

The Lindbergh Case

[#Lindbergh kidnapping](#) [#Bruno Hauptmann trial](#) [#Charles Lindbergh Jr](#) [#1932 kidnapping](#) [#Crime of the Century](#)

The Lindbergh Case, famously dubbed the 'Crime of the Century,' details the 1932 abduction and murder of Charles Lindbergh Jr., infant son of the celebrated aviator Charles Lindbergh. This high-profile investigation led to the conviction of Bruno Hauptmann and sparked significant changes in American criminal law and forensic science.

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The Lindbergh Case

Was Bruno Hauptmann an innocent carpenter, or a cold-blooded killer?

Crime of the Century

Traces the two-and-a-half year investigation by the New Jersey State Police of the Lindbergh kidnapping case, challenging the effectiveness of the investigation and the evidence that convicted Bruno Hauptmann.

Their Fifteen Minutes

In 1927, young airmail pilot Charles A. Lindbergh wowed the world by being the first to fly nonstop from New York to Paris. His daring accomplishment won him not only the \$25,000 prize, but worldwide recognition. It also cost him his privacy that lasted a lifetime. In 1932, the son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh was kidnapped and later found dead-a crime that shocked America and the world. Bruno Hauptmann was tried, convicted, and executed for his role in the little boy's death. Their Fifteen Minutes is a unique collection of biographical essays filling in the blanks and providing background regarding the key figures involved in the case, such as: -Henry "Red" Johnson, the first "prime suspect" -Hans Kloppenburg, Hauptmann's best friend -Jafsie, also known as Dr. John F. Condon, who served as the intermediary between the kidnappers and the family -Betty Gow, a servant employed by the Lindberghs Until now, the lives of those touched by this case have gone virtually unrecorded. Known only for their brief encounter with history, Their Fifteen Minutes tells the rest of their story showing there was much more to them than their fifteen minutes of fame.

The Case That Never Dies

Essential reading for anyone interested in the most famous American crime of the twentieth century Since its original publication in 2004, The Case That Never Dies has become the standard account of the Lindbergh Kidnapping. Now, in a new afterword, historian Lloyd C. Gardner presents a surprise

conclusion based on recently uncovered pieces of evidence that were missing from the initial investigation as well as an evaluation of Charles Lindbergh's role in the search for the kidnappers. Out of the controversies surrounding the actions of Colonel Lindbergh, Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the New Jersey State Police, and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, Gardner presents a well-reasoned argument for what happened on the night of March 1, 1932. *The Case That Never Dies* places the Lindbergh kidnapping, investigation, and trial in the context of the Depression, when many feared the country was on the edge of anarchy. Gardner delves deeply into the aspects of the case that remain confusing to this day, including Lindbergh's dealings with crime baron Owney Madden, Al Capone's New York counterpart, as well as the inexplicable exploits of John Condon, a retired schoolteacher who became the prosecution's best witness. The initial investigation was hampered by Colonel Lindbergh, who insisted that the police not attempt to find the perpetrator because he feared the investigation would endanger his son's life. He relented only when the child was found dead. After two years of fruitless searching, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a German immigrant, was discovered to have some of the ransom money in his possession. Hauptmann was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death. Throughout the book, Gardner pays special attention to the evidence of the case and how it was used and misused in the trial. Whether Hauptmann was guilty or not, Gardner concludes that there was insufficient evidence to convict him of first-degree murder. Set in historical context, the book offers not only a compelling read, but a powerful vantage point from which to observe the United States in the 1930s as well as contemporary arguments over capital punishment.

The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case

Almost every aspect of the crime and investigation of the kidnapping and murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. has been examined and critiqued—with one exception. No one has written a critical analysis of the trial itself. This book seeks to remedy that omission with an investigation and evaluation of the trial itself.

