

Tourguide



33 – 45

— The city
and National
Socialism

Special edition
for the exhibitions
'Frankfurt and Nazism'.

 Historisches
Museum
Frankfurt

Welcome to the Historical Museum Frankfurt

During the Nazi era (1933–1945), Frankfurt did not belong to the five “Führer cities” (Berlin, Munich, Nuremberg, Hamburg and Linz). Adolf Hitler and the Nazi elite therefore visited the city on the river Main comparatively rarely. Yet hardly any other major German city embraced the Nazi ideology as quickly and thoroughly as Frankfurt, which had previously been considered liberal and cosmopolitan. Under Mayor Friedrich Krebs, the city was to be systematically turned into a model National Socialist town. University institutes were involved in racial ideological research as well as implementation of the Nazi extermination policy. To shake off its reputation as a “city of Jews and democrats”, Nazi policy towards the Jewish citizens of Frankfurt was pursued with particular vehemence.

Frankfurt’s industrial sites produced for the war machinery and were involved in mass killings at Nazi concentration camps. The National Socialist era ended in ruins for Frankfurt: the centre of the city was almost



completely destroyed by Allied air raids. The Frankfurt Auschwitz trials (1963–68) did mark the beginning of a judicial coming to terms with Nazi crimes in the post-war period across Germany, but at the same time many former Nazis continued to work in Frankfurt’s municipal and judicial administration after 1945.

Three special exhibitions (p. 4-9) at the museum from December 2021 to September 2022 will focus on the topic of “Frankfurt and Nazism”. They offer in-depth insights into the twelve eventful and momentous years. This theme tour guides you through the museum’s permanent exhibitions in about 90 minutes. There you will find numerous museum pieces relating to the Nazi era, as well as new areas created for the special exhibitions.

We invite you to engage with different aspects and ways of experiencing this era.

A City Joins In

Frankfurt and Nazism



After World War I, Frankfurt was a liberal, democratic and modern city – characterised as well by its high proportion of Jewish citizens. But in 1933, the city and its inhabitants were just as quick to align themselves with the Nazis as in all other German cities. This exhibition examines how it could happen so easily, and who participated in what way.

The exhibition takes you to 19 typical settings of urban life. These could be in any city – but the biographies, stories and objects seen there all relate to Frankfurt, and illustrate how much National Socialism shaped all spheres of public and private everyday life. Not everyone joined in – a few individuals stood up to the regime. A chronology with dates relating to the Reich and other cities provides historical orientation, while an interactive topography of Frankfurt invites visitors to research more than 2,500 specific addresses and their significance during the Nazi era.

During your visit, trained staff will be on hand to answer questions and exchange views. Guided tours and a supporting programme can be found in the calendar of events. A rally sheet provides visitors 14 years of age and older with ideas for independent exploration.

Click here for the audio tour, narrated by the curators:

Scan here for the audio tour, narrated
by the curators:



Searching for traces today


with the CityLab


Frankfurt and Nazism


In autumn 2020, around 30 Frankfurt residents began searching for traces of the Nazi era in their everyday lives: In which settings and situations do they feel reminded of the Nazi era? What mentalities, feelings, attitudes or ideals from that time still persist today? Their personal responses and research results are presented in 25 exhibition contributions: about family history, about remaining silent and the “organised amnesia” of the post-war period, about police officers in the war, forced labour and about anti-fascist attitudes today.

9 December 2021
— 11 September 2022



Stadtlabor  Historisches Museum Frankfurt
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Frankfurt and Nazism

Follow -up:



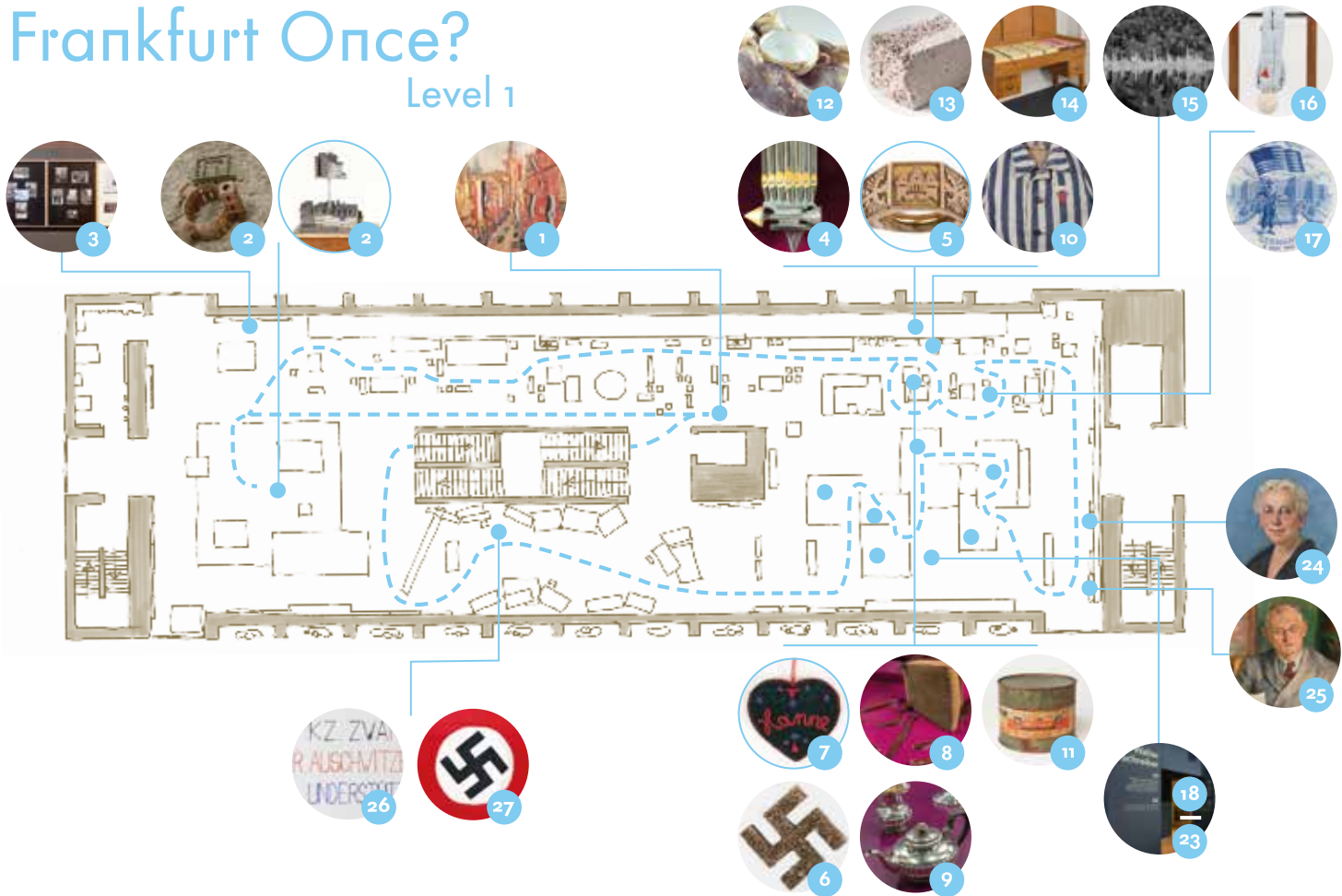
Based on the lives of young people in Frankfurt, the exhibition provides insight into the mentalities, constraints and social structures during the Nazi era. Interviews with contemporary witnesses, biographies and objects provide a diversity of perspectives and relate the experiences of children and young people. Conversations with people from Frankfurt address the continuing effects of the Nazi era and encourage visitors to examine their own points of view. Our competent visitor support staff will be happy to assist you in the exhibition.

Guided tours of the exhibition are offered from 4th grade level.

9 December 2021
— 23 April 2023

Frankfurt Once?

Level 1



—¹ “Eschenheimer Gasse decked out with flags”



Even in the 1930 national elections every fifth Frankfurt citizen voted for the Nazi Party – 2.5% more than the national average. At the local elections on 12 March 1933 the Nazi party received 47.9% of votes. One day earlier Mayor Ludwig Landmann banned the Nazi Party from using the balcony on the Römer or putting the swastika flag there.

This liberal local politician was now subjected to anti-Semitic persecution and replaced by Friedrich Krebs, an embattled member of

the national and anti-Semitic “völkisch” movement. As this painting by Hans Scheil shows, that very same day the streets were flagged with swastikas and German Imperial War Flags.

Continue to the “Old Town Drama” at the start of the “Town Scapes” gallery (dark red) ▷



—² Model of “The gutting of Frankfurt’s Old Town in 1936”

This teaching model dating from 1936 illustrates the modernization of the historic town center, which was sold to the citizens as “necessary to restore its health”. It included not only measures relating to urban planning but also the resettlement of disagreeable citizens.

