDBERGH CASE?

There are three categories of Lindbergh Kidnaping Case researchers: students, the press, and hobbyists.

Students are the most important researchers as they are the ones who can learn the most from studying the case. From middle school through graduate school, students from around the world have been studying various aspects of the Lindbergh Case for years. Many schools in New Jersey are now teaching the Lindbergh Case as a complete unit rather than simply in passing when studying state and local history. It is no longer confined to the history class either. Criminal Justice, Law, English classes and even Science classes all teach various aspects of the Lindbergh Case.

Schools visit the New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center to see the original evidence from the Hauptmann Trial and to hear lectures about the case. The students write research papers, hold mock trials and debates and work on other projects all based upon the kidnaping that occurred in 1932.

The press, too, has a recurring interest in the Lindbergh Case. These days it is usually around “anniversary dates” that a newspaper or local news crew will run a story. Or they might do a human-interest story about a specific aspect of the case. During the trial of OJ Simpson, stories were run trying to compare the “OJ Trial” with the “Hauptmann Trial.” They quickly learned that there was no comparison.

The largest group of researchers is the hobbyists – the modern day successors to the “armchair detectives” of the 1930s. They are the backbone of current research in the Lindbergh Case. With the advent of the Internet, the individual researchers have actually formed virtual communities where they discuss and debate a myriad of aspects of the case that will never die. It is the hobbyists that are the most passionate about the case and are steadfast in their individual beliefs as to what happened all those years ago. Because of this, researchers must weigh information obtained from the Internet about the case extremely carefully as many “postings” are written both intentionally and, quite often unintentionally with an agenda or bias. However, while the information obtained from the virtual communities needs to be carefully evaluated and often treated as suspect, it does not necessarily need to be dismissed outright. Again, the source of the information and the perspective of the person or persons posting the information need to be evaluated. Some very good information *can* be obtained in this way, as the hobbyists are bringing their diverse backgrounds and areas of expertise to the table. At the very least, the information should be checked against the source material available in the Archive and from other reliable sources.

A Brief History of the Sources of the Lindbergh Case

Interest in the Crime and subsequent Trial of the Century began immediately as newspapers ran front-page stories about the crime, investigation, trial and execution for nearly five years. In the 1930s, most of the material available was restricted to newspaper and magazine articles and newsreels. Very few books were written. *The Great Lindbergh Hullabaloo: An Unorthodox Account* by Laura Vitray appeared in 1932 and *The Hand of Hauptmann: The Handwriting Expert Tells the Story of the Lindbergh Case* by J. Vreeling Haring was published in 1937. Sidney Whipple's two books, *The Lindbergh Crime* (1935) and *The Trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann* (1937) were also published. The most important book, however, must be John Condon's *Jafsie Tells All!* in which he recounts his personal experiences as the official intermediary in the Lindbergh Case.

Magazine articles continued to be published throughout the 1940s, but there were no books written specifically about the Lindbergh Kidnapping with the exception of Paul Wendel's *The Lindbergh-Hauptmann Aftermath* in which he recounts his ordeal with Ellis Parker. Many other books, however, were written during this time that devoted at least a chapter to the case. For example, Robert Elliott's *Agent of Death: The Memoirs of an Executioner*, Leon Turrou's *Where My Shadow Falls* and Elmer Irey's *The Tax Dodgers*.

In the 1950s, there were still no books written specifically about the case. George Hawke, a student at Princeton University, wrote his senior thesis about the Hauptmann Trial. Entitled *Trial By Fury*, he interviewed some of the attorneys who prosecuted and defended Hauptmann.

By the 1960s interest in the Lindbergh Case began to slowly grow once again. George Waller's 1961 *Kidnap: The Story of the Lindbergh Case* is considered the most significant book to be published at this time. It is also considered the most neutral book on the case and is highly recommended as one of the first books to read. A little dry and slow to get through, it provides an evenhanded account of the events of 1932 – 1936 based mostly on press accounts.

The 1970s saw the publication of Anne Lindbergh's diary *Hour of Gold Hour of Lead* (1975) in which she discusses the kidnapping of her son. Three years later,

Anthony Scaduto, a Manhattan tabloid journalist published *Scapegoat: The Lonesome Death of Bruno Richard Hauptmann*. Published in 1976, this was the first major publication to call into question the trial verdict.

During the 1980s, interest in the Lindbergh Case blossomed. On October 9, 1981 Governor Brendan Byrne of New Jersey issued *Executive Order 110*. In it, he declared that all of the investigation files and physical evidence held by the New Jersey State Police were to be considered historical in nature and thereby accessible by the general public for research. The first book to be published with this access to the State Police files was Ludovic Kennedy's *The Airman and The Carpenter: The Framing of Richard Hauptmann* in 1985. This was one of the more scholarly books written on the case that called into question not only the verdict but also the entire investigation of the Lindbergh Kidnapping. It continues to be a highly recommended book as it provides a strong "pro-Hauptmann" perspective for researchers.

Jim Fisher's *The Lindbergh Case* followed in 1987. Like Kennedy before him, Fisher also had full access to the State Police files. Although the book, like others, has factual errors, those interested in the pro-verdict position often reference this book, as it is the first pro-verdict book to have access to the State Police files.

The 1990s saw a rash of publications about the Charles and Anne Lindbergh and the kidnapping. Beginning in 1992, the first biography of Anne Lindbergh was published by Dorothy Hermann. *Anne Morrow Lindbergh: A Gift For Life* was followed in 1997 by Susan Hertog's biography *Anne Morrow Lindbergh: Her Life*. Both books touch briefly on the Lindbergh Case. Joyce Milton's biography of Charles and Anne Lindbergh, entitled *Loss of Eden* was published in 1993 and devotes several chapters to the Lindbergh Kidnapping. Scott Berg's Pulitzer prize winning biography *Lindbergh* was published in 1998.

In 1993, Gregory Ahlgren and Stephen Monier published *Crime of the Century: The Lindbergh Kidnapping Hoax*. While this was not the first book to question the investigation and the verdict it was the first to accuse Charles Lindbergh himself as being behind the disappearance and death of his son. By no means a scholarly work, the

authors do provide valuable information not found in any previous publication, most notably an interview with Benjamin Lupica² they conducted shortly before his death.