The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case

On the evening of March 1, 1932, five years after Charles A. Lindbergh made his famous historic flight over the Atlantic Ocean on May 20-21, 1927, and after Charles A. Lindbergh had married the daughter of a wealthy investment banker and his wife had given birth to their child, Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., they discovered that their baby had been kidnapped. They had just moved into a house they had built in a remote wooded area of New Jersey just to get away from the crowds that followed them everywhere they went, when suddenly their baby was gone, disappeared, a kidnapping victim. This quickly became known as "The Crime of the Century." Fortunately, relief came when the public was informed that the perpetrator had been apprehended. The perpetrator, a German immigrant, was quickly brought to court, tried, convicted, sentenced and put to death in the electric chair. The public breathed a sigh of relief as the perpetrator of such a heinous crime had been justly punished, and we finally got back at the Germans for starting a war against us. However, there were a few Nattering Nabobs of Negativism who suggested that the case had not been quite so airtight as the public believed. These malcontents suggested that it seemed difficult to believe that the kidnapper had driven up in a car in the remote wooded area, nobody had noticed him although there had been at least five adults and a dog in the home, had climbed up a hastily constructed rickety ladder part of which broke off on the way down, had pried open the window with a chisel, had picked up the sleeping baby who never cried, had carried the 20-month old baby down the ladder and driven off in a car, with nobody noticing any of this.

Lindbergh

Edgar Award Finalist: This "sensational" and "absolutely compelling" true crime tale finally answers the question: Who really killed the Lindbergh baby? (San Francisco Chronicle). On the night of March 1, 1932, celebrated aviator Charles Lindbergh's infant son was kidnapped from his New Jersey home. The family paid \$50,000 to get "Little Lindy" back, but his remains were discovered in a grove of trees four miles from the Lindbergh house. More than two years after the abduction, Bruno Hauptmann, an unemployed carpenter and illegal German immigrant, was caught with \$20,000 of the ransom money. He was arrested, tried, and executed for the crime. But did he really do it? New York Times—bestselling author Noel Behn spent eight years investigating the case, revisiting old evidence, discovering new information, and shining a bright light on the controversial actions of public figures such as New Jersey Governor Harold Hoffman, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, New Jersey State Police Superintendent H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and Charles Lindbergh himself. The result is a fascinating and convincing new

theory of the crime that exonerates Hauptmann and names a killer far closer to the Lindbergh family. A finalist for the Edgar Award, Lindbergh “not only provides answers to the riddles of the ‘Crime of the Century,’ but hurls us into time past, to a special moment in American history” (Peter Maas, New York Times–bestselling author of *Underboss*).

Kidnap

Full account of the 4 years between the baby's kidnapping, March 1, 1932, and the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, April, 3, 1936.

The Ghosts of Hopewell

In this illustrated examination of the Lindbergh kidnapping case, Jim Fisher seeks to set the record straight regarding Bruno Hauptmann's guilt in "the crime of the century." In February 1935, following a sensational, six-week trial, a jury in Flemington, New Jersey, found German carpenter Hauptmann guilty of kidnapping and murdering the twenty-month-old son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh. Although circumstantial, the evidence against Hauptmann—the handwriting on the ransom notes, the home-made kidnapping ladder, Colonel Lindbergh's money found in his garage, his matching the description of the man who accepted the ransom payoff in the Bronx cemetery, his inability to prove an alibi, and his incredible explanation of his possession of the ransom money—was overwhelming, leaving few to doubt his guilt. After a series of appeals and stays, Hauptmann died fourteen months later in the electric chair. A confession would have spared him the death sentence, but Hauptmann chose to die maintaining his innocence. It was not until the mid-1970s that revisionists began to challenge the conventional wisdom in the case: that Hauptmann was the lone killer. Revisionist books and articles appeared, as did plays, TV shows, and a movie, all portraying Hauptmann as the victim of a massive police and prosecution frame-up. At this point, the focus shifted from the evidence to the conduct of the police. By the 1980s, most people familiar with the case were convinced of Hauptmann's complete innocence. Many denied the murder, believing that the Lindbergh baby remained alive. Several men claimed to be the firstborn son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh, one of whom sued to claim his share of the Lindbergh estate after Charles Lindbergh's death in 1974. Another group held that the kidnapping was an elaborate hoax to cover up the murder of the baby by his parents. Anna Hauptmann's series of federal lawsuits against New Jersey and others in the mid-1980s fueled further interest in the case. Although Hauptmann's widow lost all of her lawsuits, she had won the hearts and minds of the American people before her death at the age of ninety-four. Former FBI agent Fisher discusses the hard evidence, such as the ransom notes and the wood of the kidnapping ladder. He analyzes and debunks the various revisionist theories and presents new evidence that, coupled with the undisputed facts, prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Hauptmann was guilty as charged: he kidnapped and murdered the infant son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh.

The Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping Trial

Presents information about the kidnapping of Charles Lindbergh's baby in 1932, the investigation of the crime, and the subsequent trial of Bruno Hauptmann; includes commentary on the decision.

The Lindbergh Case

His compelling book leaves readers with grave doubts about the American criminal justice system and little doubt as to the wrongful conviction of Hauptmann.

Crime of the Century

This volume of *The Dark Corners* is not unlike the previous three. As with the others, you will find information here not found anywhere else. This volume is slightly different though, with much attention given to what I consider leftovers and loose ends. I have also addressed some additional aspects of the Lindbergh kidnapping in which many have expressed interest. This includes a chapter on the “spy” Jacob Nosovitsky and one on Violet Sharp, a topic that I have avoided—until now.

The Dark Corners of the Lindbergh Kidnapping

In the depths of the Depression, millions worldwide followed every twist and turn of the Lindbergh baby kidnap/murder. Yet what was reported was largely fake news. Nearly a century after undocumented immigrant Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed for the dastardly crime, questions still linger. If the

wrong man was convicted, who did it? When? Why? Where? How? The shocking answers this book suggests have eluded all prior authors. Extensive research into dusty archives yielded crucial forensic evidence never before analyzed. Readers are invited to reexamine "the crime of the century" with fresh eyes focused on a key suspect - a tall man wearing a fedora that obscured his face. He was spotted with a ladder in his car near the Lindberghs' driveway early that fateful night. The police let an insider who fit that description oversee the entire investigation - the boy's father, international hero Charles Lindbergh. Abuse of power, amorality and xenophobia all feature in this saga set in an era dominated by white supremacists and social Darwinists. If Lindbergh was Suspect No. 1, the man who got away, what was his motive? Who else was involved? Who helped cover up the crime? Read this book and judge for yourself.

The Lindbergh Kidnapping Suspect No. 1

Winner of Foreword Reviews' Gold INDIEFAB Book of the Year Award, True Crime In 1936, Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed for the kidnapping and murder of Charles Lindbergh Jr. Almost all of America believed Hauptmann guilty; only a few magazines and tabloids published articles questioning his conviction. In the ensuing decades, many books about the Lindbergh case have been published. Some have declared Hauptmann the victim of a police conspiracy and frame-up, and one posited that Lindbergh actually killed his own son and fabricated the entire kidnapping to mask the deed. Because books about the crime have been used as a means to advance personal theories, the truth has often been sacrificed and readers misinformed. Hauptmann's Ladder is a testament to the truth that counters the revisionist histories all too common in the true crime genre. Author Richard T. Cahill Jr. puts the "true" back in "true crime," providing credible information and undistorted evidence that enables readers to form their own opinions and reach their own conclusions. Cahill presents conclusions based upon facts and documentary evidence uncovered in his twenty years of research. Using primary sources and painstakingly presenting a chronological reconstruction of the crime and its aftermath, he debunks false claims and explodes outrageous theories, while presenting evidence that has never before been revealed. Hauptmann's Ladder is a meticulously researched examination of the Lindbergh kidnapping that restores and preserves the truth of the crime of the century.

