



- I Former inmates' camp
- II Former barracks
- III Memorial

## A VISITORS' GUIDE TO Buchenwald Memorial

Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora  
Memorials Foundation



## Sites you can visit at Buchenwald Memorial

- ① Gate building / camp gate
- ② Roll call square, commemorative plaque
- ③ Inmates' canteen
- ④ Crematorium, commemoration room
- ⑤ "Goethe Oak"
- ⑥ Effects, clothing and equipment depot buildings
- ⑦ Disinfection station
- ⑧ Block 50. Hygiene Institute of the Armed SS
- ⑨ Little Camp. Memorial
- ⑩ Block 46. Epidemic typhus experimentation station
  
- ⑪ Wooden barrack (1945; re-erected in 1994)
- ⑫ Inmates' infirmary. Commemorative stone
- ⑬ Workshops, formerly special camp 1939/40. Commemorative stone
  
- ⑭ Block 17. Commemorative stone for members of the Allied armies
- ⑮ Special camp for Soviet prisoners of war. Commemorative stone
- ⑯ Workshops, formerly special camp of the November pogrom 1938. Commemorative stone
- ⑰ Isolation barrack (for prominent inmates).  
Rudolf Breitscheid Memorial
- ⑱ Block 45. Commemorative stones for Bulgarian inmates, conscientious objectors and Wehrmacht deserters, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals ("pink-triangle inmates"), members of the Allied Air Force, Spanish Republicans
- ⑲ Block 22. Jewish memorial
- ⑳ Block 14. Memorial for Sinti and Roma
  
- ㉑ SS troop caserns, commemorative site for Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Friedrich von Rabenau and Ludwig Gehre
- ㉒ Commemorative stone for the women of Buchenwald Concentration Camp
- ㉓ Buchenwald railway station
- ㉔ "Caracho Path"
- ㉕ SS zoological garden
- ㉖ Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (DAW)
- ㉗ Stable (site of execution of Soviet prisoners of war).  
Commemorative stone
- ㉘ Ordnance building, SS brass band, transformer station
- ㉙ Quarry
- ㉚ Ash grave, 1944/45
  
- ㉛ SS falcon yard
- ㉜ SS officers' colony
- ㉝ SS caserns
- ㉞ Graveyard, Special Camp No. 2, 1945–1950
- ㉟ Commemorative stones for children and adolescents deported to the concentration camp

# A VISITORS' GUIDE TO Buchenwald Memorial

## Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora Memorials Foundation

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Please consult our current news page at  
[www.buchenwald.de](http://www.buchenwald.de)

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- 5 Buchenwald Memorial
- 7 Between Weimar and Buchenwald
- 12 Buchenwald Concentration Camp  
(1937–1945)  
Former Inmates' Camp
- 15 Commemorative Sites and Markers
- 18 Former SS Area
- 22 Soviet Special Camp No. 2  
(1945–1950)
- 24 The GDR Memorial
- 28 Permanent Exhibitions
- 30 Visitor Services



Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora  
Memorials Foundation





Buchenwald: Ostracism and Violence 1937 – 1945  
Views of the new permanent exhibition on the history of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. Left: transport crates for the safekeeping of cultural assets from the Goethe Museum and copies of Friedrich Schiller's furniture – all objects built by inmates in the SS-owned Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (DAW). Right: inmates' clothing in the "Depersonalization and Uniformization" realia cabinet.



### Buchenwald Memorial

Buchenwald Concentration Camp was built in 1937 in the direct vicinity of Weimar, the city of German Classicism. It was to this concentration camp on Ettersberg Mountain that the SS deported men, teenagers and children – political opponents to the Nazi regime, so-called asocials and criminals, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jews, Sinti and Roma – who had no place in the National Socialist "people's community". Following the outbreak of World War II, the National Socialists sent people from nearly every country in Europe to Buchenwald. At the time of the camp's liberation, ninety-five percent of its inmates were from countries outside the German Reich. Between 1937 and 1945, altogether nearly 280,000 persons from more than 50 nations were held captive here.

The inmates in the Buchenwald "parent camp" and its total of 139 subcamps were ruthlessly exploited. In 1944 the SS administration of Buchenwald took charge of camps in which women and girls were forced to work for the German armament industry. Some 56,000 human beings met their deaths in Buchenwald and its subcamps; they were killed, they starved to death, they died of illness or as victims of medical experiments. Many inmates, among them more than 8,000 Soviet prisoners of war, were systematically murdered by the SS.



Buchenwald Concentration Camp was involved in the NS killing policies through the practice of inmate selection and deportation to NS extermination camps: Buchenwald was the point of departure for extermination transports of children and sick inmates to Auschwitz, and when the SS vacated the camps in the east in early 1945, many mass transports went to Buchenwald. Shortly before the end of the war, the SS attempted to “evacuate” Buchenwald Concentration Camp as well, and forced 28,000 inmates to set out on “death marches”. When the Third U.S. Army reached Buchenwald on 11 April 1945, the SS fled, and inmates of the secret resistance organization opened the camp. Approximately 21,000 inmates, including more than 900 children and teenagers, were liberated.

