Eva Braun’s images

A study by Pierre Commault for Mysteries in the Archives series
Translated by Sheila Malovany-Chevallier

Illustration: Heinrich Hoffmann, Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun and Theodor Morell, in the Berghof’s main room, probably December 31, 1939.
Introduction

Preparation for the film in the Mysteries in the Archives series dealing with Eva Braun’s images, shot between 1938 and 1944, led to this study. These widely circulated images by Adolf Hitler’s mistress, Eva Braun, were discovered by the American troops upon their arrival in Germany. While they have often been used as illustration for documentaries, as visual complement to a commentary or presented as a way of getting close to Hitler’s private life through the eye of the camera, the images themselves have rarely been the subject of analysis, at least in the cinema or on television.

The aim of the film, as for the Mysteries in the Archives series as a whole, is thus to look at these images anew, to watch out for the details that come to light. What were the stakes involved? What conflicting interests were they used for? What fights were they themselves the object of? Positing that there is always an enigma to discover and solve in an image can be a disappointment, but it nevertheless remains the fundamental method of the series: honing our gaze in as close as possible to the images.

Since its first airing in 2009 and throughout the 30 26-minute episodes, Mysteries in the Archives, directed by Serge Viallet using various slow-motion, blow-up or repetition techniques, has created a visual pedagogy of images that have often become emblematic of famous historic events. The images of Neil Armstrong, astronaut, and his first steps on the moon in 1969, those of the Yalta conference’s heads of states in 1945 or those of the demonstrations on Tiananmen Square in China in 1989 are examined in the light of their contexts, conditions and production aims and that then makes it possible to discern what escapes the control of those who stage them. Expressing it very well, Sylvie Lindeperg says it is a question of "confronting the speed of the editing that prevents the shots from existing or becoming with the persistent and obstinate slowness of a renewed trade in images (...)" \(^1\) And to take the question of the shooting seriously, willingly taking on the images (...) without taking over the conversation in their place (...). [It is] part of the desire to see the fact of looking elsewhere, of looking out of the box, of seeing what has not been dependent on a desire to show."\(^2\)

Research for the film benefitted from the work already available on Eva Braun’s images. It is cited in the bibliography at the end of the study. But as in all research, it was often necessary to delve into various sources and to cross check them. A document synthetizing the currently available information on these images was thought to be useful to all those interested. The reader could use it as a springboard to develop unfinished or incomplete areas. It should be considered as a link in a chain, a step in other work that will surely enrich the knowledge at one’s disposal on the subject.

We also wanted to share the written and visual documents we used and the development of our thinking that led to the results shown in the film. The illustrations constitute one of the mainstays of the research. Thus, the archives of

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2 *Ibid* p. 213, 214, 216
Heinrich Hoffmann, Hitler’s official photographer, conserved by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek of Munich and available online, provided a constant source of comparison and confrontation with our own hypotheses. The information the researchers provided us about the conditions under which these photos were shot was greatly appreciated. We take this opportunity to thank them here.

Lastly, the many internet sites we consulted contributed significantly to our research, whether it meant tracking down ideas found on forums (tracks that obviously had to be checked out against others) or submitting our own to specialists and experts who participated in the forums. The site, www.thirdreichinruins, created by Geoff Walden, and the forum devoted to the Berghof on the site www.axishistory.com were precious resources to grasp the topography of the places, the identity of the personalities who stayed there and the various uniforms and ranks of the officials and the soldiers.

Identification was done by a collective of the Mysteries in the Archives team who worked on the film, Serge Viallet, Julien Gaurichon, Cédric Gruat and Olivier Ferrari. We regularly consulted with Pierre Catalan whose historical knowledge was precious, especially on the battle of Crete.

Mysteries in the Archives is a series of 26-minute films produced since 2006 at and by INA, Arte France and YLE (Finland) with the participation of RSI (Switzerland). A series that will soon grow to 40 films. This series is conceived to uncover or rediscover footage that bears witness to a century of history. Some of the images are well known; some have never been seen before. Every episode is a formal inquiry. Some subjects are cheerful and amusing; others bear witness to solemn, momentous events. Meticulous investigations are undertaken. Film is sifted through and sorted, examined frame by frame and analyzed until, finally, its secrets are revealed.

Pierre Commault, the author of this study, meticulously dissected this body of images attributed to Eva Braun during a long internship at Mysteries in the Archives. This text is available in French, English and German.

Serge Viallet (director of the Mysteries in the Archives series)
1- Sources

Thanks to the National Archives and Record Administration (NARA) in Washington, DC, we were able to use the main material, the images Eva Braun shot. We ordered 183 minutes of images in four Digital Betacam tapes which were then digitalized so that they could be used in the film. Out of that footage we used 10 minutes and 22 seconds in the Mysteries in the Archives series.

The NARA record group to designate these elements are:

CR# 242.2 R-3A  
CR# 242.2 R-2  
CR# 242.2 R-1  
CR# 242.2 R-7  

NARA reference number 242 refers to the material seized from the enemy during the Second World War; the same is true for the 16 mm reels shot by Eva Braun and discovered, probably in Berlin, by the American army.³

All the images Eva Braun shot are in open access, thanks to the Steven Spielberg Film and Video Archive on the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum site: www.ushmm.org. Under the title “Eva Braun private motion pictures,” there are 8 video files containing all of the images Eva Braun shot known as of today.

2- How to use this study

A list of people and their photos are included to help anyone wanting to carry out specific research. They are in groups according to their function in Hitler’s and Eva Braun’s circles. The images were taken from the Internet without attribution since the main point was to be able to recognize the person concerned.

The study includes an entry per scene with the time code mentioning, for each scene, who was present. A question mark indicates a doubt as to the identity of any of the people.

The second entry is by person. This provides an overall view of such and such a person’s appearances and it facilitates finding all the scenes in which this person appears.

The time codes are based on NARA’s elements: 00:00:00:01 corresponds to the first image of the NARA element whose reference is indicated. For example, a time code of 00:37:50:08 in the column of the NARA element 242.2 RI in the Albert Bormann line means that this person appears 37 minutes and 50 seconds after the first image of the element 242.2 RI of NARA.

