

FOREIGN OFFICE

File No. :

H 11P/456

This file should be read like a book

Name of File :—

Mrs EM Tierney

[illegible]



COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES

3548 Arolsen (Waldeck) Allemagne

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

3548 Arolsen (Waldeck) Germany

Téléphone: Arolsen 434 • Télégrammes: ITS Arolsen

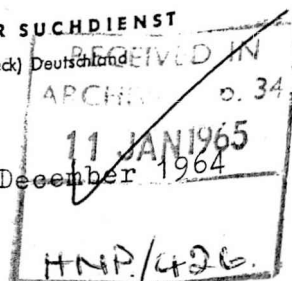
INTERNATIONALER SUCHDIENST

3548 Arolsen (Waldeck) Deutschland

Arolsen, 4th December 1964

Our Ref.: TD-932 253

Your Ref.: HNP/763 (HG 11811/18)



The Foreign Office

L O N D O N, S.W. 1

England

Re: E.N. TIERNEY

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter dated 4th November 1964, it is regretted that no information concerning the above named person is available within our records.

We are sorry that we cannot give you a more favourable reply.

Yours sincerely,

H. Burckhardt

N. Burckhardt
Director of the I.T.S.

Go



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INTERNATIONALER SUCHDIENST

3548 Arolsen (Waldeck) Deutschland

14 JAN 1965
Arolsen, 4th December 1964

Our Ref.: TD-932 261

Your Ref.: HNP/763 (HG 11811/18) HNP/426(B)

The Foreign Office

L O N D O N, S.W. 1
England

Re: Joseph TIERNEY

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter dated 4th November 1964, please be advised that the following information is contained in our records:

TIERNEY, Joseph, born 23 October 1912 in St. Itelier, Jersey, Nationality: British, - was in the "Strafanstalt Frankfurt/Main-Preungesheim" in the year 1943 (exact date unknown).

Document 1370/43 issued by the "Strafanstalt Frankfurt/Main-Preungesheim" and Document 2 VLs 173/44 issued by the "Oberstaatsanwalt Frankfurt/Main".

Documents consulted: Nominal list established by the "Oberstaatsanwalt Frankfurt/Main".

Furthermore, according to a report of the police in Naumburg of 5th March 1947,

TIERNEY Joseph-James of St. Itelier-Ersaj, labourer, was transferred from Prison Saarbrücken to Prison Naumburg on 16th January 1944. He was released on 25th March 1945.

Yours sincerely,

N. Burckhardt
Director of the I.T.S.

Go

HNP/426

FORM B for use in
respect of a deceased
British victim of
Nazi persecution

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HNP/426 (A)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A DECEASED
BRITISH VICTIM OF NAZI PERSECUTION

- N.B.—1. Before completing this form it is important to read carefully the attached Notes for Guidance and then to answer all questions fully.
2. Please attach all documentary evidence to the form. All documents sent will be returned.
 3. All applications must be received before the 31st of July, 1965.
 4. Acceptance of an application for registration does not constitute a right to participate in the distribution.

SECTION ONE—IDENTITY

- A. 1. Surname of victim..... TIERNEY
2. Other names..... JOSEPH JAMES MURRAY.
3. Place of death..... KASCHITZ.

(Please send the death certificate or, if there is no death certificate, please say whether leave to presume death was obtained)

- B. 1. Surname of applicant..... TIERNEY
2. Other names..... EILEEN MAUD
3. Address..... 23 CHEAPSIDE
ST. HELIER JERSEY. C.I.

4. What was your relationship to deceased?

(a) Spouse? YES (If so, please send marriage certificate)

(b) Child? YES (If so, please send birth certificate)

Are there any other surviving children of the deceased? (If so, please give full names and addresses of each)

(c) Parent? (If so, please send deceased's birth certificate)

(d) Brother or sister? (If so, please send your own and deceased's birth certificate)

Have you any surviving brothers or sisters? (If so, please give full name and address of each)

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CLOSED FOR
90 YEARS UNDER FOI
EXEMPTION No. 40(2)

SECTION TWO—NATIONALITY OF VICTIM

1. How did the deceased acquire British nationality?

(Please write YES opposite the method that applies and delete the others)

- (a) By birth? YES (If so, please send his/her birth certificate)
- (b) By marriage? (If so, please send marriage certificate)
- (c) By naturalisation? (If so, please attach naturalisation certificate)
- (d) By some other method? (If so, please give full details)

2. If the deceased was not British by birth what was the previous nationality?

Was it retained at the time of death?

