

Complementary document provided by M^r. Arno Huth about the prisoner number in the secondary camp of Urbès, 1944.

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The current president is M^{rs} Dorothee Roos.

Table N°1 : Arrivals and transfers of the Urbès-camp prisoners – 1944

*When no indication of camp in the space « Origin », it means prisoners from the Urbès-camp.

Dates	Prisoner Number	Origin	Destination
25.3.44	+300	KL-Dachau (Number : 9215 – 9514)	Urbès
29.3.44	+200	700 prisoners from the Dachau-camp	500 transported to the secondary camp of Marie-aux-Mines (Alsace) + 200 transferred to Urbès
31.3.44	+500	Lublin-Majdanek camp (Number :11254-11741)	Urbès
From 6.4 to 15.4	+502 - 8	Source : camp register / « Schutzhaftlagerrapport »	Urbès
15.4.44	994 - 4 Fugitives		Urbès
6.5.44	+550	Auschwitz-camp (Number :16335-16884)	Urbès
From 15.4 to 15. 44	-104		
15.5.44	1436	Source : nazi register Schutzhaftlagerrapport	

22.5.44	+1 -51 1361	1411-50-1 fugitive + 1 physician	50 prisoners transferred to the Natzweiler/Struthof main camp (Alsace)
30.5.44	-21 / 1340	1361-21	21 transported to the Natzweiler/Struthof-camp
4.6.44	-16 / 1324	1340-16	16, among them 1 dead man, transported to the Natzweiler-Struthof camp
7.6.44	-21 / 1303	1324-21	21 transferred to the Natzweiler/Struthof-camp
12.6.44	-1 dead man / 1302	1302	
13.6.44	-25 / 1277	1302-25, among them 1 dead man.	Transport to the Natzweiler/Struthof camp
14.6.44	-1 / 1276	1277-1 dead man.	
15.6.44	1276	Source : nazi register Schutzhaftlagerrapport	
16.6.44	-46 / 1230	1276-46	46 to Natzweiler/Struthof
21.6.44	-25 / 1205	1230-25	25 to Natzweiler/Struthof
26.6.44	+11 -25/ 1191	1205-25 + 11 from the Natzweiler camp	25 among them to Natzweiler/Struthof
29.6.44	-2 / 1189	1191- 2 fugitives	
3.7.44	+16 - 40 1165	1189 +16 from Natzweiler - 40 to Natzweiler	40 among them to the Natzweiler/Struthof camp.
8.7.44	- 38 / 1127	1165-38	38 among them to Natzweiler/Struthof.
12.7.44	+4 / 1131	1127+1 caught fugitive + 3 from Natzweiler	
14.7.44	-2 / 1129	1131-2	2 to the Natzweiler-camp
15.7.44	- 200 / 929	1129-200	200 to the camp of Sainte- Marie-aux-Mines (Alsace)
17.7.44	- 22 / 907	929-22	22 to Natzweiler/ Struthof
31.7.44	-1 / 906	907-1	1 to Natzweiler/Struthof
1.8.44	-27 / 879	906-27	27 to Natzweiler/Struthof

8.8.44	+5 -4 / 880	879 +5 from Natzweiler - 1 prisoner	1 to Natzweiler/Struthof
10.8.44	- 300 / 580	880-300 (among them 100 dead men, air raid by the Allies in the region of Karlsruhe, Germany).	300 to the Neckarelz-camp, region of Baden, Germany
16.8.44	580		
25.8.44	+465	Jews (from the East of Europe) transported from the Flossenbürg-camp, Bavaria, Germany. (Number : 33017-33481)	To the Urbès-camp, via the Kommando A10, Colmar ; (Alsace)
31.8.44	1042	577+465	
Septembre	-180	Approximation	180 to the Neckargerach- camp (Region of Baden, Germany) via the little camp of Schwindratzheim, Alsace.
Septembre	-300	Approximation	300 to the Neckarelz-camp
9.9.44	-1		To the Dachau-camp, via the Kommando A10, Colmar.
23.9.44	-1	1 dead man at the Kommando A10, Colmar.	
30.9.44	563	100+463	
September/ October 1944	-100 / 463		To the Neckarelz-camp Convoy scheduled on 25.9.44
12.10.44	- 462	Jewish prisoners- mostly Poles	To the Sachsenhausen- camp, (Germany) via the Kommando A10, Colmar.

