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Eva Braun Hitler's Odontological Identification—A Forensic Enigma?

Through generous cooperation by custodians of several museums, libraries, and government archive centers, the author has had occasion to explore various historical dental relics and reports covering the evolution of dental art and science over a period ranging from the time of George Washington to that of Adolf Hitler [1,2].

When the Berlin dentist, Dr. Hugo Johannes Blaschke, who cared for Germany's wartime leaders, was captured and interrogated by American army officers in 1945, he prepared descriptions and diagrams of the dental condition of Adolf Hitler, as well as of Martin Bormann and of Eva Braun, Hitler's longtime female companion whom he married just before the end of the war.

By comparing American and Soviet reports it has been shown elsewhere that data attributed to a 1945 Russian autopsy report cited in 1968 by Bezymenski [3-5] are in harmony with Hitler's 1944 head and jaw X-rays which, after much search and research, were located through the cooperation of the Captured Record Branch of the U.S. National Archives and Records Service [2]. This discovery was followed by a detailed comparison with other dental data, as reported at the 6th International Conference on Forensic Sciences in Edinburgh in 1972 and subsequently published in early 1973 by Sognaes and Ström [6].

Similarly, the dental data elicited regarding Martin Bormann's dental condition, based on dental diagrams prepared by Dr. Blaschke, have recently been analyzed in detail by Sognaes [7]. Responding to widely publicized reports on the subsequently unearthed Berlin skull alleged to be that of Bormann [8,9], it was suggested by Sognaes [10] that "there are several confusing missing links in need of further research."

With regard to Eva Braun, Trevor-Roper [11] has concluded that there is much circumstantial evidence of her death and burning next to Hitler at the Berlin bunker in 1945. The purpose of the following analysis is to reappraise data from (1) American documents and (2) Soviet documents, and (3) to compare the USA and USSR archives pertinent to the identification of Eva Braun Hitler.

American Archives

The Berlin practitioner who took care of Eva Braun's teeth, Hugo Johannes Blaschke, D.D.S., graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1911, after which he returned to

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his native Germany to open his dental practice in Berlin. One of his first well-known patients was Hermann Göring, who introduced Blaschke to Hitler, and in turn Dr. Blaschke also became the dentist for Eva Braun, Bormann, and many other high-ranking Nazis, as revealed through Kempner [12].

The University of Pennsylvania has proved to me that Hugo Blaschke was an outstanding student, graduating fourth in his class of over 100 classmates. From the 1911 yearbook, and from recollections by some of his surviving classmates with whom I have been in touch, Blaschke was also well thought of as a person and colleague—skilled, meticulous, and dedicated to dentistry.

Blaschke was released from further service to the Nazi leaders following his Führer's last birthday, 20 April 1945. Later that year he was captured and interrogated by U.S. Army officers and also briefly called upon as a witness during the Nuremberg trials in connection with the so-called Pohl process and Dr. Pook case [12]. Blaschke died in 1957.

Eva Braun's Dental Record

During the 1945 interrogation Dr. Blaschke helped the American officers to formulate a supplementary report ("Annex 3") entitled "Eva Braun's Teeth." This was part of a larger report prepared by the U.S. European Forces Military Intelligence and primarily devoted to Hitler's teeth (U.S. National Archives OI-FIR No. 31, 5 Feb. 1946). In the interrogation report Dr. Blaschke states that he "treated Eva Braun at irregular intervals from 1935-1945."

According to Blaschke's further statement to the American interrogators, he must have seen her teeth shortly before the alleged bunker suicide. For he notes that he treated Eva Braun "for the last time at the Berlin Reich Chancellery in March, 1945." Before that Dr. Blaschke also had Eva Braun as a patient when she stayed at the mountain retreat at Obersalzberg. In addition, she received some emergency dental care from a local dentist when she stayed in Munich while Hitler was travelling or at his field headquarters. The following characteristics were indicated by means of sketches of the dentition by Dr. Blaschke while questioned by the American officers in 1945.

