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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Recently, a change in jobs reduced my time for philately. My interest is still strong, as is my conviction that we are accomplishing a good deal. My apologies to those people who have written me and who as yet have not received an answer. Please bear with me. For the time being my stock of "ready-made" articles has been exhausted, since I had to supply items with Third Reich themes to Linn's and the Germanex directory. The possibility of my having less time for philately occurred to me some time ago, and this is the reason that I have been so anxious to recruit a number of real workers for the Study Group. Above all, I want to salute my friends Jim Duffy and Bob Houston. I'll begin on my correspondence very shortly and can begin to consider additional plans for the Study Group.

Benjamin R. Beede

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP INFORMATION BUREAU

Answers to two of the questions posed in the July Bulletin have been received. The green 3 Pfg. Hindenburg stamp, one-third the size of the regular 1933 issue, was a part of a child's "post office set" sold in toy stores, was confirmed by Sam Simon. He relates that the set included the small stamps, post cards, and stationery, and that he recalls having a set when a child.

Information Bureau, continued.

Another question concerned a stamp with a portrait of Wagner, no denomination, but the inscription "Stahldruck". Harold Wiltse has three of these stamps in his collection, in purple, dark brown and blue. He says he bought them 20 years ago from a German dealer who noted that they were "official German Government essays for a Wagner set" and that there were only 100 sets made. Both Mr. Wiltse and Mr. Simon believe that the essays are from 1933 when the Opera set and also a Wagner portrait post card were issued.

I'm going to repeat the third question to which no answer was received, in the hope that one of you history buffs might find it curious enough to do a bit of digging. What is the historical significance of the commemorative cancel from Kaaden (Bochman #1) with the inscription "Sudetendeutsch Blutopfer / 4. Marz 1919 / und Jhr habt doch gesiegt" dated July 22, 1940?

And another request for assistance. Does anyone have a list of catalog numbers of all stamps from the occupied countries which portray Hitler?

An inquiry concerning franking in the Sudetenland was referred to Dr. Matejka who sent it on to Mr. Frank Kovarik, the secretary of the Chicagoland Czechoslovak Philatelic Society. His letter follows:

"Some time ago, Dr. Matejka sent me your letter with questions regarding franking in Sudetenland and the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate. I knew it would be a difficult task--especially because of the non-cooperation of postal personnel of former Czechoslovakia. I went thru most of the magazines of the period 1938-41 published in Prague, the Czechoslovak Specialist (U.S.) and the Bohemia-Moravia checklist published by the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of North America.

I do not guarantee accuracy--but it is as nearly correct as I can find out.

The Sudetenland period October 1, to October 19, 1938, used both German stamps and those of Czechoslovakia--including the rather unofficial "Wir sind Frei" overprints (Czecho Specialist, Vol. 13, 1951 pages 13+ and 40+).

In Czechoslovakia, October 19, 1938 to March 14, 1939, only Czechoslovak stamps were used. This did not include the Sudetenland.

In the Protectorate, March 15 to July 14, 1939, Czech and German stamps were used.

From July 15 to December 15, 1939, the overprints Bohemia-Moravia on Czechs were used as also were Czech stamps. After that only the Protectorate or German stamps were utilized. I hope this information is correct."

Donald L. Boese, Director
Third Reich Information Bureau

GERMAN PROVISIONALS IN WESTERN UKRAINE
WLADIMIR-WOLYNSK

by Robert J. Chilton, Jr.

As the German Army retreated from the Ukraine, the civil administration with its district commissioners were left in charge of all local affairs. The army maintained the postal service and as the army went, so went the postal administration. This left the civil administration completely without postal service.

To compensate for the emergency, the civil administrations from the districts of Luboml, Wladimir-Wolynsk and Gorochow instituted their own postal service. All mail collected in these districts was forwarded to the nearest German military post office in the Ukraine, or to a civil post office in the General Government of Poland.

Four stamps from each of the three districts were issued. The values were:

6 + 9 (Pfg.)	for postal cards
12 + 18 (Pfg.)	for letters
24 + 36 (Pfg.)	for double-weight letters
60 + 90 (Pfg.)	for small packages

Since the stamps were an emergency issue, regular occupation stamps had to be affixed at the receiving post office, in this case either the remaining military post offices in the Ukraine, or the civil post offices in the General Government of Poland, before the mail could continue on its way.

The first figure shown on the stamps was to cover the actual postage required (in occupation stamps) at the receiving post office. Semi-postals they were not, as the second plus-figure denotes the fee for the emergency postal service.