At the end of the war, the Treuner brothers produced a “Model of Destruction” using rubble from the Altstadt (old town). The World War II air raids in 1944 almost completely destroyed Frankfurt’s city centre. The purpose of this model was to help win people over to putting up new buildings and sway them against reconstructing the old town.

Continue at the opposite wall, behind the media table

3 Nice, Neat Picture World



The example of local Nazi press coverage illustrates how maintaining the totalitarian system functioned through the media. The exhibited photographs from the estate of

regional photographer Otto Emmel address everyday life between 1933 and 1943. Supposedly “harmless” pictures depict political, sporting and cultural events in the city – but their “innocence” is part of a system: ideological imagery is introduced that appeals to people on an emotional level, while also expressing the unmistakable expectation to join the Nazi “Volksgemeinschaft”.

4 Guild emblems for the “Brunnen des Deutschen Handwerks”



The Nazis wanted to give Frankfurt a new image as a “City of German Crafts”. The application was made and Hitler conferred the title in 1935. The purpose of this emphasis on skilled crafts was to replace Frankfurt’s existing self-image as a city of commerce and business with Jewish-liberal tendencies. An 11-meter, “Fountain of German Crafts”, with 126 craft guild emblems was to be produced. However the fountain

was never built. It was not aesthetically acceptable and, as it turned out, skilled crafts did not really fit in with Frankfurt.

Continue to exhibit no. 70/100 ▷



5 Römerbergring and Römerberg-festival

In 1932, theater director Alwin Kronacher and councillor for culture Max Michel, two Jewish representatives of the liberal Landmann era, founded the Römerberg festival. After 1933, the festival was marketed as the “Bayreuth of German classicism” and used for Nazi propaganda. Yet despite its great efforts, the city did not succeed in obtaining the title of “Reichsfestspiele” for the event. In July 1937 the Römerbergring was awarded to two actors who had replaced two of their dismissed Jewish colleagues.

Continue to exhibit no. 75/100 ▷



6 Swastikas as Christmas tree decorations

How deeply Nazi ideology dominated peoples’ private lives is illustrated by the example of the Schreiber family. Wilhelm Schreiber was an enthusiastic Nazi. He was one of the first Frankfurt citizens to join the Nazi Party, as early as 1922. At the same time, Schreiber attended Frankfurt’s St. Paul’s Church congregation. For him, after 1933 swastikas became part of Christmas and were hung on his Christmas trees.

Continue to exhibit no. 78/100 ▷

—⁷ Johanna Kirchner's fabric hearts



From 1933, Johanna Kirchner fought in the resistance to the Nazi regime. This well-known Social Democrat fled to France via Saarland (then under French administration), where she was arrested as a resistance fighter in 1942 and deported to Germany.

A citizen of Frankfurt, she was condemned to death in 1944 and executed at the Strafgefängnis Berlin-Plötzensee. She made the fabric hearts in prison for her daughters Lotte and Inge.

[Back to exhibit no. 72/100](#) ▷



—⁸ The looting of the Museum of Jewish Antiquities

On the so-called “Kristallnacht” (Night of Broken Glass, 9–10 November 1938), Frankfurt’s synagogues were set on fire. The Museum of Jewish Antiquities, in what used to be Bankhaus Rothschild on Fahrgasse, was also stormed, ravaged and looted. The director of the “Stadtgeschichtliches Museum” (name of the Historical Museum from 1934–45) “saved” numerous objects from the debris. After 1945, a large number of these were given to the “Jewish Cultural Reconstruction” organization in New York – apart from a number of furniture items which were only “discovered” in the museum’s repository at the end of the 1950s.

[Continue to exhibit no. 73/100](#) ▷

9 Looted silver at the museum



From 1939 on, Jewish citizens were compelled to surrender all items of precious metal in their possession. The Historical Museum benefited from this because it was able to purchase silver items from the municipal loan agency for no more than the value of the raw materials. After 1945, the museum only returned two-thirds of the silver it had “acquired”. 143 objects were inventorized in 1952, with a note that they had been “discovered at the museum”. This masked their provenance and eradicated the memory of their owners, who had either emigrated or been murdered. The museum first reported on their actual provenance in 2006.