The Upper Jaw—According to Dr. Blaschke's diagrammatic presentation of her upper teeth (Fig. 1, top), Eva Braun was missing three maxillary molar teeth, which from the diagram appear to have included the first and second molar on the left side, and the third molar on the right side. However, Dr. Blaschke indicates in a descriptive annotation that, though there was close contact between the upper right molars and premolars, he con-

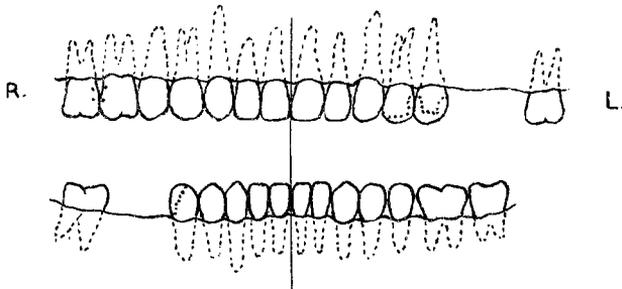


FIG. 1—Dental chart of Eva Braun, as prepared by her dentist Dr. Hugo Blaschke during his interrogation by American officers at the end of World War II. The chart is reproduced by the author from original documents found in the U.S. National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. Representing a one-surface view, the dotted lines on the crowns of some of the teeth represent partial outlines of three-dimensional restorations. Note that most of the teeth are recorded as being intact and that none of the lost teeth are recorded as having been replaced by dental bridgework.

sidered it "possible that the upper right first molar was lost in early youth, causing the second and third molars to move forward and close the gap."

Blaschke did not indicate any bridge replacement in his diagram for the missing first and second molars on the left side of the upper jaw. On the other hand, there are markings on the diagram which indicate that four of the maxillary teeth had received individual restorations. The largest one was outlined in a manner in keeping with at least a three-surface restoration, namely on the upper left second premolar; that is, covering the mesial, occlusal, and distal surfaces, if not the whole crown. Anterior to this tooth, the markings indicate a distal restoration on the left 1st premolar, apparently retained by an occlusal extension. Between the two molars on the right side of the upper jaw there are other markings suggestive of either defects or of restorations involving the interproximal surfaces which face each other, namely, mesially on the posteriorly located molar and distally on the adjacent anterior one. The precise extent of these two latter lesions is somewhat obscure.

The Lower Jaw—In the mandible (Fig. 1, bottom), Dr. Blaschke records three molars as missing, two on the right and one on the left side. Complete contact is indicated at the premolar-molar interface on the left side. However, Dr. Blaschke again suggests the same alternative as in the upper jaw, as follows. Instead of the third molar being missing, there could have been a mesial drifting of the second and third left molars if one assumed that the lower left first molar had been lost when Eva Braun was very young. On the right side of the lower jaw it is clearly indicated that the first and second molars are missing. Here the diagram also shows some mesial tipping of the third molar and a reduced space remaining after the loss of the other two molars. There is evidence of only one dental restoration, on the lower right second premolar. This part of the sketch does not suggest a simple small filling, but rather some type of an onlay. This in turn could possibly have been made preparatory to some unfinished prosthetic replacement of the two missing molars, a matter to which I shall return (see Footnote 5, p. 224).

Color of the Teeth—After Dr. Blaschke had provided descriptive and diagrammatic information regarding the teeth that were present, decayed, restored, loose, lost, extracted, and/or replaced, he was asked (with the aid of a dental color shade guide) to record for the sake of identification purposes the shades of the natural teeth or their replacements or both.

The American interrogation report indicates that the color symbols used were those of the S. S. White color ring for dentists. This shade guide is specifically labeled as "S. S. White Filling Porcelain Color Matching Guide" (S. S. White Co., 3 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.). It has 18 so-called blended tooth colors, marked A to W; four so-called modifiers, marked 15 to 18; and eight general tooth colors, marked 20 to 27. Unlike the uneven colors, including some very dark and unattractive yellow shades, which Blaschke had noted in the case of one or more teeth of Hitler and Bormann [2,7], Dr. Blaschke indicated that Eva Braun had a generally even-colored dentition, corresponding to the S. S. White's Tooth Color No. 21, a shade which is one of the lightest and most attractive tooth colors in that particular dental shade guide.