Hauptmann's Ladder

"In the depths of the Depression, millions worldwide followed every twist and turn of the Lindbergh baby kidnap/murder. Yet what was reported was largely fake news. Nearly a century after undocumented immigrant Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed for the dastardly crime, questions still linger. If the wrong man was convicted, who did it? When? Why? Where? How? The shocking answers this book suggests have eluded all prior authors. Extensive research into dusty archives yielded crucial forensic evidence never before analyzed. Readers are invited to reexamine "the crime of the century" with fresh eyes focused on a key suspect - a tall man wearing a fedora that obscured his face. He was spotted with a ladder in his car near the Lindberghs' driveway early that fateful night. The police let an insider who fit that description oversee the entire investigation - the boy's father, international hero Charles Lindbergh. Abuse of power, amorality and xenophobia all feature in this saga set in an era dominated by white supremacists and social Darwinists. If Lindbergh was Suspect No. 1, the man who got away, what was his motive? Who else was involved? Who helped cover up the crime? Read this book and judge for yourself"--

The Lindbergh Kidnapping Suspect No. 1

There are many conspiracies over the years that exist regarding the kidnapping and death of the Lindbergh baby in 1932 - the 'crime of the century,' one of which that Hauptmann was tried, convicted, and executed. Some of the most damning evidence was a piece of lumber from a broken ladder and him spending several of the gold money certificates from the ransom money. Yet, my father lived an extraordinary life, married, and had children, always believing that he was the Lindbergh baby up until his death. How can this possibly be true? This book is my father's story collected from his journals, letters, and memoirs and he is Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., who he believes is the son of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., and Anne Morrow Lindbergh. He passed before he could publish this book, so to honor him, I share with you his truth. That is all he ever wanted

True Story of the Lindbergh Kidnapping

Don't hint that Richard Hauptmann was executed as an innocent man. Don't dare to think that Charles Lindbergh had clean hands when it came to the kidnapping and murder of his son. It's unpopular and may be dangerous to say aloud, but there was no kidnapping at the Lindbergh estate in 1932. No kidnapping. Instead of the story of the story of the American hero and the trial, those parts are summarized, and the emphasis is on the actual evidence and the investigation. Hauptmann was innocent, there was no kidnapping, and the true killer is named.

The Hand of Hauptmann

The Kidnapping of the first son of aviator Charles Lindbergh became the crime of the century and defined "media circus." As much as the world in the 1930's loved "Lucky Lindy" for his flight from New York to Paris, so the world despised the kidnapper of the Lindbergh's child. Although the crime occurred in New Jersey, the FBI maintained complete files on the case, because ransom money crossed state lines. These are the complete, never-published, FBI files on the Lindbergh baby kidnapping. The files end with the single word PENDING, as the case was still in progress. This is time stopped in 1934.

I Remember

"In the depths of the Depression, millions worldwide followed every twist and turn of the Lindbergh baby kidnap/murder. Yet what was reported was largely fake news. Nearly a century after undocumented immigrant Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed for the dastardly crime, questions still linger. If the wrong man was convicted, who did it? When? Why? Where? How? The shocking answers this book suggests have eluded all prior authors. Extensive research into dusty archives yielded crucial forensic evidence never before analyzed. Readers are invited to reexamine "the crime of the century" with fresh eyes focused on a key suspect - a tall man wearing a fedora that obscured his face. He was spotted with a ladder in his car near the Lindberghs' driveway early that fateful night. The police let an insider who fit that description oversee the entire investigation - the boy's father, international hero Charles Lindbergh. Abuse of power, amorality and xenophobia all feature in this saga set in an era dominated by white supremacists and social Darwinists. If Lindbergh was Suspect No. 1, the man who got away, what was his motive? Who else was involved? Who helped cover up the crime? Read this book and judge for yourself"--