Lindbergh: The Crime quickly followed *The Hoax Book*, as it is known, in 1994. Written by screenwriter and novelist Noel Behn, this book is based upon information passed to Behn by Harry Green, the attorney for Ellis Parker, who claims that Anne Morrow Lindbergh's sister, Elisabeth, was responsible for the death of Charles Lindbergh, Jr. and that the kidnapping was simply a family cover-up.

The end of the decade saw the return of Jim Fisher with his *Ghosts of Hopewell*, which is a book that attempts to counter the "revisionist theories" that dominated the 1990s.

Interest in the Lindbergh Case continues to flourish in the 21st Century as shown by the publication of three major works. John Douglas, the former FBI profiler, wrote *The Cases That Haunt Us* in 2000 in which he dedicates a chapter to the Lindbergh Case. Jen Bryant's *The Trial: A Novel* appeared in 2004 and is a novel about the Hauptmann Trial written for young adults.

The first historian to write about the Lindbergh Case was Lloyd Gardner of Rutgers University. His book, *The Case That Never Dies* provides a thorough examination of the physical evidence and "cast of characters." It is also the first book to attempt to put the events into the context of American history and the Great Depression.

All of the books mentioned above, as well as all of the others that have been – and will be – written about the Lindbergh Case have their flaws. Likewise not everyone will agree with all that is contained in them. It is still important, however, that they be written and read. All of them, in their own ways, contribute to the knowledge base of the Lindbergh Case.

² Sebastian Benjamin Lupica was a student at Princeton Day School. Around 6:00 pm on March 1, 1932, he saw a car with a ladder on the road by the entrance to Lindbergh's estate. This interview is the first interview with him since the trial in 1935.

Archival Collections

The following are descriptions of the various collections housed in the Lindbergh Archive at the New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center. Located at State Police Division Headquarters in West Trenton, New Jersey, the Museum is the main repository of primary source material relating to all aspects of the Lindbergh Case.

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION FILES

The Lindbergh Kidnapping Archive is divided into several individual collections. The number of collections continues to grow as more files (both originals and copies) are donated to the archive. Currently there are 22 collections available to researchers.

The largest and most important collection is what is referred to as the *Original State Police Investigation Files*. These files contain materials generated by the New Jersey State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation³, and other police agencies involved in the Lindbergh kidnapping investigation. Generally, this collection contains police reports, FBI reports, statements, correspondence from the general public as well as correspondence between police agencies, handwriting analysis, photographs and some interrogations.

The collection began on March 1, 1932 with the Major Initial Report that was filed by Corporal Joseph Wolf and continues through the decade of the 1930s. As each written report was filed, it was assigned a subject number that was written in the upper right hand corner of the document, usually in blue pencil. It is by this number that the reports are organized. The reports were filed in duplicate, sometimes in triplicate, with copies going to Department Headquarters in Trenton, to the Alpine Sub-Station and to Highfields where the investigation headquarters was located.

Trooper Cornel Plebani, who had been assigned the task of organizing the files for public access in the late 1970s, used the original filing system developed in the 1930s. He listed in the beginning of each folder the reports that were missing from that particular folder. These are reports that have been missing since the 1930s. In some cases, they

³ The FBI was originally named the Bureau of Investigation (BOI) in March 1909. It was not until July 1, 1935 that it became the *Federal* Bureau of Investigation, or FBI. For the sake of consistency and clarity, it is referred to as the FBI throughout this document.

were the reports turned over to Governor Hoffman in 1935 and can now be found in that collection. In other instances, a duplicate report can be found.

The finding aid for this collection consists of index cards that were created in the 1930s. The cards have the subject typed on the upper left hand side with the report number located on the upper right. This consists of the letter R followed by the number. The report number is the same as the subject number referred to earlier.

If there is more than one report with the same report/subject number, these are filed together in chronological order. Usually they are stapled or paper clipped together, but when there in the case of a large number of reports they will sometimes be filed together in their own separate folder.

There are some instances when reports will be filed together that have different report/subject numbers. In these cases, when a specific report is sought, there will be a handwritten document in its place stating that that particular report number is filed with another report and that other report number is supplied.

It is important to note that there are two sets of these police reports that need to be searched when looking for reports. Sometimes, when a report cannot be found in the first set, it can be found in the second set. Also, even if the report was found in the first set, there may be different and/or additional reports attached to the second set.

There are three sets of index cards that are used to catalog the original State Police reports. One set covers the investigation from March 1, 1932 up to the arrest of Bruno Richard Hauptmann in September 1934 and the second set of cards covers reports from the time of his arrest onward. The third set indexes the reports filed at Alpine. An F instead of an R in the report number usually designates these.

The reports are filed in numerical order based upon the Subject File number and the index cards are filed alphabetically. However, a major drawback to the index card system is that they are not cross-referenced and nothing is filed chronologically unless there is more than one report for a particular subject.

CORRESPONDENCE & DJ FILES

There are three additional collections connected with the original State Police collection. These are the *Correspondence*, the *Police Correspondence* and the *Department of Justice* collections. The *Department of Justice* collection (abbreviated as the *DJ File*) consists of correspondence received by the FBI and forwarded to the State Police. Some of the correspondence was investigated by the FBI and has FBI reports attached and some were forwarded with no prior investigative work being done. This collection has its own set of index cards with *DJ* replacing the *R* before the report number.

The *Correspondence* collection consists of general correspondence received by the State Police at the investigation headquarters in Hopewell and *Police Correspondence* collection is a collection of police correspondence received and forwarded to the State Police. While the documents in these two collections are filed separately, they share the same set of index cards, however PC precedes the report number for the *Police Correspondence* collection and C for the *Correspondence* collection.