Color Equivalents—For the sake of comparison with more familiar dental shade guides commonly in use today, the color of Eva Braun's teeth, as judged by her dentist above, appeared to have been equivalent to the shade marked No. 62 in the newer "Trubyte-Bioform Shade guide" of the Dentists Supply Company of New York (500 College Ave., York, Pa.). That color is one of the lightest shades available. It is also the color which the "Trubyte New Hue" scale of the same company classifies as generally appropriate for

denture replacement of the average dentition in the age group between 21 and 30 years. As another familiar cross-reference, the color equivalent for Eva Braun's teeth would be closest to shade No. 20 in the so-called "Caulk Toothmatcher for Syntrex" (Caulk Co., P.O. Box 359, Milford, Del.) as used for selection of silicate filling material for anterior teeth.

Supplementary Dental Charts and Casts—In the records located within the United States Archives regarding the interrogation of Dr. Blaschke, his sketches as reproduced above provided a diagrammatic profile of the teeth as viewed from the labial and buccal aspects of the upper and lower jaw (Fig. 1). It is, however, useful and important for forensic identification to consider more of a three-dimensional model by means of plaster casts, dental charts, or both. This approach permits a view of the dentition from more than one vantage point. Such a projection has been achieved in my laboratory by means of dental diagrams (Fig. 2) as well as by reconstructed tooth-colored plaster casts (Fig. 3).

A study of Fig. 2 shows that some of the projections had to be judged in part by considering practical aspects of restorative procedures. For example, the distal restoration on the lower right second premolar has been indicated to involve also the occlusal surface as being essential for retention purposes. Secondly, the fillings between the maxillary right first and second molars have been judged as small interproximal restorations or lesions which apparently were too small to have extended into the occlusal surfaces. Lastly, the upper left second premolar has been interpreted as having a replacement of only three surfaces, mesial, occlusal, and distal; that is, a so-called MOD restoration, rather than a full crown. Aside from these individual tooth projections this summary chart regarding

DENTAL STATUS OF EVA BRAUN HITLER

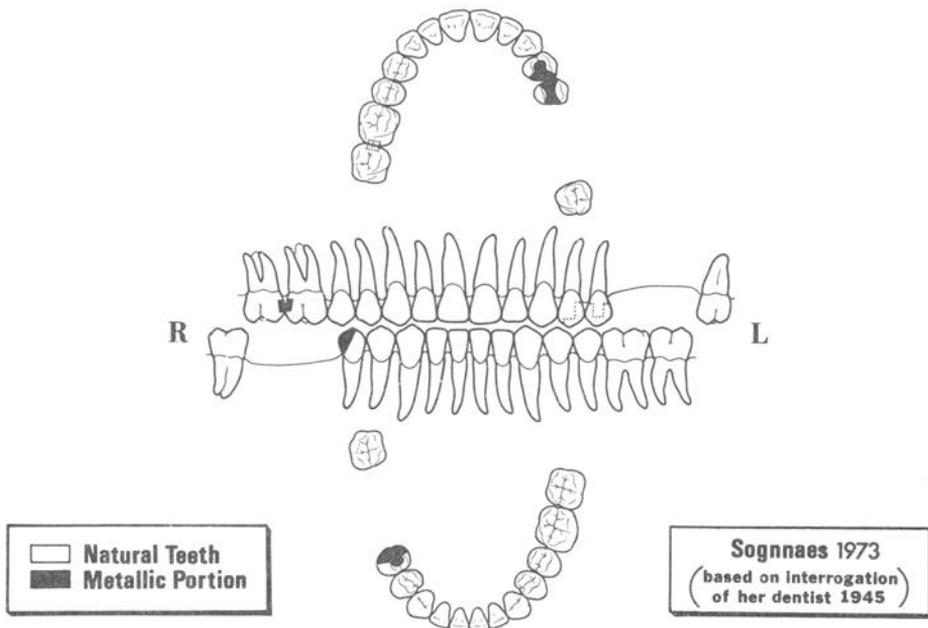


FIG. 2—Author's projection of Dr. Blaschke's one-dimensional dental chart into the probable appearance of restorations, if viewed from the occlusal as well as labial and buccal surfaces.