In July 1945, when the American troops withdrew from Thuringia, Red Army units took their place. The Soviet Secret Police set up Special Camp No. 2 in the former Buchenwald Concentration Camp. From 1945 to 1950, some 28,500 persons were interned in Buchenwald, among them 1,000 women – without legal verdicts and for indefinite terms. The majority of the inmates were men between forty and sixty years of age. Most of them had belonged to the NSDAP or held offices in the party and its subdivisions, primarily on the local level, or served in the NS administration, police or judiciary.

The conditions of imprisonment in Buchenwald Special Camp were extremely inhumane. Altogether, more than 7,100 persons died there. The dead were buried in mass graves to the north of the camp and in the vicinity of the Buchenwald railway station.



In 1950, after the dissolution of the special camp, large parts of the camp were disassembled as per resolution by the SED (Socialist Unity Party) Politbüro, and in the following years a memorial was erected on the southern slope of the Ettersberg. Dedicated in 1958, the “Nationale Mahn- und Gedenkstätte Buchenwald” became the largest concentration camp memorial in Germany.

Following reorganization in the early 1990s, the memorial is now part of the Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora Memorials Foundation, which is financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free State of Thuringia.

With the aid of four permanent exhibitions and a wide range of information material, memorial visitors can explore Buchenwald’s history in a variety of ways. Information plaques on the grounds call attention to buildings and what remains of the camp.

This brochure is intended as a guide to a number of these sites, and offers brief explanations, inviting visitors to delve more deeply into the history of Buchenwald.

### Between Weimar and Buchenwald

#### Main station and freight depot

Memorial plaques at the east entrance to Weimar Main Station and in front of the former freight depot serve as reminders of the fact that, once World War II had started, human beings from all over Europe were deported to Buchenwald





Memorial plaque at the former Weimar freight depot



Commemorative stones for the children and teenagers deported to the concentration camp

Concentration Camp by way of Weimar's railway stations. In the city map and the multimedia guide entitled "Weimar im Nationalsozialismus" – available from Buchenwald Memorial, at bookshops and at the tourist information office – a large number of other sites and buildings related to the perpetration of Nazi crimes are indicated.

➔ also see [www.weimar-im-ns.de](http://www.weimar-im-ns.de)

#### "Blood Road"

The access road to the camp, constructed by inmates. From mid 1938 to late autumn 1939, brutally and mercilessly goaded on by the SS, inmates were compelled to construct a five-kilometre-long connecting road from the state Weimar-Ramsla route to the concentration camp on what had formerly been a dirt road through the forest. The inmates called it "Blood Road". A section of the original concrete road has been preserved.

#### "Commemorative Buchenwald Railway Path"

A footpath from the obelisk (1961) to the former Buchenwald Concentration Camp railway station. From 1943 onward, the railway line – likewise built by inmates – ran parallel to "Blood Road", which had been constructed in 1939. It originally served the supply purposes of the armament factories adjacent to the camp. Regular trains could also be used by the public. The "Commemorative Buchenwald Railway Path" (2007) today follows the former railway line. Starting point: 100 m uphill from the obelisk (where Ettersburger Strasse branches off). For a shorter section of the path, visitors

can start at the request stop "Gedenkweg" (bus line no. 6). Since 2009, individual stones have been laid along the path between the request stop and the camp railway station to commemorate the 2,000 children and teenagers deported to Buchenwald. Funded to a substantial degree by the general public, this project is being realized by volunteers from all over the world.

➔ also see [www.gedenksteine-buchenwaldbahn.de](http://www.gedenksteine-buchenwaldbahn.de)

#### "Time Lane"

A hiking path (1999) connecting the former Buchenwald Concentration Camp and Ettersburg Castle. The path has its origins in a forest aisle once cleared for hunting purposes ("Grünehausallee"), which served as a reference line for the construction of the camp. Duchess Anna Amalia spent the summer months at Ettersburg Castle between 1776 and 1781, and Goethe himself once helped to stage a production of his play *Iphigenia* there.

#### "Guard path"

A path approximately three kilometres in length, encircling the former inmates' camp; the route of the SS guard units for the surveillance of the concentration camp. The fact that the villages located in the valley are visible from various points along the path – and vice versa – provide evidence of the fact that Buchenwald Concentration Camp by no means led a completely isolated existence. Point of departure for the circular tour: gate building of the former concentration camp.



**WEIMER**

Aerial photograph of Buchenwald  
Concentration Camp after liberation  
U.S. aerial reconnaissance, end of April 1945  
(National Archives, Washington)





①

### Buchenwald Concentration Camp (1937–1945) Former Inmates' Camp

#### Gate building (1937)

Main watchtower; the wings accommodated SS camp administration offices as well as detention cells ("Bunker") where SS prison guards tortured and murdered inmates on behalf of the Gestapo and the camp commandant.