THE “L”, “M”, AND “P” COLLECTIONS

These collections have no actual name and are known simply by their catalog designation. The “*M Collection*”, as it is known, is an extensive collection of miscellaneous items pertaining to the Lindbergh investigation. This collection of 82 folders is most noted for the extensive number of photographs and finger print cards and for the famous *Genau Report*. This is the FBI’s financial analysis of Richard Hauptmann’s bank records compiled by Special Agent J.A. Genau in 1934. A detailed inventory of this collection is available.

The “*P Collection*” consists mostly of photographs relating to the Lindbergh Case, as well as photostats of correspondence and handwriting. A detailed inventory of the 164 folders in this collection is available.

The “*L Collection*” is one of the most extensive and unique collections in the Lindbergh Archive. It was affectionately nicknamed *The Wonder Years* by Museum Staff and is still occasionally referred to by that name. It was created accidentally in the 1980s when files removed from the *Original Investigation Files* were removed and not

returned to their proper place in the files. Rather than misfile them, they were left in a secure location. Over the years, these files grew so extensive that they became a collection in their own right. The collection now consists not only of files from the *Original Investigation File* but additional material that has been obtained by the Archive. Currently consisting of 121 folders, this collection is one of the only collections in the archive that may be added to. When items are received that do not warrant the creation of a new collection, they are incorporated into the *L Collection*⁴. A detailed item level inventory is available for this collection.

THE BINDERS AND STATEMENTS

Another two collections that evolved from the *Original State Police File* are known as the *Related Investigation Binders* (or simply *The Binders*) and the *Statement Collection*.

The *Statements Collection* is one of the more important collections in the Lindbergh Kidnapping archive. Rather than an investigator's interpretation of information, a statement is the voice of those touched by the investigation speaking to us through time.

The collection consists of nineteen (19) folders and six (6) binders of statements taken by the New Jersey State Police between 1932 and 1935. The finding aid for this collection is organized in three ways: alphabetically, chronologically and geographically. It contains the first and last name of the person providing the statement, their street address, city and state, the date of the statement and the location where the statement is filed. The finding aid also serves as a union catalog by referencing statements that can be found in other collections as well.

The Binders consist of eight binders containing copies of reports of twenty-three (23) specific investigations relating to the Lindbergh Case. Most of these are duplicated in the *Original Files* but others are unique to *the Binders*. A detailed finding aid, briefly describing each document in the collection, is available. The investigations specifically contained in this collection are as follows:

⁴ Lengthy articles, book excerpts and the like may be added to the "Articles Collection" and newspaper clippings may be added to one of the various newspaper collections.

1. Aikens/Reynolds Investigation
2. Duane Baker/Bacon investigation
3. [Ransom] Bills in Pompton Lakes
4. Birritella Investigation
5. Breckinridge Employees
6. Broderick Investigation
7. Bruck Investigation
8. Close Investigation
9. Conrad Investigation
10. Conroy-Sanborn Investigation
11. Cooney Investigation
12. Dalas Investigation
13. Deposit Slips Investigation
14. Enderly Investigation
15. Fabre Investigation
16. Mae Faulkner Investigation
17. Gates Investigation
18. Giessler Investigation
19. Great National Millwork & Lumber Company Investigation
20. Handkerchief Investigation
21. Handwriting Opinions
22. Kaplan Investigation
23. Leipold Investigation

HOFFMAN COLLECTIONS

In 1935 Governor Harold G. Hoffman launched an independent investigation of the case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann. Believing that Hauptmann was guilty but that he did not work alone, Hoffman requested copies of police reports and pieces of evidence from the New Jersey State Police and relied on free-lance private investigators to conduct a re-investigation of the case. The Hoffman Collection is extensive and consists of several sub-collections.

The *Hoffman Files* (also known as the *Hoffman Collection*) is the core of the Hoffman Collection. It consists of 34 boxes of reports, statements, articles, and correspondence collected by Governor Hoffman during his re-investigation of the Lindbergh Case. The collection is divided into two halves known as the *processed files* and the *unprocessed files* and each has their own finding aid. The *processed files* are the first sixteen (16) boxes of documents and were organized in the 1980s. The documents were grouped together by subject and an item level finding aid is available. It is difficult

to use because it is organized by subject only and it is not cross referenced. The unprocessed portion of the files, made up of the remaining 34 boxes, is still in the original file folders used by the Governor. Retired Captain John Latawiec of the New Jersey State Police created an item level inventory of this portion of the collection. It, too, is organized by subject (based upon the titles listed on the individual folders) but as it is in digital format, it can be easily searched by computer.

The *Hoffman Special Correspondence Collection* consists of 33 boxes of correspondence received by Governor Hoffman from the general public. The letters to the Governor contain theories and investigation suggestions, expressions of opinion, letters of support and letters venting anger towards the Governor and his involvement in the Lindbergh Case. This collection is important because it helps to fill some of the gaps in correspondence in the *Hoffman Files*. This collection is not inventoried.

The *Hoffman General Collection* consists of 32 boxes of documents covering a wide array of subjects. Most of the material relates to Hoffman's political career, both before and after his term as Governor, although there is some Lindbergh related material, especially dealing with Ellis Parker. A copy of the transcript for the Kings County Trial in which Parker's associates were put on trial is contained in this collection as well.

A new collection was created recently with the assistance of retired Captain John Latawiec and retired Captain Harold Cain. They photocopied every State Police report in the *Hoffman Files*. These are stored in two boxes and an item level inventory of each document is available. Written on the back of each photocopy is the location of the original document in the *Hoffman Files*. This is a meaningful collection as it shows what aspects of the State Police investigation the Governor found important.

COL. H. NORMAN SCHWARZKOPF "PERSONAL FILE"

Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point with the Class of 1917. He served with distinction in World War I and rose to the rank of Captain in the Field Artillery. In 1921, Governor Edward I. Edwards selected him to organize the New Jersey State Police and become the first Superintendent with the rank of Colonel.

The Colonel served as Superintendent until June 1936 and was responsible for the New Jersey State Police becoming a premier law enforcement agency in the United States. He was Superintendent during the investigation of the Lindbergh Kidnapping.