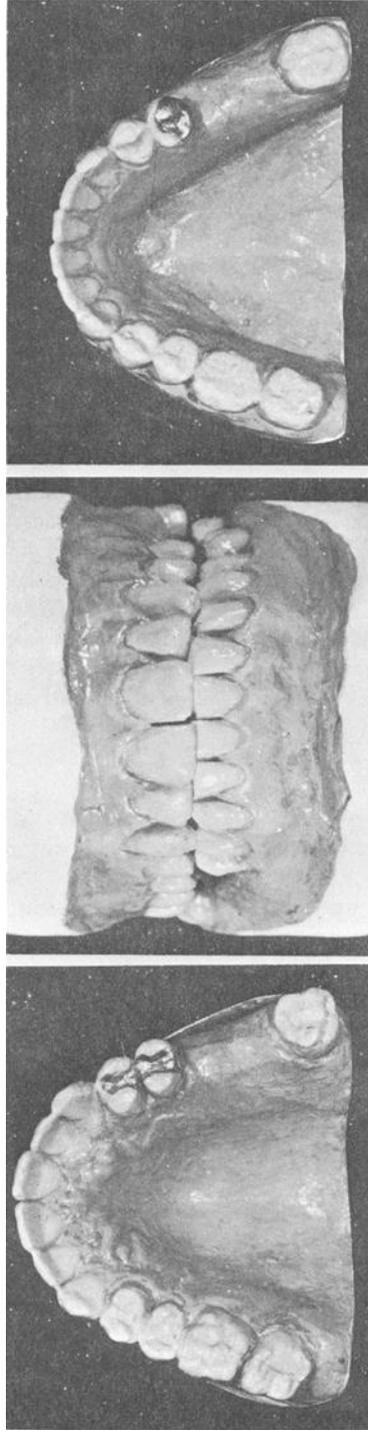


FIG. 3—Three-dimensional plaster of paris model designed in order to facilitate a pictorial evaluation of the dentition of Eva Braun, based on author's interpretation of Dr. Blaschke's diagram of 1945. Left: occlusal view, upper jaw; right: same, lower jaw; middle: anterior view.

the dental record of the *living* Eva Braun also shows clearly the location of the other teeth, present, absent, and/or restored.

By the same token, examination of Fig. 3 simplifies the understanding of the above dental chart by the fact that the information gathered from Dr. Blaschke's data is here translated into three-dimensional models. The casts were made from plaster of paris and reflect the number and type of teeth present or absent, as the case may be, in the upper and lower jaws. When observed from the occlusal surfaces, one also can more readily appreciate the presence of the larger restorations of individual teeth in the lower right and upper left segments of the jaws. Lastly, it is fairly evident that none of the lost teeth had been replaced by any dental bridgework according to Eva Braun's dentist, Dr. Blaschke.

The above analysis will serve as a preamble to the following comparison with what had been learned from a postmortem examination of the remnants of a charred female body uncovered by the Russians in 1945 at the Berlin bunker next to the body of Adolf Hitler—"presumably the wife of Hitler" (see Ref 3, p. 110).

Soviet Archives

In 1968 the Russian author Lev Bezymenski [3-5] for the first time revealed to the world previously unknown documents from Soviet Archives regarding the alleged autopsy report on Adolf Hitler and several others who remained with him during the final bombardments of the Berlin Führer bunker in April 1945. Among the several autopsy records which Bezymenski reviewed almost verbatim, in addition to Hitler's own case, was a so-called Document No. 13 said to be "concerning the forensic-medical examination of the partially burned corpse of an unknown woman (presumably the wife of Hitler)." The autopsy was performed on 8 May 1945, in a military field hospital mortuary in the Berlin suburb of Buch.

Condition of the Remains

Evidently the charred bodily remains of this particular female individual were burned to an extent beyond recognition by any direct external visual means. Not only were the soft tissues destroyed, but even the bones of the cranial vault and the upper parts of the frontal cranium were missing, while only charred and broken fragments of occipital, temporal, and facial bones were present. The destruction was especially severe on the right side of the head.