Continue to exhibit no. 77/100 ▷

10 Prisoners' clothes from the “Katzbach” concentration camp

During World War II, many companies exploited slave labourers from the German occupied territories. 217 slave labour camps were to be found in Frankfurt. In the 1940s, the Adlerwerke in the Gallus district was the largest armament factory in Frankfurt. Between August 1944 and March 1945, the SS set up a satellite camp of the Natzweiler-Struthof concentration camp in Alsace. 1,600 prisoners were detained there, and most of them involved in a 1944 revolt by the Polish Home Army in Warsaw. Only very few of them survived these systematically miserable living conditions.



Continue to exhibit
no. 76/100 ▷

—¹¹ Zyklon-B – made by “Degesch” Frankfurt-based company



The Holocaust itself – the systematic eradication of the European Jews – also has a direct connection with Frankfurt. The pesticide Zyklon B (B for Blausäure = prussic acid) was developed by a Frankfurt company, Degesch (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung m.b.H.). It was owned by DEGUSSA, and from 1936 I.G. Farben as well. From 1941, the SS used this poison at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp for the mass extermination of human beings and later at other concentration camps as well.

Continue to exhibit no. 79/100 ▷



—¹² A chunk of glass calls to mind the air raids

Allied air raids on Frankfurt began in the 1940s: major attacks destroyed large parts of the city in 1943 and 1944, with more than 6,000 people losing their lives. The historic centre was hit in March 1944. A chunk of glass, in which a sugar bowl and china cup are enclosed, is all that was left of one Frankfurt apartment after the air raids on 12 September 1944.

Continue to exhibit no. 83/100 ▷

13 The Old Town lies in ruins



In order to secure building materials and clear the debris in the Altstadt (old town), the city of Frankfurt and three private companies established in 1945 the nonprofit Debris Salvage Company (Trümmerverwertungsgesellschaft). This company cleared debris and prepared it for use in rebuilding the city. A decree was issued on 20 December 1945 stating that all buildings which had suffered more than 70 percent destruction be impounded. In 2009, this stone was discovered in the Toll Tower during renovation work at the Historical Museum.

Continue to exhibit no. 88/100 ▷

14 The witness and offender card index for the Auschwitz trial

Initiated by the attorney general of the State of Hesse Fritz Bauer, the Frankfurt Office of Public Prosecution conducted three “Auschwitz trials” from 1963–68. For the first time since 1945, 22 defendants were charged with the severest of crimes in the concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. The prosecutors collected all the information about SS personnel and the witnesses heard in a card index.



Continue to exhibit
no. 90/100 ▷

15 Sigrid Sigurdsson: The Pause

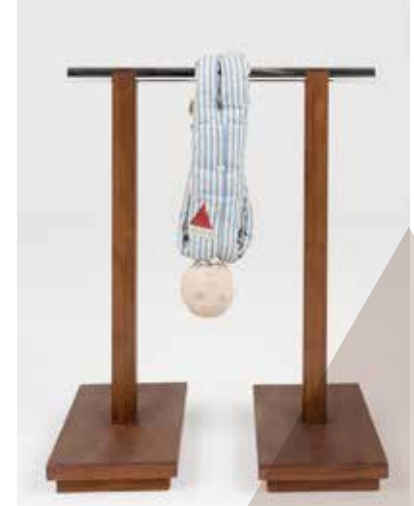


In 1964, the Hamburg conceptual artist Sigrid Sigurdsson spent a day visiting the Frankfurt Auschwitz trial. Her attention was drawn to the pauses between what was said: the silence of the perpetrators who denied their crimes and the silence of the victims struggling to find words for the violence they suffered.

(Audio installation) Idea: Sigrid Sigurdsson (1964),
Realisation: Gunnar Brandt-Sigurdsson (2014); 15:01 min.
In the possession of the Historical Museum (donation 2019).

The objects belonging to the concept are exhibited in the Library of Generations/Level 3.

Continue to exhibit no. 90/100 ▷



16 Model of the "Boger-Schaukel"

More than anything else, it was the survivors' statements at the Auschwitz trial that raised awareness of the Nazi crimes, and provoked a discussion on guilt and responsibility amongst the German public. In 1964, this model of the "Boger Schaukel" by Paul Leo Scheidel demonstrated how one of the instruments of torture actually worked. The statements of survivors led to the conviction of Wilhelm Boger as a murderer and the imposition of a life sentence.

Continue to exhibit no. 80/100 ▷

17 Commemorative plate for the US Headquarters



Frankfurt was liberated from the Nazi dictatorship and World War II was over when the American troops invaded on 26 March 1945. The US Armed Forces set up their headquarters in Frankfurt in 1952, using what had once been I.G. Farben's administrative building in Frankfurt's Westend district for this purpose until 1995.

