The Occupation of Jersey by German Forces during the Second World War commenced on the 1 July 1940. The Occupation was to last for nearly five years and eventually ended on the 9 May 1945 - Liberation Day. The Occupation remains one of the most fascinating periods in Jersey's recent history.

The United Kingdom government provided ships to evacuate women, children and men who wished to join the forces when it seemed that Occupation was inevitable. Though just over 23,000 registered to evacuate, the total number of Jersey residents who actually evacuated was under 10,000.

The Islands were originally intended to support troops invading England. However, approximately eight months after they had been captured, the Islands, instead of being a base for operations into the south of England, became territories that needed to be defended. They were heavily fortified using Organisation Todt construction workers from various parts of Europe including Russia and Spain. There was also a high concentration of German Forces present in the Islands; research has indicated that there was one German soldier to every three members of the civil population.

A number of United Kingdom and some Jersey born residents of the Channel Islands were deported to internment camps at Biberach, Wurzach, Dorsten and Laufen in Germany. Hitler originally conceived this measure as a reprisal for the internment of German citizens in Iran working against the Allies. The Führer also considered United Kingdom-born residents as a security threat.

The United Kingdom government provided ships to evacuate women, children and men who wished to join the forces when it seemed that Occupation was inevitable. Though just over 23,000 registered to evacuate, the total number of Jersey residents who actually evacuated was under 10,000.

After the D-Day landings in June 1944, life became very hard for Channel Islanders. The Allied advance into Europe ended supplies to the Islands from mainland France. The International Red Cross ship the SS Vega sailed for Jersey from Guernsey on the 29th December 1944, bringing much needed food and supplies to the Island.

In 2011 the Jersey Occupation Collections held at Jersey Archive were inscribed on the UNESCO UK Memory of the World Register. The register includes records which embody pivotal moments in the history of their communities and Great Britain as a whole.

Sources held by the Jersey Archive

Records of HM Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, A
The official records of the Lieutenant Governors of Jersey hold relatively few references to the actual Occupation period. Major General J M R Harrison, the Lieutenant Governor at the outbreak of the Second World War, was ordered to demilitarise and leave Jersey in June 1940. The Major General Harrison Collection, L/C/55, contains records relating to the demilitarisation and evacuation of civilians from Jersey in this period. The official records, A/F, mainly relate to Operation Nestegg - the operation to retake the Channel Islands and the aftermath of occupation.

Bailiff’s Chambers Occupation and Liberation files, B/A/W & B/A/L
The Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Alexander Coutanche held a key position within the local government of Jersey during the Occupation. The Bailiff’s files record in detail the administration of the Island during this period and the relationship between the local authorities and the German civil authorities. The Bailiff was the head of the Superior Council, which...
was established on the 24 June 1940 and acted as a buffer between the occupying army and the civil population. The Superior Council consisted of the Presidents of each of the States of Jersey Departments and the Crown Officers. The collection contains over 2,500 separate items and covers areas such as: imports and exports, licensing, entertainment, deportees, departmental orders and correspondence, requisitioning, the Red Cross, police and prosecutions, rationing and war graves.

Immigration and Nationality - Registration Cards, D/SIA
The entire civil population of Jersey was required to register under the Registration and Identification of Person (Jersey) Order, 1940. The official set contains over 31,000 registration cards. Each registration card contains personal details, such as name, address, date of birth and a photograph. Any children under the age of 14 are recorded on the back of their father’s card. The registration cards have been catalogued and are available through the Jersey Archive database via a name search.

The Law Officers’ Department, D/Z
The Law Officers’ Department files contain a number of records relating to the Occupation of Jersey. These files are included in the main filing sequence D/Z/H5 and relate to a wide variety of subjects, including: Jewish businesses, rationing, German war graves, German orders and minutes of the States of Jersey. This collection also contains a number of files in German that are assumed to have belonged to the Feldkommandant. The files relate to: entertainment, deportations, fuel rationing, Organisation Todt and requisitioning.