The Upper Jaw—The maxilla was extensively charred and destroyed to the point where the alveolar processes were missing. Hence, there were in fact no teeth retained in the original jaw positions where they could be identified as having belonged during life. On the contrary, in the right side of the upper jaw most of the teeth appeared to have burned up, or had otherwise disappeared, with the exception of a dislodged molar and the root of one tooth found lying between the palate and the tongue. On the left side of the tongue were found a similarly loose canine and two premolars.² Also dislodged was a piece of yellow metal 6 by 3 mm, "presumably a (gold) filling" (Ref 3, p. 111).

² There can easily occur problems of translation between several languages when it comes to technical dental terms. In the German edition (p. 128) of Bezymenski's book [4], the original text distinguishes between the recovery of an upper right "Mahlzahn" or grinding tooth and two left "Backenzähne" or cheek teeth. However, on p. 111 in the English edition [3], both terms have been translated so as to identify molar teeth. Fortunately, in the subsequent edition in the Swedish language [5] the matter is corrected (p. 146) by clearly distinguishing between the right *molar* ("Oxeltand") and the two left *premolars* ("Kindtänder").

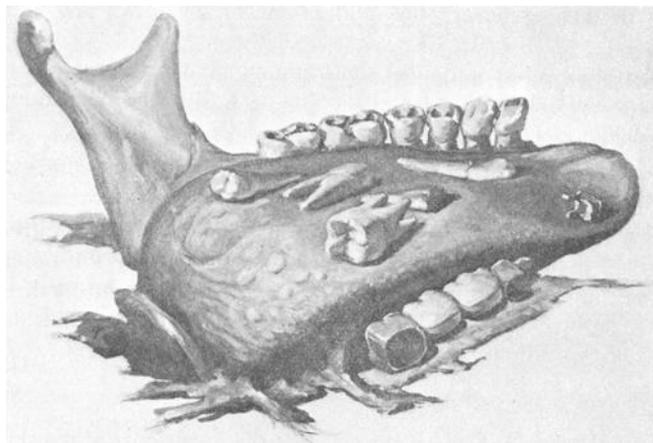


FIG. 4—Locations of remaining teeth and restorations illustrated on the basis of descriptions in the 1945 autopsy report regarding the charred oral cavity of the “burned corpse of an unknown woman (presumably the wife of Hitler),” drawn from Soviet Archives [3–5]. No lesions or fillings were reported in the case of the maxillary molar found on the right side of the tongue or with regard to the two maxillary premolars lying on the left side of the tongue. All of the six remaining left mandibular teeth were recorded as showing “visible changes due to dental caries,” and a four-unit mandibular bridge, replacing the 1st and 2nd right molars, “was found under the tongue” (Ref 3, p. 111).

The Lower Jaw—The mandible was so destroyed on the right side that “no teeth were found, probably because of burning.” From the left side of the lower jaw six teeth were recovered, namely, “the second incisor with a dark point, the canine tooth, 2 bicuspid, and 2 molars.” All of the latter teeth, it states, “show visible changes due to dental caries.” Under the tongue was found “a bridge of yellow metal (gold).” This bridge did not have any natural teeth attached to it, but it is stated as having connected “the second right bicuspid and the third right molar by means of a gold crown.” It is further indicated that the molar teeth replaced by this bridge apparently had porcelain facings in front and that these “artificial white molars” appeared to be “almost indistinguishable from natural teeth” (see Ref 3, p. 112).

The somewhat complicated details described under the two subheadings above are difficult to visualize. Hence I have arranged for a visual summary by the artistic rendering in Fig. 4, showing the teeth as located during autopsy.

Concluding Comments by the Soviet Autopsy Commission—At the end of the Russian autopsy report described in 1968 in the so-called Document No. 13 on pp. 110–114 in Bezymenski’s book [3] it is concluded: “In view of the fact that the body parts are extensively charred, it is impossible to describe the features of the dead woman.” The Russian autopsy commission finally made the following three concluding statements regarding the autopsy evidence: (a) determined the approximate age of the “unknown woman” to have been between 30 and 40 years, based partly, it is added, on the relative degree of dental wear; (b) estimated the approximate stature of the person involved as probably about 150 cm in height; and (c) concluded that “the most important anatomical finding for

identification of the person are the gold bridge of the lower jaw and its four front teeth" [3].³

This was certainly a fair appraisal since among what little was recovered there was nothing better preserved than the few remaining teeth. But was there enough for a reasonably reliable dental identification?

