

A Report for English Heritage by Paul Francis & Graham Crisp

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#### PREFACE

This report is one in a series of five volumes examining the United Kingdom's 20th Century Military Command and Control Organisation. The project was commissioned by English Heritage and its scope extends to the following volumes:

Volume 1: Royal Navy

Volume 2: British Army

Volume 3: Royal Air Force

Volume 4: United States Army Air Force and United States Air Force

There are also two appendices, found in Volume 5:

Army Camps

Volunteer Lists

Research for compiling all four of the main reports was begun in April 2006 and the task was completed at the end of August 2007.

Research on the appendices was conducted between 2003 and 2007.

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# Part 1 – Introduction

#### 1.1 – Structure of the Report

- a) The main body of this volume is divided into eight main parts, but there are also two subvolumes that are associated with this report. One has descriptions in list form of known army camps, military hospitals, depots, and barracks. The second is an examination of the Volunteer Lists for 1903–7, and 1911.
- b) Part 2 of this volume is an overview of the history of the War Office; it includes descriptions of its key departments, expansion during WWI and WWII, the War Office building, and staff dispersal during WWII.
- c) Part 3 examines the Government and higher level of military organisation, beginning with the Cardwell Reforms, through to the Committee of Imperial Defence, the two War Cabinets, and the Home Defence Executive.
- d) Part 4 is an examination of the history of the British Army command structure at Home, from 1900 to 1989. It details every major change in the command structure in list form.
- e) Part 5 is an overview of the history of home defence, with regards to army organisation.
- f) The next four parts are based on a series of potted histories; firstly of Army branches, followed by the Territorial Army, then miscellaneous units, and finally the Army schools.
- g) Throughout the last century there were a number of locations where key planning took place. This involved fundamentally important meetings and debates relating to home defence and the invasion of Europe during WWII, An interesting fact which emerged from the research is that these buildings were generally requisitioned property, and not underground or hardened accommodation. This is in complete contrast to the RAF where each command had its own set of bunkers and hardened buildings.

#### 1.2 – Notes on Sources & Limitations of the Report

- a) Unlike the RAF command organisation, there are very few secondary sources available, such as published works on the British Army home forces organisation. The primary sources used in this volume are mainly based on the documentary records of the armed forces, and their parent civil ministries from 1900 to 1989, but with a particular emphasis on WWI and WWII. These are almost entirely found at The National Archives (TNA), Kew.
- b) Whilst most, if not all of Britain's 20th Century defences are documented to some extent with regards to defence hardware and war dairies of the formations and units, those relating to the Army home command structure and organisation are preserved in far less numbers. These records are far from complete, and when found it has been very difficult in some cases to determine if certain changes have been carried out, or are merely suggestions for change which were never actually applied.
- c) Another difficulty is the huge number of abbreviations that have been used in original sources. These are often inconsistent, varying from one file or document to another, or even within the same document! For this reason a summary list of official abbreviations has been included at the end of this report – but it is far from complete.

- d) There are also a very large number of typographical errors in official sources; particularly with names and locations of establishments – Scottish and Welsh examples being typically incorrect. These have been corrected within the document, and marked with a '?' when uncertainty still exists. There are also problems with the Scottish counties, particularly those prior to the 1974 change. The military frequently used names which would never appear on Ordnance Survey Maps, e.g. Roxborough (Roxburgh).
- e) Four key published sources were used:
  - Army Lists (one volume each from the annual lists was consulted between 1881 and 1989)
  - Army Estimates of the following years 1914, 1919, 1927, 1939, 1946, & 1957
  - Chronology of Events Connected with Army Administration, Volume 1, 1854–1924 and Volume 2, 1925–38
  - Handbook on the British Army, 1943.
- f) The published works listed above, and the fragmented file sources at the TNA have been used here to log the changes in organisation and structure to the home commands over a period of time. It has not been possible within the time frame allowed for researching and writing this report to get a completely exhaustive (and totally accurate) picture. This report therefore does not provide a definitive historical background, but it does set out a salient chronology that provides an overview of the command and control organisation of the British Army at home. There is however, much scope for further research.
- g) This report focuses on military forces it does not look at the Air Raid Precautions (ARP), Civil Defence (CD), or the post-war civilian regional control organisation.



Plate 1: The War Office Building in Whitehall

# Part 2 – War Office

## 2.1 – Pre 20th Century

- a) Historically the War Office was the result of a series of amalgamations of separate departments.
- b) In 1704 a reorganisation of the army took place, and the Secretary at War became a political officer, taking charge of all military matters in the House of Commons. In 1783 he became responsible for the financial business of the Army.
- c) The post of Secretary of State for War was created in 1794, with a dedicated staff to deal with all military commissions, and to plan military operations abroad. The function of the Secretary at War, and the Commander-in-Chief was to provide the means of carrying out the military operations.
- d) In 1855 the post of Secretary at War was merged with the Secretary of State for War. Many other functions, which until then had been separate, became centralised, such as the Commissariat Office (formerly a department of the Treasury responsible for providing issuing provisions, forage, and fuel etc). The Board of General Officers (issuing of contracts for clothing, the Army Medical Department, and Board of Ordnance were all absorbed under the new 'War Office'.
- e) The military control remained, as previously, in the hands of the C-in-C at the Horse Guards, although the Secretary of State was responsible to Parliament for the manner in which the C-in-C exercised his duties.
- f) The year 1870 witnessed the final welding of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State, as well as the military functions, into the single entity known as the War Office. The War Office Act of that year made him directly responsible for the control of every branch of Army administration.
- g) No other reorganisation took place until 1904, when a report was published from a committee under the chairmanship of Viscount Esher, which recommended the creation of an Army Council.
- h) The Army Council, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary of State, the Financial Secretary and four Military Members, was created by Letters Patent of 6 February 1904. An Order in Council 1904 charged the Secretary of State with responsibility for the whole business of the Army Council. At the same time the Office of 'Commander-in-Chief' was abolished.

# 2.2 – The First World War

a) The mobilisation of the Expeditionary Force in August 1914, and the rapid enlistment of the Kitchener's 'New Armies', involved a massive expansion of activities and changes in the organisation of the War Office. Furthermore there was a huge increase in staff, the numbers growing from less than 2,000, to over 22,000 in the four-year period of WWI.

- b) The Army Council was also expanded during WWI by the addition of three Military Members:
  - Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff in December (1915)
  - Director-General of Military Aeronautics; created in February 1916, but ceased to be a member upon the institution of an Air Ministry
  - Permanent British Military Representative at the Supreme War Council, Versailles (February 1918 but ceased to be a member shortly afterwards).
- c) Two Civilian Members were also added:
  - Director-General of Movements and Railways in February (1917)
  - Surveyor-General of Supply (May 1917).
- d) From July 1916, the title of Civil Member of the Army Council lapsed, and that of Under-Secretary of State was substituted instead; he also became Vice-President of the Army Council. From July to December 1916, and then from April 1918 until a short time after the Armistice, the Under-Secretary of State acted as the deputy to the Secretary of State in all matters affecting administration.
- e) Four other Ministries emerged from the Admiralty and the War Office:
  - Ministry of Munitions
  - Ministry of National Service
  - Ministry of Pensions
  - Air Ministry.

### 2.2.1 - The Chief of the Imperial General Staff

- a) This post was also known as the 1st Military Member of the Army Council.
- b) Immediately after the outbreak of war the requirements of Press, Postal and Cable Censorship, as well as of Defence Security Intelligence, were all added to the department.
- c) In December, 1914, Home Defence was separated from the Military Training Section, and formed into an additional Directorate under a Director of Home Defence. On year later, a Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff was created, and was appointed as a Member of the Army Council.
- d) A Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces was appointed in January 1915, and the Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff was reorganised; certain duties connected with Home Defence and training was then transferred to General Headquarters, Home Forces. The appointments of Director of Home Defence, and Director of Military Training were abolished; the Director of Military Operations (whose duties had hitherto included operations and intelligence) became responsible for operations only. The Director of Military Intelligence (now only responsible for intelligence), was also added. As a result of this reorganisation the duties of the General Staff were arranged under three directors, as follows:
  - Director of Staff Duties who had charge of staff duties, training (except for the duties transferred to General Headquarters, Home Forces), war organisation, and fighting efficiency

- Director of Military Operations, who was responsible for the following:
  - Strategic considerations in connection with the military operations of the war
  - · Records of armed strength and fighting efficiency of British and Allied land forces
  - Liaison with Allied armies
  - Home Defence policy
  - Collection, collation, and dissemination of information regarding India, and British Overseas Dominions and Colonies.
- Director of Military Intelligence responsible for the collection, collation, and dissemination of information concerning foreign countries, Defence Security Intelligence, and press, postal, and cable censorship.
- e) A Deputy to the Director of Military Intelligence was appointed and called Director of Special Intelligence; the title changed in March 1918, to Deputy Director of Military Intelligence. A Deputy Director of Military Operations was also appointed on 1 May 1918.
- f) An Order in Council of 27 January 1916 was entrusted to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. It concerned the responsibility for issuing the orders of the Government, in regard to Military Operations, by which means the General Staff was intended to be brought into more direct relations to the Cabinet.
- g) In 1917, as a result of the increased use of the tank in war, a Director-General Tank Corps, was appointed under the Chief of the Imperial General Staff to take charge of questions relating to the supply and employment of tanks, and the personnel of the Tank Corps. The Directorate continued to 1 August 1918, when its work was taken over by branches of the Staff Duties, Artillery and Organisation Directorate.
- h) Letters Patent of 19 February 1918, included the then holder of the office of Permanent British Military Representative, British Section, Supreme War Council of the Allied Governments, as a Member of the Army Council. By an Order in Council of 27 February, 1918, both the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff were each made responsible – like the other Members of Council – to the Secretary of State for any business that would be assigned to them. The special position assigned to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in January 1916 was accordingly altered.
- i) In May 1918, a new section of the Staff Duties Directorate was formed to deal with questions of policy, and to co-ordinate all questions concerning the Signal Service an adjustment of duties being made with the Military Intelligence Directorate.

# 2.2.2 - The Adjutant General

- a) This post was also known as the 2nd Military Member of the Army Council
- b) In August 1914, the Directorate of Recruiting and Organisation was divided into two Directorates: *Recruiting* and *Organisation*.
- c) As reconstituted, the Directorate of Organisation was responsible for organisation and establishments (other than 'war'), and for the administration of 'other ranks' of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry, together with the organisation and administration of the Record Offices.

- d) In February 1915, a Director of Prisoners of War (POW) was appointed to deal with the policy and administration of enemy POWs. A POW Information Bureau, under Article 14 of the Regulation respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, had been created in August 1914. Its purpose was to collect information from internment camps, and to keep all records connected with its occupants.
- e) In July 1915, a Graves Registration Commission was established at General Headquarters in France, for the purpose of registering and marking all graves behind the line. The necessity for similar organisations in every theatre of war, and the increasing number of enquiries from relatives entailed the creation of a central organisation; hence in May 1916, the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries was established at the War Office under the Adjutant-General. In January 1916, a National Committee for the Care of Soldiers' Graves was appointed under the presidency of HRH the Prince of Wales. The policy of the directorate was then governed by the obligation to hand over to the National Committee all war graves concentrated into permanent cemeteries. That Committee was superseded under Royal Charter of 21st May, 1917, by the Imperial War Graves Commission, who then assumed responsibility for the erection of memorials and the perpetual maintenance of the graves.
- f) The state of recruiting in the autumn of 1915 led to the appointment of a Director-General of Recruiting. The office lapsed shortly after the passing of the second Military Service Act in May 1916, and the directorate was reorganised to meet the new conditions. In the summer of 1917 the methods of the recruiting officers were subjected to examination by a committee of the House of Commons, and the business of recruiting was by an Order in Council dated 23 October, 1917. It also transferred from the War Office to the Ministry of National Service and was entrusted with the administration of all other man-power issues.
- g) In February, 1916, the subject of releases, which had grown to be one of some magnitude, was assigned to the Organisation Directorate, and in the following month those sections of the Recruiting Directorate dealing with Mobilisation, Drafts and Reliefs (all arms), and Medals were transferred to the Director of Organisation. Soon afterwards new branches of the Organisation Directorate were formed to deal with the administration of new corps, such as the Machine Gun Corps, the Tank Corps, and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.<sup>1</sup> Another branch was formed to deal with the disposal of 'temporary non-effectives'.
- h) In April 1916, the control of the Territorial Force Medical Service was transferred from the Director-General of the Territorial Force, to the Director-General Army Medical Service.
- i) A general reorganisation of the Adjutant-General's Department took place in May 1917. The Organisation Directorate was reconstituted by the formation of a separate branch for the administration of each arm dealt with, and of one co-ordinating branch of the whole Directorate; an extra branch was added to deal with labour. This Organisation continued practically unchanged (except as stated later) until the end of the war. At the same time the work connected with mobilisation was transferred from the Directorate of Organisation to a new Directorate of Mobilisation also reconstituted in May 1917 to deal with all questions regarding the demobilisation of the armies, and preparations for future mobilisation. The work in connection with medals also passed from the Director of Organisation to the Director of Personal Services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Later styled 'Queen Mary's'

- j) In September 1917, those functions of the Directorate of Recruiting which were not transferred to the Ministry of National Service, were split into two sections:
  - A section dealing with 'intake' of men (not at first under any Director) was formed in December and placed under the Director of Organisation
  - A section charged with discharges, transfers to the reserve of soldiers for work of national importance, and all questions connected with the civil employment of exsoldiers, was taken over by the Directorate of Mobilisation. A further function – the substitution of war-worn soldiers, for fit civilians still in civil life – was later added to its duties. At the end of May 1918, the Directorate of Mobilisation was placed under a Director-General responsible to the Under Secretary of State.

### 2.2.3 - The Quartermaster General

- a) The position was known as the 3rd Military Member of the Army Council
- b) In September 1914, the Directorate of Supplies and Quartering was divided:
  - Quartering Directorate
  - Supplies Directorate (later named Supplies and Transport).
- c) The office of Deputy Quartermaster General was revived in March 1916, the holder combining the duties of that office with those of the Director of Quartering. In the autumn of 1917 the two offices were separated, the Deputy Quartermaster General assuming also the functions of Inspector-General of Communications, the Forces in Great Britain.
- d) In February, 1915, a Board of Control of Regimental Institutes was formed to deal with all questions of administration in connection with Garrison and Regimental Institutes at home. In April 1916, the canteen contractor was eliminated, and the powers and duties of the Board of Control were taken over by the Army Canteen Committee.
- e) This was later expanded into the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and eventually became into the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI). In the autumn of 1917, a civilian official was appointed to act as the sole channel of communication between the War Office and the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and the Expeditionary Force Canteen.

# 2.2.4 - The Master General of the Ordnance

- a) This post was known as the 4th Military Member of the Army Council
- b) Early in the war an Assistant Director of Artillery was appointed to take charge of a branch formed to deal with the provision of high-explosives, in conjunction with the Committee on the Supply of High Explosives. In April 1915, contract business relating to warlike stores was transferred to the Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance, under the Director of Artillery.
- c) An Order in Council dated 16 June 1915, defined the duties of the Ministry of Munitions of War, which was formed under the Ministry of Munitions Act 1915, to take over for the period of the war all matters relating to the supply of munitions. This included issues relating to high explosives and propellants, munitions, contracts for electrical stores, machinery, mechanical transport (transferred from the Quartermaster General's Department), and the administrative and financial control of Ordnance Factories. These included the traditional Government establishments at Woolwich Arsenal, Enfield Small Arms Factory, and the Waltham Powder Factory, as well as numerous other both purpose-built national factories, and requisitioned

existing factories. These all came under the new ministry, and the section of War Office staff dealing with these questions, was transferred at the same time to the Ministry of Munitions.

