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by Myron Fox

Editorial

Extracts from Robert G. Stone's article are presented with the kind permission of the Editor of the Philatelic Literature Review.

I thought this would be a good time to discuss a few things with you, the study group membership. First of all, what are we doing now and what do we intend to do in the future? What is a study group or study circle? I would like to quote some of the definitions of a study group (study circle) from Robert G. Stone who in his two-part article in the March 31, 1972 Philatelic Literature Review (Vol. 21, No. 1, p. 12-13) brought out some very important considerations.

"While supposedly the object of the study circle was to facilitate research and compilation of specialized information, in practice many study circles have concentrated mainly on an exchange of observations and of discoveries on an informal episodic basis rather than in cooperative or individual research "projects" of a more or less formal sort. In the latter category the circles have more often served as publisher-entrepreneur for special research or catalog works prepared by individual members on their own initiative".

To paraphrase Mr. Stone's list of considerations or situations for creating a viable study group, I present the following in the terms of our own study group:

1. The name Third Reich Study Group defines our area of study, namely Germany 1933 to 1945, including the stamps and all phases of postal history within this period.

Editorial, continued.

2. We do have members who are actually interested in the research of certain topics within the coverage of the study group.

3. We do have some extensive collections on certain topics within the membership which we can use for reference material.

4. Unfortunately, we do not have a number of collectors living near one another to get together for meetings, except occasionally a few of us may hold an informal meeting at some of the stamp shows.

5. We do have a very few people interested in some organizational, editorial and publishing functions.

6. We do have subject matter with much potential for new discoveries, not already exhaustively studied and material not too rare and sparse to support more than one or two advanced collectors.

How do we operate? We want to collect and exchange information and we prefer new information as well as updating the old information. To quote Mr. Stone,

"Assuming that members, many or most of them, acquire information from their collections, from seeing exhibits, auction catalogs, dealers stocks, etc., then this information so generated has to be exchanged, catalogued, consolidated, commented on, perhaps published".

"With enough members to support the cost of publication and assuming availability of a suitable editor, this can be an effective medium. ...and the members take the trouble to write up and send in to him (the editor) their discoveries, comments, and queries, the publication is likely to fulfill the objectives of the circle and keep it going".

We have a study group bulletin. We have something going for us, and heading the list is an interested membership. We all have the responsibility of maintaining this interest. But there are certain physical characteristics of our study group that you should understand.

Your Director Myron Fox, Co-Director-Editor Jim Duffy and Treasurer Bob Houston have had an opportunity to meet at least once a year at our National GPS meetings, and the rest of the time we keep in touch by letter and occasionally by phone.

As editor of a "quarterly" bulletin (the quotation marks are for those who may question the word "quarterly" with regards to our bulletin), I have the responsibility to gather information and present it to you in printed form. I prefer to refrain from editorializing such as this, but once in awhile there is a need to do so.

Editorial, continued.

My profession in sales is such that does not allow me much time for philately in one fixed location, and much of what I do is done while "on the road". My other philatelic involvements as President of COMPEX 72 in Chicago and Secretary of the Collector's Club of Chicago, also take their toll of my time. Why would he take on the position of editor of a study group bulletin, you may ask? My original motivation--the dearth of available literature in my collecting field. When Ben Beede, our study group Co-Founder, asked me to take on this task, I felt that this was the time to cease talking about the apparent lack of philatelic literature and start doing something about it.

Remember how pleased you were when you thumbed through the pages of a German Postal Specialist, or your study group bulletin and discovered that an interested person had written an article on your favorite subject; something you had not seen in print before, and perhaps something that you were not aware of. You, no doubt, were as delighted with this kind of a discovery as I have been.

I can only publish what is presented to me for publication. Hence the selection of the contents of this study group bulletin rests primarily in your hands. If I research some topic, it will more than likely be in my area of interest, namely the German Feldpost of World War II. And why not? There are nearly one-hundred members in our group and surely there must be other topics within the interest span of a group this size. Need I say more?

When you do present an article to the editor for publication, remember that your article carries your by-line, that is YOUR NAME. The following is a list of standards you should try to follow when submitting articles for the study group bulletin:

1. Use plain paper (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11), notebook size, that is.
2. Double-spaced typewritten articles preferred. Handwriting varies from readable to illegible, and chances of missing an error or making an error are far greater than with typewritten pages.
3. Number your pages in sequence, please.
4. Don't forget the title of your article. You wrote it, you should title it.
5. When submitting listings of any type, please write a lead paragraph describing what you intend the reader to look for in your listing, what your listing is all about, how to use your listing, any special abbreviations used and what they mean, etc. An editor may make an educated guess on what you are trying to present, but you wrote up the listing and you may know what it is all about, but think about the others who are unaware of what you are trying to do. The idea is to INFORM--keep that idea constantly in your mind when you write.