There were two issues, and according to Michel, the first printing was in April 1944, with the second being June 15, 1944. Michel gives a complete breakdown on the issues. Luboml and Wladimir-Wolynsk issued stamps under the first printing, with Gorochow joining them in issue, which we know as the second printing.

The first issue can be detected by paper, perforation, and the word "Gebietskommissar" (District Commissioner) just above the district name on the stamps. The second issue omits the word "Gebietskommissar", with "Deutsche Hilfspost" and district name only being shown.

Numerous varieties are also mentioned in Michel, but in the first issue we find as stated 3 types of printing in every sheet of 15 stamps. I do not believe this is correct, as with the total printing quantities given in Michel. There should be 4 types of distinct printings and below I have an illustration of the various types and their position in the sheet of 15.

German Provisionals, continued.

1	1	1
1	1	2
1	1	2
3	1	2
1	2	4

Type 1 Wladimir- W olynsk
 Type 2 Wladimir- W olynsk
 Type 3 Wladimir- W olynsk
 Type 4 Wladimir- W olynsk

In the three full sheets that I have in my possession, two of the 6+9 value and one of the 12+18 value, type 4 occurs. Now it could have been that part of the "W" broke away in printing and produced this type, and therefore I believe we should have 4 types listed, along with a break down in pricing.

I have been informed that one could further check the position of the numeral of value on each stamp and come up with several other varieties, which could appeal to the specialist in this field. This, of course, would allow for the plating of each stamp, but consistency is not present to warrant this claim.

Using a little simple math, with the known sheet size of 15 stamps, divide into the quantities given in Michel of 6+9, 2000; 12+18, 1500 (this one is okay); 24+36, 1000 and 60+90, 500. So it seems we find two errors that could stand correcting.

As yet I have not had the opportunity to see enough material from the second printing to determine if varieties other than those listed in the Michel Catalog do occur.

These stamps were used and served a necessary function. All the stamps and covers that I have seen used are cancelled with the District Commissioners hand-stamp. (A photo of the hand-stamp was submitted with this article. At present we do not have photo reproduction facilities available, and a verbal description will have to suffice: Circle hand-stamp, 33mm diameter; "Hoheitszeichen" (national insignia, i.e. eagle) at center; * Der Gebietskommissar * / in Wladimir-Wolynsk * around the inside perimeter of the circle. Ed.)

In summary, let me add that these stamps are good philatelic property, and one wonders with such small quantities being issued (as per Michel), add to this how many have survived the times, why then is the catalog price so low? In any event, we can come to a conclusion that knowledge is pleasure and "Philately is the Greatest Hobby known".

PROPAGANDA STAMPS

by Herbert A. Friedman

I have no particular subject or theme to talk about today, so perhaps we shall just discuss propaganda stamps in general.

In recent months I have been attempting to put together all the accumulated information on the subject of propaganda forgeries and parodies. The result of this effort will be a series of articles to be published in various philatelic magazines. The reason I chose several magazines instead of just one that it seems that by reaching a greater audience, we generate more interest in a greater number of philatelists. Will it work? Only time will tell.

Several months ago we had an article on the forged propaganda postcards of WWII published in the APS Journal. This article will soon be reprinted in the GPS Specialist I am told. If any TRSG members have specimens of these forgeries, it would be nice to hear from them. There are many varieties, and I suspect that the greatest percentage are yet to be discovered. If you have a seemingly legitimate Nazi cover with a propaganda statement that seems to attack the "Party Line", it just might be a British product.

In the August APS American Philatelist, we told the story of the strange AAAO overprints found on the German parodies of the British $\frac{1}{2}$ -3d definitives. This is an interesting story, and seems to indicate that the bravery of one military outfit of the U.S. Army directly led to the German's lack of enthusiasm in deterring the Normandy invasion.

The project now on the drawing boards is the history of the Chamberlain-Churchill-Stalin cards produced by Germany. These are not actually propaganda items, being privately printed postcards, but the imprinted stamps are such that the cards are collected in the propaganda topic. Do any members have interest usage of these cards? How about the Stalin card? Anyone have a specimen? I have only discovered about six still in existence, although certainly several thousand were produced. There also is a Churchill postage stamp with "Not worth a penny" in German across the top. How about the folded letter-sheets showing Churchill and Chamberlain?

I would certainly like to hear from any members that have specimens of any of the above items. It would be nice to illustrate especially interesting cards, and of course, full credit will be given to the owner.

The article on the cards will be followed with a philatelic tribute to Heinrich Himmler. The story will be based on the two British parodies that show Himmler, and the two British forgeries. It would also be nice to picture any postmarks or other philatelic items that mention or show Himmler. Does anybody have a suggestion?