Odontological Interpretations

With a view to comparing the descriptive and diagrammatic information presented above, it seemed desirable to attempt a reconstruction of the most significant skeletal remains of the "unknown woman," namely the skull, jaws, and teeth identified in the Soviet autopsy report.⁴ The dislodged fragments of the dental remains have been placed in anatomical juxtaposition in an artistic rendering shown in Fig. 5.

The Skull

It is evident from the illustration (Fig. 5) that the upper part of the skull and the right part of the face were most extensively burned and destroyed. Even the alveolar processes of the upper jaw had become consumed by fire. The few scattered teeth which survived the fire evidently were isolated from the original positions in the jawbone. Consequently, for comparison with Blaschke's dental record of the living Eva Braun, I have in this attempt to reconstruct the skull, let the dental remains be repositioned into their probable position on the right and left sides of the upper and lower jaw (Fig. 5). With this effort to recreate a semblance of the remaining dentition found during the autopsy, it now becomes clear that there are many missing links for any conclusive identification, as will be further shown by the following analysis.

The Maxillary Teeth

In the upper jaw of Eva Braun, who was seen by Dr. Blaschke as late as March 1945, it was indicated in the dental diagram that she had thirteen of her natural maxillary teeth remaining (see Figs. 1-3). Yet, during the autopsy only four teeth and one root remnant could be recovered and identified as having their anatomical origin from an upper jaw. To make them even less valid for analysis, these teeth were lying helter-skelter between the tongue and the palate (Fig. 4). Furthermore, in the left segment of the maxillary arch, Dr. Blaschke indicated that both of the left premolars had large restorations, whereas the autopsy report suggests that these two teeth ("Backenzähne"), when found lying dislodged on the top of the tongue, appeared to be intact. Similarly, the upper right molar

³ The word *front* in the reference to "front teeth," used in the English edition (p. 114) of Bezymenski's book [3], actually should have read *outer* or external to match the "äussere Zähne" used (p. 131) in the German edition [4]. The expression evidently must refer to the white buccal facings (presumably porcelain) on the two artificial molar teeth of the gold bridge allegedly found under the tongue of the burned corpse.

⁴ It should be noted that, aside from dental data, the Russian autopsy report [3-5] revealed other and more general postmortem observations related to the pathological examination of the body attributed to Eva Braun Hitler. The charred corpse presumed to be hers was the most severely destroyed of the thirteen corpses examined. These corpses were from the last group of individuals to remain with Hitler in and around the Berlin bunker as the war came to an end in 1945. The female body allegedly found next to that of Hitler was so damaged that only shell splinters could have caused the injuries and the hemorrhage in the pleura. Finally, in conclusion it is stated (see Ref 3, p. 114) that "on the extensively charred corpse there were found traces of a splinter injury to the thorax with hemothorax, injuries to one lung and to the pericardium as well as six small metal fragments." The latter damage was concentrated on the left side of the body, whereas the destruction by fire was much more evident on the right side of the body, including the skull and jaw.

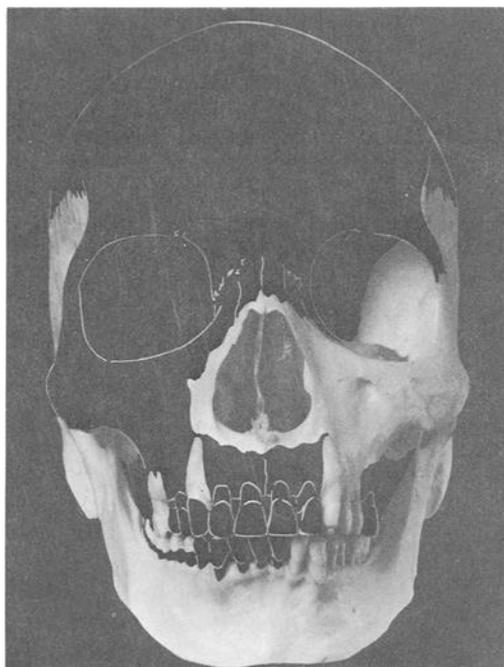


FIG. 5—Reconstruction of the remains of the skull from the corpse of the “unknown woman” based on author’s interpretation of Russian autopsy report. The remaining dislodged teeth have been placed into their appropriate anatomical positions in keeping with the descriptive data from Soviet archives [3–5].