Editorial, continued.

6. Spelling!!! Especially foreign language spelling; your editor is not fluent in the German language. I am forever learning, but it is difficult for me to guess in German, whereas in English I do a little better. "Hilfswert" should be "Hilfswerk", "Urmee" should be "Armee", but would you know that "jegt" is "jetzt" or that a "Schlob" is a "Schloss"?

7. Proofread your own articles. Place capital letters where they should be. If your typewriter doesn't have accent marks or diacritical marks, please put them in by hand. And if you are copying German text, please spell it correctly. You have the German text before you, I do not. When you are referring to ranks or titles on military or civilian mail, for instance, leave these ranks and titles in German. If they are an abbreviation, note the abbreviation, the full word or words spelled out in German and put the English translation in parenthesis. This becomes doubly helpful. You have given the form in which the collector will no doubt find this rank or title on covers and you have told the collector what the English equivalent is. Keep the KEY words in German, followed by a suitable translation. When you are presenting a translation of a German article, of course the English translation is all that is required.

Think of how your article appears to an editor, and then other readers. Do you want it to appear in print exactly as you have written it? I try to correct misspelled words, punctuation and other editorial adjustments that have to be made. The writer and the editor are in this together. There should be a mutual pride between us, yours in having written an article, and mine in being able to publish it.

Finally, if it was not for those few conscientious persons to whom I am grateful, who have already written articles, auction reports, book reviews, and the like, I could not have conjured up these suggestions. Keep writing. The welcome sign is always out for information.

* * * * *

The first issue of the TRSG Bulletin for 1972 is late this year. I appreciate your interest and your inquiries to Bob Houston and Myron Fox are also appreciated, concerning the whereabouts of the Bulletin. The wheels are beginning to turn once again, and the next months should bring at least the remaining three issues. Thank you for your patience and understanding.

Sincerely,

Ye Olde Ed

In October, 1969, the first article by Myron Fox on "The German Feldpost in the Channel Islands 1940-45" appeared in Vol. IV, No. 4, (Whole No. 17) of the Third Reich Study Group Bulletin. New information has been uncovered in the past thirty-four months. The detailed presentation that follows is testimony to the many hours of research involved in such an undertaking; it is also testimony to the necessity of historical documentation in philately if we are to fully comprehend military or civilian postal history in troubled times.

MORE ON THE GERMAN FELDPOST IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS 1940-45

by Myron Fox

I first reported on the Feldpost in the Channel Islands during WWII in this publication in October, 1969.¹ Since that time several other leads have developed and I would like to report the progress to date at this time.

New Sources of Information

The first lead occurred when I discovered that at the close of WWII there was a project to have the various German military leaders document for history their roles in the various historical events of WWII. (Foreign Military Studies 1945-54). Manuscript #B833 of this series turned out to be a detailed account of the defense of the Channel Islands by the commanding officer of the islands from 1940-45, General-leutnant Rudolf Graf von Schmettow.² From this work we learned that the 319 Infantry Division did not take over command of the islands until April, 1941 and that the previous occupant was the 216 Infantry Division.

We also were able to obtain copies of the records of the 216 Inf. Div. during most of their occupation of the Channel Islands.³ These records consist largely of the so-called Kriegstagbücher (KTB) or War Diaries of the 216 ID with detailed appendices which are copies of official orders and maps. (Unfortunately, the records in the Channel Islands period start only at July 22, 1940 and do not cover the period of preparation for the initial landings). Since some of the copies show the results of fire damage it is believed by this author that these portions were probably destroyed in a fire in the archives where they were stored during the war. In addition we obtained a copy of the official division history of the 216 ID which was published in Germany in 1964.⁴ The latter is mostly concerned with the "glamorous" days of the fighting on the Eastern front and only a few pages are devoted to their relatively peaceful days on the islands.

Initial Occupation Forces

While all sources seem to agree that Guernsey and Jersey were occupied on June 30, 1940 there is some confusion as to the initial occupation date of Alderney. The date given in reference 1, of June 22, is based on Möhles' work referenced in reference 1 and reiterated

More on Channel Islands, cont'd.

in our personal correspondence.⁵ However, Mr. O. W. Newport, the English authority in this area, still maintains that Alderney was not occupied until June 30.⁶ The exact date is academic for our purposes, though perhaps some reader has a card or letter that would help shed more light on these dates.

