

| Name | Position (Branch) | Years of service | Notes | Image |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------|
| Albert Bormann | Adjutant (National Socialist Motor Corps) | 1932–45 | Brother of Hitler's private secretary Martin Bormann . Hitler was fond of Bormann and found him to be trustworthy. ^[4] | — |
| Alwin-Broder Albrecht | Adjutant (National Socialist Motor Corps) | 1938–45 | Originally a naval adjutant. Became the subject of controversy for marrying a woman with a bad reputation. On 1 July 1939, he was appointed an NSKK adjutant. ^[6] | — |
| Anna Doehring | Cook (Berghof) | 1938–45 | Personal cook to Hitler and married to Hubert Doehring, chief of all civilian personnel at Hitler's house. ^[7] | — |
| Christa Schroeder | Secretary | 1933–45 | Began working for Hitler in 1943. Later wrote her memoirs about her time as one of his secretaries. ^[8] | — |
| Constanze Manziarly | Cook/dietitian (Berghof) | 1943–45 | Began working for Hitler from 1943 and was present in <i>Führerbunker</i> during the dictators final days. ^[10] | — |

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| Emil Maurice | Chauffeur (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1925 ^[a] | Early member of the Nazi Party and co-founder of the SS, despite being half-Jewish. ^[11] |  |
| Erich Kempka | Chauffeur (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1934–45 | Chauffeur to Hitler from 1934 to April, 1945. ^[12] | — |
| Friedrich Hoßbach | Adjutant (Wehrmacht) | 1934–38 | Dismissed as adjutant in 1938 for unfavorable conduct. His most important contribution to history is his creation of the <i>Hossbach Memorandum</i> . ^[14] |  |
| Fritz Darges | Adjutant (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1943–45 | Originally an adjutant for Martin Bormann. Although dismissed in 1944 for inappropriate behavior, Darges went on to command the 5th SS Panzer Regiment of SS Division <i>Wiking</i> . Recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. ^[15] | — |
| Gerda Christian | Secretary | 1937–43; | Engaged to Erich Kempka and later married to Eckhard Christian. ^[17] | — |

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| | | 1943– 45 | | |
| Gerhard Engel | Adjutant (Army) | 1941– 43 | Appointed an army adjutant in 1941. By his own request in 1943, he transferred to the Western Front. A recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves. ^[19] |  |
| Georg Betz | Co-pilot (Schutzstaffel) | 1932– 45 | A former captain for <i>Lufthansa</i> prior to joining the <i>Schutzstaffel</i> (SS). He was later killed during the Battle in Berlin. ^[20] | — |
| Hans Baur | Pilot (Nazi Party) | 1932– 45 | Personal pilot and close ally of Hitler since the political campaigns of the early 1930s. ^[21] |  |
| Hans Hermann Junge | Aide-de-camp and valet (Schutzstaffel) | 1940– 43 | Married to Traudl Humps. Transferred to active service in July 1943 and was killed a year later in an aircraft attack in France. ^[22] | — |

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| Heinz Linge | Valet (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1935– 45 | Hitler's longest serving valet. Would wake up Hitler and keep him stocked with writing materials and spectacles. ^[25] |  |
| Heinrich Borgmann | Adjutant (Army) | 1943– 45 | A recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves for actions on both fronts. In October 1943 he was appointed army adjutant. He was seriously wounded during the 20 July plot. ^[26] | — |
| Herbert Doebring | Administrator (Berghof) | 1936– 43 | Administrator of all civilian personnel at Hitler's mountain retreat. ^[7] | — |
| Hugo Blaschke | Dentist (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1933– 45 | Served as Heinrich Himmler's personal dentist before becoming Hitler's. ^[27] | — |
| Johanna Wolf | Secretary | 1929– 45 | Hitler's chief and longest serving secretary. ^[28] | — |

