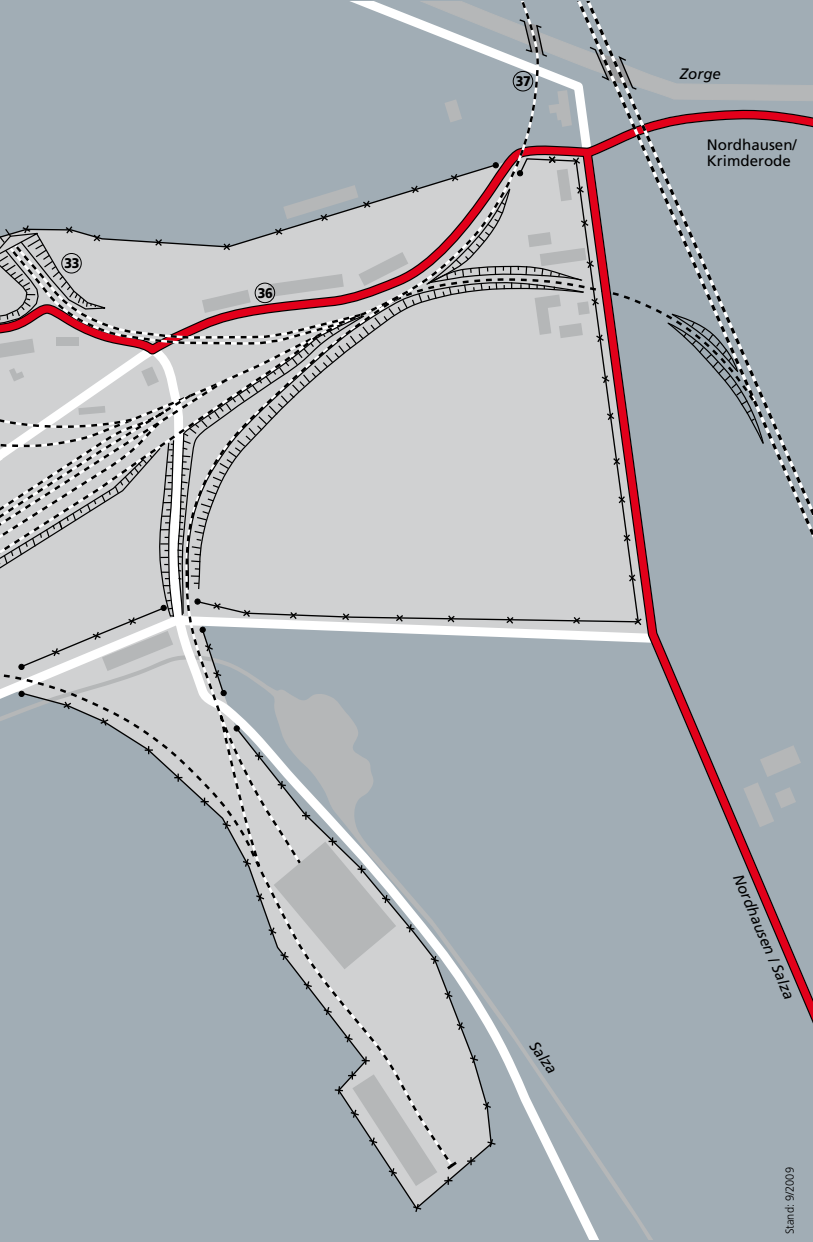


**GUIDE TO THE  
Mittelbau-Dora  
Concentration Camp Memorial**

Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora  
Memorials Foundation

American aerial photograph  
of Mittelbau Concentration  
Camp, 8 April 1945  
(NARA, College Park, MD)



Stand: 9/2009

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| <b>21</b> Effects depot                          | <b>30</b> Labour administration      |
| <b>22</b> Bathhouse                              | <b>31</b> SS shelter                 |
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# GUIDE TO THE Mittelbau-Dora Concentration Camp Memorial

Stiftung Gedenkstätten Buchenwald und Mittelbau-Dora  
Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora Memorials Foundation

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Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora  
Memorials Foundation





Tunnel construction work in Kohnstein Mountain, summer of 1944

(Walter Frentz, private collection of Hanns-Peter Frentz)

### **Mittelbau-Dora – A Concentration Camp of the “Total War”**

Mittelbau-Dora exemplifies the history of the gruelling forced labour performed in the concentration camps as well as the relocation of armaments production plants to underground sites in the final phase of World War II.