There is also some confusion as to the makeup of the initial occupation forces. Schmettow claims that the initial force consisted of two long range reconnaissance squadrons of the airforce and a weak landing group of the army and that the 216 ID did not arrive till later.⁷ However, I tend to believe the version given in the history of the 216 ID which states that the initial landing forces consisted of a strengthened first battalion of the 396 Infantry Regiment of the 216 ID (I/396) under Major Lanz, the division commander, and some members of his staff. Also participating was the Naval Assault Battalion "Gotenhafen".⁸ Later the landing forces were strengthened by other units of the 216 ID. However, the main force of the 216 ID remained on the mainland with the Division staff quartered at Bricquebec, south of Cherbourg.

Appendix I gives those units of the 216 ID known to have occupied the Channel Islands, which islands they occupied, the length of their occupation and their Feldpost numbers. Unfortunately, in some cases, the information is incomplete. All information, except the FPN's unless otherwise noted is from the KTB. The FPN's are from the Feldpost-Übersichter with the 216 ID units being verified from the Division History.⁹

On September 11, 1940, Machine Gun Battalion 16 relieved I/396 and its commander was made Commander of the Channel Islands (B.d.b.K., in German).¹⁰ This unit remained on the islands till capitulation and its FPN's are as given in Reference 1.

On September 24, 1940, MG Btl. 16 was further strengthened by Panzer Jäger Abt. 652. I am unable to verify positively whether Company 4 of this unit was ever on the islands. Schmettow⁷ implies the whole battalion was on the islands as does the defense order in appendix III of this article. However, I was unable to verify this in the KTB, though admittedly the handwritten old style German script is hard to read at times and I might have missed it. In any case the known particulars are given in Appendix I.

The KTB of the 216 ID has various other entries for the islands from July 22, 1940 till the transition to the 319 ID on April 19, 1941. These are listed in Appendix I also. In some cases the FPN are not known.

I have been able to determine from covers in my own collection that units of Gren. Regt. 396 of the 216 ID used Kenn number 205, type c, from at least 31.5.40 to 5.11.41 a period which includes the occupation of the Channel Islands by these units. Thus covers with Kenn 205 in the period June 1940 to April 1941 should be checked for possible Channel Island usages. Again, cover registrations would be appreciated. (The 216 ID's Kenn number changed to 124 when it reached Russia sometime in 1941).

More on Channel Islands, cont'd.

As mentioned in reference 1, Fighter Squadron 53c was known to have been on the islands during the preparation for "Operation Sea Lion" and remained until June 1941. The exact landing date is not known, but it is felt to have been close to July or August 1940. We, unfortunately, do not have any airforce FPN listings for this period; however we do have listings for July 1944. It is possible that these numbers remained constant in the period of interest and they are included in Appendix II. The author would appreciate the reporting of any covers with these numbers, from any period.

Occupation Period of the 319 Infantry Division

This period was largely reported on in reference 1. However, I now have much more information with which to supplement my original data. In order to make this presentation less bulky I assume the reader has access to my earlier work. Eventually, I hope to merge the two articles with some new information into a more polished article for the Specialist.

In reference 1, I state that Feldkommandantur 515 was located in Granville, France in 1941, and later was believed to have moved to Jersey. Schmettow states that Feldkommandantur 515 was established on Jersey with a branch on Guernsey in August, 1940:11 It reported to district chief A at St. Germain and then to the military Governor of France from which it received its orders for the administration of the islands. After the invasion its name was changed to Platzkommandantur (local ?) and it reported directly to the commander of the islands. This is also consistent with reference 10 which indicates that the Feldkommandantur was on the islands at least as early as Sept. 1940.

The details of the Feldpost organization are still somewhat confusing. In reference 1, I reported that a FPA was established in Montmartin-Sur-Mer, west of Cherbourg on August 12, 1940 and that FPA's were established on Guernsey and Jersey on January 8, 1941 but that further details were not known. The KTB states that the main FPA of the 216 ID was Brieguebec, also west of Cherbourg, and I have not been able to determine its relationship to a FPA at Montmartin-Sur-Mer, if any.