I had hope to do a story on the Azad Hind labels of India. The problem is too much data. Odd, since we usually know too little about the mysterious propaganda stamps we collect. The Azad Hind however, have been pretty thoroughly researched and I have about 15 pages of data on them. One of the most interesting points by the way...there was also "Free India" currency printed. It appears that the money was sunk along with the bulk of the stamps, at least I have never been able to locate any through numismatic friends.

Propaganda Stamps, continued.

I notice lately that there are suddenly a lot of funny-looking Rommel cards going around. These are of course, the cards that allegedly were carried by the Afrika Korps throughout their African campaign. I have seen about five specimens lately, many of which have handstamps that do not look quite right. Buyer beware!

I've also seen some funny covers bearing the French stamps counterfeited by the British during the war. There are a few good covers around, but check the dates carefully. This is especially true since the dates of use are pretty well known on these and a fraud is not hard to pick out.

Speaking of fraudulent stamps, I notice my pal George Kuhn is having his troubles with covers of the SA and SS stamps. I told him a year back that he would probably never get a single genuine cover...but that never dampened his enthusiasm. Good luck George...may you get a good cover from every post office for every good day.

Do any of our members have the British forgery of the Dutch 1½ c stamp? I met a Dutch specialist a while back and he told me that they were quite common in Holland. He said that almost any dealer could supply one. Well, I mailed out 10 requests and did not get a single affirmative answer. My records indicate that 139 copies of this forgery exist, some on cover. Any remarks to aid members?

That is it for today. Hopefully we will have more concrete information to add by our next deadline.

(Mr. Friedman indicated that he has a quantity of SA and SS stamps, in pairs or larger multiples, both perf. and imperf. Anyone in quest of this material should write directly to Mr. Friedman. Refer to membership listing for address. Ed.).

* * * * *

In this year of 1969 we have seen an interesting and informative collection of articles prepared for the Third Reich Study Group Bulletin. Ben Beede, your director, as well as your editor, are pleased with the effort put forth by many of our members who graciously submitted the results of their philatelic research. Many of you have no doubt increased your knowledge on certain phases of this turbulent period. There are volumes yet to be written concerning all the philatelic aspects from 1933 to 1945. We will continue to need your support. If you have information and/or material that may aid one of our members in his research, drop him a line, enclose a Xerox copy of the item if possible, and let him know what you have found. Few, if any, philatelic works are compiled alone. Just read the list of acknowledgements in many of our publications.

Our Germanex convention will be in Brunswick (Braunschweig) Georgia on OCT. 10, 11, 12. This is the time to meet your fellow GPSers, as well as the group of postal officials and collectors who are flying in from Germany. This is the big year for the German Philatelic Society. Come to Brunswick and see the finest of Germanic exhibits and collectors ever to assemble in these United States.

Jim Duffy
YE OLDE ED.

THE GERMAN FELDPOST IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS 1940-45

by Myron Fox

Introduction

The various British regional issues for the Channel Islands since 1958 and the initiation of an independent stamp policy this year by the postal administrations of Guernsey and Jersey have given renewed interest to studies of the postal history of the Channel Islands during WWII. Numerous excellent expositions have appeared both in England and Germany on the various occupation stamps of the period,¹²³⁴ but little has been published on the military postal history of this period. This article discusses what is known about the Feldpost (military mail) system at this time and presents an extensive list of identification of the Feldpostnummer (military mail number), open addresses (consisting only of rank, name, unit or office, and location, i.e. town name), Kenn (code) numbers, most of which have not occurred in print before.

Background

The Channel Islands occupy an area of 75 square miles off the northern coast of France and had a population of slightly over 100,000 in 1951. The inhabited islands are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Brechou and Jethou. St. Helier in Jersey and St. Peter Port in Guernsey are the only towns.⁵

The island of Alderney was occupied first on June 22, 1940, and the remaining islands were occupied by German air landing troops on June 30, 1940, after the fall of France.⁶ Encouraged by Hitler's "Fortress Madness" 30-40,000 men were stationed here at it's peak consisting of one reinforced infantry division, one antiaircraft brigade, numerous heavy batteries, engineers and construction workers of the Todt organization, along with naval and air units.⁷ The Islands, the only British

¹ Heinz Mühle, "Die Besetzung der Kanalinseln Guernsey und Jersey 1940-1945", Der Deutschland Sammler, Feb. 1969, pp 27-30; Mar. 1969, pp 36-48.

² William Newport and John Simpson, Postal Affairs During the German Occupation of the Channel Islands 1940-45, Sidcup, Kent, England: Channel Islands Specialist, Dec., 1958.