Dora was founded as a subcamp of Buchenwald Concentration Camp at the end of August 1943. Within the context of the relocation of rocket production from Peenemünde to the Harz Mountains, concentration camp inmates were put to work expanding a tunnel facility in Kohnstein hill near

Nordhausen. Assembly of the “vengeance weapons” propagated by the Nazi regime got underway in the Mittelwerk factory in January 1944. Many Germans hoped that these weapons would bring about a reversal in a war that had essentially already been lost.

For months, the concentration camp inmates were made to live in underground chambers in which disastrous conditions prevailed. It was not until the spring of 1944 that the construction of an above-ground barrack camp was completed.



Warning sign on the fence of the Boelcke Kaserne subcamp, 1945

(U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington D.C.)

By that time, more than 5,000 inmates had already died miserable deaths brought about by hunger, gruelling labour and abuse. As rocket assembly got underway in the Mittelwerk, armaments minister Albert Speer ordered other construction projects carried out in the Nordhausen region. Underground aircraft factories were to now be built here as well. For the tunnel-driving measures, the armaments planners formed a workforce of concentration camp inmates and had sub-camps set up for their accommodation in the vicinity of the construction sites in the spring of 1944. A dense network of concentration camp subcamps soon developed in the Harz Mountains. In the autumn of 1944 they were placed under the administration of the Dora camp, which now bore the status of an independent concentration camp called Mittelbau. The Mittelbau complex ultimately consisted of nearly forty camps, of which the largest were located at the Kohnstein (Dora), in Ellrich (Juliushütte) and in the Boelcke Kaserne in Nordhausen. From January 1945 onward, the Boelcke Kaserne served the SS as Mittelbau's central death camp.

Most of the Mittelbau camp inmates were compelled to perform forced labour of the heaviest kind at construction sites. A minority was put to work in rocket assembly in the underground factory. In comparison to the gruelling construction detachments, the working conditions in the assembly plant were somewhat more bearable. Even there, however, many

of the emaciated inmates died of hunger and exhaustion. Accused of resistance and acts of sabotage, others were murdered by the Gestapo and SS.

In early 1945, the SS evacuated the concentration camps located in the east: Auschwitz and Gross-Rosen. They brought more than 16,000 half-starved inmates to Mittelbau Concentration Camp. One thousand members of the Auschwitz SS came with them. Their last commander in Auschwitz, SS Sturmbannführer Richard Baer, took charge of Mittelbau Concentration Camp in February 1945.

When the Americans approached from the west in early April 1945, the SS abandoned the Mittelbau camps, transporting the inmates by rail – or forcing them to make their way on foot – to other concentration camps, particularly Bergen-Belsen. Thousands did not survive the death marches. The SS left only a few hundred sick and dying inmates behind in the Dora camp and the Boelcke Kaserne in Nordhausen. These inmates were liberated by American soldiers on 11 April 1945.

Between August 1943 and April 1945, the SS deported altogether more than 60,000 persons from all over Europe to Mittelbau-Dora Concentration Camp. At least one third of them did not survive their imprisonment.





View of the former muster ground and the museum,



with the town of Nordhausen in the background

### From “Resettlement Camp” to Memorial

After the war, the Americans used the Dora camp for the accommodation of liberated forced labourers. In July 1945 they turned it over to the Soviet occupying power. From the end of 1945 to the end of 1946, after the last remaining forced labourers and concentration camp inmates had returned to their native lands or emigrated to other countries, the German authorities housed expellees from Czechoslovakia in the camp (“Dora Resettlement Camp”). They subsequently had the barracks dismantled and re-erected as makeshift living quarters in the district and the town of Nordhausen, which had been destroyed at the end of the war.

In the summer of 1947, hardly anything was left to be seen of the former Dora camp. All that remained in commemoration was the former crematorium. In the early 1950s, the first monument was erected on the square in front of this building. From 1964 onward, the site was designated “Mahn- und Gedenkstätte Dora” (Dora Memorial). Until the end of the German Democratic Republic, however, significantly less importance was attached to it than to the national GDR memorials such as Buchenwald or Sachsenhausen.

In the early 1990s, following the unification of Germany – and accompanied by a growing interest in the long-neglected site – the memorial work underwent a comprehensive process of reorientation. The former camp grounds were gradually investigated and made accessible, and since 1995 a section of the tunnel facilities has once again been open to visitors (the entrances having been blasted shut in 1947 by the Soviet authorities). In 2005, the new museum building was completed. The permanent exhibition on the camp’s history has been on view there since 2006.