I have determined from various covers in my own and in my correspondents collections that besides the Kenn's 789, 985 and 712 reported earlier, that Kenn 937 was also used on the islands. The earliest reported usage of Kenn 712 is September 17, 1942 and the latest is a cover in my own collection from August 1, 1944 to France which was returned for lack of communications on September 26, 1944 (backstamped). Kenn 712 with a type "b" and "h" have been reported to me (lower case letters directly under the word FELDPOST in the cancel. Ed.). I have not had any registrations of type "g" as reported in reference 1. Kenn 937 has been reported with types "a", "b", "d" and "f". It appears from the limited sample that units using Kenn 712 were later assigned 985 sometime after August 1944 and before March 1945; and those with Kenn 937 were assigned 789 after September 1944 and before March 1945. However, there is at least one exception: Inf. Div. Nachsch. Tr. 319 (FPN 38 848) is reported on a cover with Kenn 937 d on October 7, 1943

More on Channel Islands, cont'd.

and is listed with Kenn 985 in March, 1945. This could be due to a change from one island to the other. Not enough information is available to tell us how many of these types, i.e. "g", "h", etc. refer to FPA's on the islands or on the mainland. Perhaps in some cases covers were actually carried by courier to the mainland and then posted in the mails. Again we need more registration of actual covers to fill in the gaps or better yet some personal recollections of soldiers who were there.

Schmettow states that until the invasion, the islands were supplied from the mainland (Granville and later St. Malo).¹² Each island had one leader from the supply staff and various supply companies (e.g. "Sanität" or medical (supply), and after the invasion the supply staffs on the mainland were given over to other purposes. This might account why FPA 319 was eliminated from the FPU after September 1944 (as I conjectured in reference 1). I have yet to see or hear of any covers with Kenn's 789 or 985 from the period of occupation of the Channel Islands. It appears that they were used at most from September, 1944 until May 1945.¹³ Schmettow states that communication with the mainland was possible until the end from island to island and with St. Malo, Granville and Batterie Lecembre until their fall. He also states that some supplies were received by airplane from the Marine Oberkommando West, who had taken over for the XXV Army Korp near the end, and that some of these supplies included Feldpost.¹⁴ These Kenn's could be very rare.

Some covers with Kenn 843 were reported by Newport and Simpson.¹ However this FPA was located in Paris and all covers I have seen with this Kenn were not on the islands. I do not believe that as a rule covers with this Kenn originate from the Channel Islands.

One other fact of interest is that Lgpa XIV through which all air force mail was forwarded with Kenn 299 which was originally located in Paris and moved to Wiesbaden as reported in reference 1, moved to Fulda some time after March 1945.¹⁵

It does appear from Schmettow that most of the 319 ID was on the islands for the greater part of the war.

Navy Units

Schmettow¹⁶ states that the 34th Minesweeper Fleet (FPN 01 142) in February, 1945, took part in a commando raid on Granville, then occupied by the Americans. He also states that after the invasion, various fleets (i.e. Vorpostenboot, Minensucher, Räumverbände, Artillerieträger and U-Boot) came from Cherbourg, Granville and St. Malo;¹⁷ (in all 2500 Naval personnel and 600 other wounded).¹⁸ Unfortunately, the units identities are not completely known other than stated in reference 1. Schmettow also states that each island also received one naval battery by the end of 1940¹⁹ and these are probably those listed in reference 1.

Airforce Units

As discussed earlier, two "Fernaufklärerstaffeln", long-range

More on Channel Islands, cont'd.

reconnaissance staffs, took part in the original landing.²⁰ One is known to have left Guernsey in 1940 and the other named "Obersitz" is known to have left Jersey for Sicily after February 1941 with some members of the unit staying a little longer.¹⁹ The KTB shows three "Aufklärerstaffel"/F(123) from at least September 1, 1940 based on a map in the appendix to the KTB, until at least March 30, 1941.³ This was probably one of the original landing units. The "Feldpostübersicht" gives FPN 00 544 for this unit in July 1944 and it is possible that it also had this number in the 1940-41 period. Cover reportings again, would be useful and welcome.

Other Army and Administrative Units

I have been able to verify positively from Schmettow's work that the 158 Pi.Bau.Btl. (at least November 1941),²¹ MG Btl.16 (from September 11, 1940), Panzer Abt.213 (at least from August 1944), and Heeres Küst.Art.Rgt.1265 (from June 1941)²² were on the island most of the war. (In reference 1 this had been conjectured based on Kenn number assignments). Also FPN 17 680, with Kenn 789, now moves from identified to unidentified. The 15 Inf.Rgt. was definitely not using this number in 1945, as previously thought.

Schmettow also verifies that Stab IV of the 583 Inf.Rgt. was formed from the 823 Georgian Battalion at the end of 1943 and that Stab IV Ost of Inf.Rgt. 582 was formed from Ost.Btl. 643 at the end of 1943.²³ I have verified from the FPU that both units retained their old FPN's, so that we now have confidence in the FPN's stated. Also a new entry for the general FPN 20 096, used by many units on Jersey, was discovered. FPN 20 096E was used by the Heeres Unterkunftsverwaltung 286 (Army Billeting Administration).²⁴ Some other entries using FPN 20 096 are reported in the appendix.