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³ We have unfortunately not been able to verify the place and date of the discovery of these reels by the American army.
3- Filming at the Berghof, Hitler’s residence

In June 1933, thanks to the royalties he received from Mein Kampf, Hitler bought the Haus Wachenfeld, in Obersalzberg, near the little town of Berchtesgaden in Bavière, right near the Austrian frontier where he lived as of 1927. After several reconstruction phases, the enlarged building was renamed Berghof.

Hitler gathered a real court around him, a mixture of officials and people close to the Führer but unknown by the German population. The Berghof thus became, parallel to the other official places of power where the hierarchy was clearly identified according to the function, a strategic place for high-level Nazi dignitaries.

It would be foolish to see these images filmed in these places as yielding insight into Hitler’s private life or a view of his personal life because the Berghof is obviously a formal place, where people play their roles, even if the codes are different from those in effect in the Reichstag or at the chancellery. Just as Versailles did not constitute a haven of intimacy where the monarch was supposed to have received his guests outside of official government places and without any political involvement, there was surely an etiquette proper to the Berghof. But it was simply specific to the place.

Thus, the status of the place, between center of power – Hitler received dignitaries and foreign diplomats – and resort, intersects the status of the images Eva Braun recorded: images in which public people appear in their roles as public figures. That is why the analysis of these images is so fascinating: Here are these famous figures – Martin Bormann, Albert Speer, Heinrich Himmler, etc. pretending to ignore the movie camera, rarely reacting to it, acting as if they were at court.

It’s a commonplace: the presence of a movie camera modifies the behavior of those it is recording. But Braun’s filmed images make it even more complicated. As Heike Görtemaker points out in her book, Eva Braun, Life with Hitler (Vintage, 2012), being in favor with Hitler’s mistress, in the eyes of the Berghof’s courtisans, could be an indication or a sign from the Führer himself. So the role of the one filming, far from being neutral, complicated even more the status of the images: those who were filmed were not playing necessarily just for the movie camera but also for the one who was holding it.

Braun’s images, far from being a transparent and “natural” look on a Hitler and Nazi dignitaries, have to be seen through a series of filters: images of courtisans playing a role, filmed by a person who was herself possibly one of the stakes of power.

Another reservation must be noted about the idea that Eva Braun alone filmed all the images. She appears in several of the filmed scenes. Logically, she could not be behind the camera. Several clues suggest that it was her sister, Gretl Braun, who held the camera. She had become a frequent visitor of the Berghof over the years, and like Eva, had been trained by Hitler’s official photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, to use the camera. Other scenes show both Eva and Gretl. Who was filming? Maybe it was Heinrich Hoffmann himself sometimes. Maybe
someone else. The identity of the person behind the camera is one of the mysteries difficult to clear up in these images.
4-Three examples of dating

A-Ciano’s visit

The NARA element CR#242.2 R-2 contains a sequence shown here, between 00:05:24:17 and 00:06:10:07.


3-Joachim von Ribbentrop: Born 1893. German minister of Foreign Affairs from January 1938 until the fall of the Reich. Died October 16, 1946, in Nuremberg.

How can the date of this shot be established? The visit of the Italian count, Galeazzo Ciano, has already been verified in the descriptions of Eva Braun’s films. But from 1936 to 1942, the count had gone to the Berghof several times. Which
of these visits was filmed by Hitler’s mistress? Research in the Fotoarchiv Hoffmann archive turned up two photos in which the officers’ uniforms correspond to the scene of Braun’s film. The identifications of the first and second photo are respectively hoff-27017 and hoff-27002.

These two photos in a group with the caption “Galeazzo's and Ciano's visit, August 12-13, 1939”. There are other photos in this group in which Hitler is seen welcoming Ciano on a terrace, but the two men are in brown uniforms and Ribbentrop is not present. These latter photos were taken on a different day. Each day shows a different color uniform. But how can they be understood? Was the filmed scene that interests us (as well as the photos above) shot on August 12 or August 13, 1939?

Max Domarus, in his work *Hitler: Speeches and Proclamations*, indicates Ciano’s visit on August 12 and 13, 1939. Mussolini had sent his Foreign Affairs minister to inquire about Germany’s warlike intentions concerning Poland, officially because it had refused Germany’s annexation of the free city of Dantzig under the Society of Nations’ protection. Mussolini did not want a war against France and England because he thought his country was not yet well enough equipped to support such a war.

In his *Journal politique* Ciano himself speaks about this visit. The first one took place early in the afternoon and the second, the next morning, was much shorter. But according to the shadows on the screen capture, the sun was to the left of the building which corresponds to the east. With the sun rising in the east and setting in the west, one can deduce that the scene was filmed early afternoon, which corresponds to Ciano’s first visit, August 12.

Other details corroborate this hypothesis. It is more likely that Ribbentrop was present for the first, also the most ceremonial, visit since he was at Fuschl, near Salzbourg, the day before this meeting, on August 11, with Ciano whom he probably accompanied to the Berghof. Likewise, the white dress uniforms were

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5 Ciano, G. *Journal politique, 1939-1943*, Editions de la Baconnière, 1948
more fitting for the ceremonial occasion of a first visit rather than for the second and much shorter one.

**B- SS dignitaries’ visit**

Here is another image, taken from CR#242.2 R-2 from NARA, between 00:04:35:01 and 00:05:00:09. It is the visit to the Berghof of four SS dignitaries. The first two are well known, the third less so and the fourth almost not at all.

The people:

1 – **Heinrich Himmler**: Born 1900. *Reichsführer SS*, as of 1929. Chief head of all police forces, as of 1936. Instigator of the "Himmler operation" whose aim was to frame an attack of Polish soldiers against Germany to justify its invasion of Poland. Died May 23, 1945.

2- **Reinhard Heydrich**: Born 1904. Head of the Gestapo from April 1934 to September 1939, then head of the Central Office of Security of the Reich. Directed the “Tannenberg” operation with Ernst Kaltenbruner to eliminate a list of Polish civilians after the German army’s passage. “Protector” of Bohemia-Moravia, as of September 1941. Died in Prague, 1942, from wounds incurred by Czech resistsants.