With the aid of the permanent exhibition and changing special exhibitions as well as extensive information material, visitors to the memorial can explore the history of the Mittelbau-Dora concentration camp in a wide variety of ways. Information plaques posted throughout the former camp grounds indicate the locations of structural remains and their history.

This brochure takes you on a tour of a number of these sites, offering brief explanations which can also spark visitors’ interest in further and more in-depth preoccupation with the history of Mittelbau-Dora.



#### Explanation of terms:

#### Dora – Mittelbau – Mittelwerk

##### Dora

was a subcamp of the Buchenwald concentration camp from 28 August 1943 to 28 October 1944. The camp name was taken from the German phonetic alphabet to conceal the site's function.

##### Mittelbau

was the designation of the concentration camp in the Harz Mountains which was administratively independent from 28 October 1944 onward. The Mittelbau concentration camp consisted of nearly forty camps. The command headquarters were located in the main camp, Dora. The term "Mittelbau" had been coined by the Junkers Company in March 1944 and initially denoted the relocation of aircraft factories to underground facilities in the centre ("Mitte") of Germany.

##### Mittelwerk

is the designation of the underground rocket factory in the Kohnstein, as well as of the Reich-owned limited liability company founded to manage that factory.

#### A Circular Tour of the Memorial

After the camp barracks were torn down or disassembled in the spring of 1947, only few structural relics of the concentration camp were still visible at first sight. In an ongoing process, even more structural testimonies to the camp's history are meanwhile being uncovered. A signposted circular tour leads visitors past various sites and remains of structures which played a role in the suffering and death of the inmates. More in-depth information is provided at each site by plaques and the multimedia guide.

#### The Inmates' Camp

##### Camp gate –

Having been established in a makeshift manner, the Dora camp differed from other concentration camps in that it had no solid gate building. The boundary between the SS area and the inmates' camp was marked by a wooden fence erected between two elongated wooden barracks. The latter housed the offices of the camp Gestapo ② and the SS camp administration. ① A cement post has marked the location of the former camp gate since the 1970s.

##### Camp fence and watchtowers –

Hardly anything remains of the camp fence and the wooden watchtowers. The high-voltage fence surrounded the entire inmates' camp.





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#### Muster ground –

Location of the daily morning and evening roll calls. Corporal punishment was also carried out here. A gallows on the muster ground served the purpose of mass hangings. In 1974, the local GDR authorities had the muster ground landscaped as a “Memorial of the Nations” with a concrete platform, curved wall, bowl of flames, and the “Stones of the Nations” demarcating the site. 5

#### Camp prison –

Erected in 1944, the “Bunker” served the Gestapo and the SS in torturing and murdering inmates. The GDR authorities had the solid stone building torn down to its foundations in 1952. Since 2011, the structural remains have been protected with concrete caps. A tamped concrete wall shows where the prison courtyard wall once stood. 7

#### Execution site –

In a depression in the walled prison courtyard – and thus invisible from the rest of the camp – was an execution site with a gallows. Here the SS secretly murdered inmates who had put up resistance. 8

#### Carpentry shop –

Here inmates fashioned structural components for the camp barracks. After the war, this barrack stood on the grounds of a carpentry business in Nordhausen for several decades. It was returned to its original location in the late 1990s. 10



8



Barrack foundations



24

#### Barrack foundations –

Of the more than sixty wooden barracks each once accommodating as many as 400 inmates, only fragments of the foundations remain. Within the framework of annual International Summer Camps, young people are working to uncover the plots of these former inmates' barracks.

#### Laundry –

Service buildings intended to aid in the maintenance of hygienic conditions, for example the laundry, boiler house and delousing barrack, were located in the centre of the camp. Delousing and the laundering of the ragged clothing was carried out regardless of the weather. For the inmates, these procedures were associated with additional torments. 19

#### Cinema barrack –

The cinema barrack, which was hardly used for its originally intended purpose, served in the final months as temporary housing for inmates deported from the Auschwitz and Gross-Rosen concentration camps. Many prisoners died here. 24

#### Inmates' infirmary –

The SS isolated sick and dying inmates in the infirmary, which consisted of several wooden barracks and the crematorium. II





25



Drawings on the walls of the crematorium



31



35

#### Crematorium –

Some 5,000 corpses were incinerated in this crematorium between the autumn of 1944 and April 1945. The SS had the ashes dumped on the slope behind the building. The incineration room with the ovens manufactured by the Kori Company of Berlin is largely extant. Other rooms underwent major alterations in the mid 1960s, when an exhibition on the history of the camp was installed in them. The removal of the exhibition in 1993 made it possible to re-expose drawings inmates had made on the walls. Since 2014, the ash grave next to the former crematorium has been marked as a mass grave. Grey gravel and a concrete border show the exact location. 25