Far-reaching decisions regarding the future of Germany were made here in the days following World War II, particularly while Dwight D. Eisenhower was Military Governor of the American Occupation Zone. The plate depicts I.G. Farben-Haus with an American soldier and the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States. It commemorates the end of the war.

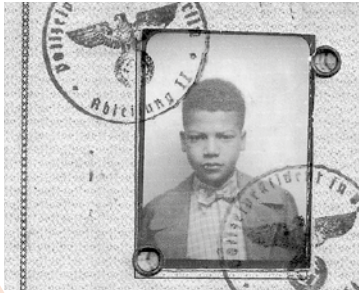
Continue to the Biographies cabinets (dark blue) ▷

18+19 Margot Frank and Walter Schreiber (1926-1945)



Both were born 1926 in Frankfurt and died as teenagers in 1945. Their lives were strongly influenced by National Socialism, but in completely contrasting ways.

Margot, older sister of the famous Anne Frank, came from a long-established Jewish family in Frankfurt. After fleeing and going into hiding in Amsterdam, she died in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Walter Schreiber experienced an upbringing in the spirit of Nazi ideals along with military drill; an impressive collection of toys and written accounts testifies to this. You can trace the paths of both lives in the biographical cabinets directly opposite each other.



20 Theodor Wonja Michael (1925-2019)

Theodor Wonja Michael witnessed the Nazi era as a black German. He was born 1925 in Berlin, the son of a Cameroonian and a German. In the 1920s, Michael's family made a living performing in ethnological displays, circus performances and colonial films. While his siblings were able to leave Nazi Germany, Theodor Michael stayed behind with a foster family. At the end of the Second World War, he was housed in a camp for "displaced persons" in Frankfurt. Although he often experienced racial discrimination and exclusion, he saw himself as a German. Throughout his life, Michael spoke about the realities of life for black people in Germany.

21 Liesel Simon (1887-1958)



Liesel Simon was one of the first women in Germany to pursue puppet theatre professionally, as an artist and entrepreneur. In 1919, she founded her puppet stage in Frankfurt, and became known nationwide through her many performances and radio work. Liesel Simon's theatre was an important part of Frankfurt's cultural life between the wars. After the handover of power to the Nazis in 1933, she was limited in pursuing her profession; her life and that of her family were also threatened. Liesel Simon remained in Frankfurt until 1941 and only narrowly escaped deportation. Her sons managed to flee from Germany, but her husband was murdered in the Auschwitz extermination camp.

22 Marcel Reich-Ranicki (1920–2013)



Marcel Reich was born in Włocławek (Poland) as the third child of a Jewish family. He was able to escape from the Warsaw Ghetto, together with his wife, where they had been confined since November 1940. They survived the Second World War in hiding – most of his family was murdered in extermination camps. Reich-Ranicki remained faithful to the German language

and literature throughout his life. Both respected and feared as a literary critic, he shaped the West German literary scene since 1958. Reich-Ranicki lived in Frankfurt from 1973 until his death.

23 Peter Gingold (1916–2006)



Peter Gingold came from a Jewish family in Frankfurt. As a young man he was already politically active and campaigned against the rising tide of Nazism. During the war, he went into hiding in France and was primarily active in the French and Italian resistance. He survived several arrests, torture and internment. After the Second World War, Gingold campaigned in Frankfurt, throughout Germany and Europe as a communist and political activist, together with his family, against right-wing extremism, social inequality and for peace and ecology.

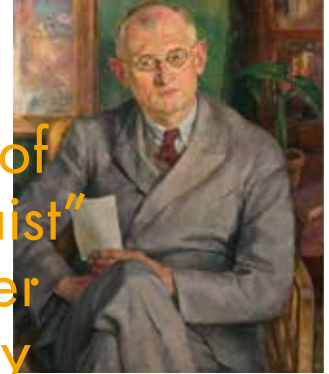
24 Portrait of City Councilor Meta Quarck- Hammerschlag



In 1919, Meta Quarck-Hammerschlag (1864–1964) was the first woman employed by the municipal administration. She was a volunteer Social Democrat city councillor and worked mainly in social welfare and the youth advisory and support service. She was a strong advocate of equal rights for women in society. But in 1933 Quarck-Hammerschlag was stripped of her office and banned from work. She subsequently retired almost completely from political life and left Frankfurt during the war. In 1946 she was one of the new founders of the Workers' Welfare Association in Frankfurt. She was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit in 1952 for her service to the community.