Sins of the Father

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the crime and trial *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents "I am writing this literally within the shadow of the electric chair. For upward to fourteen months I have been confined in the cell nearest to the execution chamber in the New Jersey penitentiary. The courts of New Jersey have now said that I shall die on the night of April 3, and that I shall die in the chair that is just beyond the door that faces me and has faced me every waking hour of my life these past fourteen months. The courts have said that on the night of April 3 I shall be prepared to leave the cell which has been my home; walk through the door which has been facing me these weary months; tread the few steps that lead from that door to the electric chair; that on that night I shall be led out on a walk from which I shall never return." - Bruno Richard Hauptmann Amelia Earhart once noted, "In my life I had come to realize that when things were going very well indeed it was just the time to anticipate trouble." And so it would be with America's other famous aviator. Charles Lindbergh had spent the first 30 years of his life escaping multiple plane crashes, becoming a hero across the world, and starting a family, but his luck ran out in an awful way in March of 1932. Tragically, the other major life event associated with Charles Lindbergh besides his historic transatlantic flight was "the crime of the century." On March 1, 1932, 20 month old Charles, Jr. was kidnapped right out of his crib from the family's home in rural East Amwell, New Jersey, and for 10 long weeks, the nation hoped and prayed in chorus with the distraught parents for his safe return. Both Charles and his pregnant wife Anne made frequent, public pleas for their son's safe return, while ransom negotiations took place between a self-identified kidnapper and Dr. John F. Condon, a volunteer intermediary. On April 2, the Lindbergh family paid a ransom of \$50,000 in exchange for information about the child's whereabouts, but the information was false. The mystery continued until May 12, when a passing trucker found the corpse of a dead toddler by chance in the woods outside of Mount Rose, New Jersey. Through careful investigation, the police were able to arrest Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the crime about 30 months later, after they tracked some of the money paid through the ransom to a gas station in Manhattan. Hauptmann still had more than \$13,000 of the ransom hidden in his garage when authorities closed in. Following his six-week long trial in for kidnapping and murder in early

1935, the jury found him guilty on all counts and Judge Thomas Trenchard sentenced him to death by electrocution, which was carried out on April 3, 1936 at Trenton State Penitentiary. Unfortunately, the kidnapping of his son became more than just a personal matter for Charles Lindbergh; over the next several years, it evolved in his mind to a dislike of America in general. It is almost as if, unable to accept the role that his personal popularity and fame played in the tragedy, Lindbergh chose instead to blame those who made him famous and popular. In an extremely emotional interview with his friend, reporter Lauren Lyman, he said, "We Americans are a primitive people. We do not have discipline. Our moral standards are low. It shows up in the private lives of people we know - their drinking and 'behavior with women.' It shows in the newspapers, the morbid curiosity over crimes and murder trials. Americans seem to have little respect for law, or the rights of others." In a perfect world, or even simply one not on the brink of war, his remarks might have been forgotten, or at the very least heard with a sympathetic ear as the rantings of a grieving father. However, they would be quoted again and again in future years, coming to epitomize the world's view of Lindbergh's politics and values.

FBI Files on the Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping

The kidnapping and murder of Charles Lindbergh Jr. and the subsequent arrest, trial, and execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann have intrigued true crime buffs for decades. New Jersey's Lindbergh Kidnapping and Trial tells the story of "the case that never dies" through vintage photographs. Rare photographs, many not seen since the 1930s, will allow the reader to experience the massive police investigation led by New Jersey State Police superintendent H. Norman Schwarzkopf and the circus-like trial and execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