Conclusion of the table N°1 :

Though the counting of camp-prisoners may become « inhuman and dehumanizing », we must notice that their frequent transportations from one nazi camp to the other happened according to the needs of forced laborers in each camp and also according to their « good » health, even if the most of them were in reality walking skeletons.

In case of serious illness, prisoners from the Urbès-camp were automatically transported to the main camp Natzweiler/Struthof. In case of death, a dead prisoner was systematically registered in the nazi registering books of the Natzweiler main camp and not in the register of Urbès.

- **Signification of the acronyms used in the nazi registers called « Schutzhaftlagerrapporte » :**

AZA = « ausländischer Zwangsarbeiter » / civilian forced laborer from a foreign country.

ASO = asocial prisoner, recalcitrant person to work, inactive person, in the eyes of the nazis.

Bifo = « Bibelforscher » / Jehovah's Witnesses.

BV = « Berufsverbrecher » / « professional » murderer, delinquent or person remanded in custody.

Homo = homosexual prisoner.

Kgf. = « Kriegsgefangener » / war prisoner.

NN = « Nacht und Nebel » / « Night and Fog » prisoner.

Polit. = political prisoner.

RD = Reichsdeutsche / Germans inside the III. Reich (annexed regions included).

SAW = « Sonderaktionwehrmacht » / Wehrmacht's special operation.

SV (Kriminelle) = Sicherungsverwahrte » / Murderers in safety detention.

« Wehrmachtsbestrafte » / prisoner of the Wehrmacht, punished because of a reprehensible act, in the eyes of the nazis.

Zig = „Zigeuner“ / Tzigane, Gipsy.

Table N° 2 : statistics, convoy of 25.3.1944 from Dachau-camp to Urbès : 300 deportees / origin, category and camp prisoner number.

Origin + category	Prisoner number
Italy / ASO + AZA	35
Italy / political prisoners	66
Poland / political prisoners	39
USSR / political prisoners	80

France / political prisoners	23
Lorraine- French annexed region / political prisoners	5
Yugoslavia / political prisoners	15
Yugoslavia / ASO + AZA	1
RD or Germans from the III. Reich / political prisoners	8
RD. BV (murderers, delinquents...)	7
RD. BV + Homosexuals	1
RD. ASO	2
RD. ASO + Tziganes	1
RD. Bifo / Jehovah's Witnesses	1
Greece / political prisoners	8
Greece / AZA + ASO	1
Luxemburg / political prisoners	5
Czechoslovakia / political prisoners	1
Netherlands / political prisoners	1

Remind : each prisoner had to wear on his prisoner uniform a triangle with a specific color, according to his category.

Table N° 3 : age of the 300 deportees, convoy of 25.3.1944

1885-1889	2 (the eldest born 1886)
1890-1894	6
1895-1899	13
1900-1904	26
1905-1909	33
1910-1914	49
1915-1919	42
1920-1924	95
1925-1929	34 (the youngest born 1928)

Comment :

Among the 300 deportees of the convoy, at least 39 had already been interned in the Natzweiler-camp.

Most of them were transferred on March 2nd 1944 from Natzweiler to the Dachau-camp (Germany).

During the convoy of 25.3.1944, the nazi registers mention the death of 63 deportees, the indicated numbers are sometimes approximative.

At least 100 among them were transferred at the end of summer and early autumn 1944 to Neckarelz / Neckargerach, to several « Neckarlager » or to several « Neckarcamps ».

Approximatively 100 deportees among them died during the allied air raid on 10.08.1944 in the surrounding area of Karlsruhe. Some other deportees were missing.

Arno Huth cautiously indicates 36 prisoners from Urbès-camp died either in Urbès itself or in the main camp of Natzweiler.

Furthermore, 4 deportees might die in one of the Neckar-camps, 14 others during several air raid by the Allies, 6 in the Vaihingen-camp, 1 in the « Wüste-Lager » in the Schömberg, Dautmergen-camp - Wüste means desert- and 2 in Dachau.

The allied air raid on August 10th 1944, near Karlsruhe :

The evacuation of the Urbès-Wesserling camp started even before the scheduled date by the nazis. Probably because the facilities inside the tunnel could speed up more quickly than scheduled.