The camp gate separated the inmates' camp from the SS area. The inscription it displayed – "Jedem das Seine" ("To Each His Own") – was a Roman legal maxim expressing the universal right to equality and justice. The SS abused it to justify the brutal ostracism of certain people from society. ①

#### Camp fence and watchtowers

Of the original twenty-two watchtowers, two have survived intact (not open to the public).

#### Roll call square

Site of the roll calls carried out every morning and evening, as well as of punitive measures and executions. The rows of camp barracks – the inmates' accommodations – were in the area behind the roll call square; they were disassembled in the early 1950s. Their original locations are indicated by stones bearing the corresponding block numbers; in 1975 their ground plans were marked with copper slag. ②



④

#### Inmates' canteen (1941)

Operated by the SS as a means of siphoning off the financial support inmates received from their families. As a rule, only inferior merchandise was offered for sale here. ③

#### Crematorium (1940)

Former pathology department, commemorative room; incineration facility built by the Topf & Sons Company from Erfurt; mortuary and execution cellar; model (constructed in the 1960s) of the facility for execution by shooting in the neck. ④

➔ also see [www.topfundsoehne.de](http://www.topfundsoehne.de)

#### Stone cart and hanging post (replicas)

In the vicinity of the crematorium.

#### Goethe Oak

An old oak tree on the camp grounds, called the "Goethe Oak" by the inmates. Felled in 1944, having caught fire from flying sparks from the bombardment of the factory area by the Allies; stump preserved. ⑤

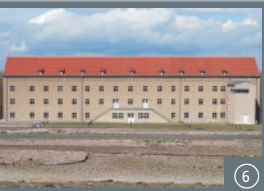
#### Depot (1939)

Building for the storage of the inmates' clothing and personal possessions; today location of the permanent exhibition on the history of the concentration camp. ⑥

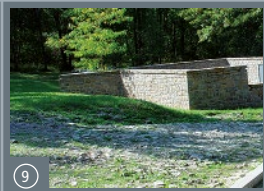




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6



9



#### Disinfection station (1942)

Here the inmates had to turn in their civilian clothing before having their heads shaven and being immersed in a disinfection bath; disinfection chambers; today site of the permanent art exhibition. ⑦

#### Epidemic typhus serum institute (1939/1943)

Former stone building (Block 50) where the Hygiene Institute of the Armed SS produced epidemic typhus serum; foundation walls exposed. ⑧

#### Little Camp

Set up in 1942 as a quarantine zone; following the mass deportations of inmates from the camps in the east in 1944/45, a place of dying and death in which thousands of Jewish inmates were imprisoned; excavated and made accessible to visitors since 1991. ⑨

#### Epidemic typhus experimentation barrack (1942)

In Block 46 (the experimental station of the Hygiene Institute of the Armed SS), experiments were carried out on human beings; ground plan visible. ⑩

#### Wooden barrack

Former office barrack of the inmates' infirmary (1945); found in Tambach-Dietharz in 1993, reassembled at the memorial in 1994. ⑪



2

#### Inmates' infirmary (1938)

Served not only purposes of health care in the concentration camp; selections for extermination transports to the Sonnenstein and Bernburg "euthanasia" killing facilities were carried out in this area in 1941. In the rooms adjacent to "Operating Room II" and in the wards, SS doctors murdered numerous inmates by means of lethal injections. The foundations of several barracks have been exposed in the past years. ⑫

#### Commemorative Sites

##### Marker commemorating all inmates of Buchenwald Concentration Camp (1995)

A steel plaque on the former roll call square, bearing the names of more than fifty nations. Shortly after liberation, inmates erected a wooden obelisk, the first monument, at this site. At a memorial service held on 19 April 1945 they commemorated their dead comrades and took the "Oath of Buchenwald". ②

During the GDR period, particularly in the 1950s, commemorative stones were erected on the grounds of the former concentration camp. After 1990, they were joined by commemorative markers of victim groups to whom no attention had been paid previously.



19



20

1953 to 1955

Ernst Thälmann Memorial Plaque (by the crematorium) <sup>4</sup>

Commemorative stone for the victims of the special camp of 1939/40 <sup>13</sup>

Commemorative stone “for murdered English, French and Canadian parachutists” <sup>14</sup>

Commemorative stone at the former inmates’ infirmary <sup>12</sup>

Commemorative stone for Soviet prisoners of war <sup>15</sup>

Commemorative stone “Stable. Site of the murder of 8,483 Soviet soldiers” <sup>27</sup>

Commemorative stone for the victims of the 1938 November Pogrom and the special camp for Jews (1954; Hebrew inscription: 1988) <sup>16</sup>