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| Josef "Sepp" Dietrich | Chauffeur (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1928–29 | Early member of the Nazi Party and SS. One of Hitler's most trusted bodyguards and <i>Schutzstaffel</i> (SS) commanders. ^[1] |  |
| Julius Schaub | Adjutant (Nazi Party) | 1925–45 | Hitler's longest serving adjutant. Carried money for Hitler's private use, took care of his travel arrangements, and provided both secretary and security duties. ^[30] | — |
| Julius Schreck | Chauffeur (<i>Sturmabteilung</i>) | 1926–36 | Early Nazi Party member and co-founder of the <i>Sturmabteilung</i> (SA). ^[1] | — |
| Karl-Jesko von Puttkamer | Adjutant (Navy) | 1939–45 | Transferred to active service in 1938. Then returned to the role as naval adjutant and in September 1943 he was promoted to <i>Konteradmiral</i> (rear admiral). ^[32] | — |
| Karl Wilhelm Krause | Valet (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1934–39 | Would assist Hitler with his daily routines and also served as a bodyguard. Dismissed in mid-September 1939 for disobeying an order. ^[34] | |

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| Ludwig Stumpfegger | Surgeon (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1944– 45 | Became Hitler's personal surgeon after a recommendation from <i>Schutzstaffel</i> (SS) chief Heinrich Himmler. ^[36] | — |
| Martin Bormann | Private Secretary (Nazi Party) | 1943– 45 | Prominent official in <i>Nazi Germany</i> . He gained immense power by using his position as Hitler's private secretary to control the flow of information and access to the Führer. ^[37] |  |
| Max Wünsche | Adjutant (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1938– 41 | A recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves. Originally appointed adjutant to Sepp Dietrich in 1941. ^[38] |  |
| Nicolaus von Below | Adjutant (<i>Luftwaffe</i>) | 1937– 45 | One of only a few people with aristocratic backgrounds to serve in Hitler's inner circle. Became closely associated with the Führer over the years. ^[40] | |

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| Otto Günsche | Adjutant (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1940– 41; 1943; 1944– 45 | Originally an <i>Schutzstaffel</i> (SS) adjutant. From August 1943 to 5 February 1944, he fought on the Eastern Front and in France until March 1944 when he again was appointed a personal adjutant. ^[42] |  |
| Richard Schulze-Kossens | Aide-de-camp (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1939– 41 | Served as an ordinance officer. Also a member in both the <i>Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler</i> and the <i>Führerbegleitkommando</i> , both protection squads for Hitler. ^[43] |  |
| Rudolf Schmundt | Adjutant (Wehrmacht) | 1938– 44 | Became the Chief of the Personnel Department of the <i>German Army</i> . Died from his injuries which followed the <i>20 July plot</i> . ^[44] |  |
| Theodor Morell | Physician (Nazi Party) | 1936– 45 | Personal physician to Hitler and became a controversial figure for his unorthodox treatment methods. ^[46] | — |

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| Traudl Junge | Secretary | 1942– 45 | Hitler's youngest secretary. Later wrote memoirs about her time with Hitler. ^[47] | — |
| Werner Haase | Physician (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>) | 1935– 45 | Personal physician and surgeon for Hitler. ^[48] | — |
| Wilhelm Brückner | Adjutant (Nazi Party) | 1930– 40 | Prior to his dismissal, he supervised all of the Führer's personal servants, valets, bodyguards, and adjutants. ^[49] | — |
| Wilhelm Burgdorf | Adjutant (Army) | 1944– 45 | He was promoted chief of the <i>Heerespersonalamt</i> (Army Personnel Office) and chief adjutant in October 1944. ^[50] |  A black and white portrait photograph of Wilhelm Burgdorf. He is a middle-aged man with dark hair, wearing a high-ranking military uniform with a peaked cap. On his collar, he wears four oak leaf wreaths, which are insignia for the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves. |
| Willy Johannmeyer | Adjutant (Army) | 1945 | Heinrich Borgmann's replacement. A recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves. ^[51] | — |