As mentioned earlier, Schmettow states that a portion of the supply groups were on the mainland and were transferred to other groups on the mainland after the allied invasion.¹³ Therefore there is a good probability that many of the units of the 319 Div.Kolonne listed in reference 1 with no Kenn's after March 1945, were in fact never on the islands. I have seen one cover from Kenn 937 f dated 14.3.42 with FPN 27 507 (Inf.Div.Kol.319, 5 Fahr.Kol.). However, this does not necessarily mean that it was located on the islands. (Note that FPN 39 312 in reference 1, should show Kenn 985).

Schmettow states that Pi.Btl.319, 3 Kp. went to the mainland before the invasion,²⁵ but the FPU still lists it with Kenn 985 in March 1945 as reported in reference 1. Also FPN 30 662 is now identified as having been used by Schnelle Abt. 450 (Mobile Battalion) 1 Pz.Kp. and thus one more unknown is removed from the list.

Construction Battalions

Various large groups of engineering and construction units were engaged in fortifying the islands from the period after plans for the invasion of England were cancelled, started around June 1941 till

More on Channel Islands, cont'd.

late 1943. Generalleutnant Schmetzer was given the initial task of strengthening the fortress in June-July 1941 and Fest.Pion.Stab 19, on Guernsey; Fest.Pion.Stab 14 on Jersey and Alderney, were placed under his command as were also Fest.Pion.Btl. 156 (158 ?) and 14. In October 1941, the Todt Organization started to become employed with the "Oberbauleitung" being stationed on St. Malo and one "Bauleitung" of the "Organization Todt" (OT) on each of the islands.²⁶ The Todt organization was independent of the army. In December 1941, Fest.Pion.Kommandeur XIV took over from Generalleutnant Schmetzer, who went to work on the Atlantic Wall fortifications on the mainland.²⁷ Various other construction units took part in this period but their identities are not known.

Discussion of Appendices to this Article

Appendix III gives a translation of the order on October 3, 1940 spelling out the defense responsibilities for the islands.

Appendix IV gives the names and organization of the units under the command of the 319 Infantry Division according to reference 28. This reference does not give the exact dates of the stated organization, but it is probably for the greater part of the period of occupation.

Many of the FPN's for these units have already been presented in reference 1. Those new units identified in reference 28 plus those identified in the main body of Schmettow's manuscript and for which FPN's can be identified are listed in Appendix V.

Summary and Conclusion

This article adds a few more pieces to the puzzle dealing with the Feldpost organization during the German occupation of the Channel Islands. Much of the impetus to this article and the previous articles were given me by my many friends and correspondents who by providing a possible reference source or a cover registration, have made this work possible. In particular, I would like to thank Study Group members Bob Houston, John Painter, Heinrich Petersen, Fred Stengel and Jim Duffy. In addition I would like to thank Heinz Mühle, Bundes Prüfer for the Channel Islands, and author of the most recent and complete and up-to-date philatelic work on the German Occupation of the Channel Islands, for his thoughtful correspondence.²⁹ My thanks also go to Mr. Robert Wolfe of the Modern Military Records Division of the National Archives and Record Services, without whose knowledge of the German WWII records much of this work would not have been possible. Also my thanks to Mr. O.W. Newport, the English Channel Island expert, whose original inquiry initiated this research.

I would like to encourage further correspondence from any readers on this subject. Any item no matter how small, might be the key to a new wave of discovery. Your cooperation is not only requested, it is needed.

More on Channel Islands, cont'd.

Appendix I

Occupation period June 30, 1940 to June 1941:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Island</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	
348 Inf.Rgt.(216 ID)	Alderney	23.11.40	15.5.41*	KTB states only platoon from 348. Exact unit not known. Possibilities are: Stab 21360 (unlikely)
				I Btl.1-4 Kp. 15422A-E
				II Btl.5-8 Kp. 10722A-E
				III Btl.9-12 Kp.04398A-E
				13 Kp.19111
				14 Kp.28956
396 Inf.Rgt. (216 ID)				
I Btl.Stab	Guernsey	1.7.40**	11.9.40	00780 A
1 Kp.	Guernsey	1.7.40	11.9.40	00780 B
2 Kp.	Guernsey	1.7.40	7.10.40	00780 C
3 Kp.	Guernsey	1.7.40	11.9.40	00780 D
4 Kp.	Jersey	1.7.40	11.9.40	00780 E
14 Kp.(portion of)	Jersey	3.8.40	7.10.40(?)	18107
398 Inf.Rgt.				
I Btl.Stab	Guernsey	1.4.41	29.4.41	14139 A
1 Kp.	Jersey	20.3.41	29.4.41	14139 B
2 Kp.	Jersey	1.3.41	29.4.41(?)	14139 C
3 Kp.	Jersey	1.3.41	29.4.41	14139 D
4 Kp.	Jersey	20.3.41	29.4.41	14139 E
14 Kp.(Portion of)	Jersey	20.3.41	29.4.41	10280