After 1955

Rudolf Breitscheid Memorial (1960) <sup>17</sup>

“Commemorative stone for political inmates from Bulgaria” (1970) <sup>18</sup>

After 1990

Jewish memorial (1993) <sup>19</sup>

Memorial to the murdered Sinti and Roma (1995) <sup>20</sup>

Site for the commemoration of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Friedrich von Rabenau and Ludwig Gehre (1999) <sup>21</sup>

Commemorative stone for conscientious objectors and Wehrmacht deserters (2001) <sup>18</sup>

Commemorative stone for the Jehovah’s Witnesses (2002) <sup>18</sup>

“Little Camp” memorial (2002) <sup>9</sup>

Commemorative stone for the women of Buchenwald Concentration Camp (2003) <sup>22</sup>

Commemorative stone for the “pink-triangle inmates” (2006) <sup>18</sup>

Commemorative stones for the children and teenagers deported to the concentration camp (since 2009) <sup>35</sup>

Commemorative stone for members of the Allied Air Force (2014) <sup>18</sup>

Commemorative stone for Spanish Republicans (2015) <sup>18</sup>





23

## Former SS Area

### Buchenwald station (1943)

Remainders of the camp railway station, exposed since 1993 (end of the "Commemorative Buchenwald Railway Path"). 23

### "Caracho Path"

Access road to the camp (between the station and the camp gate); of the buildings that lined "Caracho Path", the middle section of the command headquarters with kennels (1938) and a filling station with garages (1938) are still intact. 24

### SS zoological garden (1938)

Recreation area alongside the inmates' camp, built for use by the SS and their families; the bear pit (excavated in 1994) and structures of the facility have survived. 25

### Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke GmbH (armament factory) (1940)

Previously camp workshops; ruins of the former SS factory in which concentration camp inmates performed forced labour to meet wartime requirements. Today a section of the "Time Lane" (Buchenwald / Ettersburg) leads through this area. 26



24

### Stable (1940)

Facility for the murder of Soviet prisoners of war; foundations intact (model of the facility for execution by shooting in the neck in crematorium annex); opposite the stable, the foundations of Commander Koch's indoor riding arena (1940) can still be seen. 27

Ordnance building, SS brass band, transformer station  
Building ruins on the way to the quarry. 28

### Quarry

The limestone quarry supplied the material for the construction of buildings, roads and paths and was one of the prerequisites for the choice of the Ettersberg as the site for the camp; a site of despotic shootings, cruel physical exploitation and abuse of inmates by the SS. 29

### Ash grave (1944/45)

A depression in the direct vicinity of the officers' colony where the SS had ashes from the crematorium dumped; rediscovered in 1965; landscaped and inaugurated in 1967, later neglected; exposed in 1993/94 and furnished with MEMENTO stones from the 1949 "Grove of Honour". 30





#### SS falcon yard (1938)

A falconry to which the public had access; from 1943 onward, the French minister-president Léon Blum and others were held in custody in the falcon lodge; ruins visible. ③

#### SS officers' colony (1937)

Villas of the SS officers and their families; foundations excavated since 1992. ③

Illustration: Relic of the SS officers' colony; remainders of a garden pond



## Historical map

(period of the Soviet special camp, 1945–1950)

- I Inmates' camp
- II Garrison zone

- 1 Railway station
- 2 Caserns
- 3 Staff headquarters (former command headquarters)
- 4 Camp gate
- 5 Roll call square
- 6 Bakery
- 7 Workshop grounds
- 8 Kitchen
- 9 Disinfection station
- 10 Storehouse
- 11 Women's barracks
- 12 Isolator
- 13 "Kultura"
- 14 Women's infirmary
- 15 Infirmary
- 16 Service courtyard
- 17 Graveyards



## Soviet Special Camp No. 2 (1945–1950)

Little remains today of the facilities of the Soviet special camp, which was housed for the most part in Buchenwald Concentration Camp buildings; the special camp was not commemorated in the GDR. The historical map to the right shows the layout of the grounds during the period of the Soviet special camp, along with the functions of the various areas.

Mass graves from the era of the Soviet special camp are to be found in a wooded area downhill from the former effects depot as well as behind the camp railway station (no. 17 on the historical map). After 1990, these wooded areas were landscaped as cemeteries, and steles were erected to mark the mass graves (1995). A commemorative site with a high cross is located on the periphery of the forest cemetery. A path leads to an individual mourning site in this cemetery (1990).

A building was erected opposite the forest cemetery to house the permanent exhibition on the history of the Soviet special camp (1997). <sup>34</sup>





Avenue of the Nations

### The GDR Memorial

The construction of the “Nationale Mahn- und Gedenkstätte Buchenwald” got under way in 1954 as per GDR government resolution. By 1958, a monumental national monument had been erected on the southern slope of the Ettersberg. Three large mass graves were incorporated into the design.

The facility was based on a didactic concept intended to guide the visitor on a path from death to life: leading through the camp from the crematorium, the path continues down to the graves and finally uphill again to the bell tower, a symbol of freedom and light.