- d) Lloyd George, the first Minister of Munitions, appointed successful businessmen to the chief executive posts and by the end of his year of office he had transformed the British economy. At the end of the war, the Ministry was employing a staff of 65,000 and had over three million workers under its control.
- e) The materials which the Ministry of Munitions brought under its control involved nearly 100 main categories, and included not only the obvious munitions (described above), but also raw materials such as timber, iron and steel, as well as plaster slabs, gas masks, waste paper, and boxes. Ultimately, the Ministry assumed responsibility for all supplies of materials; it therefore controlled distribution of raw material to non-munitions as well as munitions trades. The net result was an amalgamation of all the industries involved in the production of munitions either directly or indirectly coming under the control of one department.
- f) In March 1916, the responsibility for design, patterns, specifications, and testing of both arms and ammunition, as well as for the examination of inventions was transferred to the Ministry of Munitions. The Army Council still retained the responsibility for fixing the requirements of the Army, as regards to the general nature and quantity of weapons and equipment, as well as for the distribution of munitions to the troops and their maintenance. Also, the Ministry of Munitions also took over the administration of the Research Department at Woolwich, plus the Experimental Staff at Shoeburyness, and the Experimental Officer and subordinate experimental staff at Hythe.
- g) To ensure and to maintain a complete association between the Ministry of Munitions and the War Office, the Master-General of the Ordnance became an additional member of the Munitions Council in 1917. A member of the Ministry of Munitions was also placed at the disposal of the Army Council for the purpose of advice and consultation regarding the supply of munitions to the troops.

#### 2.2.5 - The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War

- a) This post was known as the Civil Member of the Army Council
- b) At the outbreak of war in 1914 issues regarding the Territorial Force and individual members were transferred to the branches of the office dealing with similar questions relating to the Regular Army and Special Reserve. The Territorial Force Directorate, however, retained the bulk of the Military Secretarial work of the Force.
- c) The Under-Secretary of State for War was appointed in July 1916, replacing the Civil Member. Also entitled the Vice-President of the Army Council, he became the deputy to the Secretary of State, and was involved in all matters involving administration. This arrangement lasted for five months, when then the Under-Secretary then became the Secretary of State. In April 1918, the arrangement was revived, and continued shortly after the Armistice.
- d) In January 1917, the Land Branches of the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions were amalgamated under a Director-General of Lands, who thereafter administered questions relating to the acquisition, management and sale of lands on behalf of both departments. In 1918, when the Air Ministry was constituted as a separate department, the amalgamated Lands Branch assumed similar duties on behalf of that department.

e) In April 1917, a reorganisation of the Territorial Force Directorate took place, because of the transfer of certain duties to the Military Secretary, and the Director of Organisation, and also due the vast increase in work now connected with the administration and organisation of the Volunteer Force. The latter was taken over by the War Office in 1916 under the Volunteer Act. The head of the Directorate became the Director-General of the Territorial and Volunteer Forces.

## 2.3 – Between the Wars

In 1920 the Joint Secretaries of the War Office, one of whom was Secretary of the Army Council, and the other the Accounting Officer, were made members of the Army Council. In 1924 these two offices were merged into the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War.

### 2.3.1 - Constitution of the War Office for 1927 and 1939

#### 2.3.1.A – The 1927 constitution of the Army Council consisted of:

- The Secretary of State for War (President)
- The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Vice-President)
- Financial Secretary of the War Office
- Chief of the Imperial General Staff (First Military Member)
- Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member)
- Quartermaster General to the Forces (Third Military Member)
- Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member)
- Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council and Accounting Officer).

#### 2.3.1.B - The 1939 constitution of the Army Council was:

- The Secretary of State for War (President)
- Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War (Vice President)
- Chief of the Imperial General Staff (First Military Member)
- Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member)
- Financial Secretary of the War Office (Finance Member)
- Director-General of Munitions Production (appointment created in 1936 and merged with Master-General of Ordnance during 1937)
- Director-General of the Territorial Army (appointment created in 1937)
- Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council and Accounting Officer).

#### 2.3.2 – War Office Departmental Function (1939)

#### 2.3.2.A - Department of the Under-Secretary of State

a) The secretariat carried out the duties for which the Permanent Under-Secretary of State was responsible, other than those performed by the financial staff. Duties of the department included the following:

- General control of the War Office
- Procedure and conduct of official business
- Domestic economy of the War Office
- Editing and issue of the Army Lists, Army Regulations, Army Orders, and other publications
- Parliamentary and legal business
- Printing and stationary services
- Administration of the Army Chaplain's Department
- Employment of civilian staff.
- b) The Financial Staff carried out the duties for which the Permanent Under-Secretary of State was responsible as Accounting Officer of Army Votes, including funds, accounts, and the control of expenditure. The compilation of the Parliamentary Estimates, the financial review of establishments, pay, allowances, and pensions, plus the administration and organisation of the Royal Army Pay Corps were all associated duties.

#### 2.3.2.B - Department of the Military Secretary to the Secretary of State

The Military Secretary to the Secretary of State carried out the executive duties involved in the appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers, and the granting of honours and awards. He was also the Secretary of the Selection Board.

#### 2.3.2.C – Directorate of Public Relations

The Director of Public Relations was responsible for establishing an association of mutual understanding between the army and the public.

#### 2.3.2.D - Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff

- a) The Director of Military Operations and Intelligence was responsible for the following:
  - The consideration of all questions of military policy affecting the security of the Empire
  - Advice as the conduct of operations of war, and orders in regard to military operations
  - The collection and collation of military intelligence
  - Censorship
  - Aid to the civil power
  - Questions of international law and the League of Nations
  - The preparation of General Staff maps.
- b) The Director of Staff Duties dealt primarily with the general organisation affecting war administration, plus strategic and tactical principles. He was also responsible for the organisation and training of the General Staff, and issues regarding signal communications, and armoured fighting vehicles.
- c) The Director of Military Training dealt with the education of the fighting arms, other than coast defence and the anti-aircraft units. The department involved the following branches, and their schools of instruction:

Cavalry	Infantry	Royal Tank Corps
Royal Army Service Corps	Royal Engineers	Royal Corps of Signals
Royal Artillery Field Branch.		

- d) He also had responsibility for the general policy regarding the provision of officers, the training of candidates for commissions, and the professional tests of officers for promotion. Additional duties were the preparation and revision of Field Service Regulations, and the general education of the army other than vocational training. He was also Inspector of Infantry.
- e) The Director of Training and Organisation dealt with the education and administration of coast defence and anti-aircraft units of the regular army and TA, as well as passive defence training and organisation.

#### 2.3.2.E - Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces

- a) The functions carried out before 1939 by the Director of Recruiting and Organisation were divided between the Director of Organisation and the Director of Recruiting and Mobilisation.
- b) The Director of Organisation dealt with the organisation and administration of all branches of the army, and the organisation in peacetime of the personnel of the military forces, such as discharges; the record offices, and the peacetime distribution of units.
- c) The Director of Recruiting and Mobilisation dealt with recruitment of the regular and reserve forces, and with the co-ordination of administrative arrangements affecting mobilisation.
- d) The Director of Personal Services was responsible for discipline; martial and military law; appeals; the detention barracks, and military prisons. Other duties were the organisation and administration of the Corps of Military Police; personal and ceremonial questions; war medals, and the vocational training of soldiers for employment in civil life.
- e) The Director-General of Army Medical Services dealt with the organisation, administration and training of medical, dental and nursing personnel. The supervision of military hospitals, medical stores and equipment, plus control of medical and dental treatment, and were additional responsibilities.

#### 2.3.2.F - Department of the Quartermaster General to the Forces

- a) The Inspector of the Royal Army Service Corps (RASC) reported to the Quartermaster General (QMG), on the efficiency and conduct of the various supplies, transport and barrack establishments, and examined all local arrangements for mobilisation and defence schemes.
- b) Department of Supplies and Transport dealt with provision of food, forage, fuel, and petrol. Other duties were the supply, inspection, storage, issue, and repair of all mechanical transport operated by the RASC.
- c) The Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts controlled the purchase and provision of all transport animals.
- d) The duties of the Director of Movements and Quartering involved accommodation for all troops at home and abroad, plus barrack services, canteens, and the NAAFI; as well as regimental institutes, regimental funds, field lodging, and allowances. Other areas of responsibility included the movement of troops and stores by sea and rail, the War Department fleet, and the establishment and technical training of transportation units.
- e) The Director of Army Veterinary Services dealt with the veterinary care of horses; the organisation, administration, and training of vet personnel; veterinary hygiene; and the supply, inspection, and examination of equipment and stores.

f) The Director of Fortifications and Works was in charge of the construction and maintenance of barracks, fortifications, ranges, and hospitals at home and abroad. Further duties included the installation of lighting and power, plus issues concerning the military estate, quantity survey, and the personnel and organisation of works services.

#### 2.3.2.G – The Department of the Director-General of Munitions Production

- a) The Director-General of Munitions Production was responsible for the supply, storage, issue and repair of munitions, general stores and clothing for the army, and for the preparation of plans for organising the supply of munitions on mobilisation.
- b) The Director of Army Contracts was charged with the duty of obtaining tenders and placing orders for stores, supplies and building works. The sale of surplus stores, the review of local contracts, and the allocation of orders between the Royal Ordnance Factories (ROFs) and the trade, were other areas of responsibility. For duties connected with munitions he was responsible to the Director-General of Munitions Production; for all other army stores and supplies and for contracts generally, he was responsible to the Financial Secretary.
- c) The Director of Ordnance Factories dealt with the administration, control and maintenance of the ROFs.
- d) The Director of Industrial Planning was responsible for advice in connection with the adequacy of sources of supply of munitions, and for the preparation of plans for organising the supply of munitions on mobilisation, as well as during peacetime. He was also responsible for advice regarding the adequacy of firms and plant, and he directed the works of the Munitions Technical Planning Establishment.
- e) The duties of the Director of Scientific Research was responsible for the general direction and organisation of research work for War Office purposes and for advising on and co-ordinating the work of the scientific staffs serving with the various army research establishments and technical committees. He was also responsible for all duties in connection with patents, inventions, royalties and rewards.
- f) The Inspector of Army Ordnance Services and the Inspector of Army Ordnance Workshop Services report on the methods by which the RAOC duties were carried out in the store and workshop branches of the RAOC.
- g) The Director of Artillery dealt with the design, provision and inspection in regard to the following classes of stores:
  - Guns
  - Ammunition
  - Machine guns
  - Small arms, and small arms ammunition
  - RA Instruments and stores
  - Chemical defence apparatus and appliances.

- h) The Director of Mechanisation dealt with the design and inspection of all mechanically propelled vehicles, whether tracked, semi-tracked or wheeled and the provision of such vehicles other than those supplied to the RASC establishment.
- i) The Director of Ordnance Services dealt with the provision, storage, issue and repair of general stores and clothing, plus the storage, issue and repair (other than first-line repair) of all military stores and the peacetime distribution and training of the RAOC.

#### 2.3.2.H - Department of the Director-General of the Territorial Army

The Director-General of the Territorial Army dealt with services relating to the TA; the administration of the civil business of the TA, the TA Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve and the TA County Associations. Also the organisation and administration of the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

#### 2.3.2.I – Department of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Department of Lands dealt with the administration of land belonging to, or in charge of the War Department, and also with the questions of purchase and sale of land and buildings.

#### 2.3.2.J - Department of the Financial Secretary

The Financial Secretary was responsible for labour policy and general financial strategy. He was also responsible for guidelines regarding contracts, both general and those involving supplies and stores, other than munitions.

#### 2.4 – WWII Reorganisation

a) By 1942 the Department of the Chief of the Imperial Staff Organisation consisted of the following sections:

Military Operations	Military Intelligence
Signals	Staff Duties
Military Training	Weapons & Vehicles
Armoured Fighting Vehicles	Air
Home Guard & Territorial Army	American Liaison & Munitions
Royal Artillery (absorbing the Directorate of AA & Coast Defence).	

- b) The Directorate of Staff Duties was responsible through the War Establishments Committee for the preparation of War Establishments of all Army units and formations.
- c) The Director-General of Munitions Production was transferred to the Ministry of Supply.
- d) The Directorate of Air dealt with War Office issues concerning airborne forces and air-ground co-operation.
- e) The Directorate of AA and Coast Defence was abolished, and its functions were taken over by the Directorate of Artillery.

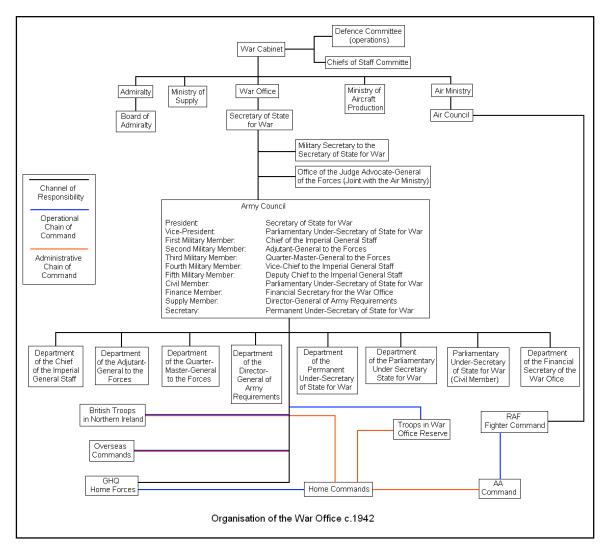


Fig. I: Organisation of the War Office, c.1942

# 2.5 – War Office Accommodation

# 2.5.1 - The War Office Building

- a) The architect, commissioned in 1898 by HM Office of Works for the new War Office building, was William Young FRIBA. He died two years later, but the design was completed by his son, Clyde Young, and Sir John Taylor, consultant surveyor to HM Office of Works.
- b) The building is of trapezium shape. This was dictated by the need to use all available space to maximise the accommodation on a site surrounded by existing buildings. Foundations were laid in 1899, and in order to carry the weight of the building, a huge 'tank', with concrete walls and base up to six feet thick and 30 feet below the road level, was constructed. The first brick was laid in September 1901 and the building was completed in 1906.
- c) Using what was then called 'Renaissance' style (now called Edwardian Baroque'), Young designed the west Whitehall-facing front as the main elevation. The west and north fronts from the second floor upwards received a row of Ionic columns. Along the roof were placed sculptured figures symbolising Peace and War, Truth and Justice, Fame and Victory; on top of each of the four corner towers, a decorative dome was installed to mask the irregularity of the building's shape.