More on Channel Islands, Appendix I, cont'd.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Island</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>FPN</u>
Panzer Jäger Abt. 652 Stab	Jersey	25.9.40	23.3.41	09718
1 Kp.	Jersey	24.9.40	21.3.41	11512
2 Kp.	Jersey	25.9.40	21.3.41	27263
3 Kp.	Jersey	1.10.40(?)	20.3.41	01734
4 Kp.	Jersey	(?)	21.3.41(?)	(?)
5 Kp.	Jersey	26.9.40	21.3.41(?)	(?)
Landeschütz Btl. 221				
2 Kp.	Jersey	12.1.41	26.2.41	02998
3 Kp.	Guernsey	17.1.41	25.2.41	03217
Brückenbau Btl. 521 Stab	Guernsey	1941(?)	(?)	05053
1 Kp.	Guernsey	1941(?)	(?)	08210
2 Kp.	Guernsey	1941(?)	(?)	04420
3 Kp.	Guernsey	1941(?)	(?)	03869
4 Kp.	Guernsey	1941(?)	(?)	25747
Pi. Park Kp.	Guernsey	1941(?)	(?)	08870
Pi. March. Zug	Guernsey	1941(?)	(?)	13033
Pi. Btl. 216 Stab	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
1 Kp.	Jersey	20.3.41	4.4.41(?)	17986
2 Kp.	Jersey	20.3.41	4.4.41(?)	(?)
Bau Zug Pi. Btl. 630 Stab	Jersey	8.11.40(?)	(?)	23826
1 Kp.	Jersey	8.11.40(?)	(?)	13877
2 Kp.	Jersey	8.11.40(?)	(?)	25320
3 Kp.	Jersey	8.11.40(?)	(?)	23386
Fstg. Bau. Btl. 242				
2 Kp.	Jersey	20.3.41(?)	June 1941	05486
3 Kp.	Jersey	20.3.41(?)	June 1941	17921

More on Channel Islands, Appendix I, continued.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Island</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>FPN</u>
3 Aufk. Staffel/(F) 123	Jersey	30.6.40(?)	30.3.41	00544(?)
Res. Flak Rgt. 142				
1 Kp.	Guernsey	18.8.40(?)	End of War(?)	15210
3 Kp.	Jersey	18.8.40	29.9.40	12345
4 Kp.	Jersey	19.9.40	29.9.40	02137
5 Kp.	Guernsey	19.9.40	29.9.40	12442
VGAD (K) (?)	Guernsey	30.10.40	29.9.40	(?)
Radfahr (Wach) Btl. 613				
2 Kp.	Jersey	5.11.40	12.1.41	(?)
3 Kp.	Guernsey	7.11.40	17.1.41	(?)
Ausbildungskommando AR 216	Jersey	7.4.41	(?)	(?)
Flak Rgt. 34/4 Kp.	Alderney	19.9.40/	25.9.40/	(?)
Flak Rgt. 34/5 Kp.	Jersey	18.8.40/	1.9.40/	(?)
Flak Rgt. 32/5 Kp.	Jersey	18.8.40/	1.9.40/	(?)

* At least until date shown, according to map 15.5.41 in KTB.

** Division History, op. cit., Page 37

/ At least in dates shown according to KTB. Actual dates may be earlier and later.

(?) Not known, or cannot be verified.

Note: According to KTB on 24.7.40, one platoon of I/396 was on Alderney.

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Appendix II

JG 53 (Jagdgeschwader - Fighter Wing)*
 July 28, 1944 given as in Feldpostübersicht III, Band 8,
 11 Neudruck.

Stab	39249
I Gruppe	00747
II Gruppe	28592
III Gruppe	34791
1 Staffel	09788
2 Staffel	18557
3 Staffel	24646**
4 Staffel	30749**
5 Staffel	31581
6 Staffel	32796
7 Staffel	35558**
8 Staffel	36506**
9 Staffel	36902

* Note differences in translation of these terms:

<u>German</u>	<u>American</u>	<u>English</u>
Geschwader	Wing	Group
Gruppe	Group	Wing
Staffel	Squadron	Squadron

** Changed after July 28, 1944 to numbers not of interest here.

More on Channel Islands, cont'd.