The Lindbergh Kidnapping Suspect No. 1

TOP SECRET FBI Files on the Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping The historic New York-to-Paris flight of Charles Lindbergh began at 7:51 a.m., May 20, 1927 near New York City and ended 33 and one-half hours later, at the Le Bourget airfield near Paris. Charles Lindbergh had flown into immortality. His flight galvanized the western world; he instantly became an international celebrity. His life changed in ways that few others have ever experienced since his time. Lindbergh subsequently met and married Anne Morrow and despite his world-wide fame, they were happily married -- for a time. Until their first-born son was kidnapped. The Lindbergh baby kidnapping became the crime of the century; as much as the world loved "Lucky Lindy" for his achievement in flying the Atlantic, so the world despised, in equal measure, the kidnapper of the Lindbergh's child. Bruno Richard Hauptmann was eventually arrested for the crime and, in a trial which defined media circus, was convicted and eventually executed. But he never confessed to the crime, leaving the Lindbergh baby kidnapping case one of eternal debate. Although the crime and Hauptmann trial were in New Jersey, the FBI maintained its own extensive files on the case. _____ This book is the first publication of the formerly-secret FBI files on the Lindbergh baby kidnapping. _____ This is true history laid bare; in fact, the second major report in this volume, the arrest of Bruno Richard Hauptmann ends with the single word PENDING as the case was still in progress. This is time stopped in 1934.

The Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping

The FBI, an agency of the United States Department of Justice, has investigated many famous cases concerning spies, terrorists, and criminals. For those cases considered particularly significant, the agency has prepared detailed written studies. This paperback edition presents the complete story of 1932's Lindbergh kidnapping case, in which famed aviation pioneer Charles Lindbergh's 20-month-old toddler was kidnapped and murdered, and German-born carpenter Bruno Richard Hauptmann was found guilty in what has been called one of the "trials of the century." Also includes a brief biography of Charles Lindbergh.

New Jersey's Lindbergh Kidnapping and Trial

On a stormy March night in 1932, Charles August Lindbergh Jr., infant son of world-famous aviation pioneer Charles Lindbergh, was kidnapped from his parents' home in New Jersey. His body was discovered nearby some six weeks later, after a nation-wide manhunt and world-wide expressions of sympathy and outrage. It was labelled the Crime of the Century. In September 1933 a German carpenter named Bruno Richard Hauptmann was arrested, tried and executed for the kidnapping and murder of the Lindbergh baby. There was only one problem: Hauptmann was innocent. The identity of the real murderer has never before been revealed. After 15 years of research, William Norris has finally

tracked him down; revealing the duplicitous behaviour of Charles Lindbergh, who began by obstructing the investigation and ended by sending Hauptmann to the electric chair on perjured evidence. But why should Lindbergh, the Great American Hero, do such a thing? Who was he trying to shield, and for what conceivable reason? The answers can be found in *A Talent to Deceive*. It is a compulsive read for anyone who cares about the truth.

FBI Files on the Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping

This book explores all the unknown facts concerning the early stages of the Lindbergh Kidnapping that were either ignored, forgotten, missed, or shrugged off. Among this new material is the death bed "confession" which has been long sought after by just about anyone who has ever researched this crime. It undeniably turns this crime upside down! Anyone familiar with this sensational case will be completely shocked to learn about this new important information and once applying it, no matter how it is interpreted, will realize the solution is obviously at hand - once and for all.

The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case, As Told by the FBI

The biggest crime story in American history began on the night of March 1, 1932, when the twenty-month-old son of Charles and Anne Lindbergh was snatched from his crib in Hopewell, New Jersey. The news shocked a nation enthralled with the aviator, the first person to fly solo nonstop across the Atlantic. American law enforcement marshalled all its resources to return "Little Lindy" to the arms of his parents—and perhaps even more energized were the legions of journalists catering to a public whose appetite for Lindbergh news was insatiable. In *Little Lindy Is Kidnapped*, Thomas Doherty offers a lively and comprehensive cultural history of the media coverage of the abduction and its aftermath. Beginning with Lindbergh's ascent to fame and proceeding through the trial and execution of the accused kidnapper, Doherty traces how newspapers, radio, and newsreels reported on what was dubbed the "crime of the century." He casts the affair as a transformative moment for American journalism, analyzing how the case presented new challenges and opportunities for each branch of the media in the days before the rise of television. Coverage of the Lindbergh story, Doherty reveals, set the template for the way the media would treat breaking news ever after. An engrossing account of an endlessly fascinating case, *Little Lindy Is Kidnapped* sheds new light on an enduring quality of journalism ever since: the media's eye on a crucial part of the story—itsself.

