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NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)	RECEIVED 4
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form	INTERACENCY RESOLUTION
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual propertie <i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form</i> (National Register Bulletin 16A). by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories a entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewrit	Boournented; enter "MAA" for "not applicable." Effortions, nd subcategories from the instructions. Place additional
1. Name of Property	
historic nameHighfields	
other names/site number Charles and Anne Lindbergh Estate	e; Highfields Residential Group Ctr.
2. Location	
street & numberLindbergh Road	NAnot for publication
city or town East Amwell Township (Hunterdon Co.); Hopew	vell Twp. (Mercer Co.)) vicinity
state <u>New Jersey</u> code <u>034</u> county <u>Hunterdon</u> <u>Mercer</u> 3. State/Federal Agency Certification	code <u>019</u> zip code <u>08558</u> 021
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as ame request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth The meets capes not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this nationally statewide capitally. (See continuation sheet for additional of Signature of certifying official/Title Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resistant of Register additional of State of Regeral agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register cricomments.)	registering properties in the National Register of n in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property s property be considered significant comments.) esources/DSHP0
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that the property is: I hereby certify that the property is: I determined eligible for the National Register I see continuation sheet. I see continuation sheet. I determined not eligible for the National Register.	The per Date of Action
removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)	

Highfields Name of Property		NJ Hui County and	nterdon Co.	
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Res (Do not include pre	sources within Proper wiously listed resources in the	ty ne count.)
 □ private □ public-local □ district □ public-State □ structure □ object 	☐ district	Contributing	Noncontributing	buildings
		0	2	sites structures
		0	0 0	objects Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of	operty listing f a multiple property listing.)	Number of cor in the National	ntributing resources p Register	reviously listed
N/A		0`		
6. Function or Use		·····		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from		
DOMESTIC/single dwell	ling	GOVERNMENT/c	orrectional-train	<u>ing facility</u>
DOMESTIC/secondary st	ructure	DOMESTIC/sec	ondary structure	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from		
		foundation		
		walls <u>stone</u>		
		roof <u>slate</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		other		

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Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Highfields Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- □ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- **B** removed from its original location.
- **C** a birthplace or grave.
- **D** a cemetery.
- **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- **F** a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography

#

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- □ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- □ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

NJ Hunterdon Co. County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation Literature

Law

Period of Significance

1931-1935

Significant Dates

1932, March 1

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Lindbergh, Charles A. (1902-1974)

Lindbergh, Anne Morrow (1906-)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Delano & Aldrich, Architects

Matthews Construction Company (contractor)

Primary location of additional data:

- □ State Historic Preservation Office
- □ Other State agency
- □ Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- IX Other

Name of repository:

East Amwell Historic Preservation Commission

Highfields		Hunterdon Co.
Name of Property	County and	State
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property380	Hopewell NJ (Quad
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 1 8 Zone 4 1 8 X See	5 1 9 6 4 0 4 4 7 5 2 8 0 Easting Northing 4 4 7 5 2 8 0 5 2 0 1 4 0 4 4 7 5 0 8 0 continuation sheet 1
Verbai Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)		
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)		
11. Form Prepared By	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
name/titleIlona S. English, Secretary for the	e Committee	
organization East Amwell Township, Historic Pres	s. Committedate	March 1994
street & number 1070 U.S. Route 202	telephone	(908) 782-8536
city or townRingoes	state NJ	zip code
Additional Documentation		
Submit the following items with the completed form:		
Continuation Sheets		
Maps		
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the	property's location	
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties ha		
Photographs	wing large acreage or	numerous resources.
Representative black and white photographs of the	property.	
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)		
Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)		
nameNJ Department of Corrections		
street & number P.O. Box 7387, Whittlesey Road	telephone	(609) 292-4036

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city or town <u>Trenton</u> state <u>NJ</u> zip code <u>08628</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Section number _7 _ Page _1_

> "Highfields", originally constructed as the estate of Charles and Anne Morrow Lindbergh, is a 2+1/2-story stone residence. The building reflects a mixed architectural style with heavy French Tudor Revival and English Tudor Revival styling, though it lacks the dominant halftimbering commonly associated with the English Tudor, but clearly borrows freely from the French and English idioms. Colonial Revival treatments are exhibited in the treatment of the main entry way on the North side of the residence and in the double-hung, divided light windows.