- d) The main entrance, grand hall and staircase were placed in the centre of the west front, with the principal rooms on the second floor. The Secretary of State for War occupied a suite above the main entrance (now known as the Haldane Suite) while the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State occupied the room across the main staircases. The Chief of the General (later Imperial General) Staff, had his office in a large room in the centre of the southern side.
- e) The circular tower rooms at the corners were for other members of the Army Council, and the Army Council Room was in the centre of the north side. The more important rooms and office suites were elaborately decorated, and a few were adorned with oak panelling. Several fine marble fireplaces came from the various aristocratic residences occupied by the then 'old' War Office in Pall Mall, including Cumberland (formerly York) House, and Buckingham House. Two are attributed to well known sculptors, John Bacon RA and Thomas Carter, and all are over 200 years old. A Parliamentary Answer in April 1910 gave the full cost of the 'new' War Office as £1,229,128.<sup>2</sup>

# Wartime Staff Relocation

- f) As a result of a number of committees led by Sir James Rae of the Treasury in the late 1930s, a series of emergency measures were planned to relocate essential government staff from central London; they hinged around four distinct moves. Relevant personnel were categorised as 'A' staff, or 'B' staff. The former were those key to the day-to-day running of the war, e.g. operations and intelligence departments of the fighting forces. 'B' staff were essential to the war effort, though not on the day-to-day basis, and included personnel, production, accounts and design departments. The actual locations, many of which were 'spa' towns, were top secret at the time and were referred to only by letter pairs, such as Cheltenham 'KA' and Droitwich 'GJ'. The plans were:
  - The *North West Suburban Plan* involved all key war departments and the Cabinet to the London outskirts around Harrow and Neasden
  - The *Black Move* up to 30,000 'A' staff would relocate to the west country, roughly between Gloucester and Bromsgrove. The Cabinet and the Royal Family would be included
  - The *Yellow Move* was for 'B' staff, and up to 70,000 were involved. The locations were in the midlands and north, including North Wales
  - The *Blue Move* would have involved 7,500 very senior and key personnel relocating to Bournemouth.
- g) For a variety of reasons none of these plans, as originally defined, ever came to fruition. Enemy bombing of London was nowhere near as bad as anticipated, and the senior staff preferred to remain close together in Whitehall. The 'hiccup' of several days which would occur in moving these staff was felt unacceptable at that stage in the war. Theoretically the Black Move was abrogated, and the Yellow was substantially modified, becoming the '*Grey Plan*'.
- h) A very large number of personnel were, however moved from London, to both 'Black' and 'Yellow / Grey' areas. In September 1940 arrangements were made for between 800 and 1,200 War Office staff to move to recently vacated premises at Cheltenham Ladies College, and a further 700 to Droitwich, followed by 600 more at a later date.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "The War Office Old and New" first published in issue 15 of 'Stand To! The Journal of the Western Front Association' in 1985.

i) By April 1941 3,100 War Office staff had been sent to Cheltenham, codenamed 'KA'. Table I gives details of the premises in Cheltenham that were used as office accommodation.

Table I – War Office Accommodation in Cheltenham, 1940		
Source T162/533		
Cheltenham Ladies College – Main Buildings	St Georges Road & Bath Road	
Schoolmasters Training College	Swindon Road	
St Mary's College	St Georges Place	
Dean Close School	Shelburne Road	
Plough Hotel	High Street	
School of Arts & Crafts	St Margaret's Road	
Cheltenham Technical College	The Lypiatts, Lansdown Road	
New Club	Promenade	
Town Hall	Imperial Square	
Pump Room	Pittville	
Rotunda	Montpelier Road	
Museum	Clarence Street	
Cheltenham Ladies College	Astell, Overton Park Road	
	4/5 Bayshill Lawn	
	St Hilda's, Western Road	
	Farnley Lodge, Vittoria Walk	
	Glenlee, Malvern Road	
	Roderic House & Bunwell House, Suffolk Square	
	Sanatorium, Leckhampton	
	St Margaret's, Christchurch Road	
	Sidney Lodge, Overton Road	
	Hatherley Court, Hatherley Road	
Cheltenham Ladies College,	Bayshill Court, St Austins, St Helens	
Parabola Road	4/5 Bayshill Lawn	
Dean Close School	Walton Court & Hostel, Lansdown Road	
	Fortfield, Lansdown Road Junior. School	
Cheltenham Boys College, Sandford Road	Christstowe & Newick House	
Cheltenham Boys College, Thirlestaine Road	Junior School House, College House, Linton House	
Cheltenham Boys College,	Chiltondale, Lindley, Leconfield	
College Road	Hazlewell, Boyne House	
Cheltenham Boys College	Southwood, Lypiatt Road	
Royal Hotel	97 The Strand, High Street	
Queens Hotel	Promenade	
Majestic Hotel	Park Place	
Belle Vue Hotel	55 The Strand, High Street	
New Court Hotel	Lansdown Road	
Fleece Hotel	161 / 2 High Street	
Savoy Hotel	Bayshill Road	
Montpelier Spa Hotel	Lansdown Place	
Rodney Hotel	61–69 Rodney Road	
-		
Ellenborough Hotel	Oriel Road	

- j) At Oakley Farm, Priors Road, on the eastern outskirts of the town a new site was constructed at the end of 1939. It had six Temporary Office Buildings (TOBs), four of which were allocated to the War Office, and two to the Foreign Office. The army would relocate their Central, Finance, and Lands E&A Branches to the site.
- k) The following year, a second establishment was created at Benhall Farm, Golden Valley, a few miles to the west of the town centre. It also had six blocks, and would house a number of departments including: Adjutant General, Judge Adjutant General, Military Training, Fortifications and Works, and Reserves.
- Mid war the Army vacated the TOBs, which were then used by the US Army Service of Supply. Post WWII both sites have been used by GCHQ for many years. The TOBs were renamed Standard Office Buildings (SOBs), and those at Benhall were demolished recently, but two still remain at Oakley.
- m) Droitwich (GJ) accommodated an even greater number of War Office staff. Two years into the war 3,950 were based either in hotels as shown in Table II, or at a new development a mile south of the town-centre on the Worcester Road; this consisted of five TOBs, only one of which remains today.

Table II – War Office Premises in Droitwich, c.1941	
Source T162/533	
Norbury House Hotel	Friar Street
Worcester Brine Baths Hotel	Corbett Street
Park Hotel	Worcester Road
Raven Hotel	Corbett Street
The Winter Garden	St Andrews Road
Impney Hotel	Birmingham Road
Clarendon Hotel	St Andrews Street
Hillcairne Hotel	St Andrews Road
St Andrews House Hotel	Worcester Road

- n) Towards the end of WWII there were 16,400 WO staff in London, 700 in Droitwich, 660 in Liverpool, and 670 in Oxford. All those in Cheltenham had already left for other locations. It was intended that those outside London should remain for at least two years.
- Accommodation was urgently required for all government staff returning from their wartime locations and a large number of SOBs were constructed between 1946 and 1949 in the following suburbs:

Bromley	Chessington	
Epsom	Ewell	
Hatch End	Kidbrooke	
Mottingham	Northwood	
Orpington	Ruislip	
Stanmore	West Wickham	
Tolworth / Surbiton (Toby Jug / Alpine Avenue)		

- p) The War Office was allocated three of these developments:<sup>3</sup>
  - Chessington was occupied by Master General of the Ordnance, Director of Army Contracts, Director of Quartering, Director of Supplies and Transport and the Controller of Lands and Claims (525 staff)
  - Stanmore housed the Director Army Legal Services, Officers Documentation, Administration of Personnel and Army Pensions Office – 931 staff in total
  - Tolworth had the Master General of the Ordnance and Survey Production (90 staff). In addition 51 staff of the Director of Military Survey went to a site in Feltham.
- q) By 1948 the War Office was occupying a significant number of other premises in London, most of which were close to Whitehall. Occupancy and staff levels are shown in Table III.

Table III – War Office London Accommodation, c.1948				
Note: total numbers of personnel shown in brackets				
Fortress ?				
Northumberland House, Northumberland Avenue WC2	Intelligence, Movements, Ordnance (747)			
QMG House ?	Quartermasters (508)			
Horse Guards Parade, SW1	London District HQ (190)			
Greener House, Haymarket SW1	Lands Branch			
Metropole Building, Northumberland Avenue WC2	Quartermasters (1,390)			
Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue WC2	Quartermasters (830)			
Golden Cross House, WC2	Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, Quartermasters (307)			
73 The Strand, WC2	Salaries			
Spring Gardens, SW1	Judge Adjutant General			
Whitehall Court, SW1	Engineering (90)			
Hobart House, Grosvenor Place W1				
Romney House, Marsham Street SW1	DES (280)			
Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square W1	DG Army Medical, Personnel, Legal, Recruiting (936)			
Nuffield House ?				
Hyde Park Gate, SW7	DGAMS (260)			
Eaton Square / Chesham Place, SW1	Adjutant General / Finance (1,300)			
Greencoat Place, SW1	(Reproduction) (65)			
Audit House, EC4 ?				
York House ?	Lands & Claims, Organisation & Methods (144)			
St Christopher House, SE1?	MG of Ordnance, Army Contracts (1,233)			
The Wilderness, East Molesey				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> WO 32/179

## 2.6 – Ministry of Defence, 1964 to Present

- a) The CID was replaced by a cabinet defence committee with executive powers and the Ministry of Defence was set up as a regular department on 1 January 1947. It existed as an administrative body responsible for liaison between the service ministries and co-ordination of defence policy.
- b) On 1 April 1964, the new unified Ministry of Defence was created which absorbed the four separate departments, the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry as well as the original Ministry of Defence (see the Volume 1 The Royal Navy).

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# Part 3 – The War Cabinet & War Office

# 3.1 – Background – The Cardwell Reforms

- a) Once Napoleon had been defeated, the first half of the 19th Century had proved to be a comparatively peaceful period for Britain. The Royal Navy remained unchallenged, and seaborne trade flourished, which contributed to Britain's economic growth over other nations. As a result successive cabinets kept military and naval expenditure to a minimum. The 1854–56 Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny of 1857 exposed grave weaknesses in Britain's military organisation. This led to the introduction of a major series of reforms by Edward (later Lord) Cardwell, Secretary of State for War in W E Gladstone's Cabinet of 1868–74.
- b) Prior to the reforms, the British Army consisted of 109 numbered regiments. Regiments were independently organised and administered through the office of a CO. The Regular Army was backed up by a paid but part-time Militia, and a further part-time component which consisted of organised units of volunteers (infantry), and Yeomanry (light cavalry). The Militia was controlled by the Lords Lieutenants of the various counties, and was designed solely for home defence.
- c) The pre-1881 Home organisation of the British Army was as follows, the numbers of subdistricts being shown in brackets:<sup>4</sup>

Northern District (26)	Southern District (3)	Home District (6)
Eastern District (5)	Chatham District (1) Woolwich Distr	
Western District (7)	South-Eastern District (3)	Aldershot District (1)
North British District (8)	Jersey District (1)	Guernsey District (1)
Belfast District (3)	Dublin District (3)	Cork District (2).

- d) In 1870 Cardwell launched the first of his reform measures the Army Enlistment Act which abolished lifetime enlistment's in the Regular Army. This was designed to stimulate recruiting and hence build up a reserve. Improved recruiting would provide the necessary drafts for the colonial army and a reserve would assist in the expansion of the home battalions, essential in the event of a national emergency. Previously senior officers, provided conveniently from the aristocracy, were frequently totally inadequate in their position. Future officers would have to earn their status.
- e) This was followed on 1 November 1871 by the Regulation of the Forces Act, which effectively transferred control of the Militia from the county governments to the War Office.
- f) From 1 April 1873 Cardwell had installed a system of Sub-District Brigade Depots which effectively paired up single-battalion regiments while retaining two battalion foot regiments, all within 70 permanent depots these being numbered 1–70. Under this scheme there were 25 two-battalion regiments of foot, 2 four-battalion regiments and 80 single-battalion regiments of foot (which were then paired up). Most of the old regimental county names were retained, but it was not possible to pair up all battalions in this way so that some foot regiments now found themselves allocated to county titles that was completely alien to their 1782 territorial ties.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Army List January 1881

- g) A change in government put Cardwell out of office in 1874, however despite much opposition, his reforms stayed in place and within a few years Cardwell's party was back in power. The new Secretary of State for War, Hugh Childers, decided that Cardwell's initiatives had not gone far enough.
- h) The result was General Order 41 of 1 May 1881 which began the process of creating a network of four-battalion army regiments in England, Scotland and Wales and, five-battalion regiments in Ireland. These are detailed in Table VIII. Each of these was linked by a headquarters and territorial name to its Regimental District.<sup>5</sup> This linking battalions was designed to provide an equal distribution of the battalions between home and foreign garrisons, and the battalions at home would supply the drafts for their linked battalions abroad.
- i) The 109 numbered foot regiments (140 battalions) in existence in January 1881 were again reorganised when the Secretary for War improved on the Cardwell's localisation scheme, when the old Sub-District Brigade system was abolished in favour of a new one dividing Britain into 67 Regimental Districts.<sup>6</sup> This time the numbering system was based on the senior of the paired 67 foot regiments and two-battalion regiments existing in January 1881. Seven of the 1873 pairings were rearranged more appropriately. One regiment, the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps remained unaffiliated<sup>7</sup> and the last one to reform remained unnumbered and became the Rifle Brigade. The old title 'regiment of foot' was abolished as it had more in common with a battalion; it was replaced with a title consisting of the territorial name followed by 'regiment' (such as The Royal Sussex Regiment), meaning an administrative family of many battalions.
- j) From 1881, Regimental District No.30 consisted of the East Lancashire Regiment, which was formed initially with two battalions – the 1st Battalion being created from the former 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot, and the 2nd Battalion from the former 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot. It also consisted of 5th Lancashire Militia. The unit's first Regimental Depot was in Burnley, soon moving to Fulwood Barracks, Preston in 1898. The Regiment recruited primarily from the new industrial towns of East Lancashire, including Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Colne and Nelson.
- k) It is interesting to note too, that regiment seniority is based on the old numbering system, hence the East Lancashire Regiment is the 30th regiment in seniority. The most senior regiment of all is The Royal Scots (The Lothian Regiment, formed from 1st Regiment of Foot). The last regiment to be formed was The Rifle Brigade – it had no number. As each regiment was formed, it received its regimental district number, which was an indication its age and seniority, although once the command structure became organised the numbers lost their significance, except from a historical and sentimental point of view.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Monographs/No1/Steenkamp.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Harts Army List 1882, Volume 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The King's Royal Rifle Corps was reorganised without county affiliation upon territorialisation of the infantry, but taking responsibility for some Militia in Huntingdonshire, Middlesex, Flint, Carlow and Cork, and some Volunteer unit in Middlesex

- After 1922, when Southern Ireland left Great Britain, four Irish regiments disbanded leaving 63 numbered regiments, plus the Rifle Brigade, making a total of 64 regiments of the line They were still numbered 1–91 on the old system, with the missing numbers belonging to disbanded units.
- m) After May 1881, each regimental district came under the command of a Lieutenant Colonel and its territory was based on county boundaries and population density. Each district therefore, had a regular regiment composed of two battalions (either two of the single battalions or one of the old two-battalion regiments).
- n) After May 1881, Militia battalions were redesignated as the 3rd (or 4th) battalion of regiments of the line, but they retained their Militia status until 1908. In Ireland there were no volunteer units, but the 12 foot regiments had also to accommodate 32 battalions of Militia, which led to the new regiments having up to four Militia battalions each.
- o) The two or more Militia battalions and various Volunteer battalions attached to each district were grouped around the regimental depot that served as an administrative headquarters and a basic training centre. The Militia and Volunteer units would serve as the regiment's second-line force and provided a potential supply of recruits for the Regular units. The establishment of line battalions at home and abroad was eight companies. The depot was to consist of four companies, with power to expand to eight companies.
- p) Further shortcomings of Britain's poor defence organisation were highlighted in the Boer War, and as a result Lord Esher took the next evolutionary step in 1903. Esher was concerned mainly with home defence and his contribution was three key recommendations, all were accepted. These were:
  - The abolition of the post of Commander-in-Chief who would be replaced by a Chief of Staff
  - The formation of a Committee of Defence, to be chaired by the Prime Minister
  - The formation of the Army Council, to be chaired by the Secretary of State for War and made up of four military and three knowledgeable civilian members.

