Case Study

[Name of the Writer]

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***Paul Revere and his Dentures***

In modern forensic, an effective way to identify a criminal is through accurate dental records. It is notable to mention that teeth last longer than any other physical element after death. With the passage of time, teeth might undergo some subtle changes; however, the overall pattern of the teeth is not significantly affected, which provides positive identification even after a long time. The first forensic case based on teeth identification dates back to the mid-1770s. John Baker was an English practitioner who taught Paul Revere about dentistry. Paul Revere made a set of teeth for his friend, and he used silver wire to hold them together. At the battle of Bunker Hill, Warren was killed by a shot to the head. His family wanted to take his body back to England, but it was hard to identify him in a mass grave after the battle. Paul Revere did some extraordinary dental work to identify his body. Consequently, he was brought back home to be buried in the family plot. It shows that dental work is effective to identify a person.

***Dr. John Webster***

Dr. John Webster borrowed 438 dollars from his fellow doctor, John Parkman at Harvard Medical College. After a significant amount of time, Webster still won't be able to repay his debt. After some time, Parkman was called to Webster's house to collect his money, but he was being murdered. Parkman's wife reported him missing after two days. Ephraim Littlefield found the first evidence of murder, as he noticed that laboratory of Webster was locked on the day when Parkman was disappeared. It is notable to mention that the wall against laboratory assay oven was hot. However, Webster claims that he was conducting some experiments. Littlefield became suspicious of Webster, so he persuades his wife to keep an eye of Webster. He made a hole through the laboratory wall to see inside. He was shocked to see a pelvis and human leg. He immediately called the police to search the room to find more evidence. Police found more than a hundred and fifty bones and body fragments in Webster's laboratory. Anthropological experts solved the anatomical jigsaw puzzle and found that these bones belonged to a person roughly of 10 feet. Dental examination of that body revealed that it was the body of Parkman. In the dental examination, his new set of teeth was compared to the dental records which were a perfect match due to which Webster was sentenced to death.

***The d’Autremont Brothers***

Edward Heinrich conducted one of the most spectacular and successful forensic investigations. A hold-up gang tried to rob a mail train on the Union Pacific Railroad. They used dynamite to blow the mail coach who was catastrophic for every individual on the train as it killed them all. The killed got panicked from the whole incident and fled from the scene. Police were able to find a revolver, a power detonator, a pair of shoe covers, and a single pair of overalls. As police were unable to find criminal through those items, so they sent the overalls to Heinrich to examine it with detail. Heinrich was able to indicate the traces of grease from the overall pockets. He further examined it to conclude that it came from the fir trees. It is noteworthy to mention that Heinrich used a powerful microscope to examine the overalls and he was able to collect sufficient information to describe the characteristics of the owner. Heinrich told police officers that killer was a five feet ten inches tall person, left-handed lumberjack having light brown hairs. He told them about the weight of that person and his habits as well such as cigarette smoking. He also indicated that the killer was a lumberjack working in the Pacific Northwest due to the presence of greasy pitch. Heinrich found that he is a left-handed person as the pocket showed more wear on the left-hand side of the overalls. It is found that the wearer rolled his own cigarettes as strands of tobacco were found in the pockets. Nail clippings were found in one of the seams; however, it was odd for a lumberjack to clip his nails on a daily basis. Pieces of papers were found in the pocket, but they were washed up. Heinrich used iodine solution to read the ink spots on that paper. After careful reading, it was found to be a receipt of the US Post Office which was sent to a Roy d'Autremont. Of Eugene, Oregon. The police checked his address where his neighbors told them he was missing along with high twin and brother since the robbery. They also claim that the description prescribed by Heinrich fitted d’Autremont. A sergeant in the US army identified Hugs after four years who was a fellow soldier and was using a fake name to hide his true identity. He was arrested, and his brothers were traced down to an Ohio steel mill. All three brothers were sentenced to life imprisonment after confessing their crime.

***The Lindbergh Kidnapping***

On March 1, 1932, the son of well-known aviator Colonel Charles Lindbergh was seized in his bedroom and was kidnapped. Police found a wooden leader, a chisel, and muddy footprints. The kidnapper was having a German accent, negotiated the ransom amount with Lindbergh after leaving thirteen ransom notes. The Lindberghs were ready to give kidnapper 50,000 dollars. They assure that their child will be found safe, but even after two months, there was no news of Lindbergh’s son. The body of his son was found two miles away from home, and he was killed with a heavy blow to the head. Arthur Koehler examined the ladder and found that he used four different types of wood. The ladder showed cut made by the sawmill. The marks of nails and holes indicated that before making a ladder, it was being used for something else. The letters on the ladder were sent to more than 1,500, and it was traced down to a company in South Carolina. Every delivery site was visited to find information. Koehler traced the Douglas fir to a pair of mills in Bend. A German-born carpenter was found who had 14,000 dollars of ransom money. Pieces of wood were found in the garbage that was the leftovers of a wooden ladder. That carpenter was found guilty and sent to the electric chair.

***Buck Ruxton***

A human arm was found protruding from a group of bundles on the bank. Police searched the area and found bundles with human flesh. Different body parts were separated to remove the identity of dead bodies. The newspaper used to wrap the remains of a body was dated September 15 of that year. The anatomy department found that stream runs high before September 19 which was able to wash the body pieces onto the bank. One of the dead body was of a woman, and other was of man.

***Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen***

Dr. Hawley was a dentist and was married to a singer who disappeared early in 1910. Neighbors indicate that they saw Crippin’s mistress wearing her jewelry. The police searched her home in north London and found a mutilated body. The autopsy indicated an appendectomy scar that indicates that the dead body is of Mrs. Crippen. The traces of poison were also found that indicates that she was being poisoned in small doses. Police began to search the house of Crippen. Dr. Crippen along with his mistress went on a boat where captain got suspicious of their affection. The captain sent a wireless message to England about the whole incident, and on the Canadian coast, the couple was arrested. Crippen was hanged to death, and he was the first criminal that was caught with the help of a wireless message.