#### Site of the execution of Italian soldiers by shooting –

A former quarry in which the SS shot seven prisoners of war to death on 15 December 1943 for refusing to perform forced labour in rocket production. 9

#### Reconstructed wooden barrack –

This barrack originally stood in a forced labour camp in Nordhausen, but in its construction it is identical to the concentration camp barracks. Today it serves as an exhibition and seminar room. 28 C

#### Fire station –

The original building, today it serves as a space for special exhibitions. 27 B

#### The SS Area

In the SS area there were barracks serving as living quarters and service buildings for the concentration camp guard units and the SS working in camp administration. In early 1945, approximately 1,000 SS men and members of the Wehrmacht lived here. III

#### SS shelter –

This cement building – reconstructed in 1974 – was used by the SS to keep the camp entrance under surveillance, and as a shelter during air assaults. In the GDR, the building was erroneously identified as a “standing cell” (a kind of torture chamber) used by the camp Gestapo. 31

#### Industrial Grounds and Tunnel Facilities

##### Camp railway station –

The railway station was the point of arrival for inmate transports from other concentration camps. The track facilities also served as a freight station for the rocket factory. The station ramps are extant. In 2015, information plaques on the 39 sub-camp locations were installed at the former station ramps. With the aid of a QR code, visitors can access a website offering further information on these camps. 35





Tunnel facilities, transverse chamber 45 of the former Mittelwerk





37

#### Tunnel entrances –

In 1947 the occupying Soviet authorities had the entrances to the tunnels blasted shut. The underground facilities have been made accessible again since 1995, thanks to the construction of a new entry tunnel. [33](#) [34](#)

#### Tunnel facilities –

A small proportion of the tunnel facilities is accessible to visitors within the framework of guided tours beginning at the museum. It includes a section of Tunnel A and three transverse chambers which were used as inmates' living quarters until June 1944. Concentration camp inmates were later put to work here assembling so-called V1 flying bombs. A model provides an impression of the underground facility's overall dimensions.

#### Zorge bridge –

A connecting track of the Reich Railway led across this bridge, which was dismantled in the early 1950s. Several tens of thousands of concentration camp inmates crossed the railway bridge over the Zorge in freight and cattle cars. Transports from the Dora camp to the Mittelbau subcamps as well as other concentration and extermination camps also took this route. [37](#)







25

### Monuments and Commemorative Markers

The majority of the monuments and commemorative markers in the memorial were installed during the GDR period. Because they are historical documents in their own right, they were not changed after 1990. Since then, commemorative markers have been erected for various previously neglected victim groups.

Monument to all murdered inmates of the Mittelbau-Dora concentration camp –

A stone plate bearing the names of the countries from which the inmates of the Mittelbau-Dora concentration camp came. Dedicated to all victims, it is located on the memorial square in front of the former crematorium. <sup>(25)</sup>

Monuments to the Jewish and Gypsy victims of the concentration camp –

In 2000, two markers were dedicated to the members of these two victim groups, who were persecuted and murdered on racist grounds. <sup>(25)</sup>



25

Sculpture on the square in front of the crematorium – Created by Jürgen von Woyski in 1964, this figural group was originally intended to serve as the GDR's contribution to Auschwitz Memorial. It shows five inmates who, their hands bound, appear to have lost all hope. Along with the monument to all victims of the Mittelbau-Dora concentration camp, this sculpture forms the central focus of the memorial square in front of the former crematorium. <sup>(25)</sup>

Bronze relief in the crematorium –

In the former incineration room of the crematorium is a two-metre-high bronze relief of the year 1979 by the sculptor Theo Balden. In its wide base it depicts emaciated bodies from which a flame symbolically emerges, ending in a bud. <sup>(25)</sup>

Antwerp commemorative stone –

At the entrance to the tunnel facilities, a commemorative stone dedicated by the city of Antwerp in 2003 remembers the victims of the “vengeance weapon” attacks on the Belgian metropolis. <sup>(34)</sup>







Nübel	300
Osterhagen	300
Gut-Bischofferode	300
Artern	250
Wieda	250
Hohlstedt	200
Rossla	110
Dora	15 000
Ellrich-Juliushütte	8 000
Boelcke-Kaserne	5 000
Harzungen	4 000
Rottleberode	1 000
Woffleben	1 000