The *Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf 'Personal File'* (or *Schwarzkopf File* for short) is contained in four folders and consists of correspondence, police reports, psychic readings, telegrams, mug shots, and other photographs collected by Colonel Schwarzkopf during the investigation. There is an item level inventory available that lists the contents of each of the four folders.

Captain J.J. Lamb Collection

Captain John J. Lamb, badge #54, was a member of the first State Police Class that graduated in December 1921. He was the captain in charge of the Lindbergh Investigation and answered directly to Major Charles Schoeffel, the Deputy Superintendent, and Colonel Schwarzkopf.

The *Captain Lamb Collection* (designated as the *J Collection*) is a very small collection and was donated by his family and consists of miscellaneous items relating to the Lindbergh Case and an inventory of the items contained in the collection is available.

While the collection is small, it contains three very important documents that are not found in any other collection. In May, June and December 1932 conferences attended by representatives of the lead agencies investigating the kidnapping were held in New Jersey and Washington, DC. Topics discussed included the progress of the investigation, the evidence and suspects. Reports and summaries of the three conferences were given to Captain Lamb and are contained in this collection. They provide insight into the early days of the investigation.

LT. ARTHUR T. KEATEN COLLECTION

Lieutenant Arthur Keaten, badge #188, was the lead State Police investigator of the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case. He graduated with the 4th State Police Class in October 1922. He was a Lieutenant during the Lindbergh Case, but retired in 1956 as a Major. Because of this, he is sometimes referred to as "Lieutenant Keaten" and sometimes as "Major Keaten" by Museum Staff. The twenty-four folders contained in this collection

(designated as the *K Collection*) were donated by the Keaten family. A detailed inventory of the various documents kept by Lieutenant Keaten is available.

It should be noted that Lieutenant Keaten died in 1980 and his ashes were re-interred in the Museum's Memorial Garden in December 1992.

CORPORAL WOLF COLLECTION

Corporal Joseph A. Wolf, badge #371, joined the New Jersey State Police on March 16, 1928 as a member of the 16th Class. In 1932, Corporal Wolf was assigned to the Lambertville Barracks. He was one of the first Troopers to arrive at the Lindbergh home on March 1, 1932, and is the Trooper who filed the Major Initial Report of the crime. He retired from the State Police on April 4, 1938 having attained the rank of Captain.

The *Corporal Wolf Collection* contains miscellaneous items relating to the Lindbergh Kidnapping as well as some events prior to the March 1, 1932 event. These items had been saved by Corporal Wolf and donated to the New Jersey State Police Museum by his family in 1992. It is a small collection consisting of thirteen folders, and a detailed inventory is available.

LOUIS SALZ COLLECTION (PARTIAL)

Louis Salz, badge #176, graduated the State Police Academy in July 1922 as a member of the 3rd State Police Class, having spent time in the early years of the 20th Century with the New York State Police. He retired as a Lieutenant in 1955.

In December 2000, his daughter-in-law donated a collection of articles, photographs and pamphlets that Lieutenant Salz had collected over the years. A small portion of this collection relates directly to the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case. These sixteen folders consist mostly of articles and pamphlets; however, a teletype message announcing the Lindbergh Kidnapping is also included. An item level inventory is available for the entire collection.

WILENTZ COLLECTION

In 1935, the Attorney General for the State of New Jersey was thirty-eight year old David T. Wilentz of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Assistant Attorney General Eugene Sullivan, who represented Wilentz and others, used the collection during the numerous lawsuits filed by Anna Hauptmann during the 1980s. While these are not technically the “private papers” of David Wilentz, there are original documents dating back to the 1930s as well as correspondence, memoranda, articles and police reports pertaining to various aspects of the Lindbergh Case. The Office of the Attorney General turned over this collection to the State Police Museum in August 1989 and a detailed inventory of the 119 folders is available.

ROBERT PEACOCK COLLECTION

Robert Peacock was the Assistant Attorney General in New Jersey under David T. Wilentz and was a member of the prosecution team during the Hauptmann Trial. In November 1999, photocopies of his trial papers were donated to the Museum. Included in this collection are excerpts of Grand Jury testimonies, interrogations and statements, “insinuations” as to particular witnesses, and summaries of trial testimony. Also included with this collection, but filed separately, is Peacock’s unpublished manuscript *Guilty As Hell! At Last: The Truth About the Hauptmann Case*. This extensive collection has an item level finding aid available.

BRONX DISTRICT ATTORNEY COLLECTION (PARTIAL)

The records of the Bronx District Attorney’s Office relating to the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case date largely from March 1932 through April 1936 when the extortion indictment presented in the Bronx Supreme Court in September 1934 against Richard Hauptmann was dropped as a result of his trial, conviction and execution on April 3rd.

The Bronx District Attorney was involved in the Lindbergh Case primarily because the Bronx was where the ransom money was passed in April 1932. It was also the home of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the principal suspect. However, the *Bronx District Attorney Collection* (also known as the *Bronx DA Files*) deal with the overall

case and consist of correspondence, reports and miscellaneous legal documents originated by the various agencies investigating the crime.

The *Bronx DA Files* held by the New Jersey State Police Museum is only a partial collection. It consists of photocopies of the original files and was donated to the Museum by Steve Lehmann. The New York City Municipal Archive, located at 31 Chambers Street in Manhattan, has the complete collection. An inventory of the portion of the collection held by the State Police Museum is available.

VIOLET SHARP COLLECTION

Violet Sharp will forever be known as the maid who killed herself during the investigation of the Lindbergh kidnapping. Violet immigrated to the United States through Canada with her sister in the 1920s. She was in her late twenties and was employed as a maid by the Morrow Family in Englewood, New Jersey. When police questioned her regarding her whereabouts on the night of March 1, 1932, she continually lied and contradicted herself. Eventually, just prior to her forth interrogation, she committed suicide on June 20, 1932 by drinking silver polish that contained potassium cyanide. She is buried in an unmarked grave in Englewood Cemetery.

The *Violet Sharp Collection* consists of her personal effects that were found in her room after her death. These include notebooks, photographs, correspondence, and her birth certificate. These items were originally stored in her suitcase after they were confiscated. The suitcase is still held in storage in the Museum. Her interrogations and other reports concerning her investigation are contained in the *Original State Police Files* and the *Hoffman Collection*.