Proceed two paintings to the right ▷

25 Portrait of "race hygienist" Dr. Werner Fischer-Defoy



A doctor, employee of the municipal health authorities and Nazi Party member from 1929, Fischer-Defoy was appointed successor to the deposed city councillor for health and welfare in March 1933. He made sure from then on that racist Nazi policies were implemented, cooperating with the "University Institute of Genetics and Race Hygiene" established in 1935 by Otmar von Verschuer.

The health authorities laid the groundwork for "euthanasia" crimes and the persecution and murder of Sintize and Romnja. After 1945 he lost his position with the municipal administration. However in 1948, Robert Ritter, an equally biased advocate of race hygiene was appointed senior medical health officer. In 1936, Fischer-Defoy had his portrait painted by Emil Dielmann. The Nazi Party emblem on his left lapel was painted over after 1945.

Continue to the Flag gallery in the "Societies" section in the middle of the gallery (dark blue) ▷



26 Banner “Former French slave labourers”

Protests by Holocaust survivors, critical shareholders, unions and antifascist organizations in Frankfurt drew public attention to a scandal: I.G. Farben was still in existence in the 1980s despite its crimes in the Nazi era, and although the allies had passed a resolution calling for the closure of this chemicals company after 1945. The successor company “I.G. Farben in Abwicklung” was responsible however for accepting any outstanding claims and paying out damages.

Continue to the left of this ▷

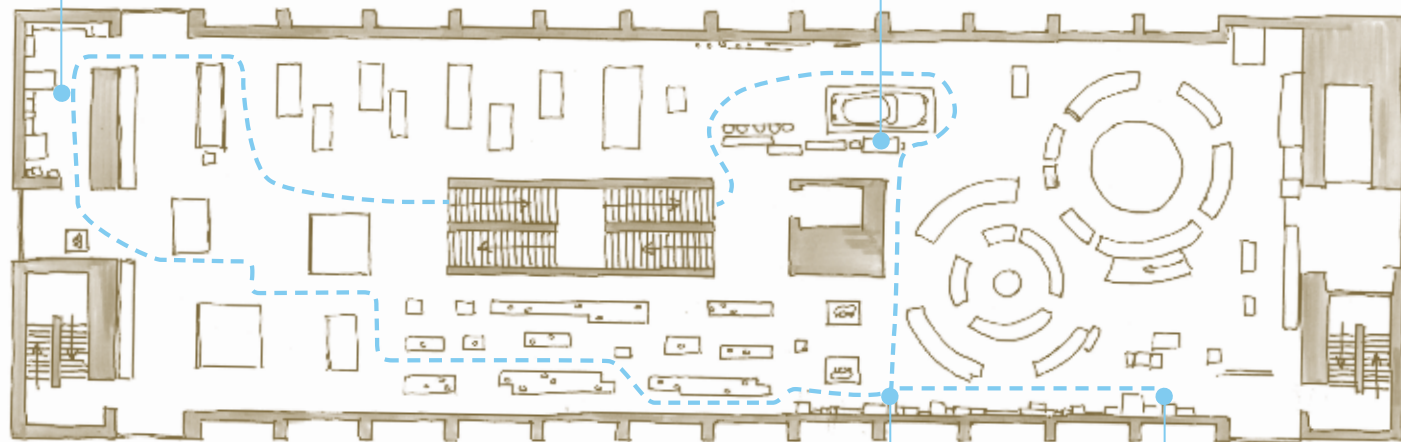
27 Swastika flag of the fencing club Hermannia e.V.

In 1933, many Frankfurt sports clubs freely accepted the Nazi ideology. The Nazi flag soon flew next to club banners, although there was no statutory requirement for this. Hermannia e.V., a fencing club established in 1873, joined in as well, and after 1933, asked its Jewish members to leave the club “voluntarily”.

Continue via the central staircase to Level 2, to the
“Crossings” section in the “Global City” gallery (yellow) ▷

Frankfurt Once?

Level 2



28 The myth about the invention of the “Autobahn”



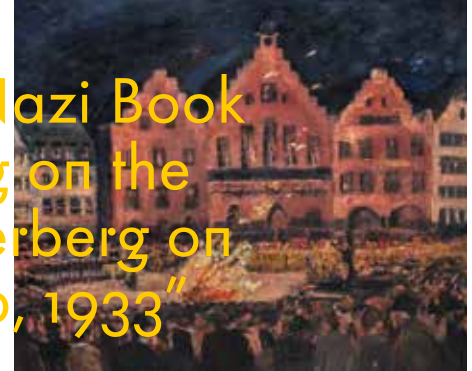
Propaganda depicted Adolf Hitler as the inventor of the highway system (Autobahn) and its “masterbuilder”; this myth persists even today in people’s memory.