The building is located at the end of a long winding driveway which enters from Lindbergh Road, deep within the most heavily timbered area of the Sourland Ridge in East Amwell Township. The visibility of the structure is obstructed by the woodlands, until the final curve in the roadway, which then culminates in a formal vehicular courtyard at the main entrance to the structure on the north side. The facade of the building refers to the north elevation as shown in Photograph #1.

walls The exterior rubble are of heavy stone construction, utilizing materials quarried locally. The rubble stone has been covered with a white stucco surface. As previously noted, the entrance is a colonial revival entryway, with a heavy panelled door with sidelights and transom. Windows are single six-over-six double-hung. The roof is a steep cross-gabled slate roof. The slate material exhibits a graduated textural quality, giving the roof an undulating appearance intended by the architect as part of the stylistic expression. The roof contains several original skylights composed of glass-brick. Chimneys are constructed of feldspar and are rectangular or square in shape with bluetone caps.

The main body of the structure contains two gable end facing wings on either side giving a symmetrical appearance. The western wing then wraps into the service

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Highfields East Amwell Township/Hopewell Township NJ Hunterdon County/Mercer County

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wing of the structure, extending southward beyond the facade of the main block. The exterior appearance is that of a villa with a formal courtyard surrounded by a three foot-high wall (visible in Photo #1). A large exhaust fan is now located in one of the first floor windows on the western cross gable section of the residence.

The southern elevation, originally constructed with multiple double french doors overlooking a terrace, is now a shed addition running the length of the elevation. The addition was constructed during 1991-1992, though no building permit records exist due to the exemption provided to the State of New Jersey as owner of the property. The addition has been constructed of stucco over stone, providing visual continuity with the original structure. Windows in the addition are double eightover-eight double-hung windows. A part of the addition in visible in Photo #2.

The service wing, which originally contained the garage area, with the garage doors facing west, has been converted to residential space. The elevation (shown in Photo #5) now contains a solid panel double doorway and two double six-over-six windows where the garage doors were previously located. A metal fire exit stair has been added to this elevation with access to a secondstory window. A small stone structure (well house) with a slate gable roof is located just southeast of the service wing and contains the well head.

The eastern elevation (Photo #2) is unchanged, with the exception of the shed addition. The window to the original nursery, through which the kidnapping of Charles Lindbergh, Jr. is believed to have occurred is the upper left hand window. An interior view of this same window is shown in Photo #3.

The lands surrounding the building are heavily wooded, though a large vegetable garden has been added off the

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southern elevation of the structure. The lands to the south of the structure were originally cleared and open when the building was constructed, but now contain secondary growth. This open area was intended as a landing strip by the Lindberghs. Original architectural drawings include plans for an airplane hangar, which was never constructed. The lands on the north, east and west of the building are primary forest, interrupted by heavy boulders common to this Sourland Ridge location. Landscaping is formal yet minimal, with attractive stone benches, a recent addition, located at various locations surrounding the structure. A large paved surface basketball court has been constructed post 1992 just east of the service wing.

The building was originally built as a single family estate home and is now occupied as a residential correctional facility for youth. Access to the interior of the building is extremely limited, and photographing efforts are discouraged out of respect for the privacy of the residents. The outward appearance of the building remains that of a residence.

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The significance of the former estate known as Highfields stems primarily from its association with Anne and Charles Lindbergh. The house was the site of one of the most notorious crimes of the century; the event and its aftermath certainly marked a key turning point in the lives of two of America's most celebrated people. The building holds significance as a design of the prominent New York architectural firm Delano and Aldrich. Ecole des Beaux Arts graduates who began their practice at Carrere and Hastings, William A. Delano (1874-1960) and Chester H. Aldrich (1871-1940) specialized in designing country homes and clubs which were graceful syntheses of historical styles. Their clients included some of America's most prominent social and business leaders.'