Personal Collections
The Jersey Archive holds a number of personal collections of documents that relate to the Occupation Period. These include many letters and Red Cross messages sent by anxious relatives to people in Jersey. To access these smaller collections simply click on the term Occupation under Themed Searches on the OPAC. Please be aware that a significant number of items will be listed.

L/C/01 Joan Coles Collection
Joan Coles was deported to Wurzach internment camp on the 18th September 1942. This collection of papers includes her diary detailing every day life in Wurzach and drawings of the camp.

L/C/14 Brigadier Snow Papers
These papers record the detailed plans for the Liberation of the Channel Islands that began as Operation Rankin at the end of 1943 and ended as Operation Nestegg in May 1945. Brigadier Alfred Snow was in charge of the whole of Operation Nestegg and the military Task Force 135. The administrative tasks were undertaken by No. 20 Civil Affairs Unit.

L/C/24 Joe Miére Collection
Joe Miére has completed a significant amount of research into various aspects of the Occupation of Jersey. This collection includes lists of those who were deported and also original propaganda news sheets printed during the Occupation.

L/C/48 David Maindonald Research Collection
This collection of research into German fortifications in the Channel Islands includes photographs and text relating to many of the bunkers and fortifications in Jersey.

L/F/51 Liberation Album
Album of the liberation made by Major Frank H M Sargent (RAOC) of the 135 Field Ordnance Depot. This album contains a photographic and written account of the Liberation of Jersey and subsequent disposal and destruction of the German ammunition and artillery.

L/D/25 Channel Islands Occupation Society Collection
The Channel Islands Occupation Society (Jersey branch) was set up in 1971 with the intention of investigating the period of the German Occupation of the Channel Islands and to maintain and preserve sites of special interest such as the German fortifications in the Island. Subsequently the Society has been placed in charge of the maintenance of a number of bunkers and has undertaken substantial research into the Occupation period in the Channel Islands.

The collection encompasses a wide range of different items including notes on research undertaken by the society into the Occupation, a diverse photographic archive, the recording of a great many speakers talking of many different facets of the Occupation, film recordings concerning the Occupation, maps and plans of the Island and different installations within the Island, a wide range of books on a variety of different subjects dealing with the Occupation and the Second World War, German magazines available to buy in the Channel Islands during the Occupation and a section dealing with the deportation of islanders to Germany and illustrations that were drawn in the internment camps as a consequence.

Items of interest include plans from 1978 for a proposed ‘Bunkerbar’ named Last Chance which would have had a lounge, bar and swimming pool within L’Etacquerel Bunker, a monopoly board owned by an internee, Charles E Daly, and signed by fellow internees and many drawings by various internees, including Harold Sydney Hepburn, depicting life and the surroundings in the various internment camps. This collection is an important addition to the archive records concerning the period of the German Occupation and should be utilised by a keen Occupation historian.

Printed Sources
The Jersey Archive holds a number of books and printed sources concerning the Occupation, including:

Cruickshank, Charles The German Occupation of the Channel Islands, London, 1975
Fall, Francis, The Silent War. The Inside Story of the Channel Islands under the Nazi Jackboot, Guernsey, 1994 (reprint)
Ginns, Michael, The Organisation Todt and the Fortress Engineers in the Channel Islands, (Channel Islands Occupation Society, Archive Book No. 8), Jersey, 1994
Ginns, Michael, Jersey Occupied, The German Armed Forces in Jersey, 1940 - 1945, Channel Island Publishing, 2009
Harris, Roger E, Islanders Deported Part 1: The Complete History of those British Subjects who were Deported from the Channel Islands during the German Occupation of 1940 - 1945 and Imprisoned in Europe, Ilford, 1980
Sanders, Paul, The Ultimate Sacrifice, Jersey Heritage Trust, 2004
Sanders, Paul, The British Channel Islands under the German Occupation, Jersey Heritage Trust, 2005