The plan was to put in place a continuous network of roads for motor traffic starting in Frankfurt. But the development

plans dated back to 1926 and the Nazis simply took them over. Hitler staged the ground-breaking ceremony to coincide with the Nazi Party’s party conference for the region of Hesse on 23 September 1933. He presented himself as the head of the construction project and in charge of an army of workers who had previously been unemployed. The Nazis wanted to bask in the glory of this project, but by no means did as many people find work there as officially stated.

Continue to the right to the “Communication” section (brown), letter “B” ▷

29 “Nazi Book Burning on the Römerberg on May 10, 1933”



Frankfurt University joined in with the “action against the un-German spirit”, organized and staged by the “German Student Union”. The city of books even embarked on a systematic persecution of those authors whose writings did not conform with Nazi ideology. The “cleansing” process began on 6 May 1933 in the university library. Four days later, the books were loaded onto a dung cart pulled by two oxen and paraded to the Römerberg, accompanied by students, lecturers and members of the party and of the SS, along with other people. Speeches and music accompanied the bonfire, which was lit after nightfall. Since 2001, a commemorative plaque recalls these events on the Römerberg with a quotation from Heine: “Where books are burnt eventually people will be burnt as well.”

Continue to the right in the “Communication” section (brown), letter “F” ▷



30 "Model Frankfurt" telephone

This telephone is a design object from the New Frankfurt development project. Its "inventor" was Harry Fuld, the founder of a telephone firm named after him. When he died in 1932, the company boasted more than 100 subsidiaries with a total of 5,000 employees. In 1933, people began boycotting the company and the Nazi regime subsequently 'Aryanised' the firm, robbing Fuld's heirs because the family business was considered "Jewish". In 1951, after protracted negotiations, limited partnership in the Telefonbau und Normalzeit GmbH was returned to his son Peter Harry Fuld. The fate of Harry Fuld's art collection is one of the most spectacular cases of Nazi stolen art.

Continue to the Study Rooms at the end of the gallery >

31 Research further in the Study Rooms



Study rooms on the two exhibition levels in "Frankfurt Once?" contain objects and stories for you to look at and which provide more in-depth information. You can conduct your own research on the topics in the permanent exhibition in this area and expand your knowledge – at the media stations or in the "glossaries" where, important terms relating to Nazi history are also explained. These relate to Frankfurt and to the exhibits in the exhibition.

On Level 1 there is a large wall of objects, including some that you can touch. The objects in the museum's possession include for example a collection of grenade fragments from between 1940 and 1945, and the sign from a Nazi dental practice.

One special piece is a cup with a portrait of Adolf Hitler. It is easy to see that it has been painted over – presumably after the end of the Nazi era – but the paint has worn off, revealing the image once again.

Continue via central stairwell or by elevator to Level 3 >

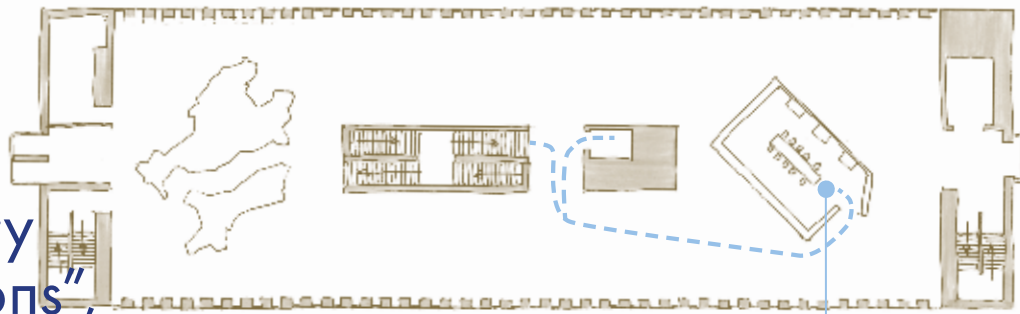
Frankfurt Now!