The only child of a Minnesota school teacher and a Swedish immigrant who served in the U.S. Congress, Charles Augustus Lindbergh (1902-1974) was a pioneering aviator, author, businessman, inventor and conservationist who was one of the best known figures of the twentieth century. A New Jersey native, Anne Morrow Lindbergh (1906-) is the daughter of former U.S. Ambassador and Senator Dwight W. Morrow and Elizabeth R. Morrow, a poet and educator. A well-known author and accompanied aviatrix in her own right, Mrs. Lindbergh accompanied her husband on a number of historic flights. She was the first American woman to hold radio operator and glider pilot licenses and was the first woman to be awarded the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Gold Medal, among many other honors.²

Charles Lindbergh's fame began in 1927 with his solo non-stop flight from New York to Paris, the first in history. The daring solitary feat won him instant celebrity and made him a hero worldwide; the international prestige and respect that attended Lindbergh's triumph endeared him to his countrymen and helped fuel the development of the infant American aviation industry. The popular adulation heaped upon Lindbergh is difficult to exaggerate: the four million people at the New York ticker tape parade which welcomed him home from Europe and the two million letters and telegrams which he received at the conclusion of the trip were only the beginning of the public's fascination with him.⁷

Aviation was still in a vary early stage of development when Lindbergh made his celebrated flight in an American monoplane. From the outset, Lindbergh used his celebrity to promote the benefits of aviation and to make substantive contributions to the field throughout his long career. The Lindberghs' pioneering contributions to commercial aviation included exploring and mapping a number of international passenger and mail routes. Charles Lindbergh also used his

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considerable influence to obtain financing for Robert Goddard's rocketry experiments and was closely involved in the design of several airplanes, such the Boeing 707 and 747.⁴ He was the first winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross and Time Magazine's "Man of the Year". He received two Congressional Medals of Honor and the Fulitzer Prize in literature. In the early 1930s, Lindbergh developed a keen interest in medical technology. His interest led to a collaboration with Dr. Alexis Carrel of Rockefeller University, a Nobel prize winner for medicine and physiology. While working with Carrel, with whom he published <u>The Culture of Organs</u> in 1938, Lindbergh developed the glass perfusion pump, which helped pave the way for more transplant surgery on the heart and other vital organs. Other technical innovations credited to Lindbergh are the use of the centrifuge to aid in blood pathology.⁵

Charles and Anne Lindbergh were married in 1929 and with the birth of their first son a year later began their search for a place away from the glare of public attention and the confines of the Morrow estate in Englewood, New Jersey, to raise a family. The site later known as "Highfields" was to be the Lindbergh's first permanent home. In <u>Autobiography of Values</u>, Lindbergh noted that he and his wife found the site of their future home on the Sourland Mountain near Hopewell after an extensive aerial and ground search for a secluded spot within commuting distance by air and car of New York. According to Lindbergh, the rural site had many things to recommend it -cheap land, stone for building, seclusion, sweeping views and abandoned fields "long enough to make an airplane landing strip...I would be able to taxi right into a small hangar that I planned to have constructed next to our garage." The house was also to accommodate Lindbergh's scientific interests, with a biological laboratory planned for the basement of the house." Although regarded as a remote area at the time, the site, which straddled sparsely populated areas of Hunterdon and Mercer counties, was accessible by car and rail to New York City, where Lindbergh kept offices, and was only a few miles from the laboratories of Princeton University, which Lindbergh had been invited to use." The site also faced the Newark-Camden air corridor, then one of the busiest in the world."

Titles to parcels of woodland and an abandoned farm were gradually assembled through an agent; by April 1931 Mrs. Lindbergh held title to several hundred acres on the Sourland above Hopewell." Chester Aldrich was a close personal friend of Mrs. Lindbergh and had designed two houses for the Morrows, including the family estate, Next Day Hill, in Englewood. The final design for the Lindbergh estate is thus more likely his work than that of his partner, William Delano, though the plans bear the firm stamp only." Work had begun on the site by March 1931 and the home, which was built by Matthews Construction of Princeton, was nearing completion

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by late summer of that year.¹³ The 2 1/2 story fieldstone house combines elements from a number of historical styles with several unusual features, such as discreetly camouflaged glass skylights in a roof of heavy slate. Though there is no record of the interaction of architect and client, the siting and final design certainly seem to reflect the Lindberghs desire for privacy and safety, their traditional tastes and privileged lifestyle. Practical mechanical considerations, such as a seven zone heating system, heavy duty wiring and skylights suggest Lindbergh's hand.¹⁵ (One contemporary news photo of the house under construction attributes the design of exterior features to Mrs. Lindbergh.)¹⁴ The isolation of the home, its massive one-half inch slate roof and 28 inch stone walls certainly lend the house a fortress-like quality and seem a manifestation of the Lindberghs' desire to escape the constant attentions of the press and an insatiable public.