The other probably reason was that the nazis needed forced laborers in other camps like Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines (Alsace) or Neckarelz (Germany) for example. That can explain the transfer of 200 prisoners on July 15th 1944 towards the secondary camp of Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines not very far away from Urbès, as well as the transfer of 300 prisoners on August 9th 1944 towards Neckarelz (Baden, Germany).

On August 10th happened the air raid by the Allies near Karlsruhe, killing at least 100 deportees, among them 57 couldn't be identified. Others were missing.

Dead or seriously wounded deportees were transported 2 days later from Neckarelz to the main camp of Natzweiler-Struthof in Alsace.

But no one exactly knows, if in reality these dead or wounded prisoners had been directly transported from Karlsruhe to Natzweiler or at first to Neckarelz. May be they were redirected from the railway station of Neckarelz to Natzweiler.

The fact remains that the nazi register mentions 300 deportees arrived to Neckarelz. But the same register also mentions the fact that on August 10th 1944, 86 wounded prisoners were transported from Neckarelz to Natzweiler ; and on August 11th, 114 dead or seriously wounded prisoners toward the same destination.

Table N° 4 : Convoy of 29.03.1944 from Dachau (Germany) to the Urbès secondary camp : **700 deportees**, among them **200 to Urbès** and 500 to Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines (Alsace).

Origin + category	Prisoner number
Italy / political prisoners	83
Italy / ASO + AZA	13
USSR / political prisoners	33
Poland / political prisoners	15
Poland / ASO	1
Czechoslovakia / political prisoners	15
Croatia /political prisoners	2
France / political prisoners	9
France / « NN », « Night and Fog » prisoners	1
Lorraine (French annexed region) /political prisoners	1
Alsace (French annexed region) /political prisoners	1
RD / « BV/SV » delinquents, murderers, safety détention	7
RD / political prisoners	6
Greece / political prisoners	2
Belgium / political prisoners	1
Netherlands / political prisoners	1
Latvia/ political prisoners	1

Age of the camp prisoners	Number
1880-1884	3 (eldest born 1883)
1885-1889	1
1890-1894	5
1895-1899	17
1900-1904	15

1905-1909	24
1910-1914	37
1915-1919	30
1920-1924	50
1925-1929	10 (the youngest born 1928)

Comment :

Among the 200 prisoners transferred to Urbès, at least 4 had already been interned into the Natzweiler-camp.

At least 40 deportees belonged to convoys towards Neckarelz ; at least 4 of them died during the air raid on 10.08.1944, near Karlsruhe.

Assessment : among the 200 deportees of the convoy on 29.03.44, there were 56 dead prisoners. 43 died in Natzweiler or Urbès, 2 in Neckarelz, 4 during the allied air raid, 2 in Cochem, 3 in camps called « Wüste Lager » or « Desert-camps », 1 in Dachau and 1 in the Vaihingen-camp.

Table N° 5 : Convoy of 06.04.1944. Transfer of 502 deportees from the Lublin/ Majdanek-camp to Urbès.

Origin + category	Prisoner number
Poland/ AZA	230
USSR / AZA	223
USSR / Kgf / war prisoners	35
Italy / political prisoners	7
Yugoslavia / political prisoners	2
Albania / political prisoners	1
RD / political prisoners	1
Netherlands / political prisoners	1
Croatia / political prisoners	1

- Concerning some deportees, there is no indication of their birthdate.

Age of the camp prisoners	Prisoner number
1880-1884	1 Pole - 1883
1885-1889	2 among them 1 Pole
1890-1894	6 among them 3 Poles and 3 Soviets
1895-1899	23 among them 22 Poles and 1 Soviet
1900-1904	40 among them 22 Poles and 18 Soviets
1905-1909	48 among them 30 Poles and 14 Soviets
1910-1914	55 among them 26 Poles and 28 Soviets
1915-1919	75 among them 27 Poles and 47 Soviets
1920-1924	74 among them 37 Poles and 35 Soviets
1925-1929	13 among them 7 Poles and 6 Soviets. The youngest born 1929.

Comment :

Among the 502 deportees, at least 188 were transferred to Neckarelz ; 32 died during the allied air raid, others were missing.