(“Mahlzahn”), which was also found on top of the tongue, is recorded as having no defect or filling, again in contrast to Dr. Blaschke’s diagram of the living Eva Braun’s dental diagnosis.

The Mandibular Teeth

On the left side of the lower jaw the teeth of the corpse appeared to be preserved in better anatomical relationships after the fiery funeral than those in the other jaw segments. A total of six left mandibular teeth were recovered and ranged from the lateral incisor through the second molar. However, again we are faced with a potentially important conflict in the dental data recorded in the case of the living versus the presumed dead. Whereas Dr. Blaschke’s diagram failed to show any evidence of carious cavities or other dental defects, past or present, in the six left mandibular teeth of the living Eva Braun, the Soviet autopsy report states that all of the six left mandibular teeth showed “visible changes due to dental caries” (compare Figs. 1 and 4).

On the right side of the victim’s lower jaw no natural teeth or portions thereof were found at all. However, the bridge which was found under the tongue, though unattached, is stated to have been designed with pontics to replace the lower right first and second molars, these presumably anchored by crowns on the third molar distally and on the second premolar mesially. However, in his own dental diagram Blaschke did *not* indicate any such bridge replacement, nor did he show any restoration or appropriate preparation

for a bridge abutment designed to retain either a fixed bridge or a removable prosthesis on the lower right third molar.⁵

Concluding Comparison Between American and Soviet Data

In the above evaluation of American and Soviet documents all observations have been recorded at face value. This is not to suggest that every finding is based on ideal circumstances of observation. But there is not known to be available any better documentary information than the dental data related here for the potential solution of the enigma of Eva Braun's remains. Therefore, if the dental status is considered the most important anatomical clue for the identification of Eva Braun Hitler, then it is essential to make a concluding comparison between the above documentary evidence available from the premortem and alleged postmortem observations. Such a comparison has been made in Table 1. While it is not necessary in such an identification to recover, record, and account for every single tooth of an individual, it is well known that the strength of an identification rests on the number of coincidences between records from the living and from the remains of the dead in question.⁶ The following tabulation enumerates examples of inadequate recovery of the dentition in question as well as several discrepancies between premortem and postmortem data:

1. According to her dentist's diagram prepared in 1945, Eva Braun had retained 26 of her own natural teeth. On the other hand, the Russians recovered only 11 natural teeth from her alleged body, and five of these teeth were dislodged.

⁵ According to conclusions cited from the Soviet autopsy report (Ref 3, p. 114), the gold bridge was considered "the most important anatomical finding for identification of the person." However, some mysteries surround Eva Braun's dental bridgework.

If the late Dr. Blaschke personally had inserted a bridge in Eva Braun's mouth, he would most certainly have remembered it. However, in a postwar interview with Kempner (see Ref 12, p. 56), Dr. Blaschke, speaking about Eva Braun, recalled (author's translation): "After two months of treatment I very soon transferred her to dental care by my assistants. I always took somebody up with me, so that someone else could be kept informed and carry on the treatment when I did not have the time." On the other hand, as noted in a previous paragraph (p. 216 of *this* manuscript), Dr. Blaschke himself treated Eva Braun "for the last time at the Berlin Reich Chancellery in March 1945." At that time he evidently neither inserted nor observed any dental bridge replacement in Eva Braun's mouth; and, because the Nazi regime was already about to collapse within a few weeks (April 1945), there would hardly have been either time or reason to start any new major dental reconstructions for the Nazi VIP's. On the contrary, when the Russians, in May 1945, entered the accessory dental office in the basement of the Führer's Chancellery, Frau Käthe Heusermann, chairside dental assistant of the late Dr. Blaschke, discovered "a few gold crowns that had been prepared, but time to put them to use had run out on dentist and patient" (see Ref 3, p. 54).