### “Memorial of the Nations” –

In 1974 the former muster ground was spread with gravel and fundamentally redesigned. A low wall featuring the “Stones of the Nations” serves as its boundary. These stones are dedicated to twenty-one countries from which inmates were brought to Mittelbau-Dora. A cement platform and a curved wall border the muster ground to the south. In 1979, a bronze relief by the artist Heinz Scharr was installed. It is intended to represent the inmates’ sufferings and struggle for survival. ⑤

### Death march monument –

Erected in 1984 in remembrance of the death marches of the spring of 1945. A map shows the routes of the evacuation transports and death marches. ③⑥

### Subcamp information and commemoration site –

In April 2015, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the liberation, 39 plaques were mounted at the former station ramps on the initiative of the advisory board of former Mittelbau-Dora concentration camp inmates. The plaques serve as reminders of the subcamps. ③⑤

### Camp Sites Outside the Memorial

Unlike other concentration camps, Mittelbau was a complex consisting of numerous individual camp sites which must be understood as a single functional unit. The Dora inmates’ camp, on whose grounds the memorial was established in 1964, was the largest, but nevertheless only one of the many camps constituting the Mittelbau concentration camp in its entirety. Apart from the Mittelbau-Dora Memorial, there are a large number of sites in the Harz Mountains where structural remains and commemorative stones testify to the history of the Mittelbau concentration camp. A selection of these sites is listed in the following, along with brief explanations.

#### Blankenburg-Oesig

##### Mönchenbreite

In 1944/45 a barrack camp with an average of 500 inmates. Parts of the barracks are extant and inhabited. Commemorative stone.

#### Ellrich

##### Ellrich-Juliushütte commemorative site, Pontelstrasse

Imprisoning an average of 8,000 inmates, this was the site of the largest Mittelbau concentration camp facility after Dora. After 1945, most of the buildings were torn down to make way for the inner-German border facilities. Today only a few structural relics remain. Information plaques have been posted, and stones erected to commemorate the nearly 4,000 who died here.



Ruins of the kitchen barrack of the former Ellrich-Juliushütte camp



Harzungen Cemetery

#### Former Bürgergarten restaurant, Goethestrasse

In 1944/45 a camp for approximately 1,000 inmates. Information plaque.

#### Sülzhayn cemetery

Burial site of 55 concentration camp inmates who died of the consequences of concentration camp imprisonment in clinics in Sülzhayn in 1945, following their liberation.

#### Gross-Werther

“Zur Weintraube” restaurant

In 1945 used as living quarters for female concentration camp inmates. Other women were housed in a restaurant no longer in existence today.

#### Günzerode

As many as 950 inmates were housed in a barn here in 1944/45.

#### Harzungen

An der Karrenbrücke

In 1944/45 a barrack camp on the western edge of the town accommodating an average of 4,000 inmates. Today only few vestiges remain. At the town cemetery is a grave for 27 inmates whose corpses were found on the camp grounds by U.S. Army soldiers in April 1945.

#### Ilfeld

Ilfelder Tal, Neanderplatz

In 1945 a camp for some 200 inmates near the paper factory. The Mittelwerk Company management was housed in the facilities of the former cloister school (on Neanderplatz square) from 1943 to 1945.

#### Kelbra

Lange Strasse

Accommodations for 60 concentration camp inmates in the “Sängerhalle” restaurant.

#### Kleinbodungen

Schacht

Camp for an average of 600 inmates in an abandoned potash plant on the southern edge of the town.

#### Mackenrode

Limlingeröder Strasse

Barrack camp for 300 inmates on the southern edge of the town. Commemorative markers at the camp site as well as at the local war memorial.

#### Nordhausen

Former Boelcke Kaserne, Rothenburgstrasse

In 1945 the Mittelbau concentration camp’s central facility for the fatally ill and dying. Parts of the buildings are extant. Commemorative stone of 1974 and information plaque of 2004.





Commemorative stone in front of Heimkehle Cave



Nordhausen: Honorary Cemetery in Stresemannring



Boelcke Kaserne commemorative plaque



Nordhausen: former Boelcke Kaserne in Rothenburgstrasse

### Honorary Cemetery, Stresemannring

Site of the April 1945 mass burial of more than 2,600 concentration camp inmates and forced labourers, including the corpses of 1,300 inmates found by American soldiers in the Boelcke Kaserne. A monument of 1999 commemorates the dead.

### Stempeda District, Kummel

In 1945 a barrack camp for several hundred concentration camp inmates. They had to perform forced labour for an underground construction project (extant tunnel entrances in Dorfstrasse at the town limits). The stone barracks have survived for the most part and are today inhabited or used for other purposes (e.g. a village community centre).