Kidnap. [The Story of the Lindbergh Case.].

The American people were aroused to a white-hot anger. Clergymen of all faiths joined in prayer. Messages of sympathy came in from presidents, prime ministers, dictators, friends, crackpots, the morbid, the curious... THE LINDBERGH BABY HAD BEEN KIDNAPED! State, city and federal law enforcement groups vied with each other for publicity. Detectives, nationally known gangsters and charlatans offered their services as go-betweens. Reporters from all over the world descended on the town of Hopewell, N.J. like a swarm of locusts. On this wild note of hysteria began the search for the baby and his kidnaper—the greatest manhunt of the century, the most vicious case in the annals of crime.

A Talent to Deceive

This true crime novel examines the 1932 Lindbergh kidnapping, arguing it was orchestrated by a Bronx deli clerk who got away with the crime scot-free. In this meticulous and authoritative account of the trial and the times of the Lindbergh kidnapping, Robert Zorn clears away decades of ungrounded speculation surrounding the case. Inspired by his father's relationship with the actual accomplices—including the mastermind—he presents the clearest ever picture of a criminal partnership that would shake every class and culture of American society. Using personal possessions and documents, never-before-seen photographs, new forensic evidence, and extensive research, Robert Zorn has written a shocking and captivating account of the crime and the original "Trial of the Century." From the ecstatic riots that followed the Spirit of St. Louis on either side of the Atlantic, to the tragic night that would shake America's sense of security, to the horror of the New Jersey morgue where Lindbergh insisted on verifying the identity of his son, Zorn's skillful treatment meets this larger-than-life story and gives it definitive shape by revealing the true events behind the crime, for the first time. Praise for Cemetery John "Eighty years after the kidnapping of Charles and Anne Morrow Lindbergh's baby from their Englewood, N.J., home, the case still raises questions, ones Zorn ably examines through an unusual lens. . . . Retelling the by now familiar story of Charlie Lindbergh's kidnapping, Zorn imbues it with novelistic suspense.

Even if Zorn doesn't definitively prove that Knoll, who died in 1980, was the crime's mastermind and Hauptmann's accomplice, he makes a strong case." —Publishers Weekly "Debut author Zorn makes a compelling case that the 1932 Lindbergh kidnapping was orchestrated by a Bronx deli clerk who got away with the crime scot-free. . . . Zorn's research includes new forensic evidence, personal and historical documents, and interviews, laying the foundation for a thrilling true-crime tale that offers a resounding answer to the question of who was really responsible for the kidnapping." —Kirkus Reviews

The Dark Corners

The Lindbergh killing and the framing of Richard Hauptman.

Little Lindy Is Kidnapped

On March 1, 1932, Charles Lindbergh Jr. was taken from his bedroom, killed, and dumped in some nearby woods. All without anyone inside the house hearing a single peep. It was a case that gripped the entire nation, and baffled many for years. Although one man was charged and executed for the crime, well into the 21st century many still doubt he acted alone. While many modern investigators continue to try to piece the events of that eventful night together to discover the truth, whether we will ever know truly what happened that evening remains to be seen. The crime would touch a fear lurking in every parent: somehow, without warning or reason, their child would be taken from them. Never to return. This is what happened that night...