PARKER/WENDEL COLLECTION

Ellis Parker was the Chief of Detectives in Burlington County, New Jersey. His methods of investigation were unorthodox, but he was famous for his crime-solving ability. He was a self-proclaimed “old fashioned common-sense kind of detective.” When the Lindbergh baby was kidnapped, he immediately offered his services to the State Police, but his offer was declined. Not one to be dissuaded, he developed his own theory behind the kidnapping.

Not accepting the arrest and conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Parker believed that he knew who really kidnapped the baby. Conducting his own investigation, he finally accused Paul Wendel, a disbarred Trenton lawyer. Parker believed in his theory so strongly that he and his son Ellis Parker, Jr., along with others, kidnapped Wendel and tortured him until he confessed.

The confession was sent to the Governor of New Jersey, Harold Hoffman, and the Board of Pardons. Meanwhile, Wendel was released from his captivity and he immediately recanted his confession to the Attorney General. An investigation ensued resulting in the arrest of Ellis Parker and his son. They were to become the first people tried and convicted under the newly enacted Lindbergh Kidnapping law. Ellis Parker was sent to prison in Louisburg, Pennsylvania, where he died from a brain tumor in the early 1940s. His son, Ellis Parker, Jr., also went to jail but was later pardoned. Paul Wendel wrote a series of articles of *Liberty* magazine and eventually published a book about his ordeal.

The *Parker/Wendel Collection* consist of 56 processed and 3 unprocessed folders containing materials relating to the trial of Ellis Parker for the kidnapping and torture of Paul Wendel. In general, this collection contains State Police teletypes about the Lindbergh kidnapping, correspondence between Governor Hoffman and Parker's attorney Harry Green, and legal documents. A detailed, item level inventory describing each document in the collection is available.

IRENE SPRINGER COLLECTION

Irene Springer is the niece of Dwight Morrow's personal secretary, Arthur Springer. During the summer of 1932 her father was hired by Charles Lindbergh to serve as caretaker of his estate in Hopewell while the Lindberghs and the Whateleys were away. Irene and her parents moved to Highfields for the summer and when they returned home in September Irene was made to promise to never tell anyone where she had spent the summer. She kept that promise until February 2001 when she donated her collection of documents, photographs, and newspaper articles. Included with the collection is a recording of Irene Springer recounting her experiences during the summer of 1932.

KAMENZ COLLECTION

On November 26, 1899 Bruno Richard Hauptmann was born in Kamenz, a town in Saxony, Germany. The Kamenz City Archive, which has been administering all of the city's official documents since the 14th century, also documents the history of the city, its citizens and surroundings. The documents from the correspondence archive of the Mayor of Kamenz that pertain to Bruno Richard Hauptmann and/or the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case have been copied and donated to the State Police Museum. Officially known as *Das Stadtarchiv Kamenz: Das Korrespondenzarchiv des Bürgermeisters*, the *Kamenz Collection* consists mostly of newspaper articles, although there are a few official documents and letters included. Also included are excerpts from an exhibit in the archive entitled *Mutter – ich bin unschuldig! Bruno Richard Hauptmann: Ein Sonderfall der Kamenzener Auswanderungsbewegung*. At present there is no inventory or finding aid available for this collection.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

The *New York Times & Bergen Record Newspaper Collection* is just a small representation of the vast collections of newspaper articles found throughout the Lindbergh Kidnapping Archive. This particular collection was donated by researcher Steve Lehmann and has an annotated inventory of the articles. The *Bergen Record* articles cover January through February 1932 and the *New York Times* articles September 1934 through January 1935. These collections of articles are contained in a binder along with copies of the *Bridgeton Evening News* that cover March 1 – 31, 1932 and February 11 – 15, 1935. The *Bridgeton Evening News* articles are not inventoried.

Another collection contains articles from both the *New York Times* and *London Times* in March 1932. A separate binder also contains *New York Times* articles from January 1935. Lastly there is a two-volume collection of miscellaneous articles from various newspapers from 1932 through 1935. These binders are also not yet inventoried.

There are several additional sources of newspaper clippings that can be found throughout the various collections in the Lindbergh Kidnapping Archive.

ARTICLES COLLECTION

There have been scores of magazine and journal articles written about various aspects of the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case over the years. This collection contains articles, book excerpts, manuscripts and pamphlets. It also contains obituaries of some of the key players from the investigation.

The largest portion of the collection is the *Liberty* magazine. MacFadden Publications in New York published *Liberty* weekly. In the late 1930s, *Liberty* ran numerous stories about the Lindbergh Case. The *Liberty Articles* collection consists of copies of *Liberty* magazine articles relating to the Lindbergh Case. Many of the articles were written by people who were directly involved with the investigation. Governor Harold G. Hoffman wrote the most important series in 1936 in which he discusses his reinvestigation of the Lindbergh Case.

The *Articles Collection*, including the *Liberty* articles, fills at least six binders and three boxes. A detailed bibliographic inventory is available for this extensive collection.

TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS

The Lindbergh Archive contains transcripts of several court proceedings involving Bruno Richard Hauptmann. Some of these are copies of the original unpublished transcripts provided to the attorneys at the time of the hearings and others are the official published editions that were issued by the State. When both versions are available both should be reviewed as each may or may not have additional material included.

The *Flemington Grand Jury Minutes* are handwritten notes taken during the October 1934 Grand Jury hearings. While this does not constitute the official transcript of the Grand Jury, it does include the charge to the Grand Jury by Justice Trenchard on October 8, 1934 as well as a handwritten transcript of shorthand notes of the October 1934 Grand Jury proceedings.

Two versions of the *New York Supreme Court Appellate Division Extradition Hearing* transcripts are available. These are the transcripts of the appeal against the order extraditing Bruno Richard Hauptmann from Bronx County, New York, to Hunterdon

County, New Jersey. The hearing was held in the Bronx on October 15, 1934 and both the published and unpublished transcripts are approximately 245 pages long.