A first and obvious remark: Reinhard Heydrich died on June 4, 1942. His presence thus means that the images must be dated earlier. In another scene filmed by Eva Braun (element CR#242.2 R-1, between 00:43:17:17 and 00:43:38:05) from which the photo below is taken, these four people are together again (Neumann is not on the screen capture but he can be seen, almost hidden in the background, in other images of the scene), and they are wearing the same uniforms. It can thus be supposed that the black and white and the color images where the four have the same uniforms were filmed the same day.
In the black and white sequence, Ribbentrop, Martin Bormann and Albert Speer can also be seen. The only mention of the visit of all these people is in Max Domarus’s work, *Hitler: Speeches and Proclamations*:

“August 16, 1939 marks the 25th anniversary of Hitler’s entry into the army, August 16, 1914 (...). It was solemnly celebrated in Obersalzberg (...). During the day, the following people came to pay homage to their Führer: SS Military commander Himmler, the two SS generals Heydrich and Wolff, the Foreign Affairs minister von Ribbentrop, Reich leader Bormann and Chief Inspector of Construction Speer.”

Hans-Hendrick Neumann, present in the two scenes, was not mentioned by Domarus, probably because of his lesser importance. Neumann was one of Heydrich’s assistants, until January 1940. In January 1941, he was appointed Police attaché in Stockholm. His discrete presence next to Heydrich in August 1939, a few weeks before the invasion of Poland, makes perfect sense and confirms a dating prior to 1940.

The presence of Bormann and Speer at the Berghof was banal since they both lived very close by. That of Karl Wolff was not exceptional either, since he was liaison officer of the SS *Waffen* until 1943. The presence of von Ribbentrop was less usual but in the lead up to the war became regular. The presence of Himmler and Heydrich and his assistant was very unusual. If one accepts Domarus who recorded all the official appearances of Hitler as well as those of the people present, this scene was probably filmed August 16, 1939. The official occasion to gather all these top dignitaries was of course the anniversary of Hitler’s engagement. But their visit to the Berghof was certainly, also, on the diplomatic level, to prepare the Germano-Soviet pact, signed August 23, by Ribbentrop, in Moscow, and also on the military side, the strategy for the imminent invasion of Poland that would begin September 3, 1939.

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6 Domarus *op.cit* pp 1659-1660
1- Walter Hewel: Born 1904. Took part in the Beer Hall Putsch in Munich, 00:11:37:21 November 9, 1923. He later shared a cell with Hitler. In February 1938, he became head of von Ribbentrop’s cabinet in the Foreign Affairs ministry. In June 1938, he became a diplomat and was the intermediary between Hitler and von Ribbentrop. He probably committed suicide in Berlin, May 2, 1945.

We have not been able to identify the man next to Hewel. He appears three times in Braun’s images (this one, CR#242.2 R-2 between 00:03:56:20 and 00:03:59:24. And then between 00:06:16:17 and 00:07:23:02). According to an insignia on his uniform, he belonged to the diplomatic corps, which would explain his presence next to Hewel, also a diplomat. He seems comfortable within the group of the Berghof circle. He is one of the rare, still unidentified people among those who visited the Berghof that Eva Braun filmed.
By chance, this unknown person thrust the first page of a daily newspaper in front of the camera: «In sieben Tagen 106400 BRT [Brutoregistertonnen] von der Luftwaffe versenkt.», which means: “In seven days, 106400 GT (Gross Tonnage) sunk by the Luftwaffe.” According to the Völkischer Beobachter the Luftwaffe is said to have sunk 196400 tons (i.e. about 300 000 m³ of enemy ships).

Cédric Gruat, from the Mystères d’Archives team, found this copy at the BDIC (International Contemporary Documentation Library) in Nanterre. It was from June 9, 1941. These images can thus be dated at least as of this date, and most probably the same day or at most, the next day. From June 1-8, the Luftwaffe sunk ten British ships – both military and civil – which would justify the fact that Nazi propaganda, of which the Völkischer Beobachter was one of its main newspapers, would emphasize these figures. Moreover, Otto Dietrich, one of the Berghof’s mainstays, and who appears many times in Eva Braun’s images, controlled this newspaper as head of the Reich press.

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7 Gross tonnage is a unit of measure of the transport capacity of a ship. One ton of GT is the approximate equivalent of 2.8m³.
1- Arno Breker: Born 1900. A sculptor the Nazi ideologues and Hitler liked. He worked several times with Albert Speer, in particular on the decoration of the New Chancellery of Berlin and on the (unfinished) reorganization of the capital under the name Germania. He and Speer went with Hitler to visit Paris, June 23 1940. Died February 13, 1991.

2- Demetra Messala. Model and then Greek art dealer. Wife of Arno Breker since 1937.

During his research Cédric Gruat found Arno Breker’s Memoires in the National French Library where he relates his first visit to the Berghof in 1941. He went with his Greek wife, Demetra Messala. Breker mentions that the day after his arrival at the Berghof, Hitler received the visit of King Boris of Bulgaria. Breker mentioned it because Speer confided to him that Macedonia was certainly going to be taken from Greece for Bulgaria, which would make his wife sad. King Boris’ visit took place on June 7, 1941. The Berghof stay with his wife,

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9 Domarus, M. Ibid. 2442
mentioned by Breker in his book, took place as of June 6, 1941. This is the only visit to the Berghof that he speaks about in his book. Many elements suggest that this image was taken during this stay at Hitler’s described in Paris, Hitler et moi.

Lastly, this image was taken from the NARA element CR#242.2 R-7, between 00:33:23:09 and 00:33:41:05.

1- Adolf Hitler  
2- Arno Breker  
3 – Walther Hewel

Walther Hewel is wearing the same uniform in the first and third image. However, it is a diplomatic uniform (a Nazi innovation), which can’t be an indication of time. On the other hand, between the second and the third image, Arno Breker is wearing the same suit and tie (the dots on the tie are hard to make out on the second image, but they are there), which makes it possible to associate the second and third images.