Appendix III

TOP SECRET

216 Inf. Div.

Dept. Ia No. 210/40 Top Secret

Div. St. Quentin, Oct. 3, 1940
15 copies
Copy 15Order for the defense of the Channel Islands

(Number 3)

- 1) The Channel Islands are particularly exposed to enemy surprise attacks. Quick help from the mainland can not be counted on, especially during bad weather and darkness.
- 2) The islands are to be defended. Therefore landing attempts must be discovered early and with an immediate counterattack, take the enemy prisoner or throw them into the sea.
- 3) Responsibility for the defense is given to the Commander of the British Channel Islands (B.d.b.K.)
Troops reporting directly to B.d.b.K.
Machine Gun Btl. 16 (Guernsey, Alderney, Sark)
Anti Tank Btl. 652 (Jersey)
- 4) Policies for execution: See collective orders for Coastal Defense
- 5) The Commander of the British Channel Islands controls the collaboration between the other military forces on the islands and the military administrative area 515.

The commander of Machine Gun Btl. 16 is denoted "Island Commander Guernsey". During an enemy attack the entire military forces are placed under his command. At the same time he is the senior officer with the duties and authority for suitable garrison regulations. Appropriate controls for Jersey are made by the B.d.b.K.

6) Communicationsa) Wire and Radio

From the Division to Jersey and Guernsey and between Jersey and Guernsey.

- b) Only radio between Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. All radio stations continuously receiving. Radio silence except during enemy attack.

More on Channel Islands, Appendix III, cont'd.

- 7) The Horse Staff of Machine Gun Btl. 16 remains according to a special order in Brehal.
- 8) Supervision of personnel transportation to the Channel Islands and supply see "Special orders for the supply and command for the defense of the Channel Islands No. 3".

Signed (illegible)

Note:

B.d.b.K. stands for the German-Befehlshaber der britischen Kanalinseln. (Befehlshaber - commander).

Underlines are from the original text!

Appendix IV

Allocation Between Islands

Guernsey

Stab 319 ID (also Festung Kommandeur u. Kommandant) with Stab Kp.
Feldgendarmeriezug (Military Police Platoon)
Quartiermeister (Quartermaster)

Infanterie

Grenadier Rgt.583 (except II Btl. which was sent to East Front)
with subordinate Georgian Inf.Btl.883.
Gren.Rgt.584 (except II Btl.)
Schnelle Abt.450/(name changed from Panzer Jäger u. Aufk. Abt.
after 1942 and before October 1944.
Stab Div. Btl.319 with 2 Kp.
Stab Test.Pi.Bau Btl.158 with 1 Kp.
Stab Nachr.Abt.319 with 2 Kp. u. Festung Kabel Zug
(Staff Signal Detachment)...(Fortress Cabel Platoon)
Stab Panzer Abt. 213 with 1 Kp.

Artillerie

Stab Heeres Kust.Art.Rgt.1265 (Arku) with III, IV Abt.AR 1265
(except 12 Batterie)
III and IV A.R. 319 (Except II Batterie on Alderney)
Heeres Flak Zug 543

Versorgung Truppen-Nachschubdienst (Supply Troops-Supply Service)

Stab Quartiermeister
Nachschub Kp. (Supply Company), Schlächtereizug (Butchery Plat.)
Bäckerei (Bakery), 1/2 San.Kp.(Medical Co.), Wetterzug 319

Luftwaffe

Flakbrigade with Flak Abt.292 (Staff and 16 Batteries)
Luftnachrichten (Airforce signal communications unit)
(Wuerzburg Riese)

More on Channel Islands, Appendix IV, cont'd.

Marine (Navy)

Hafen Kdr. (Port Commander)
 Hafenschutzflotille (Harbor Defense Flotilla)
 Hafenüberwachungstelle (HüSt.) (Port Control Office)
 Stab Mar.Art. Abt. (Navy Artillery Staff Battalion)
 3 Batteries (Batterie Mirus)
 Fest. Pi. Abschn. Gr. II/11 Stab

Jersey

Stab Fest.Kdt. m. Stabs Kp.
 Stab Feld Kdtr. 515 (subordinate tactically only)

Infanterie

Gren. Rgt. 582 with subordinate Ost. Btl.
 Stab MG Btl. 16 - 5 Kp.
 Schnell Abt. 319 (= Pz. Jäger Abt. 319)
 1 Kp. Pi. Btl. 319 u. 1 Pi. Kol.
 1 Kp. Fstg. Pi. Bau Btl. with Kabelzug (Cabel Platoon)
 2/Panzer Abt. 213

Artillerie

Stab AR 319 2/S with R. Stabs Btl. (R = reconnaissance ?)
 I, II Abt. AR 319
 I, II Abt. AR 1265
 Heeres Flakzug 503

Nachschubdienste

Stab Div. Nachschub Tr. 319
 1 Nachschub Kp. Schlächtereier, Bäckerei, 1/2 San. Kp.