#### Entrance gate

The descent to the graves begins here.

#### Stele path

The path is lined by seven steles with pictorial depictions of life in the camp (sculptors: René Graetz, Waldemar Grzimek and Hans Kies; texts on the backs: Johannes R. Becher).

#### Ring graves

In March/April 1945, the SS had approximately 3,000 corpses buried in natural depressions in the earth. Three of these burial pits were landscaped as ring graves.

### Avenue of the Nations

Flanked by masonry pylons bearing the names of eighteen nations, a wide avenue connects the ring graves.

### Commemorative figural group

The ascent by way of a wide stairway paved with stones of a light hue leads to the world-famous figural group by Fritz Cremer.

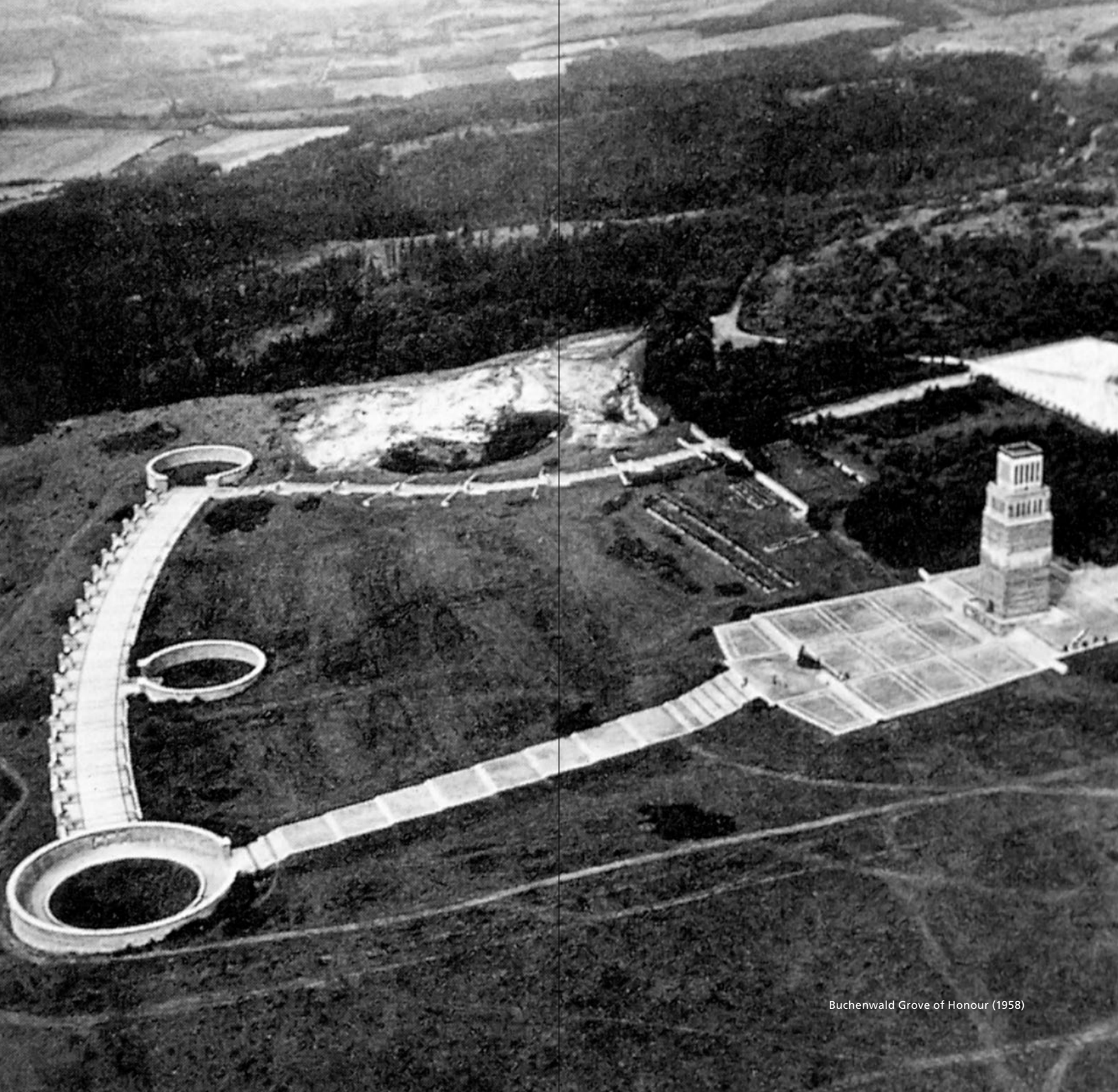
### Bell tower

In the tower’s interior, a bronze slab covers earth and ashes from other concentration camps and sites of terror. In the context of mass rallies, this assembly ground served the GDR as – among other things – a means of self-legitimization.