The complete transcript of the *State of New Jersey vs. Bruno Richard Hauptmann*, the infamous “Hauptmann Trial”, which began on January 3, 1935 and ended on February 13, 1935, is also available for researchers. The unpublished edition consists of 32 volumes (one per day) and is 7885 pages in length. The published edition, part of the “State of the Case” series of published trial transcripts, is only 10 volumes and 4685 pages long. It should be noted that only the unpublished version contains the jury selection and the verdict. The published edition, however, includes the defense’s “*Exceptions to the Charge*” made to the jury by Justice Trenchard, “*Requests to Change*”, a “*Demand for Bill of Particulars*”, and an “*Assignment of Errors*”.

After Hauptmann’s conviction, the appeal process consisted of a petition sent to the Court of Errors and Appeals. In addition to the published 10 volume, 1685 page transcript are three additional published “briefs” – the “*Brief for the State of New Jersey (Defendant in Error)*”; the “*Brief for Plaintiff in Error*”; and the “*State of the Case*” which includes the Defense Summation, photographs of exhibits from the Hauptmann Trial, Amendment of Assignment of Error and Joiner in Error.

After his failure to succeed in the Court of Errors and Appeals, Hauptmann took his case to the United States Supreme Court and filed a *Petition of Writ of Certiorari*. A *writ of certiorari* is a decision of the Supreme Court to hear a case. The transcript available in the Lindbergh Archive is the “*Respondent in Brief in Opposition to [the] Petition for Writ of Certiorari*” filed by the State of New Jersey.

INTERVIEWS

A collection of audio taped interviews with people connected to the Lindbergh Case is available for researchers to listen to. These interviews were conducted by State Police personnel during the 1980s and also include television and radio interviews. Currently these are on cassette tape but are being converted to CD. There are two transcripts available as well – Irene Springer and Trooper John Wallace. An index to this small collection is available.

VIDEO COLLECTION

An extension collection of videos pertaining to the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case is available for view in the Museum research area. The collection includes evening news reports relating to the opening of the Lindbergh files in the 1980s; and documentaries about the Lindbergh Kidnapping and subsequent Hauptmann Trial.

Court TV donated an extensive series of ten DVDs of mostly unedited newsreel footage from the 1930s. Before the advent of television, the public watched the news in the movie theaters prior to the feature film being shown. Fox Movietone and Pathe produced the most famous newsreels. These videos offer a glimpse into the world of the 1930s and allow us to see many of the names mentioned on paper in the archive collections as real people. A detailed inventory for the newsreel collection is available.

Two television movies made for NBC and HBO are also available for viewing. The NBC movie starred Cliff DeYoung as Charles Lindbergh and Sir Anthony Hopkins as Richard Hauptmann and was based on the book *Kidnap* by George Waller. The HBO movie, "*Crime of the Century*" was based upon Sir Ludovic Kennedy's book, *The Airman and the Carpenter* and starred Stephen Ray as Richard Hauptmann and Isabella Rossellini as Mrs. Hauptmann.

The video collection is currently being converted from VHS to DVD format and an inventory of the entire collection is available.

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

Hundreds of photographs pertaining to the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case are available. These include, but are not limited to, photographs of the Lindbergh Baby, the Hauptmann family and their friends, Lindbergh's estate, especially the nursery, the kidnap ladder and wood evidence, Hauptmann house, the ransom notes and the Morrow and Lindbergh staff. The photographs are extremely valuable for researchers and they allow us to see the people and places involved in the investigation as they were at the time. A partial inventory of this collection is available.

THELMA MILLER COLLECTION

Consisting of 16 scrapbooks and two photo albums, the *Thelma Miller Collection* is the largest collection of “cultural history” about Charles Lindbergh, his life, the famous flight, and the kidnapping and subsequent trial. Newspaper clippings and photographs dating from 1927 to the present fill over 1,500 pages in this unique collection. The collection is one of the most important collections in the archive because it provides a popular cultural perspective to the Lindbergh Case rather than an investigative and evidentiary point of view.

Mrs. Miller’s father, David Kline, was a deputy sheriff in Hunterdon County during the Hauptmann Trial. Through him, Thelma and eventually the Archive, obtained the Bible used by the court to swear in the witnesses during the trial and a paper spoon used by Hauptmann during his meals.

Mrs. Miller donated her collection to the Archive in September 2003 and an inventory of the photograph albums is available.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES COLLECTION

Four partial collections from the National Archives have been donated to the Lindbergh Archive. These consist of the *Henry Breckinridge Collection*; the *Evalyn Walsh McLean Collection*; the *Robert Thayer Collection*; and the *Emory Land Collection*. The collections consist mostly of correspondence.

Henry Breckenridge was a close friend of Charles Lindbergh and his personal attorney. He was the first person called by Lindbergh after the kidnapping was discovered on March 1, 1932 and he remained by Lindbergh’s side throughout the investigation.

Evalyn Walsh McLean was a Washington, DC socialite, owner of the Hope Diamond and widow of the publisher of the *Washington Post*. Gaston B. Means, a con man, swindled her of \$104,000, when claimed he was in contact with the kidnapers and could get the baby back for Mrs. McLean.

Robert Thayer was an attorney working in the Manhattan law office of “Wild Bill” Donovan and a colleague of Henry Breckenridge. It was Thayer that brought Mickey Rosner, a small time mobster, into the case.

Rear Admiral Emory Land was a distant relative of Charles Lindbergh and friend of Evalyn Walsh McLean. It was through Land that Mrs. McLean contacted Charles Lindbergh asking for permission to pursue the Gaston Means angle.

There is no finding aid or inventory available for these collections.

Teletypes

A teletype system is a typewritten communication service involving transmission by means of telegraph typewriter machines with connecting wires so arranged that the operation of one machine simultaneously and identically operates one, a group or all machines connected with the system, whether they be in the same building, within the same city or in different cities. The teletype machine has a keyboard similar to a typewriter.

There is embodied in the teletype machine the speed of a telephone, the flexibility of conversation, the accuracy and legibility of the typewriter, and the authority and permanence of the printed word.