Luftwaffe

Stab Flak Abt.*(?) with 16 Batteries

Marine

Hafen Kdt.
 Hafenschutzflotille
 Hafenüberwachungstelle

Alderney

Stab Fstg. Kdt. with Stabes Zug

Infanterie

II/Gren. Rgt. 584
 3/Pi. Btl. 319 (shortly before invasion to Cotentin)
 1 Kp. F. Pi. Bau Btl. 158

Artillerie

II/AR 319
 12/HK Art. 1265
 Hafen Sperr Batterie (Harbor Defense Battery)

More on Channel Islands, Appendix IV, cont'd.

Versorgung (Supply)

1 Zug Nachschub Kp.
San. Staffel

Luftwaffe

Stab Flak Abt.* (?) (Plus 10 Batteries)

Marine

Stab. Mar. Art. Abt. (plus 2 Batteries)
Hafen Kdt. with Hafenschutzflotille

Sark

Inselkdt. (Kp. Chef.)
strengthened 2/Gren. Rgt. 584
1 Mar. Batr.

* Schmettow's Question

Appendix V

Additional units known to have been on the islands during period of 319 ID occupation and FPN: (Those not reported in Reference 1)

Flak Rgt. 40 Stab (Jersey?)	03441	Nov. 1941-March 1945
Stab I	02082	Listed only 1945
1 Batterie	00293	Listed only 1945
2 Batterie	03229	Listed only 1945
3 Batterie	03641	Listed only 1945
4 Batterie	53906	Listed only 1945

Schmettow states that Flak Rgt. 39 was on Guernsey and Flak Rgt. 40 on Jersey with some units on Alderney and before the invasion, that the staffs of the regiments and companies were sent to the mainland.

Fstg. Pi. Stab 19 mit Kabelschalltr.	1-3	07691
Abschnittgruppe I		23261 (Abschnitt - Sector)
Abschnittgruppe II		04633
Fstg. Pi. Stab 14 Alderney Stab		12648 May 1942-Sept. 1944
Abschnittgruppe II	20096F	May 1942-called Aussenstelle, Jersey 1944 (Aussenstelle-outlying post or station)

More on Channel Islands, Appendix V, cont'd.

2 Kabelschalltr. I	23261 07500	May 1942, then to in 1944
Fstg.Pi.Btl. 156 Stab*	25594	Sept. 1944
*(This could be an error in Schmettow and could mean 158)	1 Kp. 29286	Sept. 1944
	2 Kp. 02503	Sept. 1944
	3 Kp. 17980	Sept. 1944
Schnelle Abt.450 in Oct. 1944, same as Pz.Jäg. u. Aufkl.Abt. 1942		
	Stab 23122	(?)
	1 Pz.Jäg.Kp. 30662	(789)
2 Radfahrschwadron (Radf.Schdr)	32175	(?)(Bicycle Troop)
Flak Abt. 292	<u>Nov. 30, 1941*</u>	<u>Sept. 1944*</u>
Stab	14650	same FPN
1 Batterie	36244	same FPN
2 Batterie	13475	same FPN
3 Batterie	08775	same FPN
4 Batterie	38285	38524
5 Batterie	34254	32455
6 Batterie	-----	35503
7 Batterie	-----	35692
8 Batterie	-----	15265
9 Batterie	-----	38285
10 Batterie	-----	34254
*Note: Nov.30,1941 and Sept. 1944 apply only to Flak Abt. 292.		
Art.Abt.Mot.436. Stab 1-3 Batteries	29534	A-E
Kraft Btl.613 Jersey	38472	May 1942
Waffenmeistereien St. Helier	20096	A After May 1942
Pi.Btl. 216 Stab, and 1 Kp. both	17986	
Flak Vierlingszüge 503, 513, 523	20096	N 24 Jan 1945
Fstg. Pionier Kdo. XIV	45682	May 1942
(Schmettow says, in charge of all construction, Dec. 1941)		

More on Channel Islands, cont'd.

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