³ Bill Bothwell, "Occupation of the Channel Islands", Germania, June 1967, pp 263-266.

⁴ John W. Smith, "The Channel Islands Occupations Stamps", Germania June 1969, pp 133-136.

⁵ Anonymous, The Encyclopedia Americana, New York: The American Corporation, 1963, pp 288-289.

⁶ Heinz Mühle, op. cit., page 27.

⁷ Lt. Gen. Bodo Zimmermann, "France 1944", Part 5, The Fatal Decisions, edited by Seymour Freiden and William Richardson, Berkley Publishing, May 1958, pp 187-88.

Channel Islands, continued.

territory to be occupied by the Germans in WWII, were bypassed by the Allies invasion thrust toward Germany and were not liberated till the war's end on May 9, 1945.⁵

Organization of the Feldpost System for the Channel Islands

The Channel Islands were administered by Feldkommandantur (Garrison Headquarters) 515,⁸ which was located in Granville, France⁹ in 1941 and later is believed to have moved to Jersey. Little has been discovered about the early Feldpost system. It is known on August 12, 1940, a German Feldpostamt (FPA)(Military Post Office) arrived from Jersey and set up headquarters in a small fishing village, Montmartin-Sur-Mer, 6 miles west of Cherbourg. It is also known that FPA's were opened January 8, 1941, in Guernsey and Jersey and civilian mail destined for Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Italy, had to be mailed at these latter offices for forwarding via Granville.¹⁰ These units have not been identified. Kenn 712 with types f,g,h, are known to have been used by units in the Islands and one is illustrated for April 11, 1944 in the referenced Newport and Simpson work, however its location is unknown. Kenn number 843 is also identified as having been used in August 1941 and as having originated from a FPA in Paris. Newport and Simpson conjecture that since the Islands were administered from France that perhaps all its FPA's originated from France.¹¹ The author has been able to establish that in March 1945, air force units stationed in Wiesbaden in 1945 but were formerly Luftgaupostamt (LgPa)(Air District Post Office) Paris, and Marinepostbüro (MPB)(Naval Post Office) Paris¹² and probably moved sometime before the fall of Paris on August 25, 1944. Thus Newport and Simpson's conjecture is at least partially correct.

Also, the author has determined from comparison of units known to have occupied the Islands in 1945, that Kenn's 789 and 985 were used at least in March, 1945.¹² It has also been established that 789 was assigned to the 319th Infantry Division from 1942 to the end of the war and that 985 was used in Africa through 1943 and later appeared to be located in France.¹³ It also appears from a correlation of open addresses with Kenn numbers assigned, that Kenn 789 was used by units on Guernsey and Alderney and 985 on Jersey. It is known that after the allied landings on Normandy that Feldpost communications was cut off for several weeks and not

⁸ National Archives, Order of Battle of the German Army, March 1945, Microfilm Roll 60-15.

⁹ William Newport and John Simpson, op.cit., page 21, National Archives WWII Records Division.

¹⁰ William Newport and John Simpson, op.cit., pp 19-20.

¹¹ Ibid., pp 20-21.

¹² Records of Headquarters of German High Command (OKH), National Archives Microcopy T78, The American Historical Association for the Study of War Documents, Washington, 1959.

¹³ John Painter, Unpublished Research, Letter of Sept. 8, 1969.

Channel Islands, continued.

reopened till August 1944 when air contact was used to the continent.⁹ Also it is known that FPA 319, the FPA usually associated with the 319th Infantry Division from at least May 3, 1942, was eliminated from the Feldpost listings sometime after September 6, 1944.¹² It is conjectured by this author, that FPA 319 was stationed in France along with other units of the 319th Infantry Division, and that after the fall of the Cotentin Peninsula some of these units managed to withdraw to the Islands, while others either withdrew towards Germany or were eliminated and that FPA 319 was one of the latter.

In the numerical listing of Feldpost numbers given later in this article, the Kenn number used by the unit on March 20, 1945, is given in parenthesis. If no number is given, or a number other than 787, 985, 666P, or 299XIV is stated, it is assumed that the unit no longer occupied the Islands at that time and therefore were probably not on the island after it's isolation on July 1944.

A review of the open addresses of Feldpost numbers assigned to 299XIV and 666P on March 20, 1945, shows that many of these units were stationed in the other Atlantic fortresses of Dunkirk, Lorient, St. Nazaire and La Rochelle, many of which the Channel Islands survived to the war's end before capture. It is therefore possible that units utilizing Kenn's 789 and 985 might also have been stationed in some other fortresses and more research is needed here. Allied intelligence reports during the war showing the order of battle for the 319th Infantry Division, state that it was located in the Brittany area since August 1941, and was located in the coastal sector and the Channel Islands till July 1944, when it was withdrawn to the Channel Islands after some action on the Cotentin Peninsula.¹⁰ While this is believed correct, more recent documentation would be helpful.