The State-Wide Police Teletype Alarm Bureau was organized in accordance with Chapter 64, Laws of 1930, for the purpose of providing a co-ordinated system for distributing police information promptly and comprehensively throughout the entire state of New Jersey, and to connect with existing systems in neighboring states, thereby co-ordinating the distribution of police information throughout the East Coast. The New Jersey State Police first utilized the teletype system in October 1930.⁵

The State Police set-up teletype machines in the garage at the Lindbergh Estate as part of their investigation headquarters. Teletype communications could then be sent from Department Headquarters and the State House in Trenton to Hopewell and back.

The *Teletype Collection* consists of teletypes sent between Trenton and Hopewell pertaining to the investigation. They also consist of questions submitted by the press to the State Police and the official responses. Later, when Colonel Schwarzkopf stopped the question and answer format, he issued press bulletins and these are also included in the collection.

⁵ New Jersey State Police. *Tenth Annual Report*. 1931.

Photocopies of the original teletypes are available for researchers (the originals are too fragile for handling) and they are arranged chronologically. There is no inventory available.

FBI FILES

Two collections of FBI documents have been donated to the Archive by researchers Steve Lehmann and Lloyd Gardner. These collections consist of copies of hundreds of reports generated by the FBI and kept at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland.

The collection donated by Steve Lehmann was collected when the files were still held at the FBI Reading Room and therefore have some information “blacked out”. The collection donated by Lloyd Gardner was created after the files were declassified and transferred to the National Archives. Therefore, none of the documents have been “censored”.

Steve Lehmann’s collection consists of three boxes of documents and has an annotated finding aid available. The Lloyd Gardner FBI Collection consists of seven (7) accordion files, however at this time there is no finding aid or inventory available.

Reference Tools

There are several reference tools available to researchers to help them with their exploration into the Lindbergh Case. First and foremost are the various finding aids. Almost every collection has some form of finding aid or inventory describing their contents. Many are item level descriptions. The trend in archival “theory” is to provide only a description of a collection and possibly a description of the contents of the boxes or cabinets where files are stored. However, because of the nature of the research conducted in the Lindbergh Kidnapping Case Archive, the majority of the collections are described on the folder and even the item or document level.

While some researchers may wish to go through every file, that is extremely time consuming and a poor way to conduct research, because it lacks focus, especially when dealing with the more extensive collections. This kind of research should be left for the most “die hard” of hobbyists who have the time and patience to explore the files in this way. For most researchers, especially students and those with a limited scope of interest, it is recommended that the researcher utilize the finding aids to help them narrow down their search. It should only be after a search using the finding aids is exhausted that the researcher should delve into the collections as a whole.

In addition to the finding aids, there are other reference tools available for researchers created by both Archive Staff and fellow researchers. These tools include, but are by no means limited to, the following list:

Organization Roster & Plan

These two documents explain the organization of the investigators assigned to the Lindbergh Case and how they were to function.

Timeline of Events of March 1, 1932

The *Timeline of Events of March 1, 1932* is based on the statements and trial testimony of those people who witnessed or, in the case of Major Lanphier, were told about the events of that day by Colonel Lindbergh himself. It is an attempt to see who was where at what time throughout the day. It is a useful tool that highlights the discrepancies and, occasionally, the consistencies between statements.

Jafsie Compendium

The *Jafsie Compendium* is a set of two massive charts comparing the statements, testimonies and writings of Dr. John F. Condon and his account(s) of the conversations he had with *Cemetery John* in both Woodlawn and St. Raymond's Cemeteries. It also includes a comparison chart regarding his reasons for initially entering the case, and a comparison chart showing the discrepancies between his May 13, 1932 and May 14, 1932 statements.

Nursery Note Comparison

This is a chart comparing the various interpretations of the original ransom note that was left in the Lindbergh's nursery on March 1, 1932. Different authors have come up with different interpretations of the wording and punctuation. This chart sets them out in a side-by-side comparison.

Description of Ladder Chart

This is a chart that provides a side-by-side comparison of the descriptions given of various parts of the kidnap ladder given by Squire Johnson on March 10, 1932; W.D. Brush and H.S. Betts on May 23, 1932 and Arthur Koehler on March 4, 1932.

Car Sightings

This is a chart listing the various car sightings in the Hopewell area on March 1, 1932 based upon statements, police reports and logs.

Cemetery John Descriptions

This is a compilation of the various descriptions of Cemetery John.

E. 86th Street Map

East 86th Street in New York City figures prominently in the investigation of the Lindbergh Case. This is a map, with photos, showing the street, the buildings as they are today and the significance of each location.

Money & Events Timeline

This chart provides a chronological listing of Richard Hauptmann's deposits and withdrawals.

Chronology & Statement Chronology

This is a collection of calendars listing the daily events that pertain to the Lindbergh Case and the people involved. The *Statement Chronology* is a duplicate of the chronology calendars; however, this set includes a listing of when statements were taken.

APPENDIX

SHORT CHRONOLOGY

- 1 March 1932 **Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., infant son of America's famed "Lone Eagle," was kidnapped from his parents' home in Hopewell, New Jersey.** A ransom note demanding \$50,000 for the baby's return was left in the nursery. Two additional clues were found on the grounds of the Lindbergh estate: a Bucks Brothers 3/4" chisel and a three-section ladder. Clues were examined, witnesses were questioned and negotiations were conducted through a go-between. A month following the kidnapping, the ransom - consisting mainly of gold certificates - was exchanged for a note from the kidnapper describing the supposed whereabouts of the baby.
- 12 May 1932 **The baby's body was found by William Allen, a truck driver.** The discovery was made a short distance from the Lindbergh estate. The baby's body was examined and identified by Lindbergh. An autopsy revealed the cause of death to be a fractured skull due to external violence.
- 19 September 1934 **Bruno Richard Hauptmann was arrested in New York City for the crime.** Prior to his arrest, Hauptmann purchased gasoline using a \$10.00 gold certificate. Since the United States had gone off the gold standard in May of 1933, the gas station attendant wrote Hauptmann's license number on the back of the \$10.00 gold note. A bank employee noticed the gold certificate, compared the serial number to the circulated list and notified the authorities. At the time of his arrest, a \$20.00 ransom bill was found in Hauptmann's wallet. A search of his garage revealed additional ransom money. Searches of Hauptmann's apartment uncovered further evidence that connected him to the crime.
- 2 January 1935 **The Hauptmann trial began in the Hunterdon County Court House in Flemington, New Jersey.** The trial lasted six weeks and included the testimony of 161 witnesses, as well as over 300 exhibits entered as evidence.
- 13 February 1935 **Hauptmann found guilty and sentenced to death for the kidnapping and slaying of the Lindbergh baby.**
- 3 April 1936 **Hauptmann executed at Trenton State Prison.**
- 9 October 1981 **Governor Brendan Byrne issued Executive Order No. 110** ordering "The Superintendent of the State Police to make the investigative files, records and exhibits within his custody relating to the investigation of the Lindbergh kidnapping available to the public . . ."