Level 3

32 The "Library of the Generations", 2000-2105

The Library of the Generations is an artistic remembrance project by Sigrid Sigurdsson, with contributions from over 100 authors. The project is intended to be cross-generational, spanning 105 years (2000 – 2105). Many of the articles focus on the Nazi era, and the authors recall persecution and murder, exile and resistance – for example Trude Simonsohn, Irmgard Heydorn, and Hans Schwert. Others, like Silvia Tennenbaum and Edgar Sarton-Saretzki describe how the Nazis changed their childhood. Authors of the "1968 generation" also address National Socialism in their articles, in particular the role parents and teachers played.

Every Tuesday at 2:30 pm contributions to the project are introduced.

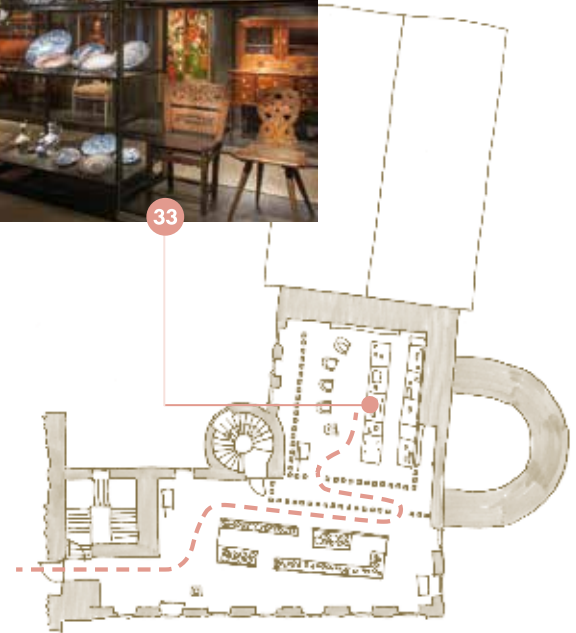


Continue via the central staircase or the elevator to Level 0, back to the lobby, then to the Collectors' Museum, Level 4, through the portico. ▷

33 The disbanding of Julius Heyman's collection

Julius Heyman (1863–1925) came from a Jewish family of bankers and invested his money in a private collection, which he presented to the public every day in his villa in the Nordend district: in period rooms with furniture and items from German Late Gothic to Baroque. His collection featured over 3,000 objects, and after his death in 1925 he bequeathed it to the city. Heyman intended his villa to serve as a branch of the Historical Museum for 100 years, but as early as 1940, the museum's director Ernstotto zu Solms-Laubach decided to disband and sell the collection, contrary to the contract. The exhibition reconstructs the whereabouts of items in Frankfurt museums.

Collectors' Museum Level 4



Continue via the historical spiral staircase or the elevator down to the Collectors' Museum, Level 1 ▷

Collectors' Museum

Level 1

34 The Altarpiece of St. Anne: Restitution leads to reunification

Since its founding in 1878, the Historical Museum has permanently exhibited the Altarpiece of St. Anne. But only since 2012 has it been displayed in the format the Master of Frankfurt painted it in 1515 for the Dominican monastery. One of the gray paintings depicting Saints Ottilia and Cecilia on the outside of the altar was among the works Hermann Göring stole in 1940 from a Jewish art dealer in the Netherlands to display in his private museum. Following a spectacular restitution process by the Dutch state, it was handed over in 2006 to the heiress of the Dutch art dealer, who today lives in New York. She agreed to sell the panel to the museum to complete the Frankfurt altar.

Back to the lobby: So why not visit the museum cafe and enjoy some refreshing snacks and beverages. ▷



Tours offered in English

An audio tour commented by our curators in German and English is available for the exhibition “Eine Stadt macht mit/ A City Joins In”. It is available on loan with museum devices (3 €), or use your own smartphone (free of charge).



You can book group tours in English for the three exhibitions in “Frankfurt and Nazism”, as well as for many other topics. Our visitor service will be happy to advise you.

Get to know the Historical Museum from continually new perspectives with further English-language theme tours —

Highlight Tour: The entire museum in 90 minutes

Frankfurt — City of Women

Frankfurt on the Move — A city with a migration history

Family Tour: Frankfurt Once?

Family Tour: Collector's Museum

Our competent visitor support staff will be happy to assist you in the exhibitions.

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Translation: Jeremy Gaines; James Lyons



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► Getting here

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Parking Dom/Römer

► Opening hours

Tue - Fri 10 am - 6 pm,
Wed 10 am - 9 pm,
Sat + Sun 11 am - 7 pm

► Admission

Permanent exhibitions €8 / €4 reduced
Temporary exhibition €10 / €5 reduced
Full price €12 / €6 reduced
Free admission for children and young people up to age 18

► Visitor service and guided tours

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