One note in passing the topic of fortresses. These fortresses had to be supplied by airplane drop, submarine or boat, at some risk and Alfred Clement valued such covers in the rare category "R", which is the same valuation given the Afrika Korps Palm Cancellation covers.¹⁴

Navy Units in the Channel Islands

The author is in possession of only one official listing of naval Feldpost numbers, which reflects the state on May 30, 1942.¹² However, we are fortunate in that most naval numbers did not change often during the war, unlike army units, etc. If the number was still assigned to Kenn 666P in the 1945 listing, we can reasonably expect that the number was assigned throughout the war. In addition, we are fortunate to have the results of some unpublished research by GPS member Heinrich Petersen and this is noted where appropriate.

¹⁴ Alfred Clement, Handbuch der Militär-Luftpost 1793-1954, Graz: Alfred Clement Publishing House, 1955.

Channel Islands, continued.

Navy Units-Channel Islands (all using Kenn 666P)¹²I. Source: Feldpostübersicht, Part III, Vol. 10, 7th reprint, May 30, 1942.

- 07525 Zollbefehlstelle St. Helier auf Guernsey
(changed to 28529Z, after May 30, 1942).
- 08416 Kommandant der Seeverteidigung der Kanalinseln.
- 08416E Abt. Führer St. Helier auf Guernsey
Zollbefehlstelle Kanalinseln in St. Peter Port, Guernsey
- 28529 Hafenkommendant Jersey (July 1940 to February 1945)*
Hafenkapitän Kanalinseln (eliminated after May 30, 1942)
- 28529Z Zollbefehlstelle Abt. Führer Jersey in St. Helier
(added after May 30, 1942)
- 45879Z GAST Alderney (Insel) (Added after May 30, 1942)
- 45979 Mar. Art. Abt. 605 Stab.
- 45879A 1 Batterie (changed after May 30, 1942 from 11204)
- 45879B 2 Batterie (changed after May 30, 1942 from 42116) also M.A.A. 604

II. Source: Unpublished Research, Heinrich Petersen¹⁵

- 16439 2 Vorposten Flottille (stationed in St. Helier, Jersey, August to December 1944)
- 07798 24 Minensuchflottille (stationed in St. Helier, Jersey, August 1944 till end of war)
- 02209 46 Minensuchflottille (stationed in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, March 1944 till end of war)
- ? Marinestabsabteilung Kanalinseln (March 1945 to end of war)
- ? Chef von Hafenschutzflottille und Hafenkommendant Guernsey, (June 1941 to March 1945)
- ? Mar. Art. Abt. 604, St. Peter Port, Guernsey (August 1944 to end of war)
- 41645 Stab; 41984, 1 Batterie; 45879B, 2 Batterie (from 42116);
41645A, 3 Batterie (from 15981); 4 Batterie, 41645B (from 30263)

* Dates from Heinrich Petersen

¹⁵ Heinrich Petersen, Unpublished Research, Letter of June 7, 1969.

Channel Islands, continued.

Airforce Units in the Channel Islands

The first troops occupying the Channel Islands were airforce landing troops, however their unit identification is unknown to the author. The only numbers identified to date for Airforce units are 29502 and 45889. 29502 was used by the "General der Luftwaffe Kanalinseln Nachrichtenoffizier" for some time after July 28, 1944 till at least March 31, 1945 and probably for the rest of the war. 45889 was used by the "General der Luftwaffe Kanalinseln" from at least July 28, 1944 till at least March 1945 and probably for the duration.¹² We have no airforce records earlier than July 1944.

As mentioned earlier, numerous units are known to have used 299XIV as a Kenn number and more work is required to determine the exact location of these units.

Army and Administrative Units

The appended listing shows all army and other units believed to have been attached to the Channel Islands. As mentioned earlier it has been established that the entire 319th Infantry Division was stationed in the Channel Islands from at least July 1944, and that it used Kenn's 789 and 985. It consisted of the 582, 583, and 584 Infantry regiments along with the 319 Artillery Regiment, 319 Reconnaissance, Anti-tank, Engineer and Signal detachments. Also all of its support units, e.g. Medical Detachments, used the number 319.¹⁰ When two dates are given in the attached list it denotes that the unit was listed in the Feldpostübersichter for these two dates and can be assumed to have used these numbers for at least the stated period.