With reference to the postmortem examination (see Ref 3, p. 112) this bridge is said to have had "artificial white" outer facings, presumably porcelain; so white that "their appearance is almost indistinguishable from natural teeth," despite the fact that the rest of the corpse was already thoroughly charred by a fiery death. During Russian interrogations (see Ref 3, p. 55 and Ref 13, p. 56), familiar features of dental bridge construction are said to have been recognized by Mr. Fritz Echtmann, who worked in the dental technique laboratory which served the dental clinic office of Dr. Blaschke. But recognition is not identification, aside from the fact that the dental laboratory technician should not be expected to know if and when his work of art actually was worn in the patient's mouth. Such clinical knowledge would be the privilege of the practicing dentist. There is to my knowledge no photographic or other evidence presented anywhere to demonstrate if the above mystery bridge actually exhibited either any telltale bite and wear marks from opposing teeth caused by masticatory attrition during life, or any characteristic heat and tear marks caused by exposure to open fire after death. Such evidence would be within reach with modern research tools of forensic dentistry provided the dental remains can still be re-examined.

⁶ The human dentition resembles a chess set in that it has 16 opposing "pieces" of several different kinds, incisors, canines, and so forth. To find two human beings with completely identical dentitions—jaw for opposing jaw, tooth for tooth, cavity for cavity, filling for filling, bridge for bridge, etc.—is as improbable as it is to exhaust the astronomical numbers of alternative moves in a chess game.

TABLE 1—Comparison of premortem and postmortem dental conditions reported as pertinent to Eva Braun's odontological identification.

Observations Evaluated from American and Soviet Archives	<i>In Vivo</i> Dental Evaluation (USA data)	Postmortem Dental Examination (USSR data)
Total number of natural teeth identified	26	11
Number of maxillary teeth identified	13	5
Number of mandibular teeth identified	13	6
Total number of unrecorded ^a natural teeth	6	21
Number of unrecorded molars	6	9
Number of unrecorded premolars	0	3
Number of unrecorded canines and incisors	0	9
Status of left maxillary premolars	filled	intact
Status of left mandibular teeth	intact	decayed
Status of right mandibular molars (M ₁ and M ₂)	missing	replaced

^a For the USA *in vivo* data "unrecorded" means *not present* (lost in life), but for the USSR autopsy data "unrecorded" means *not found* (lost either before or after death).

2. In his diagram of Eva Braun's dentition, Dr. Blaschke indicated that Eva Braun possessed all of her own eight natural anterior teeth. The Russian autopsy report, on the other hand, indicated recovery of only one single incisor tooth (the lower left lateral incisor).

3. In the mouth of the charred body were found only a few maxillary teeth, dislodged from their natural anatomical relationship, and a comparison between the American and Soviet records revealed that there were several important inconsistencies with regard to pathological features of individual teeth.

4. Her dentist's dental diagram showed that Eva Braun's left maxillary premolars had large restorations. However, no such evidence of past dental pathology was reported when these same types of teeth were located during the autopsy of her alleged body.

5. The Russian autopsy report indicated that all of the left mandibular teeth of the "unknown woman" showed evidence of dental caries. But in Dr. Blaschke's dental diagram of the living Eva Braun the very same kinds of teeth were recorded as being intact.

6. According to the postmortem report there was found, under the tongue of the dead woman, a dental gold bridge (see Footnote 5) replacing the right mandibular first and second molars. By contrast, Dr. Blaschke's dental diagram of the living Eva Braun indicated that these teeth had not been replaced by such a bridge.

Conclusion

It is concluded that the present forensic analysis does not warrant a positive identification of the alleged body of Eva Braun Hitler, and that this is in sharp contrast to a similar analysis of Adolf Hitler's case [2,6] which indicated a very satisfactory coincidence between the premortem and postmortem data attributed to American and Soviet archives, respectively.

Acknowledgments

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