We can hypothesize that these three images were made during the same period, from June 6 to June 9 or 10, 1941. In spite of the official smiles in front of the camera, the atmosphere must have been heavy at the Berghof. May 10, 1941, Rudolf Hess had secretly flown to England where he was captured. And while the Luftwaffe had perhaps sunk hundreds of thousands of tons of allied ships, it had
also suffered severe losses during the battle of Crete, which was a Pyrrhic victory, as Breker says:

“The dinner was followed by the traditional projection of films shot in the various theatres of operations. The ladies were not invited. The reasons for that became soon clear: the last accountings of the Greek campaign were shown. My wife was not supposed to see them. Particularly gripping were the scenes of the conquest of Crete. The images showed us that it could not have been done without heavy losses for the Luftwaffe.”

CONCLUSION

As Georges Didi-Huberman said, a visual archive “is not (...) the pure and simple reflection of the event, nor its pure and simple “proof”. It always has to be worked on by constant cross-checking, by editing with other archives (...). A visual archive always has to be constructed, but it is always the “witness” of something (...).”

Through these three examples, we hope to show how we looked and sometimes found “takes” that we could use in order to document the images at our disposal, as precisely as possible, and to contribute, as far as possible, to their understanding.

10 Breker, A. *Ibid*, p. 126
11 Didi-Huberman, G. *Images malgré tout*, Les Editions de Minuit, 2003, p. 127. Although the images the author deals with – those of the concentration camps – are quite different from those presented here, his analysis of the status of the audio-visual archive has a general significance, it seems to me.
Identification photos of people in Eva Braun’s images

Inner circle

Martin Bormann (Rudolf Hess’s personal secretary from 1933 to 1941. Hitler’s private secretary as of 1943. Initiated the building of the Kehlsteinhaus (Eagle’s Nest), presented to Hitler, April 20, 1938.)

Heinrich Hoffmann (Hitler’s official photographer.) He introduced Eva Braun to Hitler in 1929. He went to the USSR with von Ribbentrop on Augusts 23, 1939.
Walther Hewel (Diplomat, von Ribbentrop’s liaison officer with Hitler, as of 1938. Childhood friend of Hitler.)

Karl Brandt (Hitler’s private doctor as of 1934, SS-Brigadeführer in the Waffen-SS. September 1, 1939, Brandt was named by Hitler as co-director of the T4 euthanasia program to “expurgate” Germany of incurably sick and handicapped people). Expelled October 10, 1944, following a conflict with T. Morell (Görtemaker, p. 154-155.)
Albert Speer (Reich chief architect; met Hitler in 1933; General inspector of construction for the transformation of Berlin, as of 1937; Minister of Armaments and War Production, as of February 1942).

Theodor Morell (Hitler’s private doctor as of 1936).
Hermann Esser (Journalist, Secretary of State for Tourism in the Reich propaganda ministry, as of 1939).

Hugo Blaschke (Hitler’s private dentist as of 1933, Standartenführer, Nazi paramilitary rank in the Waffen-SS, as of January 1941).
Logistics

Albert Bormann (Martin Bormann's brother; Hitler's adjutant-general; head of the Führer’s chancellery as of 1938).

Julius Schaub (Hitler’s chief aide-de-camp, SS member)
Otto Günsche (Hitler’s chief aide-de-camp between 1940 and 1941, member of Hitler’s personal guard; in 1943 Hitler’s chief personal aide-de-camp).

Hans Hermann Junge (member of Hitler's *Leibstandarte* Division SS, as of 1934, member of the *Begleit Kommando*, as of 1936, Hitler’s chief aide-de-camp, as of 1940 until 1943.)
Hans Pfeiffer (Hitler’s personal adjudant)

Hans Georg Schulze (Hitler’s personal adjudant)

Left, Richard Schulze and right his brother Hans-Georg Schulze
Left to right: Hans-Georg Schultz, Eva Braun, Hans Pfeiffer
In charge of security

Wilhelm Brückner (Hitler’s Chief adjutant and body guard). Fired October 18, 1940 following a disagreement with quartermaster Arthur Kannenberg (Görtemaker p. 142)

Johann Rattenhuber (member of the Waffen-SS, Head of Hitler’s bodyguards, 1933-1945)
Politicians, High civil servants

Otto Dietrich (Vice-president of the Reich media office as of 1933; Secretary of State of the Propaganda ministry from 1937 to 1945; Obergruppenfuhrer, as of April 20, 1941.)

Max Amann (SS officer, Hitler's old friend, president of the Reich media office, as of 1933)
Joachim von Ribbentrop (Foreign affairs minister as of 1938.) At the outbreak of the second world war, he, along with Molotov, brokered the Soviet–German non-aggression pact, signed on August 23, 1939.

Adolf Wagner (Gauleiter of Munich and Staatskommissar, Minister of the interior of Bavaria.) Suffered a stroke in June, 1942. Died April 14, 1944.
Franz Xaver Schwarz (Nazi party treasurer as of 1925; president of the Reich media office, as of 1932)

Jakob Werlin (Austrian automobile industrialist; member of the NSDAP, as of 1932, and of the SS, as of 1934; furnished the party in limousines; member of the Daimler-Benz board as of 1934; involved in Volkswagen development, as of 1938; honorary president of Volkswagenwerk GmbH)
Albert Forster (as of 1930, Gauleiter of Dantzig; as of 1939, governor of the Reich)
High military officers

Rudolph Schmundt (Chief of Staff of the *Wehrmacht*; chief warrant officer of the *Wehrmacht* for Hitler as of January 20, 1938; died during the attempted assassination against Hitler, July 20, 1944).

Gérhard Engel (Assistant of Rudolf Schmundt on the staff of the *Heer*, the army, from 1938 to 1941; liaison officer of the *Heer* for Hitler from 1941 to 1943).
Karl-Heinrich Bodenschatz (Liaison officer of the *Luftwaffe* for Hitler from 1938 until the end of the war).

Karl-Jesco von Puttkammer (Second adjudant of the marines for Hitler from 1933-1935, and then as of 1935, Liaison officer of the *Kriegsmarine* for Hitler; left this job June 19, 1938; commander, as of October 1939; navy captain in 1941, then again liaison officer for Hitler, as of September 1943; rear-admiral as of 1943).
Karl Wolff (General *Waffen-SS*; liaison officer of the *Waffen-SS* for Hitler until 1943).