### Nüxei

In 1944/45 a barrack camp for an average of 300 inmates. Commemorative stone and information plaque.

### Osterhagen

Barrack camp for 300 inmates to the south of the railway station. Commemorative stone and information plaque.

### Osterode am Harz

#### Freiheit District, An der Leege

In 1944/45 a barrack camp for an average of 400 inmates compelled to perform forced labour for the Curt Heber Company. Commemorative stone.

### Petershütte District

Barrack camp for as many as 800 inmates who performed forced labour in an underground construction project (code name "Dachs IV"). Commemorative stone.

### Rehungen

In 1944/45 a barrack camp for 550 inmates on the grounds of the abandoned Neusollstedt mining pit.

### Roßla

In 1944/45 a barrack camp for more than 100 inmates on the grounds of the sugar factory.

### Rottleberode

In 1944/45 a camp for 1,000 inmates in an abandoned porcelain factory. The inmates were put to work converting Heimkehle Cave near Ufrungen into an underground factory for the Junkers Company. Commemorative stone and information plaque at the entrance to Heimkehle Cave.

### Wieda

In 1944/45 approximately 300 inmates were housed in an old gun clubhouse. Commemorative stone and information plaque. Mass grave for six anonymous concentration camp inmates at the town cemetery.



## Exhibitions

### Permanent exhibition

On the ground floor of the museum building, [A](#) the permanent exhibition on the camp's history – entitled "Mittelbau-Dora Concentration Camp 1943–1945" – spreads out over approximately 420 square metres.

The exhibition focuses chiefly on concentration-camp-based forced labour, and thus on the persons who suffered and died as a consequence of this labour system: the inmates. It conveys the extent to which forced labour determined life and death in the camps and the manner in which inmates endeavoured to defend themselves against the SS and the company managements. It moreover sheds light on the European dimension of National Socialist persecution: more than ninety percent of the Mittelbau-Dora inmates came from Wehrmacht-occupied countries of Europe, primarily Poland and the Soviet Union.

A further central concern of the exhibition is to grant insight into the complex interrelationships between the camps and the local society. This aspect is addressed as a means of contributing to the critical examination of the crimes and their perpetrators, as well as the responsibility borne by accomplices and bystanders. An important factor here is the question as to the motives for the exploitation of concentration

camp inmates by the persons in charge of construction and armaments companies. A critical look is also taken at the responsibility held by the technicians, engineers and managers who had concentration camp inmates assemble so-called V2 rockets in the Mittelwerk. The exhibition thus endeavours to stimulate discussion on ethics in science and technology.

### The sections of the exhibition

1. Introduction: Mittelbau-Dora and the "Total War"
2. The Mittelbau Concentration Camp
3. The Inmates
4. Criminals, Accessories and Spectators
5. No End to Hardship

### Special exhibitions

In the original fire station building, [B](#) new special exhibitions on the history of National Socialism and its impact are mounted every two to four months.

### Visitor information and exhibition opening hours

March – September: 10 am to 6 pm

October – February: 10 am to 4 pm

Closed Mondays

Closed on 24 to 26 December, 31 December, 1 January



## Visitor Services

### Visitor information in the museum building

At visitor information in the museum building, you can receive advice on the various services offered by the memorial before setting off on your circular tour of the grounds. Here you can also obtain information material, rent multimedia guides and, in the adjacent bookshop, purchase related literature. (An online order form for memorial publications is available on our website: [www.dora.de](http://www.dora.de).)

### Offers for groups

By previous arrangement, you can take advantage of various activities for groups (school classes: 15 years and older) offered Tuesdays through Sundays. A choice can be made from a range of different supervision types and durations (projects lasting 3 to 5 hours, one day or several days). The fee for group guided tours (max. 30 persons) is € 80.00; for groups of school pupils, young people, students, persons performing federal volunteer service, volunteers, soldiers, disabled persons and unemployed persons € 40.00 per group. Due to high demand, we request that you make arrangements with visitor information well in advance by telephone or e-mail (+49 [0]3631 49 58 20; [besucheranmeldung@dora.de](mailto:besucheranmeldung@dora.de)).

### Guided tours for individual visitors

For individual visitors, we offer guided tours of parts of the camp grounds and the tunnel facilities Tuesdays through Fridays at 11 am and 2 pm daily. On Saturdays and Sundays, these guided tours take place at 11 am, 1 pm and 3 pm, between March and September also at 4 pm. The guided tours begin in front of the museum building.

The tunnels can be visited only in the company of a guide.