### Cemetery

Even after the liberation of the concentration camp, former inmates continued to die as a result of the conditions they had suffered during their imprisonment. Until June 1945 they were interred in graves arranged in rows on the southern slope of the Ettersberg. Since 1996, the newly landscaped cemetery shows the names of the deceased. The ashes found in the crematorium during restoration work carried out in 1997 are likewise buried here.





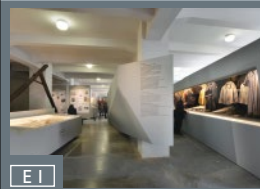
Buchenwald Grove of Honour (1958)



E I ⑥



E II ⑦



E I



E III



E IV

## Permanent Exhibitions

### Buchenwald: Ostracism and Violence 1937 – 1945

Opened in 2016, the permanent exhibition spreads out over 2,000 square metres in the former concentration camp depot building. Its leitmotif is the National Socialist rendition of “To Each His Own”, an ancient Roman principle of equality. A core focus is the close relationship between the camp and society, for which the harmonious coexistence of Weimar and Buchenwald is a striking example. The concentration camp easily became an integral element of the town: the municipal hospital and crematorium were at the free disposal of the SS; tradesmen, forwarders and dealers of Weimar engaged in business with them, offering goods or services or profiting from the forced labour of inmates. With the aid of original relics, photos and documents, the exhibition recounts individual cases to provide a comprehensive overview of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp history. Biographical portraits of inmates from all over Europe lend every victim group a representative voice and face. [E I](#) ⑥

Exhibition catalogue available.

### Means of Survival – Testimony – Artwork – Visual Memory

The permanent art exhibition (approx. 400 square metres) is located in the former disinfection station. It presents works by former inmates as well as those of contemporary artists who have addressed themselves to the break in civilization brought about by National Socialism. [E II](#) ⑦

Exhibition catalogue available in German.

### Soviet Special Camp No. 2, 1945–1950

A building was constructed on the camp grounds especially for the purpose of housing the permanent exhibition on the Soviet special camp in Buchenwald (approx. 300 square metres). With documents, first-hand reports and relics, the exhibition sheds light on the reasons for the arrests, the living conditions in the special camp and the composition of the “camp society”. [E III](#)

Visitors' guide to the exhibition available in English.

### History of Buchenwald Memorial

The permanent exhibition on the history of Buchenwald Memorial (approx. 250 square metres), adjacent to the GDR memorial car-park explains the background against which commemorative activities were carried out and memories formed in the Soviet occupied zone and the GDR after 1945. [E IV](#)

Visitors' guide to the exhibition available in English.

### Exhibition opening hours

April – October:

10 am – 6 pm (admission until 5:30 pm)

November – March:

10 am – 4 pm (admission until 3:30 pm)

Closed Mondays

Closed 24 – 26 December, 31 December and 1 January



## Visitor Services

### Visitor Information Centre

In the Visitor Information Centre adjacent to the main car-park, members of our staff will help you plan your tour of the memorial. Here you can obtain information material, borrow multimedia guides and, in the specialized bookshop, purchase more in-depth literature on the camp and related subjects.

### Guided tours for groups

The Buchenwald Memorial offers guided tours exclusively for groups by previous arrangement (school classes year nine and over). Guided tours for groups (max. 30 persons) cost € 80.00; school pupils, university students, disabled persons, senior citizens and other eligible persons pay a reduced rate of € 40.00 (group price). Due to high demand, we request registration with the Visitor Information Centre well in advance.

### Guided tours for individuals

The Förderverein Buchenwald e.V. (society of friends of Buchenwald Memorial) offers guided tours for individuals: November and March 10:30 am and 1:30 pm

December – February 11:30 am

April – October 10:30 am, 11:30 am, 12:30 pm, 1:30 pm and 2:30 pm

Starting point: Visitor Information Centre adjacent to the main car-park.

To contact the Visitor Information Centre

Phone +49 (0) 3643 430 200 / Fax +49 (0) 3643 430 102

E-mail [information@buchenwald.de](mailto:information@buchenwald.de)

To contact the bookshop

Phone +49 (0) 3643 430 151 / For orders please use our online shop at [www.buchenwald.de](http://www.buchenwald.de).

### International Young People's Centre

Groups planning to visit the Buchenwald Memorial for several days can take advantage of the educational services offered by the Young People's Centre. Here as well, owing to high demand, we request registration well in advance.

To contact the Young People's Centre

Phone +49 (0) 3643 430 190 / Fax +49 (0) 3643 430 102

E-mail [jbs@buchenwald.de](mailto:jbs@buchenwald.de)

### Multimedia guides

For an individual tour of the memorial, the multimedia guides provide additional information on the history of the site. Duration: approx. 110 min.