Nicolas von Below (military adjudant for Hitler for the *Luftwaffe* from 1937-1945).
Max Wünsche (*Untersturmführer* in the *Leibstandarte* as of 1936.) In October 1938, he was assigned to the *Begleitkommando des Führers* (an SS body guard unit for Hitler’s protection) as auxiliary officer. In January 1940 he returned to the *Leibstandarte.* SS-*Obersturmführer* September 11, 1938. SS-*Hauptsturmführer* May 25, 1940. Promoted *Sturmbahnführer* summer 1942. *Obersturmbahnführer,* beginning 1944.

Sepp Dietrich (*Gruppenführer*, then as of April 20, 1942, *Oberstgruppenführer* in the *Leibstandarte-SS Adolf Hitler.*) July 4 1940 he received the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross for his role in the French campaign.
Hermann Fegelein (Liaison officer between Hitler and the Waffen-SS as of January 1, 1944; married Gretl Braun June 3, 1944).

Alwin-Broder Albrecht (Marine liaison officer for Hitler when von Puttkammer left the job June 19, 1938; Oberführer in the NSKK (Military body in charge of transportation) and Hitler’s adjutant from 1939 to 1945).
Fritz Darges (Bormann’s adjutant in 1936; Obersturmführer in 1937; returned to the Waffen-SS in October 1939 and participated in the French campaign; ordinance officer for Hitler from 1940-1942; Hitler’s personal adjutant from March 1943 to July 18, 1944, and so in charge of the security of Eva Braun, Hitler and his surroundings.)
Secretaries

Gerda Daranowski (Gerda Christian as of February 1943; employed in 1937, left late 1942 for her honeymoon and returned to Hitler’s service summer 1943).

Traudl Junge, née Humps (hired officially as of January 30, 1943; began working at the Berghof in March 1943; married Hans Junge June 1943). (Görtemaker, p. 139, *Until the Final Hour*, p. 36).
Christa Schröder (Hitler’s secretary as of 1933).
Braun family and friends

Braun family

(from left to right: Ilse Braun, Friedrich Braun, Franziska Braun, Gretl Braun and Eva Braun)

Braun sisters

(from left to right: Ilse Braun, Gretl Braun, Eva Braun)

Gretl Braun (Shared the Munich apartment Hitler gave to Eva Braun in August 1935).
Herta Schneider (left, Eva Braun's friend)

Sofie Stork (artist, friend of Wilhelm Brückner and Eva Braun. She drew the titles opening her friend's films).
Occasional visitors; Other

Galeazo Ciano (Mussolini’s Foreign Affairs minister as of 1936; went to the Berghof once in 1936 and twice in 1939. In Eva Braun’s images, there is one of his visits, August 12, 1939).

Paul Otto Schmidt (Interpreter, in bowler hat, during Khalil al Hud’s visit to the Berghof, June 10, 1939. Below at Montoire October 24, 1940, between Hitler and Pétain).
Arno Breker (Sculptor, visited the Berghof for the first ime in June 1941, with his wife).

Else von Möllendorff (Actress, alternated the first and second roles in the films of the 1930s and 1940s; friend of Magda Schneider with whom she appears in one of Braun's movie scene).
Children of Nazi dignitaries

The Speer children (in Eva Braun’s images, one sees Albert Speer Jr., above all, born July 29, 1934, and Hilde Speer, born April 17, 1936).

The Bormann children with their mother Gerda (The Borman children from the oldest to the youngest: Adolf Martin, Ilse, Irmgard, Rudolf, Heinrich, Eva, Gerda, who wasn’t born yet when the photo above was taken)
Ursula “Uschi” Schneider, daughter of Herta Schneider, Eva Braun’s friend

Uschi Schneider and her younger sister Gitta Schneider with Hitler and Eva Braun.
**Identification of filmed personalities**

**TC**: from first image of each tape

**Tape « 3100 »**

NARA Ref CR#242.2 R-3A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00:42:06 – 00:01:02:15</td>
<td>Herta Schneider and two children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:01:02:16 – 00:01:37:22</td>
<td>Sepp Dietrich</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:01:37:26 – 00:01:51:16</td>
<td>Sepp Dietrich and Gretl Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:03:57:09 – 00:04:22:02</td>
<td>Gretl Braun, Gerda Daranowsky, Eva Braun, Maria von Below, Theodor Morell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:07:48:17 – 00:08:08:06</td>
<td>Franziska Braun, Hugo Blaschke</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:08:20:05 – 00:09:19:11</td>
<td>Fog gas tests</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:10:43:18 – 00:11:05:10</td>
<td>Hanni Morell, Theodor Morell, Albert Speer, Margaret Speer, Hermann Esser, then Otto Dietrich and Karl-Heinrich Bodenschatz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:11:29:22 – 00:11:37:20</td>
<td>Karl Brandt, Demetra Messala (?), Arno Breker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:11:37:21 – 00:12:05:10</td>
<td>Walther Hewel, then Walther Hewel and an unidentified member of the diplomatic corps (dated June 9, 1941, thanks to Völkischer Beobachter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:12:26:03 – 00:13:07:18</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler and the Bormann children (Adolf Martin Bormann on the left side of the image with a swastika armband)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:16:39:06 – 00:17:14:02</td>
<td>Sepp Dietrich, Otto Dietrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:17:14:03 – 00:18:30:20</td>
<td>Karl Brandt, then Anni Brandt and a child, then Eva Braun and two children, then Eva Braun alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:18:30:21 – 00:19:30:12</td>
<td>Otto Günsche, Fritz Darges, Hans-Georg Schulze, Hans Pfeiffer, Gretl Braun, Eva Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:18:21 – 00:22:39:18</td>
<td>Gretl Braun, Hermann Fegelein, Heinrich Himmler, Martin Bormann, Joseph Goebbels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:28:30:00 - 00:29:09:05</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Uschi Schneider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:18:17 – 00:01:06:12</td>
<td>Joseph Goebbels, Julius Schaub, Gretl Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:01:06:13 – 00:01:15:06</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:01:15:07 – 00:01:31:07</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Nicolaus von Below (in front of the tea house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:02:49:00 – 00:03:00:17</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Karl Brandt, Hans Junge (at the tea house door)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:03:04:22 – 00:03:08:14</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Karl Brandt (at the tea house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:03:34:21 – 00:03:56:19</td>
<td>from left to right, Gertrud Forster (née Deetz), Albert Forster, Max Wünsche, Theodor Morell, Hanni Morell, Wilhelm Brückner, Gerda Bormann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:03:56:20 – 00:03:59:24</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler and an unidentified man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:03:59:25 – 00:04:19:17</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Albert Forster, Gerhard Engel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:04:19:08 – 00:04:31:13</td>
<td>Ivan Csaky (?) et Joachim von Ribbentrop (?) (grey coat) Max Wünsche (white uniform)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:04:35:01 – 00:05:00:09</td>
<td>Heinrich Himmler, Reinhard Heydrich, Karl Wolff, Hans Hendrik Neumann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:05:09:23 – 00:05:24:16</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Hermann Esser, Julius Schaub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:05:24:17 – 00:06:10:07</td>
<td>Max Wünsche white (uniform -black cap) Heinrich Hoffmann, Adolf Hitler, Galeazzo Ciano, Joachim von Ribbentrop (white uniform jacket/ dark trousers)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
00:06:16:17 – 00:07:23:02 : Max Wünsche, Walther Hewel, an unidentified person, Albert Speer, Karl Brandt, Jakob Werlin, Hanni Morell, Anni Brandt, Gerda Daranowsky, Gerda Bormann, Margaret Speer, Fritz Darges, Martin Bormann, Heinrich Hoffmann, Wilhelm Brückner, Joachim von Ribbentrop