### Visiting the memorial with children

We recommend that you do not visit the museum, the tunnel facilities or the former crematorium with children under twelve years of age.

### Multimedia guide

At the visitor information, multimedia guides can be rented for a fee of € 5.00. These guides enable you to acquaint yourself with the history of the concentration camp and the memorial within the framework of a guided tour whose tempo and intensity you yourself can determine. On this electronic device you can also listen to additional information and the memories of former inmates and view historical photos.

### Museum café

The café in the museum building is open from Tuesday to Sunday. It is closed Mondays. (Tel. +49 [0]3631 49 58 33)

### Library and document centre

Located in the museum building, the library and document centre are accessible to interested parties. They are open from Tuesday to Thursday. To enable us to prepare adequately for your archive visit, please make previous arrangements by telephone or e-mail (+49 [0]3631 49 58 25; [dokumentation@dora.de](mailto:dokumentation@dora.de)).

### Barrier-free access

The museum building is barrier-free. Parts of the camp grounds and the tunnel facilities are difficult to access for persons in wheelchairs. You will receive assistance at visitor information, where information in Braille is also available.

## Further reading

### **Konzentrationslager Mittelbau-Dora 1943–1945**

Begleitband zur Ständigen Ausstellung  
in der KZ-Gedenkstätte Mittelbau-Dora.  
Edited by Jens-Christian Wagner. 2nd edition,  
Göttingen, 2010 (212 pp., ill., € 14.00)

### **Concentration Camp Mittelbau-Dora 1943–1945**

Exhibition booklet. Weimar/Nordhausen, 2006  
(also available in French, Polish and Russian)  
(64 pp., ill., € 5.00)

Jens-Christian Wagner

### **Produktion des Todes: Das KZ Mittelbau-Dora**

Göttingen, 2015 (662 pp., € 39.90)

### **Mittelbau-Dora:**

#### **Das ehemalige Konzentrationslager im Südharz**

Photographed by Jürgen M. Pietsch.

Edited by Ursula Härtl and Jens-Christian Wagner.

Spröda, 2004 (132 pp., ill., € 15.00)

Jens-Christian Wagner

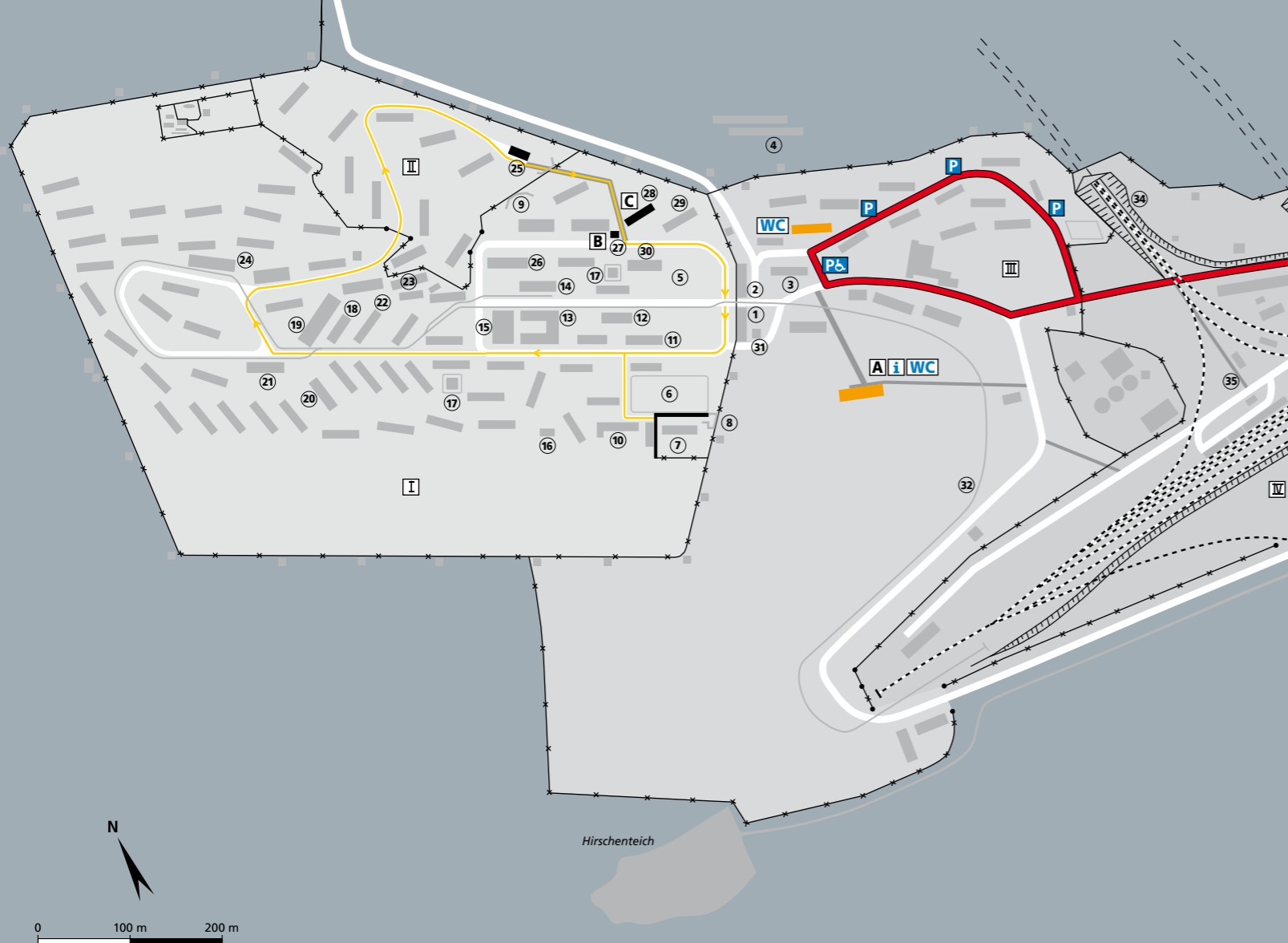
### **Ellrich 1944/45: Zwangsarbeit und Konzentrationslager in einer deutschen Kleinstadt**