It should be noted that Stab IV of the 583 Infantry Regiment was added late in 1944 before August 25, and is believed to be composed of members of the former 823 Georgian Battalion which also used FPN 42518, from 1942 to 1944.

Also, certain units have been identified as using Kenn's 789 and 985 in March 1945 and were probably on the Islands at this time. It is suspected some of them might have fled from the mainland late in 1944. These units are portions of the 158 Engineering Construction Battalion, 15 Infantry Regiment, 16 Machine Gun Battalion, 213 Panzer Company, and some Army Coastal Artillery Regiments.¹² These are including in the listing. (NOTE: FPN 40517 described in reference 18, is a misprint and should actually read 4Q157.)¹⁶

¹⁶ Heinz Mühle, Letter to Author, June 17, 1969.

¹⁷ William Newport and John Simpson, op.cit., pp 3-4.

¹⁸ Ibid., p 22.

Channel Islands, continued.

Miscellaneous Units¹²

- 03011 (985) Feldlazarett Jersey; March 20, 1945.
- 07754 (789) Insel Kdtr. Adlerney; September 6, 1944.
- 18735 (985) Nachsch. Kp. 319 Kdo. Jersey; October 25, 1944.
- 20096C VII Feldkommandantur 515V (Administrative HQ, Channel Islands; sometime after April 7, 1942 to at least September 6, 1944).
- 35372 VII Feldkommandantur 515; changed sometime after April 7, 1942.
- 20096F (985) Aussenstelle Jersey; September 12, 1944.
- 41639 (789) Bauleitung Guernsey; June 10, 1942 to September 12, 1944.
- 43507 (985) Kdt. der Brit. Kanalinseln; April 7, 1942 to October 20, 1944.
- 47098 (789) Standort. Kdtr. Guernsey; April 7, 1942 to September 6, 1944.
- 40157 (985) Org. Todt Bauleitung Jersey; July 1941 to September 12, 1944.*

* Dates from letter from Heinz Mühle to author June 17, 1969.

319 Infantry Division

Kdo. 319 ID : . . . 24200 IX (789) April 17, 1942 to October 20, 1944

Infantry Rgt. 582

Stab 24815 (985) " to August 25, 1944.

14 Kp. 45954 (985) " "

Stab I, 1- 4 Kp. 25912A-E (985) " "

Stab II, 5- 8 Kp. 26194A-E (985) " "

Stab III, 9-12 Kp. 26652A-E (985) " "

Stab IV (Ost) 1-3 Kp. 26631A-D (985) Listed only August 25, 1944.

Infantry Rgt. 583

Stab 27183 (789) April 17, 1942 to August 25, 1944

14 Kp. 46278 (789) " "

Stab I, 1- 4 Kp. 28464A-E (789) " "

Stab II, 5- 8 Kp. 28916A-E () Only listed April 17, 1942.

Stab III, 9-12 Kp. 29939A-E (789) 11 Kp. eliminated in August 25, 1944, listing in April 17, 1942.

Stab IV (Georg), 1-5 Kp. 42518a-F (789) New, August 25, 1944.

Channel Islands, continued.

Infantry Regiment 584

Stab	29717	(789)	April 17, 1942 to August 25, 1944
14 Kp.	47768	(789)	" "
Stab I, 1- 4 Kp.	30613A-E	(789)	" "
Stab II, 5- 8 Kp.	31287A-E	(789)	" "
Stab III, 9-12 Kp.	31803A-E	(789)	" "

Inf. Div. Kolonne 319

1 Kl. Kw. Kol.	39312	(988)	May 3, 1942; not on Islands March '44
2.2 Fahr. Kol.	39959	(789)	" ; on Islands
3 Fahr. Kol.	40266	(none)	" ; not on Islands March '44
4 Fahr. Kol.	25355	(")	} Eliminated after May 3, 1942
5 Fahr. Kol.	27507	(")	
6 Fahr. Kol.	30034	(")	

Nachsch. Kp. 319	42735	(789)	May 3, 1942 to October 25, 1944
Backerei Kp. 319	43404	(985)	" "
Schlachtere Kp. 319	44044	(789)	" to September 6, 1944
FPA 319	47875 IX		" sometime after 9/6/44
Inf. Div. Nachsch. Tr. 319	38848	(985)	" to October 25, 1944

1 Kraft. Kp.	28720	(789)	October 25, 1944 only.
2 Kraft. Kp.	29945	(958)	" "
8 Kraft. Kp.	39959	(789)	" "
9 Kraft. Kp.	40266	(none)	(cf. Inf. Div. Kol. 319) Eliminated after October 25, 1944
Kl. Kw. Kol.	23644	(789)	October 25, 1944 only.