The Lindbergh Kidnaping Case

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the crimes and trials *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading It reads like a modern day Lifetime movie: two talented, popular and wealthy men both fall in love with the same beautiful but somewhat tarnished girl. One had a long history of mental illness, the other was considered an architectural genius. The inevitable showdown, complete with a very public murder, took place in one of the most fashionable restaurants in the world. Although it reads like a movie or soap opera, it was an all too true story that culminated with the 1907 "trial of the century," when railroad tycoon Harry Thaw, the husband of famous model Evelyn Nesbit, was prosecuted for killing renowned architect Stanford White, his wife's former lover. Some say that it was such a shocking event that it actually helped speed the end of the Gilded Age. There are few cases in American history as well known as Sacco and Vanzetti, and perhaps none of them were as controversial or socially charged as the trials against the two Italian immigrants in the early 20th century. The two avowed anarchists were ultimately tried and executed for murder and armed robbery, but the case said as much about the society trying them as it did about their guilt or innocence. Over 90 years later, there is still a heated debate over whether the two men, who arduously asserted their innocence, were actually guilty, but what is clear is that many Americans at the time believed they were being unjustly accused based on anti-Italian prejudice and disdain for their political beliefs. There has been no shortage of shocking crimes and trials that generated frenzied coverage across America, but few can lay claim to "crime of the century" like the murder carried out by Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb in 1924. While studying as young adults at the prestigious University of Chicago, Leopold and Loeb devised a meticulous plot to kidnap and murder a child while managing to get away with ransom money, thereby perpetrating what they considered a "perfect crime." The crime was horrific enough, but the trial brought even more attention to the case, and it touched on several crucial issues. Both young men cited the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche as a motivation for attempting to commit the crime and prove they were better than the common man. As Leopold told his own attorney, "The killing was an experiment It is just as easy to justify such a death as it is to justify an entomologist killing a beetle on a pin." Amelia Earhart once noted, "In my life I had come to realize that when things were going very well indeed it was just the time to anticipate trouble." And so it would be with America's other famous aviator. Charles Lindbergh had spent the first 30 years of his life escaping multiple plane crashes, becoming a hero across the world, and starting a family, but his luck ran out in an awful way in March of 1932. Tragically, the other major life event associated with Charles Lindbergh besides his historic transatlantic flight was "the crime of the century." On March 1, 1932, 20 month old Charles, Jr. was kidnapped right out of his crib from the family's home in rural East Amwell, New Jersey, and for 10 long weeks, the nation hoped and prayed in chorus with the distraught parents for his safe return. Through careful investigation, the police were able to arrest Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the crime about 30 months later, after they tracked some of the money paid through the ransom to a gas station in Manhattan. Hauptmann still had more than \$13,000 of the ransom hidden in his garage when authorities closed in. Following his

six-week long trial in for kidnapping and murder in early 1935, the jury found him guilty on all counts and Judge Thomas Trenchard sentenced him to death by electrocution, which was carried out on April 3, 1936 at Trenton State Penitentiary.

Cemetery John

Lindbergh was the first solo pilot to cross the Atlantic non-stop from New York to Paris, in 1927. This awe-inspiring flight made him the most celebrated men of his day-a romantic symbol of the new aviation age. However, tragedy struck in 1932, where his baby was kidnapped and found dead. The unbearable trial forced Lindbergh into exile in England and France. However, his soon fasciation and involvement with the Nazi regime, resulted in public opinion turning against him. His life was at the forefront of pioneering research in aeronautics and rocketry. Also, his wife became one of the century's leading feminist voices. This biography explores the golden couple who have been considered American royalty.

The Airman and the Carpenter

An account of the proceedings in the case of Bruno Richard Hauptmann charged with the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, jr. in the township of East Amwell, N.J. The child was kidnapped in Hopewell on March 1, 1932. The trial opened January 2, 1935 in the Hunterdon county Court of oyer and terminer, Judge Thomas W. Trenchard presiding and on February 13, 1935 the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the defendant. June 20, 1935 the Court of errors and appeals heard the Hauptmann appeal and on October 9, 1935 upheld the decision of the lower court. October 15, 1935 a stay of execution was granted and on November 12, 1935 an appeal was made to the United States Supreme court. December 9, 1935 the Court refused to intervene and the sentence imposed by the lower court was carried out on April 3, 1936.

The Airman and the Carpenter

The Lindbergh Crime