The multimedia guides are available at the Visitor Information Centre. Price per person: € 5.00 with visual component and eyewitness reports of former concentration camp inmates. Reduced rates for groups. The multimedia guide is presently available in the following languages: German, English, French, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Spanish and sign language. For advance reservations and further information on this service, please contact the Visitor Information Centre.

At the memorial you can also book the multimedia city tour "Weimar im Nationalsozialismus".

Price per person: € 5.00 Presently available in German only.

### Film

In the memorial cinema, a film on Buchenwald Concentration Camp (30 min.) is shown several times a day, seven days a week. A film on Soviet Special Camp No. 2 can be viewed by previous arrangement.

### Museum Café

Contact (also for reservations)

Phone +49 (0) 3643 430 300

### Library and Archive

The archive and library can be used by previous arrangement. A fee is charged for the use of the archive. There is no charge for camp survivors and members of their families.

To contact the archive

Phone +49 (0) 3643 430 154 / E-mail [archiv@buchenwald.de](mailto:archiv@buchenwald.de)

To contact the library

Phone +49 (0) 3643 430 160 / E-mail [bibliothek@buchenwald.de](mailto:bibliothek@buchenwald.de)

### Accessibility for the disabled

All exhibition buildings are barrier-free (lifts, wheelchair-access WCs according to DIN). The grounds are only partially accessible for persons in wheelchairs. You will receive assistance at the Visitor Information Centre, where information on the following offers is also available: brief information in Braille, multimedia guides in sign language, screenings of the introductory film on Buchenwald Concentration Camp with subtitles for the hearing impaired in the memorial cinema, and special guided tours for hearing-impaired, visually impaired, blind and mobility-impaired persons.

## Further reading

### **Buchenwald: Ostracism and Violence 1937 – 1945.**

Guide to the permanent exhibition,  
ed. by Volkhard Knigge, Michael Löffelsender,  
Rikola-Gunnar Lüttgenau und Harry Stein on behalf  
of the Stiftung Gedenkstätten Buchenwald und  
Mittelbau-Dora, Göttingen, 2016

### **Überlebensmittel – Zeugnis – Kunstwerk – Bildgedächtnis.**

Die ständige Kunstaussstellung der Gedenkstätte  
Buchenwald. Denkmale auf dem Lagergelände,  
ed. by the Gedenkstätte Buchenwald, Weimar, 2005

### **Weimar im Nationalsozialismus. Ein Stadtplan,**

ed. by Rikola-Gunnar Lüttgenau on behalf of the  
Förderverein Buchenwald e.V. and in cooperation  
with the Stiftung Gedenkstätten Buchenwald  
und Mittelbau-Dora, Weimar, 2011

### **Das sowjetische Speziallager Nr. 2 1945–1950.**

Katalog zur ständigen historischen Ausstellung,  
ed. by Bodo Ritscher, Rikola-Gunnar Lüttgenau,  
Gabriele Hammermann, Wolfgang Röhl and Christian  
Schölzel on behalf of the Gedenkstätte Buchenwald,  
Göttingen, 2008

## Films

### **KZ Buchenwald/Post Weimar.**

Film by Margit Eschenbach (1999)

In addition to the documentary, the DVD also contains  
historical U.S. Army footage, a chronicle and map of  
Buchenwald Concentration Camp and its subcamps, the  
Buchenwald Song and photos of Buchenwald Memorial.  
With subtitles: English and French