This most private of refuges gained permanent notoriety when the Lindbergh's 20-month old son was kidnapped from a second floor nursery of their new home on the evening of March 1, 1932. Tragically, the new house itself was partially responsible for the success of the crime: a warped shutter which could not be closed provided the only means of entry to a room which had otherwise been secured against the evening's rain and winds. The kidnapping and the new waves of sensational, unrelenting publicity eventually forced the Lindberghs into a self-imposed European exile which lasted from 1935 to 1939, but the effects of the crime were to reverberate throughout the rest of their lives. Dubbed the "Crime of the Century" by the popular press, the abduction and frantic search for the baby and his kidnappers galvanized the nation and dominated the pages of the nation's newspapers for months. The Lindberghs received more than 38,000 letters from cranks and sympathizers and the circulation of US newspapers increased an average of 20 percent in the three weeks after the kidnapping." The matter was taken up by President Hoover and his cabinet."

Between early March and the discovery of the child's body in May, the garage of "Highfields" served as the nerve center of the search for the child and his abductors, headed by the New Jersey State Police and in which Lindbergh took an active role." The trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who was convicted of the crime in 1935, created a second wave of journalistic frenzy which led to a change in the rules governing media coverage of judicial proceedings. The conviction and execution of Hauptmann remain controversial to this day.

After Lindbergh identified the body of his son, the Lindberghs left "our Sourland Mountain home never to spend another night there" and returned to the Morrow estate in Englewood." However, it was only after the Lindbergh's

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departure that the house was given a name. In June 1933, Anne Lindbergh wrote that the house would be turned over to a corporation of trustees. "We have called the place Highfields, in which there is a second secret meaning. It pleases me very much."^A A recent biographer speculates that the name commemorates the infant's special greeting for his father.²⁰

In 1941, the land and house were conveyed by the Highfields Association based in Weehawken (of which Charles Lindbergh was president) to the State of New Jersey, under the supervision of the then Department of Institutions and Agencies. A contemporary newspaper account states that the building was to be used as a home for indigent children with heart ailments.²¹ Since the 1950s the home has been used as a juvenile rehabilitation center by the N.J. Department of Corrections. In August 1990, the site was rededicated to the memory of Albert D. Elias, a former site superintendent there whose rehabilitation model for juvenile offenders is widely emulated.²²

Notes

- 1. Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn, editors, <u>Biographical</u> <u>Dictionary of American Architects</u> (Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc. 13-19. In addition to their residential commissions for prominent individuals, the firm also designed several major institutional commissions including the Walters Art Gallery, the new (1933) post office building and Japanese Embassy in the District of Columbia, Sterling Laboratory and Sage Hall at Yale University.
- 2. Perry D. Luckett, <u>Charles A. Lindbergh: A Bio-Bibliography</u> (New York: Greenwood Press, n.d.), 19.
- 3. Ibid., 15.
- 4. Ibid., 18.
- 5. Ibid., 19. See also Charles A. Lindbergh, <u>Autobiography</u> of <u>Values</u> (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976), for a fascinating summary of Lindbergh's productive dabblings in the application of mechanical engineering to medical technology.
- 6. C.A. Lindbergh, op. cit., 130.
- 7. Ibid., 131. Drawings of the house include plans for a

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hangar. See Delano and Aldrich archives, Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University.