Radf. Aufkl. Schwdr. 225	der 319 ID 32175	(789)	Eliminated after March 25, 1944 (number reassigned?)
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Panzer Jäger Abt. 319

Stab	32197IX	(985)	March 25, 1942 to September 30, 1944
1 Radf. Schwdr.	32559	(985)	" "
2 Kp.	33341	(985)	" "

Channel Islands, continued.

Art. Rgt. 319

Stab	33905	(985)	May 15, 1942 to September 1, 1944
Stab I, 1- 3 Batterie	34443A-D	(985)	" "
Stab II, 4- 6 Batterie	34809A-D	(985)	" "
Stab III, 7- 9 Batterie	35034A-D	(789)	" "
Stab IV, 10-12 Batterie	17863XII A-D	(789)	" "
Nachr. Kp. 319	38403	(789)	" "

Pioneer Bat. 319

Stab	35582	(985)	" to September 12, 1944
1 Kp.	36172	(985)	" "
2 Kp.	36804	(985)	" "
3 Kp.	37367	(985)	" "
Kol.	37996	(789)	" "
Feld Gen. Trupp 319	34560	(789)	February 6, 1945
San.Kp. 319	46220	(789)	February 20, 1945
Kr.Kw. Zug 319	46695	(789)	" "

Units identified as using Kenn's 789 and 985 (Not otherwise known to be on the Islands).¹²

Machine Gun Btl. 16

Stab	34655	(985)	January 24, 1945
1 Kp.	35550	(985)	"
2 Kp.	36642	(985)	"
3 Kp.	37283	(985)	"
4 Kp.	38200	(985)	"
5 Kp.	39230	(985)	"

Bau. Pion. Btl. 158

Stab	13903	(789)	June 10, 1942 to September 12, 1944
1 Kp.	00930	(789)	" "
2 Kp.	05152	(789)	June 10, 1942 only.
3 Kp.	01742	(789)	June 10, 1942 to September 12, 1944

Channel Islands, continued.

Kol.	17033	(789)	June 10, 1942 to Sept. 12, 1944
4 Kp.	21117	(789)	" "
Inf. Rgt. 15, 14 Kp.	17680	(789)	Eliminated after May 25, 1942
Panz. Abt. 213 Beute			
Stab mit Nachr. Stab	45636	(789)	September 30, 1944
1 Kp.	46191	(985)	"
2 Kp.	47113	(789)	"
Heeres Kust. Art. Rgt. 1265			
Rgts. Stab	32160 XII	(789)	October 15, 1944
Stab I, 1- 3 Batt.	27019A-D	(985)	"
	(No. used formerly by Art. Rgt. 327, 1.Abt.)		
Stab II, 4- 6 Batt.	17141A-D	(985)	"
Stab III, 7- 9 Batt.	21729A-D	(789)	"
Stab IV, 10-11 Batt.	37948A-C	(789)	"
	13 Batt. 16012	(789)	"
	14-16 Batt. 37948E-H	(789)	"

Miscellaneous Comments

The numbers 21639 and 22006 are known to have been used early in the occupation period and remain to be identified.¹⁷ My research shows that 19845, 30662 and 46302 were assigned to Kenn 789 on March 20, 1945, but their identity is unknown at this writing. Much work must be done on the order of battle for airforce and naval units in order to differentiate those who occupied the Channel Islands and those situated elsewhere in the region served by Kenn's 666P and 299XIV. More information is also desired about the movements of the 319 Infantry Division during WWII. Correspondence is welcomed by the author pertaining to this article, including usages outside the dates listed.

* * * * *

Welcome to the following new members of the TRSG.

Banyai, Richard A., 4520 N. 34th St., Phoenix, Arizona, 85018
 Kornfuehrer, Axel, Dept. of History-Alma College, Alma, Mich. 48801
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RE: Membership listing April 1969...please change Heinrich Peterson to read Petersen.

THE GERMAN FELDPOST IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS 1940-45

by Myron Fox

GLOSSARY - German words listed in order of appearance in this article.

Kenn - three digit code number, for the division, etc., to which the units designated by the five-digit Feldpost numbers belonged; used primarily on registered military mail. (Similar to the United States APO (Army Post Office) numbers.

Feldpostnummer (FpNr) - field (military) post office number; allotted to each unit for postal and secret identification purposes.

Feldpostamt (FpA) - field (military) post office

Feldpostübersicht(er) (FpÜ) - military postal summary(ies).