#### 3.2 – Committee of Imperial Defence, 1904–1946

- a) The Committee of Imperial Defence (CID) was first established in December 1902 on a temporary basis to advise the Prime Minster of the need for planning and co-ordination of the British Empire's defence forces. It became permanent in May 1904 in a remodelled form as suggested by Esher and his colleagues and functioned as a small advisory committee for the Prime Minister. Members were often cabinet ministers concerned with defence or military leaders. The Prime Minister was the chairman, but the committee had no executive powers, just considerable influence. It formulated the general principles on which a defence policy should be based and prepared plans to ensure that naval, military and civil authorities at home and abroad would respond in a co-ordinated manner if war was declared. It task was made easier by the creation of a General Staff for the Army in 1906, and a Naval Staff in 1912. After 1906 much of its work was delegated to sub-committees which could take the detailed evidence from expert witnesses, and investigate more fully questions of technical matters.
- b) Up to August 1914 the main committee met in Disraeli's former residence at 2 Whitehall Gardens, London SW1.

- c) It was suspended during WWI, all functions being taken over firstly by the War Council (November 1914), then the Dardanelles Committee (May 1915), followed by the War Committee (November 1916, and finally by the War Cabinet (December 1916 to November 1919). The CID resumed in 1922 and its membership rose to 18; the committee then became unwieldy which led to the establishment of a Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence (1936– 1940).
- d) On the outbreak of WWII, the committee was again suspended and its responsibilities were taken over by the War Cabinet. The decision was taken in 1946 to make the suspension permanent which was published in a White Paper on the CID (Command 6923).

# 3.3 – The War Book

- a) At the end of 1909, a committee was appointed by the Army Council under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Ward, to consider and report on the arrangements necessary for additional work which would fall upon the War Office in the event of war. The Army Council accepted in principle the recommendations of this committee, and steps were taken to compile a book setting out the action necessary, which would have to be taken when war was threatened; it also included the war requirements on the part of the army branches.
- b) The first edition was issued in 1912 (A1568) and subsequent editions were issued throughout the 20th Century as and when updates were required.

# 3.4 – The War Cabinet – First World War

- a) In 1914 the Liberal Cabinet under H Asquith, the Prime Minister since 5 April 1908, numbered 20 members and as such, was too large to assemble at short notice. Therefore, in November 1914 Asquith set up the War Council, primarily to explore aspects of war policy and to review the overall strategic situation.
- b) Following the formation of the Coalition Government on 25 May 1915, the War Council gave way to the Dardanelles Committee which had been originally formed to deal with operations in that region but was gradually extended to deal with wider strategic issues. This was replaced in November 1915 by a five-man War Committee which lasted for about a year when the new Prime Minister, Lloyd George amalgamated the War Committee with the Cabinet to become the War Cabinet.
- c) The War Cabinet was superseded by a peacetime Cabinet of normal size during November 1919 and the Committee of Imperial Defence was revived in its original form.
- d) The Chiefs of Staff Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence formed in 1923 to achieve inter-service co-operation. In addition to advice and questions relating to sea, land and air policy, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of Imperial General Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff had the collective responsibility of advising on general defence policy.
- e) Below the Chiefs of Staff Committee were the following committees:
  - Joint Planning Committee, appointed in 1927
  - Deputy Chiefs of Staff Committee set up in1932
  - Joint Intelligence Committee set up in 1936.

#### 3.5 – Chamberlain's War Cabinet

- a) On 1 September 1939, the Prime Minister Chamberlain informed the Cabinet of his intention to set up a War Cabinet, and when it met for the first time two days later, it comprised of nine members. The secretariats of the Cabinet and CID were merged into a single body, known as the War Cabinet Secretariat.
- b) The Committee of Imperial Defence disbanded and the Chiefs of Staff reported directly to the War Cabinet without the CID acting as a filter, the War Cabinet found itself involved in the formulation of military policy in too much detail. The Military Co-ordination Committee was accordingly formed to address this problem.

#### 3.6 – Coalition Government

- a) When Germany attacked the Low Countries on 10 May, Chamberlain resigned and Winston Churchill succeeded him as Prime Minister. Churchill at once formed a coalition government with a War Cabinet of five members, later increased to eight and it remained at this number until the end of the coalition in May 1945.
- b) Churchill combined the office of Prime Minister with that of Minister of Defence, his staff being provided by the military branch of the War Cabinet Secretariat. The Military Coordination Committee was then replaced by the Defence Committee which was divided into two panels:
  - Defence Committee (Operations)
  - Defence Committee (Supply).

#### **3.7 – Home Defence Executive**

- a) After the collapse of France, in May 1940, the War Cabinet on the joint recommendations of the Chiefs of Staff and the Minister of Home Security set up a body known as the Home Defence Executive. The committee's office was located in the Metropole Building.
- b) functioned as an organisation to address the needs concerning the risks of invasion. The Chairman was the C-in-C Home Forces and the other original members were the C-in-Cs of the three main air commands and representatives of the Admiralty, the Air Ministry, the Ministry of Home Security and the Ministry of Transport. At the end of May the original Executive was dissolved and never met again.
- c) It was replaced by a conference concerning the day-to-day business of home defence held by the C-in-C Home Forces, and his staff consisting of the Chief of General Staff, Home Forces, a Naval Staff Officer, Air Staff Officer and Chief Civil Staff Officer. Any matters concerning the civil side of the war effort arising at these conferences were brought up the same day with representatives of the civil departments concerned presided over by the Chief Civil Staff Officer (Sir Findlater Stewart). It was this meeting that it became known as the 'new' Home Defence Executive. The Ministry of Home Security and Ministry of War Transport were regularly represented at these meetings, as was the bomb defence section of the General Staff at the War Office and other civil departments concerned with invasion plans were called in as necessary.

d) It oversaw all arrangement involving civil co-operation with the military authorities concerning a possible invasion. It included the denial of resources to the enemy ranging from currency and petrol to possible landing grounds. Schemes were worked out for the transportation, accommodation and feeding refugee civilians plus others designed to help keep the roads and railways clear for essential military traffic. Also arrangements were in place for the protection of vital factories and installations against sabotage, clearance of blitzed buildings and bomb disposal.<sup>8</sup>

#### 3.8 – The Cabinet War Room

- a) In May 1940 GHQ Home Forces was located at Kneller Hall in Twickenham and on 29 May the War Cabinet approved a recommendation from the Chiefs of Staff that an Advanced Headquarters should be set up in the Cabinet War Room.
- b) Following the Air Defence Exercises of 1937, the decision was taken by the Deputy Chiefs of Staff that the Chiefs of Staff, Deputy Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Planners should all be housed in a Central War Room. This should include a map room where they could meet every day and where their decisions could be transformed into orders. It had been assumed that that such a structure would form part of the new Whitehall building but as this was going to take several years to build, a temporary solution had to be found.
- c) The Office of Works concluded after a survey of many basements of government buildings, that the most suitable location would be the basement under the western side of the New Public Offices, facing Great George Street (erected between 1898 and 1915). Rooms 62 to 65A were subsequently cleared with room 65 becoming the Map Room and Room 65A the War Cabinet Room. The Central War Room opened on 27 August 1939.
- d) The Central War Room was gradually expanded over the next few months, with Room 69 becoming the new Cabinet Room and the Prime Minister taking over Room 65A.
- e) In July the main component of GHQ Home Forces had moved to St Paul's School, Hammersmith and the Advanced Headquarters had been allotted several rooms in the Central War Room. Room 62B, was acquired by C-in-C Home Forces; six of his senior staff were given Room 62A and five junior staff officers were allocated Room 62. Room 69A was partitioned for use by Sir Findlater Stewart.
- f) Between October 1940 and the summer of 1941, the war room complex was expanded and a concrete slab was built within a sub-ground floor basement to increase its structural integrity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> CAB 106/1184

# Part 4 – Organisation of Army Command Organisation at Home

## 4.1 – Introduction

- a) The United Kingdom's armed forces the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force for the first 64 years of the 20th Century functioned under separate ministries, i.e. the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry. These ministries were co-ordinated by the War Cabinet.
- b) The supreme command of the Army was invested in the Army Council which directed the War Office; the Chief of Imperial General Staff was the senior military member of the Army Council. The Secretary of State for War was responsible to the War Cabinet for the business of the Army.

#### 4.2 – Command Organisation

### 4.2.1 - Introduction

- a) At the declaration of war on 3 September 1939 the British Army consisted of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army and several reserve forces. Soon after the outbreak of war the two main elements were consolidated into a single 'British Army'.
- b) At this time the service consisted of the Home Forces, AA Command, the British Forces in the Middle East, the British Forces in India, and a large number of other commands scattered throughout the world. All of these elements were commanded directly by the War Office.
- c) The Home Forces, under its own Commander-in-Chief and GHQ, comprised all field forces and non-field forces located in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man. It was responsible for the defence of the British Isles, and consisted of all corps, divisions, and separate units assigned to defend Great Britain against invasion.

# 4.2.2 - 1900-13 Home Command Organisation

#### 4.2.2.A - 1901 Command Structure

- a) Historically, for administrative purposes the British Isles has always been divided into a number of regionally based higher military commands. The number of district commands and sub-commands (such as regimental districts) varied considerably over the course of the 20th Century.
- b) In 1901 there were 13 district commands and most of these was sub-divided into a number of numbered Infantry Regimental Districts (IRDs) to administer the Volunteer regiments.<sup>9</sup> Table IV shows these commands.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Army Lists January, 1901

Table IV – 1901 District Organisation					
Source:Army Lists, January 1901					
No.	Command	HQ	Infantry Regimental Districts	Other	
1	Aldershot – 1st Army Corps				
2	Eastern	Colchester	9, 12, 16, 44, 48		
3	Home	23 Carlton House Terrace, London	2, 7, 31, 43, 49, 57	The Guards' Depot	
4	North-Eastern	York	5, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 33, 45, 51, 65, 68		
5	North-Western	Chester	4, 6, 8, 20, 22, 23, 29, 30 34, 38 40, 47, 53, 63, 64		
6	Scottish	Edinburgh	1, 21, 25, 26, 42, 71, 72, 79, 75, 91		
7	South-Eastern – 2nd Army Corps	Dover	3, 35		
8	Southern – 2nd Army Corps	Portsmouth	37, 39, 62	Rifle Depot	
9	Thames	Chatham	50		
10	Western – 2nd Army	Devonport	11, 13, 24, 28, 32, 41		
11	Woolwich				
	Irish				
12	Belfast District Cork District The Curragh District Dublin District		27, 83, 87 18, 101 (no IRDs) 88, 100, 102		
13	Channel Islands	Guernsey & Alderney District and Jersey District			

c) The Regiment Districts in which the military forces in the UK were grouped were, for a short while, merged into six Army Corps Commands under an Army Order dated 4 March 1902. The first two were intended to be made up entirely of regular troops, the other four were to be composed of a mix of regular and auxiliary troops. In the event only four out of the six Army Corps were actually formed before the scheme was abandoned under an Army Order (AO), dated 6 January 1905 (revised and reprinted as AO 284 of 11 November 1907).

#### 4.2.2.B - 1906 Command Structure

a) Under the 1905 order, the UK command structure was then reorganised and split into seven commands and one district:

# 1) Aldershot Army Corps Command – HQ Aldershot<sup>10</sup>

- 1st Cavalry Brigade (Aldershot)
- 1st Division 1st (Foot Guards) Brigade, 2nd Infantry Brigade (Aldershot)
- 2nd Division 3rd Infantry Brigade, 4th Infantry Brigade (Aldershot)
- 3rd Division 5th Infantry Division (Bordon)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Army Lists, Part 1 (January) 1906

## 2. Eastern Command – HQ St James's Court, Buckingham Gate

- 2nd Cavalry Brigade (Canterbury)
- 4th Cavalry Brigade (Colchester)
- 5th Division HQ Dover 9th Infantry Brigade (Gravesend), 10th Infantry Brigade (Shorncliffe)
- 6th Division HQ Colchester 11th Infantry Brigade (Colchester), 12th Infantry Brigade (to be formed on Mobilisation)
- Coast Defences: Dover, Thames, Medway
- Eastern Counties Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)
  - No.9 Norwich Norfolk Regiment
  - No.12 Bury St Edmunds Suffolk Regiment
  - No.16 Bedford Bedfordshire Regiment
  - No.44 Warley Essex Regiment
  - No.48 Northampton Northamptonshire Regiment
  - No.57 Mill Hill Middlesex Regiment
- Home Counties Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)
  - No.2 Guildford Royal West Surrey
  - No.3 Canterbury East Kent Regiment
  - No.7 Hounslow Royal Fusiliers
  - No.31 Kingston East Surrey Regiment
  - No.35 Chichester Royal Sussex Regiment
  - No.50 Maidstone Royal West Kent Regiment

#### 3. Irish Command – HQ The Royal Hospital, Dublin

- 3rd Cavalry Brigade The Curragh
- 7th Division The Curragh, 13th Infantry Brigade (Dublin), 14th Infantry Brigade (The Curragh)
- 8th Division Cork, 15th Infantry Brigade (Fermoy), 16th Infantry Brigade (Tipperary), 17th Infantry Brigade (Belfast)
- Coastal Defences: Londonderry, Cork
- North Irish Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)
  - No.27 Omagh Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
  - No.83 Belfast Royal Irish Rifles
  - No.87 Armagh Royal Irish Fusiliers
  - No.102 Naas
     Royal Dublin Fusiliers
- South Irish Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)
  - No.18 Clonmel Royal Irish Regiment
  - No.88 Galloway Connaught Rangers
  - No.100 Birr Leinster Regiment
  - No.101 Tralee Royal Munster Fusiliers

# 4. London District – HQ 23 Carlton House Terrace, London

• Guards' Depot – Caterham

#### 5. Northern Command – HQ York

- Coastal Defences Newcastle-on-Tyne
- Border Grouped Regimental District (with depots & territorial regiments)

• No.4	Lancaster	Royal Lancashire Regiment
• No.5	Newcastle	Northumberland Fusiliers (5)
• No.68	Newcastle	Durham Light Infantry (68)
• No.19	Richmond	Yorkshire Regiment
• No.34	Carlisle	Border Regiment

• Lancashire Grouped Regimental Districts

• No.8	Warrington	Liverpool Regiment (8)
• No.40	Warrington	South Lancashire Regiment (40)
• No.20	Bury	Lancashire Fusiliers
• No.30	Preston	East Lancashire (30)
• No.47	Preston	North Lancashire Regiment (47)
• No.63	Ashton-under-Lyne	Manchester Regiment
11.0		

• Yorkshire Grouped Regimental Districts

• No.14	York	West Yorkshire Regiment
• No.15	Beverley	East Yorkshire Regiment
• No.33	Halifax	West Riding Regiment
• No.51	Pontefract	Yorkshire Light Infantry (51)
• No.65	Pontefract	York & Lancaster Regiment (65)

#### 6. Scottish Command, HQ Edinburgh

- Coast Defences Scotland
- Highland Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)

-		
• No.42	Perth	Royal Highlanders
• No.72	Fort George	Seaforth Highlanders (72)
• No.79	Inverness	Cameron Highlanders (79)
• No.75	Aberdeen	Gordon Highlanders
• No.91	Stirling	Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders
• Lowland Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)		
• No.1	Glencorse, Milton Bridge	Royal Scots

110.1	Gleneorse, minton Bridge	Royal Beols
• No.21	Ayr	Royal Scots Fusiliers
• No.25	Berwick-on-Tweed	King's Own Scottish Borderers
• No.26	Hamilton	Scottish Rifles (26)
• No.71	Hamilton	Highland Light Infantry (71)

## 7. Southern Command – HQ Tidworth House, Andover

• 6th Infantry Brigade (Portsmouth)