- 8. Joyce Milton, Loss of Eden (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1993), 199. In order to accommodate Lindbergh's growing interest in scientific questions, Princeton president John Hibben had offered Lindbergh, America's most famous college dropout, use of Princeton's "laboratories and libraries to pursue a course of independent study...".
- 9. Jim Fisher, The Lindbergh Case, New Brunswick: Rutgers Univeristy Press, 1986. 9.
- 10. Hunterdon County Democrat, 2 April 1931.
- 11. Delano and Aldrich archives, Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University. Professor Mark Hewitt, an architect and authority on American country house architecture who is preparing biographical entries on the firm for a forthcoming publication, feels that the plans reflect the work of Chester Aldrich. Telephone conversation with Prof. Mark Hewitt, March 1993. Although Anne Lindbergh's published diaries from this period mention social visits with Chester Aldrich and his sister, there is no reference to their collaboration on the house.
- 12. Hunterdon County Democrat, 9 April 1931. See also Anne Morrow Lindbergh, <u>Hour of Lead. Hour of Gold: Diaries</u> <u>and Letters of Anne Morrow Lindbergh. 1939-1932</u> (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1972), 156-157.
- 13. Joyce Milton, op. cit., 210.
- 14. Hunterdon County Democrat, 23 July 1931.
- 15. Leonard Moseley, <u>Lindbergh: A Biography</u> (New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1976), 162-163.
- 16. New York Times, "President and Cabinet Invoke Every Power in Lindbergh Case", 5 March 1932, 6.
- 17. In her biography of the Lindberghs, Joyce Milton notes the unorthodox manner and setting for the intensive kidnapping investigation: "In a situation unusual if not unique in the annals of American crime, the Lindbergh's home became temporary police headquarters, and Colonel Lindbergh served as the unofficial but acknowledged coordinator of the efforts of state, federal and local officials". Joyce Milton, op. cit., 482.

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- 18. Charles A. Lindbergh, op. cit., 140.
- 19. Anne M. Lindbergh, Locked Rooms and Open Doors: Diaries and Letters of Ann Morrow Lindbergh. 1929-1932 (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1974), 44. As late as 1939, an alternative plan for the estate, a laboratory and institute (the Highfields Institute for the Science of Man) to be headed by Dr. Carrel, was being discussed. See Joyce Milton, op cit. 377.
- 20. Dorothy Herrmann, <u>Anne Morrow Lindbergh: A Gift for Life</u> (New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1992), 122.
- 21. Unidentified 29 October 1941 newspaper clipping with photo in files of Hopewell Museum.
- 22. Hopewell Valley News, 2 August 1990, 3A.

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Fisher, Jim, <u>The Lindbergh Case</u>. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1987.

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Newspapers:

Shaffer, Douglas K. The Lindbergh Kidnapping. Packet Newspapers (New Jersey), March-April 1992.

Princeton Recollector, Spring 1977.

New York Times, March-April, 1932.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 7 March 1932

Hunterdon County Democrat, 1930-1932.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries were established by the original land purchase made by the Lindberghs and the total acreage donated by the Lindbergh family to the State of New Jersey after the death of their son, Charles.

A copy of the original deed for the lands is attached.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The exact same boundaries as acquired by the Lindbergh family and subsequently donated to the State of New Jersey are being nominated. The entire site has significance, as it was selected by Charles and Anne Morrow Lindbergh by aerial observation while flying over the site. It is the highest point between New York and Philadelphia.

Additionally, the entire site has significance as being the "location" of the "Crime of the Century". As no specific details exist delineating what path the kidnappers took, the entire estate should remain in tact.

UTM REFERENCES (continued)

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LIST OF BLACK & WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

- #1 Highfields North Elevation
 Photographer: Roy Meredith 5/92
 Source: East Amwell Historic Preservation
 Committee Archives
 #2 Highfields East Elevation
 Biotographer: Wereighte Mereking 5/02
- Photographer: Harriette Hawkins 5/92 Source: E.A.H.P.C. Archives
- #3 Highfields Nursery Interior view toward SE Window Photographer: Roy Meredith 5/92 Source: E.A.H.P.C. Archives
- #4 Highfields Entry Hall Interior facing east Photographer: Roy Meredith 5/92 Source: E.A.H.P.C. Archives
- #5 Highfields West Elevation Photographer: Roy Meredith 5/92 Source: E.A.H.P.C. Archives





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Highfields

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Highfields

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