Artifacts and Trial Exhibits on Display

- Four of the fifteen written communications, including the original ransom note left in the nursery the night of the crime.
- Posters representing the confidential and public means of informing the authorities and general citizenry of the Lindbergh baby abduction are represented.
- Photographs displayed include the crib from which the baby was taken, the nursery window used by the kidnapper to gain entry, and Lindbergh's garage interior being used as a command post for the investigation.
- Listing of serial numbers for each bill of the \$50,000 ransom paid by Lindbergh.
- A series of classified ads placed in the New York City newspapers, were used as communications between the kidnapper and the intermediary, Dr. John F. Condon.
- A sample of clothing used by nurse Betty Gow to sew a homemade tee-shirt worn by the baby on the night of the kidnapping. The sample on display was among those items used for comparison purposes in identifying the clothing on the baby's body.
- The three-section kidnap ladder left at the Lindbergh estate the night of the crime.
- A section of attic floor board taken from Hauptmann's Bronx apartment was found to match the grain of wood used for Rail 16 of the kidnap ladder.
- Molding with Condon's address and telephone number taken from the closet in Hauptmann's apartment. This was significant evidence that directly connected Hauptmann to the intermediary.

- Framing lumber and shellac can used by Hauptmann to conceal ransom money in his garage, together with the wood plane used in the construction of the kidnap ladder.
- A diagram of Hauptmann's attic floor indicating where one of the rails used in the ladder had been taken from. In addition, there is an excerpt from the wood expert's report with points connecting Hauptmann to the ladder evidence. Several jurors would admit after the trial that the wood evidence was the most significant in proving Hauptmann's guilt.
- Document ordering Hauptmann's extradition from New York, the place of his arrest, to New Jersey, where the crime occurred and where he would stand trial.
- Correspondence written by Hauptmann and taken from his apartment, together with the handwriting exhibits used at the trial linking Hauptmann's writing with that of the ransom notes.
- A letter of appointment to Lieutenant Keaten of the New Jersey State Police from prison warden Kimberling to be present at Hauptmann's execution.

Possible Areas of Study

The Lindbergh Case was one of, if not the first major police investigations to rely heavily on science and forensics. The following chart is based upon one compiled by Captain J.J. Lamb of the New Jersey State Police in March 1935. This list may help provide students with potential areas of research other than the usual historical and legal areas of interest.

Field of Science	How Utilized
Medical	Autopsy of Charles Lindbergh, Jr.
Chemistry & Microscopic Examination	Chemical analysis of the ladder and other pieces of wood; analysis of paint on the ladder; handkerchiefs; baby's clothing; baby's hair; analysis of the ground where the body was found; analysis of the ground around the Lindbergh home; analysis of the ground around the Hauptmann home; analysis of the ground from the cemeteries; analysis of the ground from Hunter's Island; analysis of the soil from several suspected cars and from Hauptmann's car; analysis of the ransom money and of Hauptmann's clothing and blanket.
Toxicology	Examination of the baby's clothing, handkerchiefs and other articles of like nature found during the investigation.
Handwriting	Handwriting of all suspected writings examined by expert Questioned Document Examiners.
Fingerprint	Fingerprint experts were used continually during the investigation on suspected writings [letters] and other articles.
Photography	Photography was used extensively at the scene of the crime, at the cemeteries and at Hauptmann's home, etc.
Psychiatry & Psychology	These were used in the examination of the ransom notes and in the examination of Hauptmann after his arrest.
Teletype & Radio	Both of these means of communication were used continually throughout the investigation in addition to the mail and telephone.
Moulds	Plaster of Paris and other materials of this type were used in the making and preservation of foot prints, etc.
Accounting	Analysis was made of Hauptmann's finances

**SAMPLE CITATIONS FOR ITEMS FOUND IN THE
NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE MUSEUM & LEARNING CENTER ARCHIVES**

Letters

Hauptmann, Bruno. Letter from Bruno Richard Hauptmann to Pauline Hauptmann (Translated). New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives, December 27, 1935.

STATEMENTS

Barr, Cecile. Statement. October 3, 1934. District Attorney: Office of Bronx County. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

Allen, William. Statement. May 12, 1932. Made to Inspector Harry W. Walsh, Jersey City Police Dept. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS

"The State of New Jersey vs. Bruno Richard Hauptmann," Hunterdon County Court of Oyer and Termner, vol. 1, January 2, 1935. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

"The State of New Jersey vs. Bruno Richard Hauptmann," Court of Errors and Appeals, vol. 1373, 1935. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

MEMO AND SUBJECT/TO LETTERS

Smith, A.L. Lieutenant. Subject/To Letter. Guard Detail, Flemington Jail. February 13, 1935. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

Memo. Ransom Money Recovered to Date. September 28, 1934. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

LISTS

List. Evidence Presented at Trial. c.1935. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

"Kidnap Trial Testimony Summarized". c. 1935. Origin unknown. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

"Word Portraits of Bruno Jurors". Feb. 13, [1935]. Origin unknown. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

"Jerseyana". Marc Mappen. *The New York Times*. March 14, 1993. New Jersey State Police Museum and Learning Center Archives.

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