Luftgaupostamt (Lgpa) - air district post office

Marinepostbüro (MPB) - naval post office

Feldkommandantur - military administrative area, or garrison headquarters

Zollbefehlstelle - customs command post

Kommandant - commanding officer

Kriegslazarett - military hospital

Seeverteidigung - sea defense

Abteilung Führer - section leader

Hafenkommandant - port commander

Hafenkapitän - harbor master

GAST - ?

Marine Artillerie Abteilung (Mar.Art.Abt.) - coastal artillery battalion

Stab - staff

Vorpostflotille - patrol boat flotilla

Minensuchflotille - mine sweeper flotilla

Hafenschutzflotille - harbor defense flotilla

Marine Stab Abteilung (Mar.Stab.Abt.)-- naval staff section

Kanalinseln - Channel Islands

Nachrichtenoffizier - signal officer

Luftwaffee - air force

Channel Islands, Glossary, continued.

Feldlazarett - field hospital

Insel Kdtr.(Kommandantur) - island commander

Nachsch. Kp. 319 Kdo. (Nachschub Kompanie 319 Kommando) - Supply company
319th Infantry Division

Aussenstelle - field office

Bauleitung - construction department

Standort Kdtr.(Kommandantur) - garrison headquarters

Org.(Organisation) Todt - civilian engineering and construction under
the auspices of the army.

Kompanie (Kp) - company

Kolonne (Kol.) - column

Kl.Kw.Kol. (Kleine Kraftwagen Kolonne) - small motor transport column

Fahr. Kol.(Kolonne) - horsedrawn supply column

Backerei Kp.(Kompanie) - bakery company

Schlachterie Kp. - butcher company

Inf.Div.Nachsch.Tr. (Infanterie Division Nachschub Transport) - Infantry
Division Supply Transport

Kraft.Kp. (Kraftfahr Kompanie) - motor transport company

Radf.Aufk.Schwdr. (Radfahrer Aufklärung Schwadron) - cyclist reconnais-
sance squadron

Panzer Jäger Abt.(Abteilung) - anti-tank battalion

Radfahrer Schwdr.(Schwadron) - cyclist squadron (troop)

Nachr. Kp. (Nachrichten Kompanie) - signal company

Pi. Btl. (Pioneer Bataillon) - engineer battalion

Feld Gen. Trupp (Feld Gendarmerie) - military police detachment

San. Kp. (Sanitat Kompanie) - medical company

Kr.Kw.Zug (Kranken Kraftwagen Zug) - motorized ambulance platoon

MG Btl. (Maschine Gewehr Bataillon) - machine gun battalion

Bau.Pion.Btl. (Bau Pioneer Bataillon) - construction engineers battalion

Panzer Abt.(Abteilung) - tank battalion

Heereskust Art.Rgt.(Artillerie Regiment) - army coastal artillery regiment

Channel Islands, continued.

CORRECTIONS:

Page 33

paragraph 1 should read "...consisting of unit or office, location and kenn..."

Page 34

section "Organization of the Feldpost System..." paragraph 1; next to the last sentence should be changed to read; "The author has been able to establish that in March 1945, air force units on the island used Kenn 299XIV and naval units used Kenn 666P. These were stationed in Wiesbaden in 1945 but were formerly Luftgaupostamt (Lgpa)..." (the part inserted was left out in the transcribing).

footnotes at the bottom of the page are mis-numbered;

Number 8 should be numbered 10,

Number 9 should be numbered 11,

Number 10 should be numbered 8,

Number 11 should be numbered 9. The correct Number 11 should read...

- 11 William Newport and John Simpson, op.cit., page 21. (the reference to the National Archives is incorrect).

Page 35

paragraph 2 should read kenn 789 not 787

Page 36

07525 should be 07275; and 45979 should be 45879

Page 38

pertaining to Infantry Rgt. 583; second line from bottom of page, "Stab III, 9-12 Kp. 29939" should read 29339.

Page 39

FpA 319 47875IX; should read, "eliminated sometime after 9/6/44.

Page 40

Bau.Pion. Btl. 158, 2 Kp. 05152 should have reference to 789 deleted as it was not assigned ~~this~~ number in 1945.

Page 41

pertaining to Heeres Kust.Art. 1265, Stab. IV, 13 Batt. should read 16102 not 16012.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

It has been determined that JG53C (Jäger Geschwader) Fighter Squadron 53C was stationed on Guernsey during the preparations for Operation Sea Lion, then was transferred to Poland in June 1941 (Reference: The Luftwaffe War Diaries by Cojus Bekker, MacDonald & Co., 1966. Translated from German ("Angriffshöhe 4000"), Gerhard Halling Verlag, 1964.