



The majority of the more than 150 huts of the Sandbostel POW camp were used as housing for prisoners of war and, after April 12, 1945, for concentration

camp prisoners. Other buildings were used as kitchens, administration offices, workshops etc. After the liberation on April 29, 1945, part of the camp was burned down by the British Army to prevent the spread of a typhoid epidemic.

During the post-war use of the grounds, many more huts were destroyed or transformed. Today, 23 buildings from the original camp still stand.

Photographer unknown, 2003 (GLL, Katasteramt Bremervörde).

The areas surrounding the memorial grounds are not open to the public. Please respect the privacy of the owners. The historical buildings located on private property can be seen from the public paths.



Huts



These dilapidated buildings are the only remaining huts from the construction phase of the camp. In 1939/40, the wooden huts mostly consisted of a central room

with two dormitories at either side. With up to 600 prisoners in each hut, they were completely overcrowded.

Photographer unknown (taken by a Wehrmacht photographer), circa 1940 (Sandbostel POW Camp Museum and Memorial).



Camp entrance

The former camp entrance with the administrative buildings is still recognizable. To the left is the headquarters, right is the mail room and intelligence office, behind that is the hut for the staff department. Today's Greftrasse follows the historical camp street, the end of which is only recognizable as a path today.

Photographer unknown (taken by a Wehrmacht photographer), circa 1940 (Sandbostel POW Camp Museum and Memorial).



Camp kitchen

The daily soup was prepared in the two T-shaped kitchens. On the night of April 19, 1945, a hunger revolt that had broken out among concentration camp prisoners at the kitchen to the right was put down and over 300 prisoners were killed.

Photo (detail) by SgJ. Johnson, (No 5 Army Film & Photographic Unit), 30.4.1945 (Imperial War Museum London, Großbritannien).

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Disinfection facility

Upon arrival at the camp, the POWs were disinfected here. In the winter of 1941, many Soviet prisoners died here when they had to stand naked in the freezing cold

for hours, waiting for their prisoner uniforms.

Photographer unknown (taken by a Wehrmacht photographer), circa 1941 (Sandbostel POW Camp Museum and Memorial).



Huts

These huts were built in the summer of 1940 in the course of the expansion of the camp. In the autumn of 1941, this portion of the camp was designated for Soviet prisoners. In the winter of 1941/42, a typhoid epidemic, malnutrition and exhaustion led to mass deaths among the prisoners.

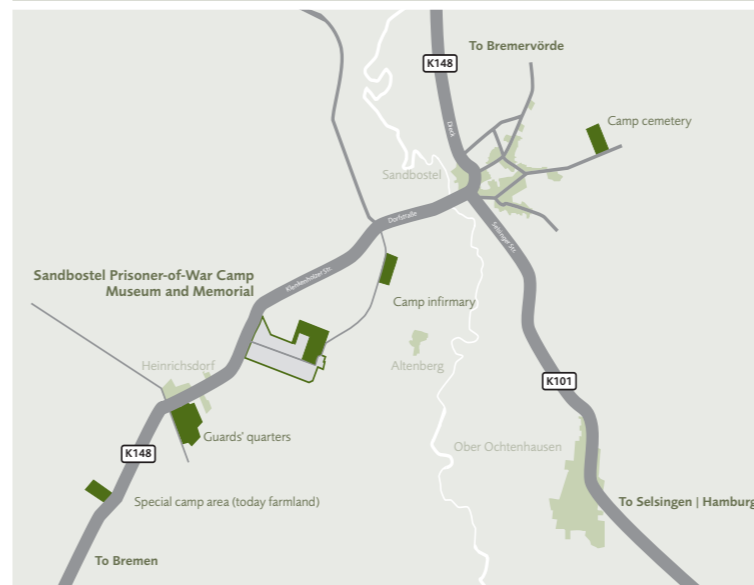
Photographer Vittorio Vialli, August 1944 (Istituto Parri, Bologna, Italien).

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Museum opening times:

Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM.
Admission is free.
The Foundation's grounds (part of the former camp territory) are always open.

Library and archive on the history of the Sandbostel camp: open Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM at prior notice. Cover: *photographer unknown (taken by a Wehrmacht photographer), circa 1940 (Sandbostel POW Camp Museum and Memorial); photo (detail) by Andreas Ehresmann, December 12 2007 (Sandbostel POW Camp Museum and Memorial).* | info@stiftung-lager-sandbostel.de | www.stiftung-lager-sandbostel.de



Adress:

Dokumentations- und Gedenkstätte Lager Sandbostel
Greftrasse 3
27446 Sandbostel
Tel. 04764-810 520 | Fax. 04764-810 521

www.stiftung-lager-sandbostel.de
E-Mail: info@stiftung-lager-sandbostel.de



Sandbostel Prisoner-of-War Camp Museum and Memorial



The Grounds | English



Summary

1. Camp entrance/camp street. memorial stone for June 17, 1953/memorial for Stalag XB (Sandbostel camp)
2. Headquarters
3. Camp prison ("confinement bunker")
4. Mail room, censor's and intelligence office
5. Officers' quarters
6. Waterworks
7. Latrine
8. Disinfection/delousing facility
9. POW huts from the camp's early phase (1939)
10. Camp kitchens (above camp kitchen A, below camp kitchen B)
11. Bunker
12. So-called "Swedes' House" (1952), donated by the Swedish "Assistance Committee for the Children of Germany"
13. Protestant church (1946, rebuilt 1957)
14. Detainment area for members of the British Merchant Navy and concentration camp prisoners
15. YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) "House for Everyone" hut (1952)
16. Latrine (additional washroom added in 1948)
17. POW huts from the camp's expansion phase ("typhoid huts," 1940)
18. Huts that were moved from somewhere else (1948/1952)
19. Catholic church (1957)
20. Latrine

- Present-day "Immenhain Commercial Park"
- Memorial Grounds
- Buildings erected before 1945
- Buildings erected after 1945
- Private Property
- Property lines