- 4th Division (Tidworth) 7th Infantry Brigade (Tidworth), 8th Infantry Brigade (Devonport)
  - Coast Defence: Portsmouth, Plymouth
- South Midland Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)
  - No.6 Warwick Royal Warwickshire Regiment
  - No.28 Bristol Gloucestershire Regiment
  - No.29 Worcester Worcestershire Regiment
  - No.43 Oxford Oxfordshire Light Infantry
  - No.49 Reading Royal Berkshire Regiment
- Western Counties Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)
  - No.11 Exeter Devonshire Regiment
  - No.13 Taunton Somerset Light Infantry
  - No.32 Bodmin Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
  - No.37 Winchester Hampshire Regiment
  - No.39 Dorchester Dorsetshire Regiment
  - No.62 Devizes Wiltshire Regiment
  - Rifle Depot, Winchester The King's Royal Rifle Corps

#### 8. Welsh & Midland Command – HQ Chester

- Coastal Defences: Wales
- Welsh Border Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)
  - No.22 Chester Cheshire Regiment
  - No.23 Wrexham Royal Welsh Fusiliers
  - No.24 Brecon South Wales Borderers
  - No.41 Cardiff Welsh Regiment
  - No.53 Shrewsbury Shropshire Light Infantry

• North Midland Grouped Regimental Districts (with depots & territorial regiments)

- No.10 Lincoln Lincolnshire Regiment
- No.17 Leicester Leicestershire Regiment
- No.38 Lichfield South Staffordshire Regiment (38)
- No.64 Lichfield North Staffordshire Regiments (64)
- No.45 Derby Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment<sup>11</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Army List, January 1906

- b) A General Officer Commander in Chief (C-in-C) was placed at the head of each command, assisted by officers of the General Staff, and by a Major-General (or Brigadier-General) in charge of administration.
- c) Each command, except Aldershot, was divided into two or three grouped regimental districts; a group came under the command of a Brigadier-General who commanded the infantry and artillery depots within his group. He was relieved of all correspondence by the institution of a record office, which placed a Colonel to take charge of all records (as recommended by the Esher Committee). After November 1907 the grouped regimental districts became numbered districts instead.
- d) Under AO 89 of 1906, Welsh and Midlands Command was reorganised as Western Command and now included the Lancashire Grouped Regiments Districts, which had until then, been part of Northern Command (see above). The North Midland Grouped Regimental District was then transferred to Northern Command.
- e) A special Army Order (AO 233) was issued on 12 September 1906 giving details of the new organisation of the General Staff. The General Staff was divided into two principle divisions:
  - General Staff at Army Headquarters
  - General Staff in Commands and Districts.
- f) Appointments were made to the General Staff for a period of four years, through a Selection Board from a special list of officers known as the General Staff List.
- g) From April 1910, the number of grouped Regimental Districts was considerably reduced when Eastern, Irish, Northern, Southern, and Western Commands were all reorganised into just two home based Grouped Infantry Districts.
- h) This formation continued throughout the First World War, until January 1920. when another system based on territorial areas finally replaced it after a period lasting ten years.

# 4.2.3 – The First World War 1914–1918, Home Command Organisation

During WWI there were eight commands and twelve districts, (now shortened to 'district'); though London District functioned as a command.<sup>12</sup>

# 4.2.3.A – 1915 Command Structure

- 1. Aldershot Command HQ Aldershot
- 2. Eastern Command HQ Horse Guards
  - No.9 District & No.10 District
- 3. Irish Command, HQ Parkgate Dublin
  - No.11 District & No.12 District
- 4. London District HQ Horse Guards

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Army Lists, January 1915

# 5. Northern Command – HQ York

• No.5 District & No.6 District

# 6. Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh

• No.1 District & No.2 District

# 7. Southern Command – HQ Salisbury

• No.7 District & No.8 District

# 8. Western Command – HQ Chester

- No.3 District & No.4 District, plus the 'New Armies':
  - First New Army
  - Second New Army
  - Third New Army.

The Central Force functioned as a separate command, operating within Eastern Command for Home Defence purposes.

# 4.2.3.B – 1918 Command Structure<sup>13</sup>

# 1. Aldershot Command – HQ Aldershot

# 2. Eastern Command – HQ 50 Pall Mall, SW1

- *No.9 District:* Infantry Depots: Norfolk R (Norwich), Suffolk R (Bury St Edmunds), Beds R (Bedford), Essex R (Warley), Northamptonshire R (Northampton).
- No.10 District:

Infantry Depots: Royal West Surrey R (Guildford), Royal Kent R (Canterbury), Royal Fusiliers (Hounslow), Royal Surrey R (Kingston), Royal Sussex R (Chichester), Royal West Kent R (Maidstone), Middlesex R (Mill Hill)

#### 3. Irish Command – HQ Parkgate, Dublin

• No.11 District:

Cavalry (2 Depot) 4 & 8 Hussars, 11 & 13 Hussars (Dublin). Infantry Depots: Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Omagh), Royal Irish Rifles (Belfast), Royal Irish Fusiliers (Armagh), Royal Irish Fusiliers (Naas)

• No.12 District :

Cavalry (1 Depot) 5? & 17 Lancers, 9 & 21 Lancers, 16 & 17 Lancers (Waterford), RA Depot, RFA (Athlone). Infantry Depots: Royal Irish R (Clonmel), Connaught Rangers (Galway), Leinster R (Birr), Royal Munster Fusiliers (Tralee)

# 4. London District – HQ Horse Guards Annexe, Carlton House Terrace, SW1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Army Lists, January 1918

# 5. Northern Command – HQ York

- No.5a District: Cavalry (3 Depot) 10 & 18 Hussars, 14 & 20 Hussars (Scarborough). Royal Artillery 1 Depot RFA (Newcastle-on-Tyne). Infantry Depots: Northumberland Fusiliers (Newcastle), East Yorkshire R (Beverley), Yorkshire R (Richmond), Durham Light Infantry (Newcastle)
- No.5b District:

Infantry Depots: Lincolnshire R (Lincoln), Leicestershire R (Leicester), South Staffordshire R (Lichfield), Nottingham & Derby R (Derby), North Staffordshire R (Lichfield)

#### 6. Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh

• No.1 District:

Royal Artillery Depot (Glasgow). Infantry Depots – Royal Highlanders (Perth), Seaforth Highlanders (Fort George), Gordon Highlanders (Aberdeen), Cameron Highlanders (Inverness), Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders

• No.2 District:

Cavalry (6 Depot), 1 & 5 Dragoon Guards, 1 & 2 Dragoons. Infantry Depots: King's Own Scottish Borderers (Berwick-on-Tweed), Royal Scots (Glencorse & Milton Bridge), Royal Scottish Fusiliers (Ayr), Scottish Rifles (Hamilton), Highland Light Infantry (Hamilton)

# 7. Southern Command – HQ Salisbury

• No.7 District:

Cavalry (3 Depot), 3 & 7 Hussars, 15 & 19 Hussars (Bristol); Infantry Depots: Royal Warwickshire R (Warwick), Gloucester R (Bristol), Worcester R (Worcester), Oxford & Bucks Light Infantry (Oxford), Royal Berkshire R (Reading)

• No.8 District:

Infantry Depots: Devonshire R (Exeter), Somerset Light Infantry (Taunton), Devon & Cornwall Light Infantry (Bodmin), Hampshire R (Winchester), Dorset R (Dorchester), Wiltshire R (Devizes)

# 8. Western Command – HQ Chester

• No.3 District:

Royal Artillery (2 Depot), RFA (Preston); Infantry Depots: Royal Lancashire R (Lancaster), Liverpool R (Seaforth), Lancashire Fusiliers (Bury), East Lancashire R (Preston), Border R (Carlisle), North Lancashire R (Preston), Manchester Rifles (Ashton-under-Lyne)

• No.4 District:

Cavalry (4 Depot), 2 Dragoon Guards & 6 Dragoons,

3 & 16 Dragoon Guards, 4 & 7 Dragoon Guards (Newport, Monmouthshire.); Infantry Depots: Cheshire Rifles (Chester), Royal W Fusiliers (Wrexham), South Wales Borderers (Brecon), South Lancashire R (Warrington), Welsh Regiment (Cardiff), Shropshire Light Infantry (Shrewsbury)

# 4.2.4 - 1919-1939 Home Command Organisation

- a) After January 1920, the five main commands at home with the exception of Aldershot, London District and the Channel Islands were organised into territorial areas corresponding mainly with the county divisions.
- b) Officers commanding regimental districts were abolished as a consequence of this reorganisation, which became:

Eastern Command	Irish Command	London District
Eastern Area	Dublin District	
Shires Area	No.11 District	
Thames & Medway Area	No.12 District	
South Eastern Area		
Southern Command	Northern Command	Scottish Command
South-Western Area	Northumberland Area	Highland Area
Southern Area	West Riding Area	Lowland Area
Salisbury Plain Area	North Midland Area	
South Midland Area		
Western Command	Channel Islands	
Welsh Area	Guernsey & Alderney Distr	ict
West Lancashire Area	Jersey District	
East Lancashire Area		
South Midland Area		

- c) The withdrawal of British Forces from the Irish Free State began on 19 January 1922, the very substantial army being quickly reduced to four battalions. On 1 February Beggar's Bush Barracks in Dublin was formally handed over to the projected Irish Free State; by mid May the final group of British troops left the Curragh Army Camp. All negotiations were completed by 17 December, on which date the Irish Command was abolished.
- d) An exception was the Irish South Coast Defences, which came under Western Command. Northern Ireland was constituted a separate Military District (Northern Ireland District – HQ Newtownards) coming directly under the War Office on 17 December 1922. The Irish Command Office at Hounslow then closed.
- e) According to one source, London District was merged into Eastern Command in 1922,<sup>14</sup> but the Army Lists were still including London District as an independent district area although in practice it always relied on Eastern Command for certain administrative functions. South-Western Area and Southern Area merged to form Wessex Area, and absorbed Wiltshire from Salisbury Area.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Chronology of Events Connected with Army Administration 1858-1924

#### 4.2.4.A – 1924 Command Structure<sup>15</sup>

#### 1. Aldershot Command – HQ Aldershot

#### 2. Eastern Command – HQ Horse Guards, SW1

- *East Anglian Area:* Infantry Depots: Royal Fusiliers (Hounslow), Norfolk R (Norwich), Suffolk R (Bury St Edmunds), Essex (Warley), Bedfordshire & Herts R (Bedford), Northamptonshire R (Northampton), Middlesex R (Mill Hill)
- Chatham Area: Royal Engineers – Training Battalion (Chatham), 39 Fortress Co (Sheerness), Depot Battalion (Chatham)
- Home Counties Area: Cavalry Depot (Canterbury); Royal Corps of Signals – Signal Training Centre (Uckfield); Infantry Depots: The Queen's R (Guildford), ), Royal West Kent R (Maidstone), The Buffs (Canterbury), Royal Surrey R (Kingston), Royal Sussex R (Chichester)

#### 2. London District – HQ Horse Guards, SW1

## 3. Northern Command

- Northumberland Area:
  - Royal Artillery 'D' 'A' & 'E' Coast Batteries, RGA (Catterick); Infantry Depots: Northumberland Fusiliers (Newcastle), Green Howards (Richmond), East York Regiment (Beverley), Durham Light Infantry (Newcastle)
- *West Riding Area*: Infantry Depots: West Yorkshire R (York), Duke of Wellington's Regiment (Halifax), King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Pontefract), Yorkshire & Lancaster R (Pontefract)
- North Midland Area:

Infantry Depots: South Stafford R (Lichfield), North Staffordshire R (Lichfield), Lincolnshire R (Lincoln), Leicestershire R (Leicester), Foresters (Derby)

#### 4. Northern Ireland District – HQ Newtownards

#### 5. Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh

• Highland Area:

Royal Artillery – 'B' & 'C' Coast Batteries, RGA (Broughty Ferry); Infantry Depots: Black Watch (Perth), Seaforth Highlanders (Fort George), Gordons (Aberdeen), Camerons (Inverness), Argyll & Seaforth Highlanders (Stirling)

• Lowland Area:

Royal Artillery – 'A' Coast Battery, RGA (Leith Fort); Infantry Depots: Royal Scots (Glencorse, Milton Bridge), Royal Scottish Fusiliers (Ayr), King's Own Scottish Borderers (Berwick-on-Tweed), Cameronians (Hamilton), Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Army Lists, January 1924

# 6. Southern Command – HQ Salisbury

- South-Western Area: Royal Artillery – 'I' & 'J' Coast Batteries, RGA (Plymouth); Royal Engineers – 30 (Fortress) Company (Plymouth); Infantry Depots: Devonshire R (Exeter), Somerset Light Infantry (Taunton), Devon & Cornwall Light Infantry (Bodmin).
- Southern Area:

Royal Artillery – 'F', 'G', & 'H' Coast Batteries, RGA (Portsmouth); Royal Engineers – 4 (Fortress) Company (Gosport), 22 (Fortress) Company (Gosport), 19 (Survey Company (Southampton), Experimental Bridging Company (Christchurch); Infantry Depots: Dorset R (Dorchester), Royal Ulster Rifles (Freshwater (IoW).

- *Salisbury Plain Area*: Infantry Depots: Hampshire R (Winchester), Wiltshire R (Devizes), Rifle Depot (Winchester).
- South Midland Area:

Infantry Depots: Royal Warwickshire R (Warwick), Gloucestershire R (Bristol), Worcestershire R (Worcester), Oxfordshire & Bucks Light Infantry (Oxford), Royal Berkshire R (Reading).

# 7. Western Command – HQ Chester

• Welsh Area:

Royal Artillery – 'O' Coast Battery, RGA (Pembroke Dock); Royal Engineers – 35 (Fortress) Company (Pembroke); Infantry Depots: Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Wrexham), South Wales Borderers (Brecon), Welch R (Cardiff), King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry (Shrewsbury).

- *West Lancashire Area*: Infantry Depots: King's LPW Volunteers, Liverpool R (Southport), Cheshire R (Chester), PW Volunteers (Warrington).
- East Lancashire Area:

Infantry Depots: King's Own R (Lancaster, Lancashire Fusiliers (Bury), East Lancashire R (Preston), Border R (Carlisle), Loyal R (Preston), Manchester R (Ashton-under-Lyne).

• South Irish Coast Defences:

Royal Artillery – 'Q', 'U', 'V' & 'X' Coast Batteries, RGA (Queenstown), 'R' & 'W' Coast Batteries, RGA (Berehaven), 'Y' Coast Battery, RGA (Lough Swilly); Royal Engineers – 33 (Fortress) Company (Queenstown Harbour); Royal Corps of Signals – South Ireland Signal Section (Spike Island); Royal Army Ordnance Corps detachment – Spike Island, (Disbanded c.1938).

# 8. Channel Islands

- Guernsey and Alderney District
- Jersey District

#### 4.2.4.B - 1926 to 1937

a) The next significant change occurred in April 1926 within Southern Command, when Southern Area and South Western Area merged to become Wessex Area. All other commands remained as they were from 1924 until 1937.

- b) On 1 May 1937 North Midland Area was abolished, with Staffordshire being moved to West Lancashire Area, and the remainder of the old North Midland Area being merged into the West Riding Area.
- c) Also in 1937, Wessex Area, which had formed in April 1926 in Southern Command, was divided into Southern Area (under the commander, 43rd Wessex Division with its headquarters at Salisbury), and South-Western Area with an headquarters at Devonport.