Göttingen, 2009 (208 pp., ill., € 16.90)

### **Buchenwald: Ostracism and Violence 1937 to 1945**

Catalogue to the permanent exhibition at the  
Buchenwald Memorial. Edited by Volkhard Knigge  
in collaboration with Michael Löffelsender,  
Rikola-Gunnar Lüttgenau and Harry Stein on  
behalf of the Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora  
Memorials Foundation. Göttingen, 2017  
(296 pp., ill., € 19.80)





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**Memorial opening hours**  
**October – February**      **March – September**  
 10 am – 4 pm                      10 am – 6 pm

The exhibitions are closed on Mondays, the memorial on 24 to 26 December, 31 December and 1 January. Multimedia guides are available for rent during the visitor information opening hours.

The outdoor facilities are open to visitors daily until nightfall.

**Guided tours for individuals**  
**Tuesday to Friday** at 11 am and 2 pm  
**Saturday and Sunday** at 11 am, 1 pm and 3 pm  
 (from March to September also at 4 pm)  
 The guided tours are not carried out for fewer than ten visitors.

Please be advised that, for security reasons, the tunnel facilities can be viewed only within the framework of a guided tour.

Admission to the memorial and the exhibitions is free of charge. Your donations in support of the memorial work are very welcome.

**Bank details**  
 Kreissparkasse Nordhausen  
 BIC: HELADEF1NOR  
 IBAN: DE56 8205 4052 0036 0007 02

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: yellow;">—</span> Circular tour of inmates' camp</li> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> Access road</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">—</span> Newly constructed paths</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">■</span> Newly constructed buildings</li> <li><span style="color: black;">■</span> Historical buildings (extant)</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> Historical buildings (no longer extant)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A</b> Museum</li> <li><b>B</b> Special exhibition</li> <li><b>C</b> Special exhibition/seminar rooms</li> <li><b>I</b> Inmates' camp</li> <li><b>II</b> Inmates' infirmary</li> <li><b>III</b> SS area</li> <li><b>IV</b> Mittelwerk industrial grounds</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1</b> Camp administration</li> <li><b>2</b> Political Department (Gestapo)</li> <li><b>3</b> Command headquarters</li> <li><b>4</b> Dog kennels</li> <li><b>5</b> Muster ground</li> <li><b>6</b> Sports ground</li> <li><b>7</b> Camp prison ("Bunker")</li> <li><b>8</b> Execution site</li> <li><b>9</b> Site of execution of Italian POWs by shooting</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>10</b> Carpentry shop</li> <li><b>11</b> Inmates' canteen</li> <li><b>12</b> Food storage</li> <li><b>13</b> Kitchen</li> <li><b>14</b> Equipment shed</li> <li><b>15</b> Coal shed</li> <li><b>16</b> Salvage storage</li> <li><b>17</b> Fire pond</li> <li><b>18</b> Boiler house</li> <li><b>19</b> Laundry</li> </ul> |
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