00:07:23:03 – 00:07:27:18 : Adolf Hitler, Margaret Speer, Wilhelm Brückner, Gretl Braun

00:07:27:19 – 00:07:38:04 : Joachim von Ribbentrop, Adolf Hitler, Martin Bormann, Rudolf Schmundt, Wilhelm Brückner

00:07:38:05 – 00:07:45:14 : Joachim von Ribbentrop, Adolf Hitler, Martin Bormann

00:07:45:15 – 00:07:53:19 : Adolf Hitler, Joachim von Ribbentrop

00:07:53:20 – 00:08:06:20 : Martin Bormann, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Adolf Hitler, Rudolf Schmundt (outside, in front of the open door)

00:10:29:04 – 00:10:45:20 : Hanni Morell, Gerda Bormann, Sofie Stork, Hans-Karl von Hasselbach, Adolf Wagner, Martin Bormann, Gretl Braun (Martin Bormann's terrace)

00:10:45:22 - 00:11:08:10 : Julius Schaub, Adolf Hitler, Adolf Wagner, Martin Bormann

00:11:08:11-00:11:24:01 : Sofie Stork, Hanni Morell, Adolf Hitler

00:11:24:02 -00:11:34:04 : Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun

00:11:34:05 -00:11:38:03 : Martin Bormann, Adolf Wagner, Sofie Stork, Hanni Morell

00:11:38:04 - 00:11:42:11 : Adolf Hitler, and crossing the frame field : Alwin Broder-Albrecht (?)

00:11:42:11 -00:11:42:20 : Martin Bormann

00:11:45:21 - 00:12:02:02 : Hermann Esser, Theodor Morell, Adolf Hitler

00:12:02:03 - 00:12:17:11 : Hermann Esser, Theodor Morell, Adolf Hitler, Sofie Stork, Hanni Morell, Frau Esser (?), Gretl Braun
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Scene Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:12:17:12 - 00:12:36:21</td>
<td>Hermann Esser, Theodor Morell, Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:12:36:22 - 00:12:46:06</td>
<td>Eva Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:12:46:07 - 00:12:54:17</td>
<td>Eva Braun, Frau Esser (?), Hanni Morell, Theodor Morell, Hermann Esser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:12:54:18 - 00:14:24:12</td>
<td>Frau Schwarz (?), Franz-Xaver Schwarz, Eva Braun, in Bavarian dress: Theodor Wisch (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:14:24:13 - 00:14:42:11</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Hermann Esser, Frau Esser (?), Hanni Morell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:14:42:12 - 00:15:00:12</td>
<td>Gerda Daranowsky, Christa Schröder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:00:13 - 00:15:06:23</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:36:19 - 00:15:50:09</td>
<td>Walther Hewel, Gretl Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:16:09:03 - 00:16:47:16</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Adolf Wagner, passing quickly behind them: Gretl Braun (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:16:47:17 - 00:17:04:06</td>
<td>Ilse Braun, Gretl Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:17:22:16 - 00:18:02:09</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Max Wünsche (white uniform), Gerhard Engel (green uniform), Karl Brandt (?) (dark uniform), Hans Junge (at car door)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:18:02:10 - 00:18:31:08</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:18:31:12 - 00:19:08:14</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, (and probably Berghof staff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:19:43:05 - 00:20:35:22</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Karl Brandt, Max Wünsche, (and unidentified persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:21:10:17 - 00:21:16:21</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:24:36:12 - 00:24:54:00</td>
<td>Wilhelm Brückner, Gerda Bormann, an unidentified servant, Karl Brandt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:24:54:01 - 00:25:17:19</td>
<td>Albert Forster, Albert Bormann, Karl Brandt, Gerda Bormann, Gertrud Forster, Adolf Hitler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
00:25:50:02 - 00:26:23:23: Walter Hewel, Gerda Bormann, Wilhelm Brückner, Gerda Daranowsky, Albert Speer, Martin Bormann (in the background) sitting behind Speer

00:26:23:24 - 00:26:52:02: unidentified person, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Walther Hewel, Margaret Speer, Albert Speer, another unidentified blond person (crossing the shot frame field rapidly), Wilhelm Brückner, Adolf Hitler, Max Amman, Hanni Morell