If not, when and how was it lost?

(Please attach all documentary evidence)

3. If deceased was a dual national—

- (a) Where was he/she ordinarily resident at the date of his/her death?

(Please attach any available evidence, e.g., receipts for rent or rates)

- (b) Had he/she been in Crown Service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom?
(If so, please give full details)

- (c) Was he/she the holder of a British passport? (If so, please give full details)

SECTION THREE—PERSECUTION

1. Please give, on a separate sheet, the following details of the deceased's imprisonment:
 - (a) Name of camp or other place of detention; its situation; its general conditions and régime;
 - (b) Dates of imprisonment and (where relevant) release; prison number; reasons for imprisonment and circumstances in which it arose.
 - (c) Any further information you consider useful and relevant.
(Please attach all documentary evidence)
2. Has any payment been made at any time in respect of the imprisonment of the deceased? 140
(If, so please give full details)

I HEREBY DECLARE that to the best of my knowledge, belief and recollection all the information here given is true and accurate in all particulars.

Signature Eileen M. Loney
Date 14. 9. 64.

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EXEMPTION No. 40(2)

From: Eileen TIERNEY (Mrs.), 23 Cheapside, St. Helier, JERSEY, C.I.
October 1964.

My husband, Joseph James Murray Tierney was arrested by the Germans on March 3, 1943, five months before the birth of our daughter,

The Gestapo placed him in solitary confinement in the Nazi prison in St. Helier, Jersey where he went through many nights of mental torture. The Germans then took me to the prison where they used me as the final weapon in their foul endeavours to make my husband talk and confess to what they already knew. They threatened me, pregnant at the time, with a concentration-camp in front of my husband. After a whole day's questioning they allowed me to go home. After this experience I was always terrified whenever I saw a member of the Gestapo or the Feldpolizei. Before he was questioned my husband told me the Gestapo had said "You know you can be shot for what you've done." When he appeared before the German Tribunal he was charged with spreading seditious information: the B. B. C. radio news and was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. After an appeal to the Germans by our family solicitor the sentence was reduced to 2 years, probably on compassionate grounds. Our daughter, and only child, was born on August 12, 1943 and 6 weeks after this my husband was transferred to the prison at Dijon in France. That was the last I saw of him for he went from prison in Dijon to another at Saarbrücken, then Frankfurt-on-Main and, finally, Naumburg. He was at the latter prison with 10 other Channel Islanders, from Guernsey and Jersey. Among them was Canon Clifford Cohu of St. Saviour in Jersey with whom my husband had traded news, as he did with the late Jack Nicolle. Canon Cohu was sentenced to 3 years in prison and Nicolle to 2 years. All three of them died. With my husband at Naumburg were Canon Cohu, Frederick Page, Joseph Paisnel, William Marsh, Clifford Querree, George Fox all of Jersey and all now dead; Joseph Gillingham, also dead; and Frank Falla, Cyril Duquemin and Ernest Legg of Guernsey who survived. Frank Falla was the last Channel Islander to see my husband when they said farewell at Naumburg. The Germans told my husband, said Mr. Falla, that as he had done his term of imprisonment, he was to be freed and returned to England via an internment camp, probably Laufen the camp for single internees. Mr. Falla brought back the news from Germany that he had said good-bye to my husband on March 25th, 1945 and expected he would arrive home from Germany at any time. He never returned and as the attached letter shows after escape from a concentration camp with some other people (letters attached) and put on forced marches by the Nazis, he died. Mr. Falla told me that everything he can tell about starvation, ill-treatment, malnutrition and denial of medical treatment, was applied to my husband, as well. He also told me that when my husband left Naumburg for the freedom he was denied after doing his full sentence, he was suffering from dysentery and dropsy, his legs starting to fall with water which had reached his knees and which, as with so many other prisoners, proved fatal. This all seems so tragic when all he did was listen to the BBC news and write it on pieces of paper for others to read. It was one of these who was caught with the paper in my husband's handwriting or somehow the Germans were allowed to get hold of it.

.....*Eileen M. Tierney* (signed) Eileen Maud Tierney, nee Collett.
Enclosures.