# 4.2.4.C – 1939 Command Structure<sup>16</sup>

#### 1. Aldershot Command – Aldershot

#### 2. Eastern Command – HQ Horse Guards, SW1

- *East Anglian Area:* Infantry Depots: Royal Fusiliers (Hounslow), Royal Norfolk R (Norwich), Suffolk R (Bury St Edmunds), Bedfordshire & Herts R (Bedford), Essex R (Warley), Middlesex R (Hounslow).
- Chatham Area: Royal Engineers – Training Battalion (Chatham), Depot Battalion (Chatham) Coast Defence: Royal Artillery – TA Thames & Medway Heavy Brigade.
- Home Counties Area: Royal Artillery – RA Depot (Woolwich); Infantry Depots: Queen's Royal R (Guildford), Royal West Kent (Maidstone), The Buffs (Canterbury), East Surrey Regiment (Kingston), Royal Sussex R (Chichester).

## 3. Northern Command – HQ York

• Northumberland Area:

Infantry Depots: Green Howards (Richmond), Durham Light Infantry (Newcastle), Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (Newcastle), East Yorkshire R (Beverley), Catterick Camp.

• West Riding Area:

Infantry Depots: Lincolnshire R (Lincoln), West Yorkshire R (York), Leicestershire R (Leicester), Duke of Wellington's R (Halifax), Foresters (Derby), King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Pontefract), York & Lancaster R (Pontefract).

# 4. Northern Ireland District – HQ Belfast

# 5. Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh

• *Highland Area*:

Infantry Depots: Black Watch (Perth), Seaforth Highlanders (Fort George), Gordon Highlanders (Aberdeen), Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (Stirling), Camerons (Inverness).

Lowland Area:

Infantry Depots: Royal Scots (Glencorse, Milton Bridge), Royal Scottish Fusiliers (Ayr), King's Own Scottish Borderers (Berwick-on-Tweed), Cameronians (Hamilton), Highland Light Infantry (Maryhill, Glasgow).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> January 1938 & January 1939 Army Lists

# 6. Southern Command – HQ Salisbury

- Salisbury Plain Area: Infantry Depot: Wiltshire Regiment.
- South Midland Area: Infantry Depots: Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Warwick), Gloucestershire R (Bristol), Worcester Regiment (Worcester), Oxford & Bucks Light Infantry (Oxford), Northamptonshire R (Northampton), Royal Berkshire (Reading).
- South Western Area Portland Defences: Royal Artillery Field Branch, 3, 5, 16 & 28 Heavy Batteries (Plymouth); Royal Artillery TA – Dorset Heavy Brigade; Royal Engineers TA – Dorset (Fortress).
- South Western Area Plymouth & Falmouth Defences: Royal Artillery CD & AA Branch; Royal Artillery Fixed Defences, South Western Forts – HQ Plymouth; Fire Compounds: Rame, Drake's, Wembury (all Plymouth); Royal Engineers TA – Devon Heavy Brigade, Devon & Cornwall (Fortress).
- Southern Area Royal Artillery Field Branch – 1 Medium Regiment: HQ, 1, 3 & 5 Batteries [Heavy] (all Portsmouth), 22 Battery [Heavy] (Fort Widley);
  3 Medium Regiment – HQ (Fort Brockenhurst), 9 Battery (Christchurch),
  4 & 13 Battery [Heavy], (Fort Brockenhurst), 16 Battery [Heavy] (Fort Fareham).
- Southern Area Portsmouth Defences: Royal Artillery CD & AA Branch Royal Artillery Fixed Defences, Southern Ports – HQ Portsmouth; Fire Compounds: Horse Sand (Portsmouth), Square Tower (Portsmouth), Needles (Isle of Wight), Culver (Isle of Wight); The Princess Beatrice's (Isle of Wight Rifles) Heavy Brigade; Royal Artillery TA – Hampshire [Heavy] Brigade; Royal Engineers TA – Fortress Hampshire Fortress.

# 7. Western Command – HQ Chester

• Welsh Area:

Infantry Depots: Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Wrexham), South Wales Borderers (Brecon), Welch R (Cardiff), King's Shropshire Light Infantry (Shrewsbury).

- *West Lancashire Area:* King's Liverpool R (Southport), Cheshire R (Chester), South Staffordshire (Lichfield), PW Vols (Warrington), North Stafford R (Lichfield).
- *East Lancashire Area:* Manchester Rifles (Ashton-under-Lyne), King's Own Royal R (Lancaster), East Lancashire R (Preston), Border Regiment (Carlisle), Loyal R (Preston).

#### 8. 1st Anti-Aircraft Corps, TA – HQ Bentley Priory

- 1st AA Division HQ Hillingdon House, Uxbridge
- 2nd AA Division HQ RAF Hucknall, Nottinghamshire
- 3rd AA Division HQ Edinburgh
- 4th AA Division HQ Chester
- 5th AA Division HQ Reading

#### 9. Channel Islands

- Guernsey and Alderney District
- Jersey District

# 4.2.5 - World War II 1939-1945 Home Command Organisation

#### 4.2.5.A – General Headquarters Home Forces

- a) In 1940 overall control of UK home defence was the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief at General Headquarters Home Forces (GHQ Home Forces), at Kneller Hall in Twickenham. In July 1940, GHQ with all its staff then moved to St Paul's School, Hammersmith<sup>17</sup>, and again in March 1941 to the main block of Government Offices in Great George Street, Westminster. Later another transfer took place to the Wheatsheaf Hotel, East Ham, until 23 July 1943 when it moved again, this time to the Cavalry Barracks, Hounslow. In addition to these premises there was a rear HQ at Wentworth, Surrey, which opened in April 1941, but was designed only to be used if the GHQ offices had been destroyed by bombing, or during an invasion.
- b) The Cabinet War Rooms became the Advanced Headquarters for the War Cabinet and Chiefs of Staff and was established in January 1941; an emergency War Room was built at Dollis Hill, known as '*Paddock*'. The accommodation consisted of rooms for the Cabinet, the Chiefs of Staff, the Map Room, and two rooms for the Joint Planning Staff. The C-in-C Home Forces also had a small office in the Cabinet War Rooms.
- c) Following a reorganisation (which took place after January 1939), the UK was divided geographically into six regionally based commands, and only one district. The remaining district, (London) then became London Area which was part of Eastern Command. There was also one unique administrative only command that covered the whole of the UK.

#### 1. Aldershot Command – HQ Aldershot

2.	Eastern Command – HQ Hounslow East Anglian Area	Chatham Area
	Home Counties Area	London Area
	Home Counties Area	London Area
3.	Northern Command – HQ York	
	Northumberland Area	West Riding Area
4.	Northern Ireland District – HQ Belfast	
5		
5.	Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh	
5.	Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh Highland Area	Glasgow Area
5.		Glasgow Area Orkneys Area
5.	Highland Area	e
	Highland Area Edinburgh Area	e
	Highland Area Edinburgh Area Southern Command – HQ Salisbury	Orkneys Area

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Became General Montgomery's headquarters in London

7. Western Command – HQ Chester

North Wales Area West Lancashire Area South Wales Area East Lancashire Area

# 8. Anti-Aircraft Command

No sub areas

9. Channel Islands Guernsey & Alderney District

Jersey District

# 4.2.5.B – Command Structure for April 1941<sup>18</sup>

- a) Another major reorganisation took place in January 1941, when Eastern Command split. The counties within it south of the Thames were redesignated South-Eastern Command, whilst East Anglia and the counties to the west remained as was.
- b) Within this new command the Home Counties, and Chatham Areas accordingly disbanded and became Sussex and Surrey Area. Aldershot lost its command status, becoming Aldershot Area.
- c) In Eastern Command, the East Anglian Area disbanded and was redistributed as three new areas. London Area became a War Establishment of its own as 'London District', but was still tied for certain administrative functions to Eastern Command. Some of the larger areas were also sub-divided into a number of sub-areas or garrisons.

# 1. Eastern Command

- Hertford Area
  - Sub areas: Hertfordshire, Suffolk, Essex
- Cambridge Area
  - Sub areas: West Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon & Bedford, mid-Norfolk

# 2. London District – HQ Horse Guards

- HQ Woolwich Garrison
- Sub areas: North London, South London

# 3. Northern Command – HQ York

- Yorkshire Area
  - Garrison HQ: Harrogate, Ripon
- North Midland Area
- East Midland Area

# 4. Northern Ireland District – HQ Belfast

- Belfast Area
- Northern Area
- Southern Area

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Army Lists, April 1941

# 5. Scottish Command HQ Edinburgh

- Edinburgh Area
  - Sub areas: Border, Lothian
- Glasgow Area
  - Sub areas: Ayr, Clyde
- South Highland Area
  - Sub areas: Perthshire, Angus, Fife
- North Highland Area
  - Sub areas: Aberdeen, Sutherland
- Orkney & Shetland Defences

# 6. Southern Command – HQ Salisbury

- South Midland Area
- HQ Shrivenham Garrison
- Salisbury Plain Area
  - South Wiltshire Sub-Area
  - Garrison HQ: Larkhill, Devizes, Warminster, Chiseldon
- Western Area
  - Somerset Sub-Area, HQ Yeovil Garrison
  - Gloucester Sub-Area

# 7. South Eastern Command

- Aldershot Area
  - Garrison HQ: Arborfield,
  - Pirbright Camp
  - Sub areas: Blackdown & Deepcut, North, & South Aldershot, Bordon, Longmoor
- Sussex & Surrey Area
  - HQ Newhaven Garrison
  - Dorking Sub-Area
- Kent Area
  - Garrison HQ: Chatham, Sheerness, Gravesend, Shoeburyness, Dover, Shorncliffe, Canterbury, Margate

# 8. Western Command – HQ Chester

- East Lancashire Area
  - Sub-Areas: Lancaster & Barrow, Carlisle, Preston, Manchester
  - Garrison HQ: Blackpool

- West Lancashire Area
  - Sub-Areas: Lichfield, Chester
  - Garrison HQ: Mersey, Saighton, Isle of Man
  - Liverpool Sector, Birkenhead Sector
- Central Midland Area
  - Sub-Areas: Warwickshire, Worcestershire
  - HQ Birmingham Garrison
- South Wales Area
  - Sub-Areas: Carmarthen, Severn
  - Garrison HQ: Pembroke Dock, Barry
- North Wales Area
  - Sub-Areas: Cambrian, Oswestry, Welsh Border
  - HQ Donnington Garrison.

#### 9. Channel Islands

- Guernsey & Alderney District
- Jersey District

#### 4.2.5.C - Chain of Command 1940 & 1941

- a) GHQ Home Forces was itself unconcerned with the detailed elaboration of invasion plans; its task was to issue directives to the seven regionally based home commands, laying down the C-in-C's policy in particular matters. The precise details were then worked out at the lower levels.
- b) All home command headquarters administered a number of organisations, formations and units within their region of responsibility. Examples include Command Ammunition Depots, Command Ordnance Depots, Command Stores, and Command Signals. Furthermore, all Reception/Reinforcement Camps (home defence) and Staging Camps, came under GHQ Home Forces.
- c) Within, and parallel to the GHQ Command structure, the War Office had overall control of a very large number of non-Field Force (non-mobile) formations or units that included training establishments such as Infantry Primary Training Wings, AA Training Regiments (practice camps, depots & schools), and Airborne Forces training schools.
- d) Other establishments administered by the WO included the Central Armament Depots, Royal Pioneer Corps, Military Hospitals, Prisoner-of-War Camps, and Internment Camps.
- e) The Field Force formations and draft units that were under training in the UK for the war in Europe and elsewhere were under War Office supervision. These were organised in the traditional way by using the existing system of administrative corps and divisions over the units of the field such as brigades, regiments and battalions etc.
- f) The War Office was responsible for the establishment, control and maintenance of the main supply depots for the supply of petrol, ammunition, vehicles, plus war-like and other ordnance stores. During an invasion, control of the main supply depots would be handed over to Commands. The War Office was also accountable for administrative policy, and for movement by sea and rail, but the movement of troops by road was the responsibility of Commands.

- g) Commands were sub-divided into a number of regional 'Areas' or 'Districts' and each of these could be sub-divided further into 'Sub-Areas'. A Sub-Area might contain a number of 'Garrisons' and or 'Sectors'. Within any one command, the numbers of districts, areas and subareas changed over time as the command structure was reorganised during the course of WWII, partly due to the recommendations of the Gale Committee.
- h) Commands were generally headed by a Lieutenant-General as General Officer Commandingin-Chief (C-in-C); Areas were commanded by a Brigadier, or a Major-General or similar rank, depending on the size of the area; whilst Sub-Areas generally came under a full Colonel. The January 1940 C-in-Cs of the Home Commands were as follows:
  - Eastern Command Lieutenant-General Sir Guy C Williams
  - London Area<sup>19</sup> Lieutenant-General Sir Bertram Sergison-Brooke
  - Northern Command General Sir William H Bartholomew
  - Northern Ireland District Major-General R V Pollok
  - Southern Command Lieutenant-General Sir Bertie D Fisher
  - Scottish Command General, Sir Charles J C Grant
  - Western Command Lieutenant-General R H Haining.<sup>20</sup>
- To assist the C-in-C there was at his disposal a General Staff, as well as administrative staff officers with technical and departmental advisors. These officers, together with their assistants, formed the Command Headquarters. From Command HQ orders were sent out to the subordinate commanders, commanding corps, divisions, or even smaller units.
- j) GHQ Home Forces was essentially a static command, but with non-home commands the GHQ, the C-in-C and his staff were mobile, and could move with the Army under his command. For example, General Lord Gort VC, C-in-C of the British Expeditionary Force 1939–40 had his headquarters in October 1939 at Habarcq, west of Arras; some weeks later GHQ moved to Palais St Vaast in Arras, and so on.
- k) The chain of command for operational / tactical matters came from GHQ Home Forces, through commands, to tactical corps and areas. The work of GHQ Home Forces fell into four key departments:
  - Commander-in-Chief (C-in-C)
  - General Staff ('G' Staff) concerned with operations, intelligence and all matters regarding training
  - Adjutant-General Staff ('A' Staff) concerned with all matters relating to personnel and discipline
  - Quartermaster General Staff ('Q' Staff) concerned with supplies, quartering, and movements.
- These four branches of GHQ were fundamental to the successful organisation of the British Army. They had their counterparts in every unit, from an army, through its divisions and brigades, down to battalions in which 'G' and 'A' duties were carried out, together with 'Q' work by the regimental quartermaster.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Later became London District

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Army Lists, January 1940

- m) The responsibilities of a Sub-Area commander were:
  - Operational Control
  - Training of all units within the Sub-Area, except for establishments and units directly under the control of the War Office.

#### 4.2.5.D – Command Structure below Sub-Area (1941)

- a) Sub-Areas were sub-divided into Sectors, usually consisting of a county, district, or civil division.
- b) The sub-division of a Sector into a number of Sub-Sectors was generally associated with the Home Guard, Police, or Air-Raid Precautions authorities. There might be a Regular Army Officer and Staff Officer attached to the local Home Guard unit.
- c) Garrisons refer to a city or large town, for which there was a Regular Army Officer appointed as CO, and a Staff Officer provided for him.
- d) Towns came under the command of a regular army officer, or one from the Home Guard who has been appointed as OC Troops or Local Military Commander. Rank would vary according to town size, but typically could be a Lieutenant-Colonel or a Lieutenant.