00:26:52:03 - 00:27:06:12: Adolf Hitler, Albert Speer, Joachim von Ribbentrop

00:27:18:02 - 00:27:26:08: Adolf Hitler, Hermann Esser, an unidentified servant

00:27:26:09 - 00:27:35:15: Wilhelm Brückner, two unidentified persons

00:27:35:16 - 00:27:44:17: Anni Brandt, Margaret Speer

00:28:11:23 - 00:28:26:16: Franziska Braun, Friedrich Braun

00:28:38:16 - 00:29:21:20: Heinrich Hoffmann, his son (?), Gretl Braun

00:29:21:20 - 00:30:53:16: Erwin Schneider (?), Herta Schneider, Franziska Braun, Uschi Schneider, Gitta Schneider, unidentified person

00:32:04:00 - 00:32:28:09: Adolf Hitler, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Martin Bormann

00:32:28:11 - 00:33:19:08: Bormann children (including Adolf Martin Bormann), Gerda Bormann

00:33:19:10 - 00:35:09:07: Speer and Bormann children, Gerda Bormann, Martin Bormann, Hanni Morell, Sofie Stork, Eva Braun, Gretl Braun, Fritz Darges

00:35:09:09 - 00:35:27:07: Eva Braun, Theodor Wisch (?), Karl Brandt, Walther Hewel

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00:08:27:08 - 00:11:13-05: Gretl Braun, Ilse Braun, Eva Braun, Franziska Braun, Friedrich Braun, Herta Schneider at Kehlstein

00:11:13:06 - 00:11:43:05: Friedrich Braun, Franziska Braun, Gretl Braun, Herta Schneider and two children (Uschi et Gitta ?) leaving the Berghof
00:11:43:06 – 00:12:00:23 : Adolf Hitler, Johann Rattenhuber, Hans Junge

00:12:00:24 – 00:12:12:12 : Adolf Hitler, Adolf Wagner, Heinrich Hoffmann, Martin Bormann, Theodor Morell

00:12:12:12- 00:12:24:16 : Adolf Hitler, Adolf Wagner, Heinrich Hoffmann, Christa Schröder, Wilhelm Brückner, Otto Dietrich, Gretl Braun, Gerda Bormann, Max Wünsche, Hanni Morell, Karl Brandt, Gerda Daranowski

00:12:24:17 – 00:12:41:06 : Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Hoffmann, Theodor Morell, Christa Schröder, Gerda Daranowsky, Wilhelm Brückner

00:12:41:07 – 00:13:05:19 : Heinrich Hoffmann, Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun, Theodor Morell, Gretl Braun, Karl Brandt, Adolf Wagner

00:13:05:21 – 00:13:19:16 : Adolf Hitler, Karl Brandt, Adolf Wagner, Heinrich Hoffmann

00:16:12:22 – 00:16:19:14 : Adolf Hitler, Rudolf Schmundt, Heinrich Hoffmann, Hans Junge, Fritz Darges (?)

00:16:19:17 – 00:16:32:22 : Adolf Hitler, Hans Junge (he offers Hitler an armchair)

00:16:32:23 – 00:16:43:24 : Adolf Hitler, Adolf Wagner

00:30:02:10 – 00:30:10:13 : Gerda Bormann, Herta Schneider, Else von Möllendorff

00:30:10:14 – 00:30:32:21 : Eva Braun, Else von Möllendorff, Gerda Bormann, Herta Schneider

00:30:32:22 - 00:30:38:09 : Else von Möllendorff, Gerda Bormann

00:30:38:10 - 00:31:24:17 : Else von Möllendorff

00:31:24:18 – 00:31:31:04 : Else von Möllendorff, Ilse Braun

00:31:31:05 – 00:31:45:10 : Ilse Braun, Else von Möllendorff, Herta Schneider, Gerda Bormann, a child (Gitta Schneider ?)

00:31:45:11 – 00:31:49:07 : Ilse Braun, Else von Möllendorff, Herta Schneider
00:31:49:10 - 00:32:10:19: Eva Braun, Gerda Bormann, a child (Gitta Schneider ?)

00:32:10:20 – 00:32:23:59: Else von Möllendorff and a child (Gitta Schneider ?)

00:32:24:00 – 00:33:00:20: Eva Braun and a child (Gitta Schneider ?)

00:37:50:08 – 00:38:10:38: Adolf Hitler, Albert Bormann, Albert Speer

00:38:10:09 – 00:38:32:19: Adolf Hitler, Albert Speer, Gerhard Engel

00:39:09:01 - 00:39:42:12: Adolf Hitler, Albert Speer Jr, Hilde Speer, Gerhard Engel (walking in the background )

00:39:42:14 - 00:40:05:00: Adolf Hitler, Baldur von Schirach

00:40:05:01 – 00:40:16:09: Adolf Hitler, unidentified member of the diplomatic corps

00:40:16:10 -00:40:31:12: Adolf Hitler

00:40:31:13 – 00:40:40:24: Albert Speer

00:40:41:00 – 00:40:46:23: Adolf Hitler

00:40:46:24 – 00:41:11:07: Adolf Hitler, Alwin Broder Albrecht (?), Walther Hewel, Joachim von Ribbentrop

00:41:11:10 – 00:42:15:15: Adolf Hitler, Gerhard Engel (?), unidentified person in dark uniform

