



7- Arrival of transport, *Fritz Fritta, 1942*

Photography was forbidden to ghetto inhabitants. These illustrations were made by artists who were imprisoned in Theresienstadt. In the end most of these artists were murdered in the death camps further east. Their art work however survived and leaves a much deeper impression than photos.



8- In the Lock, *Fritz Fritta, 1942*

One of the casemates was used as a screening point for the arrivals. Even during the day these vaulted and damp underground spaces were gloomy. They were filled with 2 story-wooden bunks without mattresses. Due to overcrowding people had to sit or linger side by side and wait, sometimes for days, until they were registered, separated by sex and distributed to similar inferior quarters.

Sources of Illustrations

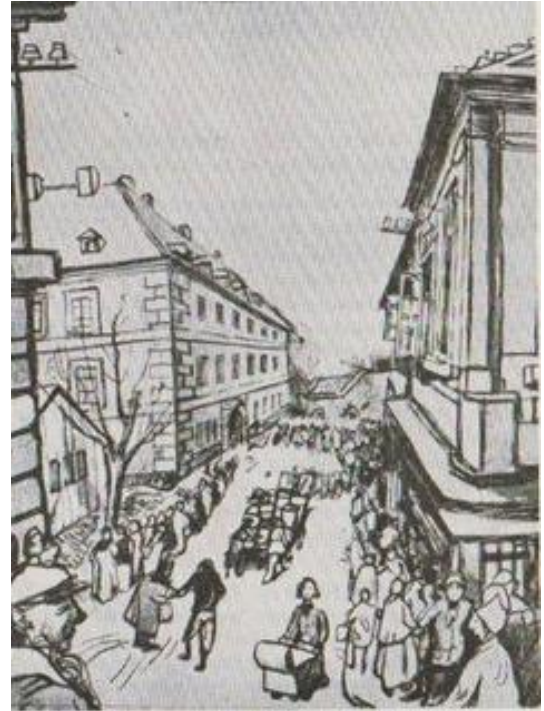
7. Fritz Fritta, Arrival of a transport,
in: H. G. Adler, *Ibid.*, p. 257.

8. Fritz Fritta, in the Lock,
in: H. G. Adler, *Ibid.*, p. 260.

9. Otto Ungar, Street Life
in: H. G. Adler, *Ibid.*, p. 117.

10. Fritz Fritta, Residence in the
Sudetenkaserne

in: H. G. Adler, *Ibid.*, p. 258.

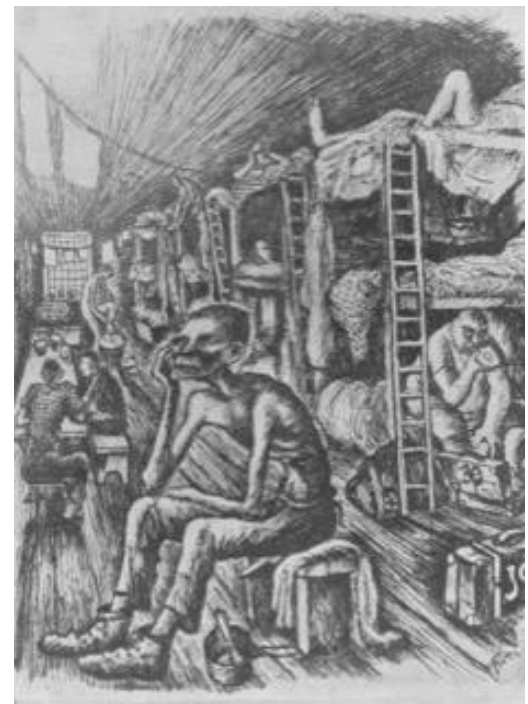


9- Street Scene, *Otto Ungar, 1943*

The street L4, in the background the moat, to the left, front barrack BV; In front of it one of the low barracks built in 1942.

The corner building to the right housed the fake „Grocery Store“.

Elderly ladies were often seen with hoods like the woman in front to the right. Also a typical feature the wooden baby carriage made in the camp as well as the push-cart with buckets pushed by people



10- Residence in the Sudetenkaserne
Fritz Fritta, 1942