#### 4.2.5.E – Infantry Training Centres

a) On 14 August 1941 the old Regimental Depots ceased to exist and Infantry Training Centres were formed at command level:

#### Eastern Command

No.1 ITC – Warley No.2 ITC – Norwich No.3 ITC – Bury St Edmunds

#### **Scottish Command**

No.8 ITC – Perth No.9 ITC – Aberdeen No.10 ITC – Berwick No.11 ITC – Fort George

#### Southern Command

No.14 ITC – Dorchester No.15 ITC – Gloucester No.16 ITC – Oxford No.17 ITC – Reading No.22 ITC – Warwick No.23 ITC – Worcester No.24 ITC – Chester

#### Northern Command

No.4 ITC – Brancepeth No.5 ITC – Richmond No.6 ITC – Strensall No.7 ITC – Lincoln

#### South Eastern Command

No.12 ITC – Canterbury No.13 ITC – Maidstone

#### Western Command

No.18 ITC – Carlisle No.19 ITC – Formby No.20 ITC – Shrewsbury No.21 ITC – Brecon

#### **Northern Ireland District**

No.25 ITC - Ballykinler

#### 4.2.5.F – The Gale Committee

a) The Gale Committee was formed in 1941 to examine the administrative responsibilities of Field Force Formations, the Air Defence of Great Britain (ADGB), and the existing command structure of areas and sub-areas in the UK. It was to report to the Army Council with

recommendations for improving the existing system, which it did on 15 September 1941. It is presumed that most, but not all of the committee's recommendations were implemented. There were four committee members:

- Chairman: Major-General H M Gale
- Members: G W Dunkley, and Major-General E C Gepp
- Secretary: Lieutenant-Colonel F C Curtis.
- b) The committee concluded that the present chain of command was inadequate to deal efficiently with operational and administrative requirements: it decided that a network of operational headquarters to sift and transmit information, and to control the employment of local military resources should cover the whole country. This should be a self-contained static organisation that could take full operational responsibility independent of field force formations, and the field force formations themselves should be free of all administrative commitments that would encumber them to any one particular territory.
- c) The various area headquarters were the link immediately below command level and were considered by the committee as a leftover from the peacetime organisation, designed for administrative purposes rather than one for operations. An added complication was that since June 1940, Corps and Divisional headquarters had been superimposed onto territory administered by area headquarters, thus there were now two rulers of the same territory.
- d) It was therefore recommended that better use of the Corps headquarters should be made, and that they should assume fuller administrative control of the territory allotted to them. For this purpose it was proposed that they should be classified as 1st Class Districts and renamed 'Corps Districts'.
- e) Another major recommendation was for the creation of 2nd Class Districts, each commanded by a Major-General, and would be described as 'Districts'. This would improve overall operational control, and in territory not covered by Corps Districts, they would be the next link down from command headquarters, and would replace existing area HQs
- f) A serious flaw in the old system was poor communication between area and sub-area. Most area headquarters were connected to the nearest civilian telephone exchange as their sole means of communication with their sub-areas. Some area commands had a wireless set to communicate with command headquarters but sub-areas were without wireless facilities and relied totally on the nearest civilian exchange.
- g) It was accepted that no change could take place until at least after the following winter, and the changes would take a long time to take effect.
- h) For London District, it was recommended that should sever its links to Eastern Command.
- i) The higher headquarters in Northern Ireland were British Troops in Northern Ireland (BTNI) (from July 1940), and Northern Ireland District & 3rd Corps (from April 1941). It was proposed to abolish Northern Ireland District, and to raise BTNI to the status of a command headquarters, with a Major-General in charge of administration.
- j) The proposed Chain of Command was as detailed below. Most of this formation was adopted, but at the time it was originally compiled, the exact numbers required of sub-areas and garrisons were unknown.

# 1. Eastern Command

- 2 Corps District HQ Newmarket
  - Cambridge Area HQ Cambridge
  - Sub-Areas: Mid-Norfolk (Thetford), West Norfolk (Hunstanton), Cambridge
- 11 Corps District HQ Bishops Stortford
  - Essex & Suffolk Area (Felsted)
  - Sub-Areas: Suffolk (Bury St Edmunds), Essex (Great Dunmow)
  - Garrison HQ: Shoeburyness, Southend, Colchester, Harwich
- East Central District HQ Dunstable
  - Sub-Areas: Beds, Hunts & Northants (Bedford), Bucks & Herts (Hertford)

# 2. London District

- Sub-Areas: North-East, North-West, South-East, and South-West (all London)
- Garrison HQ: Woolwich, Pirbright, Windsor

# 3. Northern Command

- 9 Corps District HQ Darlington
  - Sub-Areas: Durham (Stanhope), Tyne Valley Sub-Area (Hexham)
  - Garrison HQ: Middlesbrough, Newcastle
  - Catterick Area, with Catterick Garrison
- 1 Corps District HQ Doncaster
  - Sub-Areas: South Lincs (Market Rasen) & North Lincs (Sleaford).
  - East Riding Coastal Area (with East Riding Rear Sub-Area & Hull Garrison).
- West Riding District HQ Leeds
  - Sub-Areas: Leeds, York, Sheffield
  - Garrison HQ: Harrogate, Ripon
- North Midland District HQ Nottingham
  - Sub-Areas: Nottingham, Derby, Leicester

# 4. Scottish Command

- North Highland District HQ Inverness
  - Sub-Areas: Moray (Elgin), Aberdeen (Huntly), Caithness (Thurso), Cromarty (Alness)
  - Garrison HQ: Aberdeen, Outer Hebrides
- Perth Area
  - Sub-Areas: Perth (Crieff), Angus (Forfar), Fife (Cupar).
  - Garrison HQ: Dundee
- Edinburgh Area
  - Sub-Areas: Lothian (Haddington), Border (St Boswells)
- Glasgow District HQ Houston
  - West Highland Area (Glasgow).
  - Sub-Areas: Argyll (Oban), Clyde (Glasgow), Stirling
  - Garrison HQ: Glasgow

- Galloway Area (Ayr); with Sub-Areas: Ayr, Dumfries
- Orkney & Shetland Defences HQ Stromness
  - Shetland Defences HQ Lerwick

#### 5. Southern Command

- 5 Corps District HQ Alderbury
  - Garrison HQ: Barton Stacey, Portsmouth, Southampton, Blandford, Bovington, Bournemouth
- 8 Corps District HQ Taunton
  - Western Area (Frome)
  - Sub-Areas: Bristol, South Somerset, North Devon (Great Torrington), Cornwall Coastal Area
  - Garrison HQ: Yeovil, Plymouth, Scilly Isles
- Salisbury Plain District HQ Bulford
  - Sub-Areas: North Wilts (Marlborough), South Wiltshire
  - Garrison HQ: Chiseldon, Corsham, Tidworth, Devizes, Larkhill, Warminster, Bulford
- South Midland District HQ Oxford
  - Sub-Areas: Gloucester (Cheltenham), Berkshire & Oxfordshire,
  - Garrison HQ: Shrivenham Garrison

#### 6. South Eastern Command

- Canadian Corps District Advanced HQ Worth Rear HQ Turner's Hill
  - North Sussex Sub-Area (Horsham) & Newhaven Garrison.
- 12 Corps District HQ Tunbridge Wells
  - Maidstone Sub-Area (Aylesford)
  - Garrison HQ: Sheerness, Margate, Dover, Canterbury, Shorncliffe
- Aldershot District
  - Blackdown & Deepcut Sub-Area (with Ascot Garrison & Arborfield Garrison). Bordon & Longmoor Sub-Area (Frensham) & Farnborough Sub-Area
- North Kent & Surrey Area
  - Dorking Sub-Area (Cranleigh) & Gravesend Sub-Area (Cobham) (with Gravesend Garrison & Chatham Garrison)

#### 7. Western Command

- Mersey-Solway District
  - East Lancashire Area (Preston)
  - Carlisle Sub-Area, Lancaster & Barrow Sub-Area. (Kendal), Preston Sub-Area (Longton) (with Blackpool Garrison) & Manchester Sub-Area (Middleton)
- West Lancs Area
  - Lichfield Sub-Area, Chester Sub-Area (with Saighton Garrison), Mersey Garrison (with Liverpool Garrison & Birkenhead Garrison) & Isle of Man Garrison
- Milford Haven-Severn District
  - Central Midland Area (Warwick)

- Worcester Sub-Area (Droitwich) & Warwick Sub-Area (Lapworth) (with Birmingham Garrison)
- South Wales Area (Abergavenny)
- Carmarthen Sub-Area (with Pembroke Dock Garrison) & Severn Sub-Area (Taffs Well) (with Barry Garrison, Swansea Garrison & Cardiff Garrison)
- North Wales Area: HQ Shrewsbury
  - Cambrian Sub-Area (Betws-y-Coed), Shropshire Sub-Area & Welsh Border Sub-Area (Ludlow) (with Donnington Garrison)

The administrative structures of the six commands is depicted in the following diagrams, (source: WO 32/9733).

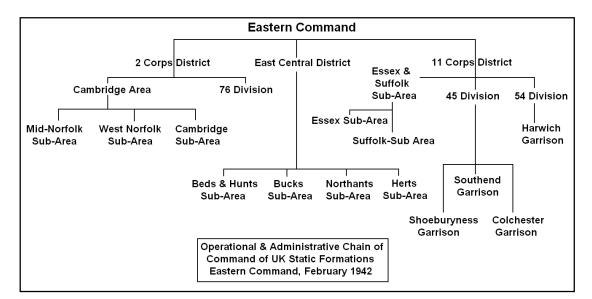


Fig. II: Eastern Command, 1942

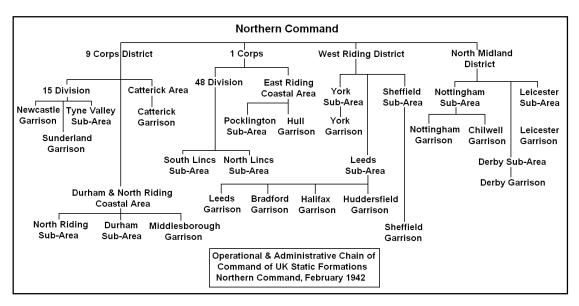
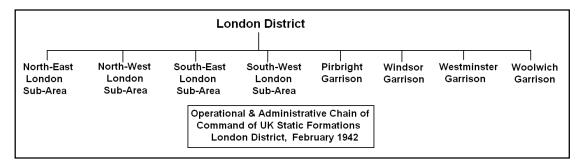
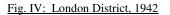


Fig. III: Northern Command, 1942





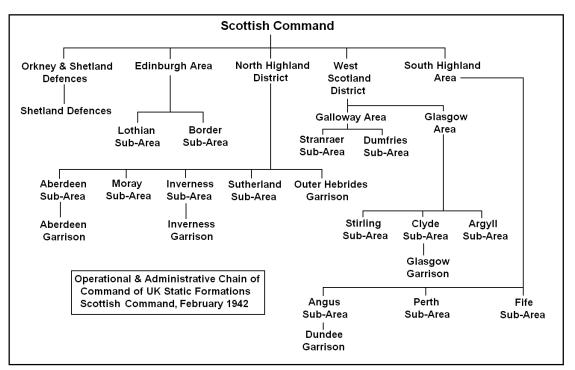


Fig. V: Scottish Command

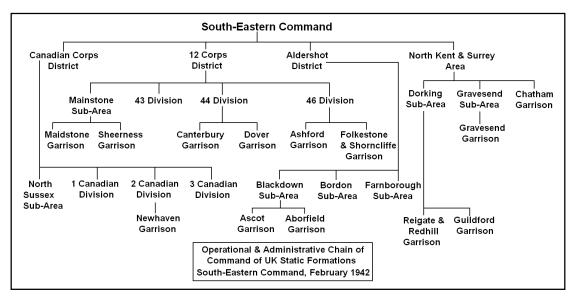


Fig. VI: South-Eastern Command, 1942

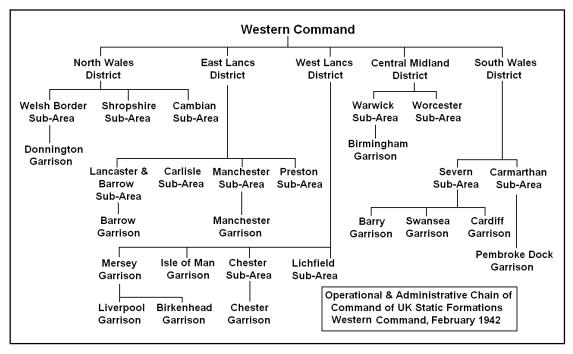


Fig. VII: Western Command, 1942

#### 4.2.5.G - Reorganisation November 1944 to January 1945

Command	Districts	Areas	Sub Districts	Notes
Eastern	3		11	
London (District)			5	
Northern	4	1	12	January 1943
South-Eastern	4		11	
Southern	4		11	
Scottish	2	8	14	January 1943
Western	3		13	April 1944

a) The August 1944 organisation of the Home Command structure was as follows:

- b) As a consequence of a successful launching of an offensive on the Continent it was decided to reduce the number of Home Commands, Districts, Areas, and Sub-Areas in the UK on, or near 1 January 1945.
- c) South-Eastern Command without Aldershot District was merged into Eastern Command with headquarters at Luton Hoo. It formed on 1 December 1944 under War Establishment V/2/9.<sup>21</sup> The new organisation of that command was as follows:
  - East Anglian District
    - Sub-Districts: Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex
  - East Central District
    - Sub-Districts, Bedford & Cambridge, Northants & Hunts, Bucks & Herts
  - South Eastern District
    - Sub-Districts, Surrey Sussex, Kent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Originally dated 1 January 1945

- d) Southern Command absorbed Aldershot District, and was reorganised on 8 November 1944 as follows:
  - Aldershot and Hants District absorbed the area covered by Hants, Isle of Wight and Southampton Sub-Districts
  - Salisbury Plain and Dorset District absorbed Dorset Sub-District
  - South Midland District absorbed part of Berkshire and Bristol
  - South-Western District retained most of its boundaries but lost Bristol.
- e) There was no change to the November 1944 organisation of the other commands, and the boundaries were retained, at least until the end of WWII.

# 4.2.6 - 1946-1949 Home Commands Organisation

In October 1946, Primary Training Centres were established at the old regimental depots to carry out initial recruit training. The old district numbering system was adopted to identify them. For example those in Eastern Command were as follows:

No. 9 PTC (Norwich)No.12 PTC (Bury St Edmunds)No. 16 PTC (Bedford)No. 44 PTC (Warley).

#### 4.2.6.A – 1948 Command Structure<sup>22</sup>

- AA Command HQ Stanmore
- Eastern Command HQ Hounslow
- London District HQ London, Horse Guards
- Northern Command HQ York
- Northern Ireland District HQ Lisburn, County Antrim
- Scottish Command HQ Edinburgh
- Southern Command HQ Salisbury
- Western Command HQ Chester
- Channel Islands

# 4.2.7 – 1950–1959 Home Command Organisation

#### 4.2.7.A – 1957 Command Structure<sup>23</sup>

#### 1. Eastern Command

- East Anglian District HQ Colchester
- Home Counties District HQ Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent
- London District HQ London, Horse Guards

# 2. Northern Command – HQ

- East & West Riding Area HQ Harrogate
- North Midland District HQ Arnold, Nottingham

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Army Lists, April 1948 (Sub-commands are not listed)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Army Lists, 1957

# 3. Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh

- Highland District HQ Perth
- Lowland District HQ Glasgow

# 4. Southern Command – HQ Salisbury

- Aldershot District HQ Aldershot
- Salisbury Plain District HQ Bulford
- South-Western District HQ Taunton

# 5. Western Command – HQ Chester

- Mid-West District HQ Shrewsbury
- North-West District HQ Preston

# 4.2.8 - 1960-1969 Home Command Organisation

## 4.2.8.A – 1961 Command Structure<sup>24</sup>

#### 1. Eastern Command – HQ Hounslow, Middlesex

- East Anglian District HQ Colchester
- Home Counties District HQ Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent
- London District HQ Horse Guards, SW1

#### 2. Northern Command – HQ York

- Catterick Area HQ Catterick Camp
- North Midland Area HQ Arnold, Nottingham
- Northumberland Area HQ ?
- York Area HQ York

#### 3. Northern Ireland Command – HQ Lisburn, County Antrim

#### 4. Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh

- Highland District HQ Perth
- Lowland District HQ Glasgow

#### 5. Southern Command – HQ Salisbury

- Aldershot District HQ Aldershot
- Salisbury Plain District HQ Bulford
- South-Western District HQ Taunton

#### 6. Western Command HQ Chester

- North-West District HQ Bamber Bridge, Preston
- Wales District HQ Brecon
- West Midland District HQ Shrewsbury

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Army Lists 1961

# 7. Channel Islands

- Guernsey and its Dependencies
- Jersey

# 4.2.8.B – 1964 Command Structure<sup>25</sup>

# 1. Eastern Command – HQ Hounslow

- (Home Counties) Division/District
- (East Anglian) Division/District
- London District
- HQ Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe
- HQ Colchester
  - HQ London, Horse Guards

# 2. Northern Command – HQ York

Yorkshire District	HQ Yarm
<ul> <li>North Midland District &amp; 49 Infantry Division, TA</li> </ul>	HQ Arnold, Nottingham
<ul> <li>Northumberland District</li> <li>&amp; 50 Infantry Division, TA</li> </ul>	HQ ?
York Area	HQ ?