Assessment : at least 89 deportees died ; 32 during air raids (cf. above), 8 in various Neckar-camps, 12 in the Neckargerach-camp, 26 in camps like Urbès, Natzweiler or Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, 5 in the camp of Vaihingen, 1 in Schörzingen, 5 in the Dachau-camp.

Table N°6 : convoy of 06.05.1944 – from Auschwitz (Poland) to the Urbès camp : 550 deportees.

Origin + category	Prisoner number
USSR / political prisoners	246
Poland / political prisoners	283
Poland / ASO	8
Poland / BV = delinquents, murderers	11
RD BV / German delinquents	1
Lithuania / political prisoners	1

- For 30% of the Soviet prisoners there is no indication of their birthdate.

Age of the camp prisoners	Prisoner number
1880-1884	1 Pole – the eldest born 1880
1885-1889	9, among them 8 Poles and 1 Soviet
1890-1894	40, among them 36 Poles and 4 Soviets
1895-1899	37, among them 32 Poles and 5 Soviets
1900-1904	47, among them 33 Poles and 14 Soviets
1905-1909	55, among them 38 Poles and 17 Soviets
1910-1914	62, among them 46 Poles and 16 Soviets
1915-1919	41, among them 28 Poles and 13 Soviets
1920-1924	120, among them 55 Poles and 63 Soviets
1925-1929	64, among them 16 Poles and 48 Soviets. The youngest born 1927.

Comment :

Among the 550 deportees, at least 190 were transported to one of the Neckar-camps. At least 46 died during allied air raids, some others were missing.

Assessment : More than 124 deportees died : at least 46 during allied air raids, about 20 died in one of the Neckar-camps, at least 19 in Neckargartach, 16 in Urbès or Natzweiler, at least 9 in Vaihingen, at least 5 in one of the camps called « Desert » - « Wüste-Lager » - 1 in Kochem and at least 8 in Dachau.

Other transfers, particularly from Natzweiler to the Urbès-camp :

The name of 54 deportees mentioned in nazi registers, but the list is greatly incomplete. We have to notice the name of Anton Köhler, the « Lagerälteste », main Kapo, in the Urbès-camp, as well as the name of the Irakien physician, Ashur Barhad.

Table N°7 :

Origin + category	Prisoner number
Poland/ AZA	11
Poland /political prisoners	9
USSR / AZA	8

USSR / war prisoners	3
USSR/ political prisoners	1
RD / ASO	6
RD / political prisoners	1
RD / SAW, Wehrmacht special operation	1
Lorraine (French annexed region) / political prisoners	3
France / AZA	2
France / political prisoners	1
France/Irak / political prisoners	1 Physician, Ashur Barhad
Luxemburg / political prisoners	1
Yugoslavia / political prisoners	1
Czechoslovakia / political prisoners	1
RD BV / murderers, delinquents	4

Age of the camp prisoners	Prisoner number
1890-1894	1
1895-1899	3
1900-1904	6
1905-1909	11
1910-1914	6
1915-1919	12
1920-1924	10
1925-1929	5

Comment:

At least 20 of them were transferred to one of the Neckar-camps.

Assessment : at least 9 dead deportees ; 6 died during allied air raids, some others were missing ; 1 died in a Neckar-camp, 1 in Natzweiler, 1 in Vaihingen.

Table N° 8 : convoy of 25.08.1944 from the Flossenbürg-camp (Bavaria, Germany) to the Kommando A10, Colmar (Alsace) /

465 Jewish deportees from the East of Europe, also called « Daimler-Benz Jews » or « Produktionshäftlinge », prisoners assigned to the production.

Origin + category	Prisoner number
Polish Jews	444
German Jews	11
Russian Jews	9
Czech Jews	1

Age of the camp prisoners	Prisoner number
1880-1884	1 born 1882
1885-1889	6
1890-1894	17
1895-1899	32
1900-1904	50
1905-1909	62
1910-1914	75
1915-1919	49
1920-1924	100
1925-1929	71
1930-1934	1 born 1930

Death of 3 prisoners, execution by hanging in front of the tunnel in the Urbès-camp. **462 were transferred on 12.8.44 to the camp of Sachsenhausen (Germany).**

Summary :