00:42:15:18 – 00:42:47:16: Ilse Braun, Margaret Speer

00:42:47:17 – 00:43:17:14: Eva Braun, Margaret Speer


00:43:19:17 – 00:43:28:03: Reinhard Heydrich, Heinrich Himmler, Adolf Hitler, Hans-Hendrik Neumann (?), Martin Bormann
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:43:28:04- 00:43:38:05</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Karl Wolff, Reinhard Heydrich, Theodor Morell, Heinrich Himmler, Karl Brandt, Martin Bormann, Albert Speer, hidden behind Morell: Hans-Hendrick Neumann (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:43:38:06 – 00:43:49:00</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Joachim von Ribbentrop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:43:49:00 – 00:44:21:01</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Heinrich Himmler, Martin Bormann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape « 3103»</td>
<td>NARA Ref CR # 242.2 R-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:14:14:18 - 00:14:30:15</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Gitta Schneider (?), Gretl Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:14:30:16 – 00:14:42:02</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Gitta Schneider (?), Hans-Georg Schultze (seated on the parapet; his face can be seen for an instant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:14:47:08 – 00:14:59:02</td>
<td>Max Wünsche, Uschi Schneider, in the background, seated on the parapet, from left to right: Hans-Karl von Hasselbach (?), Karl-Jesco von Puttkammer (?), Walther Hewel, Otto Dietrich (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:14:59:03 – 00:15:09:20</td>
<td>Marion Schönmann (?), Uschi Schneider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:09:20 – 00:15:57:06</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Uschi Schneider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:15:57:07 – 00:16:00:09</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Uschi Schneider, in the second row: Christa Schröder (?), an unidentified officer, Eva Braun (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:16:00:10 – 00:16:33:24</td>
<td>Eva Braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:16:33:25 – 00:17:15:20</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Gitta Schneider (?), Nicolaus von Below (?) (white uniform) Otto Dietrich (?) (green uniform)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:17:15:21 – 00:17:20:16</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Gitta Schneider (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:17:20:17 – 00:17:31:22</td>
<td>Henriette von Schirach, Baldur von Schirach, Claus von Schirach (?), unidentified person in white uniform, Adolf Hitler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:17:35:23 – 00:17:39:10</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Christa Schröder, Karl Brandt (?), Maria von Below (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:17:39:12 – 00:17:47:21</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Margaret Speer, unidentified person in dark suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Range</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:17:47:22 – 00:18:02:03</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Hoffmann, Hugo Blaschke, Karl Brandt, Maria von Below, Christa Schröder, Otto Dietrich, unidentified person in dark suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:18:02:04 – 00:18:29:06</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun (?) (window reflection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:18:29:07 – 00:18:52:04</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Hoffmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:08:13 – 00:20:54:01</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Hans Junge (dark uniform), Wilhelm Brückner (white uniform)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:21:00:10 – 00:21:24:18</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Albert Speer Jr (?), Hilde Speer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:21:24:19 – 00:22:03:12</td>
<td>Khalil al Hud, Wilhelm Brückner (avec la casquette rouge), Paul-Otto Schmidt (derby black hat), Gerhard Engel (green uniform)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:22:03:13 – 00:22:08:01</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Paul Richter, Gustl Gstettenbauer, Martin Schmidhofer, unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:22:08:03 – 00:22:15:23</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Paul Richter, Hans-Georg Schulze, Peter Ostermayr, Hans Pfeiffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:22:15:24 – 00:27:48:16</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, inconnu de dos, unknown person seen from behind, Paul Richter, Peter Ostermayr, Hans Pfeiffer, Max Wünsche, Gustl Gstettenbauer, unidentified person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:27:48:17 – 00:28:03:19</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, two unidentified persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:28:24:17 – 00:28:59:13</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, two unidentified persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:28:59:14 – 00:30:00:05</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Sepp Dietrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:30:00:06 – 00:30:26:15</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, a child, Hans Junge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:30:26:17 – 00:30:32:06</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Hermann Esser, Otto Dietrich, Walther Hewel (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:30:32:07 – 00:30:56:02</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler, Hermann Esser, Otto Dietrich, Hans-Karl von Hasselbach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
00:30:56:04 – 00:31:40:04 : Adolf Hitler, Otto Dietrich from behind, Theodor Morell, Hermann Esser, Hanni Morell, Hans-Karl von Hasselbach, unidentified woman (in a lounger)


00:31:57:00 – 00:32:05:12 : Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Hoffmann

00:32:05:13 – 00:32:33:13 : Adolf Hitler

00:32:33:14 – 00:32:45:19 : Adolf Hitler, Walther Hewel, Hans Junge, Arno Breker, Karl Brandt, Awlin Broder-Albrecht (?) saluting Breker at the end of the shot

00:32:45:20 – 00:33:23:08 : Adolf Hitler, Arno Breker

00:33:23:09 – 00:33:41:05 : Adolf Hitler, Arno Breker, Walther Hewel

00:33:41:07 – 00:33:56:19 : Adolf Hitler, Arno Breker, unidentified woman

00:34:01:15 -00:34:15:05 : Eva Braun

00:34:15:06 – 00:34:33:05 : Magda Schneider (wearing a hat), Else von Möllendorff (leopard coat)

00:34:33:06 -00:34:38:21 : Adolf Hitler, Albert Speer (?)

00:34:38:22 -00:35:01:04 : Adolf Hitler, Magda Schneider (wearing a hat), Else von Möllendorff (leopard coat)

In the background : Martin Bormann, Margarete Speer, Anni Brandt

00:35:01:06 – 00:35:11:15 : Adolf Hitler, Magda Schneider (wearing a hat), Else von Möllendorff (leopard coat)

00:35:11:16 – 00:35:20:05 : Eva Braun

00:35:20:06 – 00:35:30:15 : Adolf Hitler
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time Range</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morell Hanni</td>
<td>00:10:43:18 – 00:11:05:10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Morell Theodor</td>
<td>00:03:57:09 – 00:04:22:02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neumann Hans-Hendrik</td>
<td>00:04:35:01 - 00:05:00:09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ostermayr Peter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pfeiffer Hans</td>
<td>00:18:30:21 – 00:19:30:12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puttkammer Karl-Jesco von</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rattenhuber Johann</td>
<td>00:11:43:06 - 00:12:00:23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbentrop Joachim von</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richter Paul</td>
<td>00:22:03:13 - 00:22:15:23</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Schaub Julius</td>
<td>00:00:18:17 - 00:01:06:12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schirach Baldur von</td>
<td>00:39:42:14 - 00:40:05:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schirach Claus von</td>
<td>00:17:20:17 - 00:17:31:22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schirach Henriette von</td>
<td>00:17:20:17 - 00:17:31:22</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Schmidhofer Martin</td>
<td>00:22:03:13 - 00:22:08:01</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Schmidt Paul Otto</td>
<td>00:21:24:19 - 00:22:03:12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schmundt Rudolf</td>
<td>00:07:27:19 – 00:07:38:04</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Schneider Gitta (Brigitte)</td>
<td>00:11:13:06 - 00:11:43:05</td>
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<td>Schneider Magda</td>
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