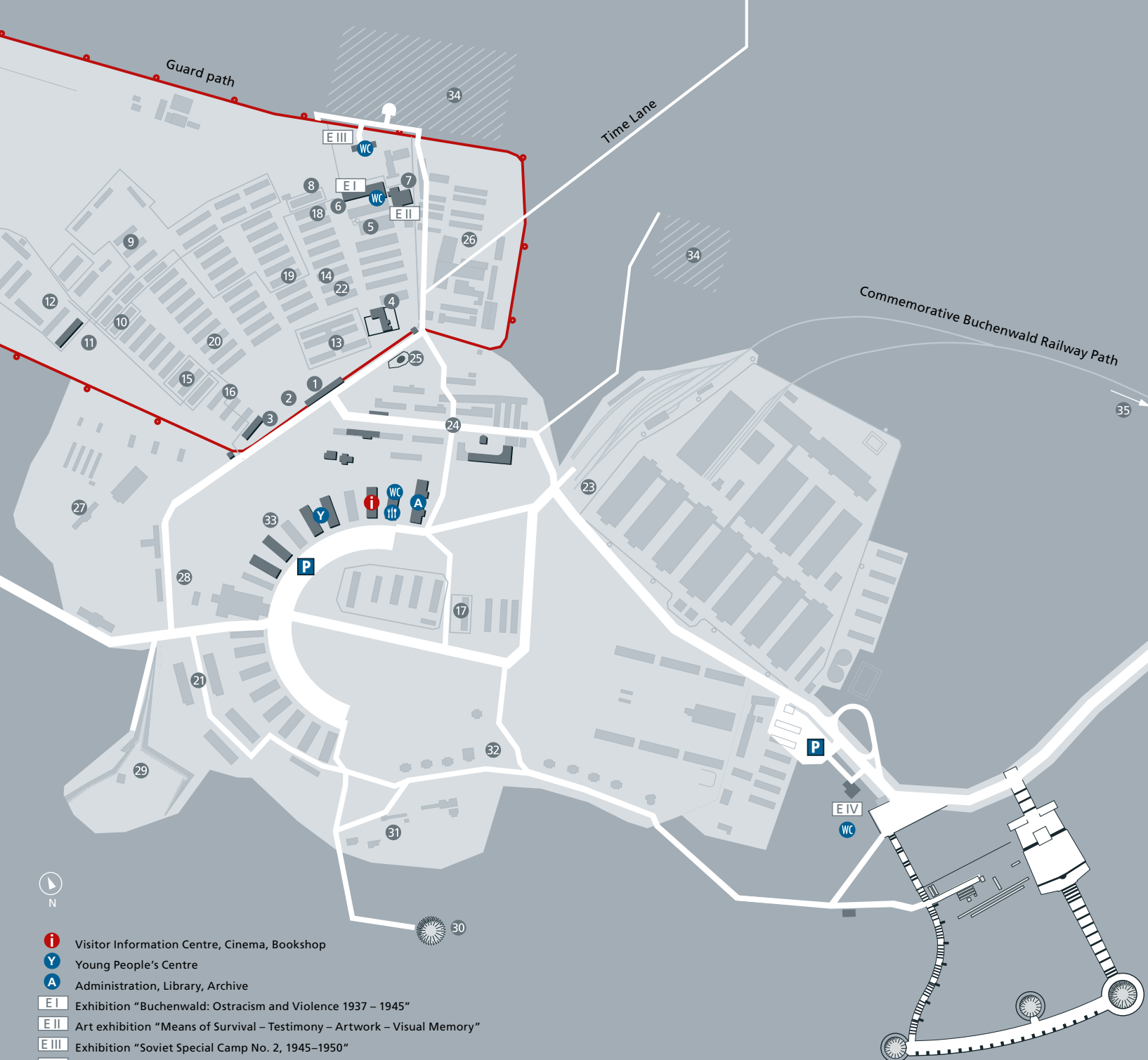
### **Buchenwald – Speziallager Nr. 2. 1945–1950.**








Film by Peter Friedrich Leopold (1997)

In addition to the documentary, the DVD also contains  
historical sound recordings as well as a chronicle and map  
of Buchenwald Special Camp.

Available in the memorial bookshop and in the online  
shop at [www.buchenwald.de](http://www.buchenwald.de).





-  Visitor Information Centre, Cinema, Bookshop
-  Young People's Centre
-  Administration, Library, Archive
-  Exhibition "Buchenwald: Ostracism and Violence 1937 – 1945"
-  Art exhibition "Means of Survival – Testimony – Artwork – Visual Memory"
-  Exhibition "Soviet Special Camp No. 2, 1945–1950"
-  Exhibition "History of Buchenwald Memorial"

## Gedenkstätte Buchenwald / Buchenwald Memorial

D-99427 Weimar-Buchenwald  
 Phone: +49 (0) 3643 430 0 / Fax: +49 (0) 3643 430 100  
 E-mail: sekretariat@buchenwald.de  
 www.buchenwald.de

### How to reach Buchenwald Memorial

The Buchenwald Memorial is located some 10 km north of the city centre (Weimar) and can be reached easily by public transportation: Bus Line 6, direction Buchenwald (not Ettersburg). Bus can be boarded in Weimar, e.g. at Goetheplatz and Hauptbahnhof (main station).

### Visitor information and registration for group guided tours

Phone: +49 (0) 3643 430 200 / Fax: +49 (0) 3643 430 102  
 E-mail: information@buchenwald.de

### Visitor Information Centre, opening hours

<b>April – October</b>	<b>November – March</b>
9 am – 6:20 pm	9 am – 4:20 pm

Closed Mondays

(Audio guides can be borrowed from 10 am to 3 pm.)  
 Closed 24 to 26 December, 31 December and 1 January

### Memorial / exhibition opening hours

All outdoor facilities can be visited daily until sundown.  
 The exhibitions are open during the following hours:

<b>April – October</b>	<b>November – March</b>
10 am – 6 pm	10 am – 4 pm
(admission until 5:30 pm)	(admission until 3:30 pm)

Closed Mondays

Closed 24 to 26 December, 31 December and 1 January

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

### Bank details

Sparkasse Mittelthüringen  
 BIC: HELADEF1WEM, IBAN: DE38 8205 1000 0301 0091 71

Before visiting the memorial, you can obtain information in Weimar about our offers and services. For this purpose, please visit the "Gedenkstätte Buchenwald Information" at the Weimar Tourist Information Office, Markt 10.