Origin + category	25.03	29.03	6.04	6.05	Others	25.08
Ital. AZA +ASO	35	13				
Ital. Polit.	66	83	7			
Poland. Polit.	39	15		283	9	
Poland. BV (murderers)				11		
USSR. Polit.	80	33		246	1	
USSR. AZA			233		8	
USSR, Kgf / war pris.			35		3	
France. Polit.	23	9			1	
France. NN / « Night and Fog »		1				
France. AZA					2	
France/Irak. Polit.					1/ Irakien physician, Ashur Barhad	
Lorraine. Polit.	5	1			3	
Alsace. Polit		1				
Yugoslavia. Polit	15		2		1	
Croatia. Polit.		2			1	
Yugos. ASO +AZA	1					
RD. Polit.	8	6	1		1	
RD. BV/SV	7	7		1	4	
RD.BV/Homosexuals	1					
RD. ASO	2		1		6	
RD. ASO + Gipsys	1					
RD. Bifo, Jehovah's Witnesses	1					
RD. SAW					1	
Greece. Polit.	8	2				

Greece. ASO +AZA	1					
Luxemburg. Polit.	5				1	
Czechoslovakia. Polit	1	15			1	
Netherlands. Polit.	1	1	1			
Belgium.Polit.		1				
Latvia. Polit.		1				
Lithuania. Polit.				1		
Albania.Polit.			1			
Polish Jews						444
German Jews						11
Russian Jews						9
Czech Jews						1
Sum total	300 / 300	192 /200	502 / 502	550 / 550	54 / 54	465

Summary, age of the prisoners in the Urbès-camp :

	25.03.44	29.03.44	6.04.44	6.05.44	Others	25.08.44
1880/1884		3	1	1		1
1885/1889	2	1	2	9		6
1890/1894	6	5	6	40	1	17
1895/1899	13	17	12	37	3	32
1900/1904	26	15	40	47	6	50
1905/1909	33	24	48	55	11	62
1910/1914	49	37	55	62	6	75
1915/1919	42	30	75	41	12	49
1920/1924	95	50	74	120	10	100
1925/1929	34	10	13	64	5	71
1930						1

Only 326

Only 70%

Summary : transfers from the Urbès-camp to the Neckar-camps like Neckarelz, Neckargerach... Evacuation at the end of summer and early autumn 1944 (only some detours via the Natzweiler-camp).

Sum total : 540 registered prisoners (of course we might count in reality at least 700). Concerning the other prisoners, we have no precision about their transfer to the Neckar-camps.

Moreover, the 100 dead or seriously wounded prisoners during the air raid on August 10th 1944 near Karlsruhe, redirected to Natzweiler, were not registered in the Neckarelz-camp.

	25.03.44	29.03.44	6.04.44	6.05.44	Others	25.08.44
Neckar-camps	100	40	188	190	20	
Victims of air raids	14	4	32	46	6	

Summary, number of dead camp prisoners

Place or town of death	25.03.44	29.03.44	6.04.44	6.05.44	Others	25.08.44
Urbès or Natzweiler	36	43	26	16	1	1
Allied air raids	14	4	32	46	6	
Neckar-camps	4	2	8	20	1	
Vaihingen-camp	6	1	5	9	1	
Neckargartach-camp			12	19		
Wüste-Lager (Desert-camps)	1	3	1	5		
Dachau-camp	2	1	5	8		
Kochem-camp		2		1		
Sum total	63	56	89	124	9	1

Many thanks to M^r. Arno Huth for his immense historical researches in nazi registers, as well as for the precious documents he offered us.



Picture taken from Internet site of the Neckarelz Memorial /

M^r. Arno Huth, the current vice-president of the Neckarelz Memorial, is standing near the door, on the left.

M^{rs}. Dorothée Roos, the current president, is sitting at the desk, on the right.



Elementary School of Neckarelz, transformed into a nazi camp and dormitories by the prisoners, 1944.

Picture taken from the Internet site of the Neckarelz Memorial.



Memorial of Neckarelz built 2010, just behind the Elementary School in the schoolyard of this little town.



Title of a travelling exhibition about the Natzweiler/Struthof main camp (Alsace).

French title : « *We will soon become free again* ».

German title : « *Freedom, so near, so far* ».

Picture taken from the official Memorial Site of the Natzweiler/Struthof-camp.



High-School Scheurer-Kestner in Thann.

Schoolyear 2016/2017.

Marguerite Kubler.

German Course.