# 3. Northern Ireland Command – HQ Lisburn, County Antrim

# 4. Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh

- 51 (Highland) Division/District HQ Perth
- 52 (Lowland) Division/District HQ Glasgow

# 5. Southern Command – HQ Salisbury

- Aldershot District HQ Aldershot (including HQ Aldershot Sub-District)
  - HQ Berkshire Sub-District
  - HQ Dorset Sub-District
  - HQ Hampshire Sub-District
  - HQ Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Sub-District
- 43 (Wessex) Division/District HQ Taunton

# 6. Western Command – HQ Chester

- 42 (Lancashire) Division (TA)/ North West District
- 48 Division (TA)/West Midland District
- 53 (Welsh) Division (TA)/Wales District
- Channel Islands (not a command)
  - Guernsey and its Dependencies
  - Jersey

- HQ Bamber Bridge, Preston
- HQ Shrewsbury
- HQ Brecon

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Army Lists 1964

#### 4.2.8.C - 1968 Command Structure

#### 1. Southern Command (absorbed Eastern Command)

- London District HQ London, Horse Guards
- Eastern District HQ Colchester
- South East District HQ Aldershot
- South West District HQ Taunton
- South West District HQ Taunton

#### 2. Northern Command

- Northumbrian District HQ Catterick
- Yorkshire District HQ Yarm
- East Midland District HQ Arnold

#### 3. Scottish Command

- Highland District HQ Perth
- Lowland District HQ Glasgow
- Headquarters Scotland HQ Edinburgh

#### 4. Western Command

- North West District HQ Bamber Bridge
- West Midland District HQ Shrewsbury
- Headquarters Wales HQ Brecon

#### 5. Northern Ireland

• Headquarters Northern Ireland

# 4.2.9 - 1970-1989 Home Commands Organisation

# 4.2.9.A – 1970 Command Structure<sup>26</sup>

1. Army Strategic Command – HQ Wilton, Salisbury

#### 2. Northern Command – HQ York

- Northumberland District HQ Catterick Camp
- East-Midland District HQ Arnold, Nottingham
- Yorkshire District HQ Yarm

#### 3. General HQ, UK Land Forces and Southern Command

- Southern Command HQ Hounslow
- London District HQ London Horse Guards
- Eastern District HQ Colchester
- South East District HQ Aldershot
- South West District HQ Taunton

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Army Lists 1970

# 4. Western Command – HQ Chester

- North-West District HQ Bamber Bridge, Preston
- West Midlands District HQ Shrewsbury
- Headquarters Wales
   HQ Brecon

# 5. Headquarters Northern Ireland – HQ Lisburn, County Antrim

# 6. Headquarters Scotland – HQ Edinburgh

- Lowland Area HQ Edinburgh
- Highland Area HQ Perth

# **Channel Islands (not a command)**

- Guernsey and its Dependencies
- Jersey

# 4.2.9.B – 1975 Command Structure<sup>27</sup>

As of 1 April 1972 all former command organisations were amalgamated under 'United Kingdom Land Forces'.

#### 1. United Kingdom Land Forces

London District	HQ London
Eastern District	HQ Colchester
South-East District	HQ Aldershot
South-West District	HQ Taunton
North West District	HQ Bamber Bridge, Preston
West Midlands District	HQ Shrewsbury
Headquarters Wales	HQ Brecon
• North-East District	HQ York, Fishergate
• Headquarters Scotland	HQ Edinburgh
• Headquarters Lowlands	HQ Edinburgh
• Headquarters Highlands	HQ Glasgow
• Headquarters Northern Ireland	HQ Lisburn, Magheralave Road

- Guernsey and its Dependencies
- Jersey

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Army Lists 1975

## 4.2.9.C – 1989 Command Structure<sup>28</sup>

- 1. Army Commands (United Kingdom) Land Forces
  - London District HQ 56 (London) Infantry Brigade, London, Horse Guards SW1A 2AY
  - Eastern District HQ Colchester
    - 12 Engineer Brigade: HQ Waterbeach Barracks, Cambridge CB5 9PA
    - 19 Infantry Brigade: HQ Goojerat Barracks, Colchester CO2 7NZ
    - 49 Infantry Brigade: HQ Chilwell, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 5HB
  - South-East District HQ Aldershot
    - 2 Infantry Brigade: HQ Shorncliffe, Folkestone CT20 3HR
    - 5 AB Brigade: HQ Arnhem Barracks, Aldershot GU11 2AU
  - South-West District HQ Bulford Camp SP4 9NY
    - 1 Infantry Brigade: HQ Jellalabad Barracks, Tidworth SP9 7AB
    - 43 Infantry Brigade: HQ Wyvern Barrack, Exeter, EX2 6AE
  - North-West District HQ Fulwood Barracks, Preston PR2 4AA
    - 42 Infantry Brigade: HQ The Castle, Chester CH1 2DN
  - Western District HQ Shrewsbury
    - 143 Infantry Brigade: HQ Copthorne Barracks, Shrewsbury
    - 30 Engineer Brigade: HQ Kitchener House, Lammascote Road, Stafford ST16 3TA
  - Headquarters Wales HQ Brecon
    - 160 (Welsh) Infantry Brigade: HQ ?
  - Headquarters North-East District and HQ 2nd Infantry Division HQ Imphal Barracks, York YO1 4AU
    - 29 Engineer Brigade: HQ Imphal Barracks, York YO1 4AU
    - 15 Infantry Brigade: Q Alanbrooke Barracks, Topcliffe, YO7 3EY
    - 24 Infantry Brigade: Q Peronne House, Scotton Road, Catterick Garrison DL9 3JS
  - Headquarters Scotland HQ Edinburgh EH1 2YX
    - 52 Lowland Brigade: HQ Edinburgh EH1 2YT
    - 51 Highland Brigade: HQ Perth
  - Headquarters Northern Ireland HQ British Forces Post Office 825
    - 3 Infantry Brigade: HQ PO Box 803
    - 8 Infantry Brigade: HQ PO Box 807
    - 39 Infantry Brigade ;HQ PO Box 801

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Army Lists 1989

# 4.3 – Organisation of the Army at Home, 1940

#### 4.3.1 – Administrative & Operational Control

- a) The normal peacetime military organisation in the UK was designed to be administrative, and not for operational purposes. Under the general control of the Army Council, the War Office was concerned with such matters as training, equipment, the messing of troops, regimental records, pay, transport, control of the ordnance factories and depots and the issue of stores, arms and vehicles. It achieved all of this through the regional command structure and the commands themselves through the sub-area organisation.
- b) The operational preparations during an emergency, such as an invasion of the UK were made by the C-in-C, Home Forces with the help from a small operational staff.
- c) The immanent possibility of military operations in this country during 1940, raised questions about how a large mobile Army organised in corps and divisions could be fitted into the existing static administrative structure of home commands and areas.
- d) On the operational side the chain of command ran from Home Forces headquarters, through command headquarters and corps headquarters, to divisions.
- e) On the administrative side, the executive chain ran from the War Office through home commands to area headquarters.
- f) The common ground of the two was the command headquarters. For example, if the C-in-C wished to move a corps of two divisions from Dorset to York, his administrative staff would have arranged the details of the move with the Movement Control Branch at the War Office. The corps, on completion of the move, would find itself arriving in Northern Command, and for operational purposes, it would now receive its orders from HQ Northern Command. Its divisions would find their billets and other local administrative needs from the local area headquarters in which they were now located.
- g) During active operations within any part of the country, the local area headquarters would close, and the corps and divisions of the active Army (within that particular area) would carry out their own administration, as they would do when in contact with the enemy in the field. All other area headquarters outside the operational area would remain open.
- h) Prior to WWII, the organisation for Home Defence was centralised in the War Office; command of the troops at home came under C-in-C, whose main duties were:
  - Preparation of plans to deal with invasion
  - Operational control in an emergency of all troops in the country, except special functions nominated by the War Office and AA Command
  - Executive control of all measures for the military protection of vulnerable points;
  - Command and training of Home Defence battalions.
- i) All administrative arrangements such as quartering, movements and training of Regular Army personnel were in the hands of the War Office. AA Command came under the War Office for administration, but under RAF Fighter Command for operational control.

- j) After the outbreak of WWII, greater powers were given to the C-in-C who could now, with the exception of AA Command, exercise complete operational control over all military forces in the UK.
- k) Training units and establishments would now also be included in the C-in-C's defence plans, but these units were not given operational duties that would interfere with training requirements until an emergency had actually happened.
- 1) To co-ordinate all military and civil arrangements, a Home Defence Executive (HDE) was set up, to deal quickly and efficiently with problems as soon as they occurred.

#### 4.3.2 - C-in-C Home Forces

- a) Until an invasion had actually taken place, the C-in-C had no executive command over any other service or government department, but he could ensure through the HDE, that his wishes were brought to the right department concerned. If this failed to work, the C-in-C would have to refer to the Secretary of State for War, who would have taken the matter to the War Cabinet for a decision.
- b) If an invasion had taken place, the C-in-C would assume command of operations, but he had no executive powers over any forces other than the Army. The co-operation of the other two services had to be obtained through the attached RN and RAF officers assigned to his staff, and the civil services through his Civil Staff Officer.

#### 4.3.3 - War Office

In the event of active operations in the UK, the chief duties of the War Office operationally would have been:

- to arrange for the provision of urgent requirements and information demanded by GHQ
- to prepare and brief papers for Chiefs of Staff and War Cabinet
- to collect information and maintain records of the progress of operations for the immediate information of the Army Council and the Principal Staff Officers.

#### 4.4 – World War II Army Branches

All Army branches come under the 'Arms of the Service'. The combatant branches are called 'The Arms'; the administrative branches are 'The Services'. The principal branches in 1943 were as follows:

- The Arms
  - Cavalry (Cav)
  - Royal Armoured Corps (RAC)
  - Royal Regiment of Artillery (RA)
  - Corps of Royal Engineers (RE)
  - Royal Corps of Signals (R Sigs)
  - Infantry (Inf)
  - Reconnaissance Corps (Recce Corps).

- The Services
  - Royal Army Chaplains Department (RAChD)
  - Royal Army Service Corps (RASC)
  - Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC)
  - Royal Army Ordnance Corp (RAOC)
  - Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME)
  - Royal Army Pay Corps (RAPC)
  - Royal Army Veterinary Service (RAVC)
  - Army Educational Corps (AEC)
  - Army Dental Corps (AD Corps)
  - Pioneer Corps (P Corps) (Formally the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, AMPC)
  - Intelligence Corps (IC)
  - Army Catering Corps (ACC)
  - Army Physical Training Corps (APTC)
  - Corps of Military Police (MPSC)
  - Military Provost Staff Corps (MPSC)
  - Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service (QAIMNS)
  - Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS)
  - Officers' Training Corps (OTC).<sup>29</sup>

# 4.5 – Corps, Divisions & Brigades

#### 4.5.1 - Composition of a Division in WWII

- a) A division was the smallest formation that could operate independently in war. It was a complete small army since it was made up of all types of arms and had its own supply system.<sup>30</sup> If a large force was required, then two or three divisions could be grouped together to form an army corps.<sup>31</sup> An even larger force could be formed into an Army, such as the British Expeditionary Force of 1939–40.<sup>32</sup>
- b) The nominal strength of a division was about 12,000 officers and men, but the actual figure would depend on the work required and the nature of the country in which it was called upon to operate.
- c) There were two main types of a division, both were motorised one based on light MGs and able to move very quickly along roads, and the other which was based on the tank and corresponded to a mechanised armoured division. This division was able to move across open country.
- d) Both divisions contained troops that belonged to many different branches of the Army (artillery, infantry, RASC, RAOC & RAMC etc). Some branches within a division were

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Handbook on the British Army 1943

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Such as the 48th Division, BEF 1939-40, the 143rd Infantry Brigade made up of 1st Battalion Oxford & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; 5th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the 1/7th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Such as the First Corps, BEF, 1939-40, made up of the 1st Division, 2nd Division & the 48th Division.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Butler, Ewan & Bradford, Selby – Keep the Memory Green

organised in regiments, while others are organised as corps. Generally the traditional long established branches retained their regiments and battalions in order to keep and maintain their traditions while the more recent additions to the Army were organised as corps.

e) Each division included non-combatant branches as well as combatant.

# 4.5.2 - WWII Brigade

The infantry brigade was the basic unit of the combat formation; it consisted of 120 officers and 2,824 men, and a brigade HQ of nine officers and 57 men. The brigade was made up of three rifle battalions, a defence platoon, and attached to it were divisional troops in the form of an anti-tank (ATk) battery, signals, a light aid detachment, and an LAA battery.

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# Part 5 – Home Defence

## 5.1 – World War One – British Expeditionary Force, 1914

- a) When referring to WWI, the term 'British Expeditionary Force' (BEF) strictly refers *only to those units present in France prior to the end of the First Battle of Ypres on 22 November 1914*. Before the beginning of WWI there was some debate in British military circles as to the best strategy in a conflict with Germany. Although plans had been drawn up as early as 1905 for transporting divisions rapidly to Europe, the so-called *navalists* favoured a strictly naval confrontation with Germany, leaving land fighting to the French. However, in the end it was decided to send a BEF to France and Belgium.
- b) On the outbreak of the war, the BEF was sent to Belgium under the command of General Sir John French. It was composed initially of six regular divisions of infantry and a cavalry division. In addition there were two regular infantry divisions (7th and 8th) that were removed from their garrisons in the British Empire plus two divisions (half British and half Indian) There were also 14 Territorial divisions and 13 mounted brigades at home on stand-by. It suffered heavy casualties in the First Battle at Mons, but helped to halt the German advance at the First Battle of the Marne.

# 5.2 - General Principles of Home Defence, 1908-1914

- a) As far as is known, the first principles of the 20th Century governing the liability of the UK to attack, in the event of war with a maritime power, were laid down in the War Office paper 79/1786, dated 1908. This paper also contained details of the distribution of UK land forces to meet such attacks, and was compiled by a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence which was appointed to discuss the problem of invasion by a foreign power. It came to the conclusion, that it was the duty of the War Office to provide a force, properly equipped and organised, to render impossible an invasion by a force of less than 70,000 men. The Prime Minister made a statement to this effect in the House of Commons on 29 July 1909.<sup>33</sup>
- b) As regards to the distribution of troops it was decided in 1908 to divide the forces in the UK into:
  - Garrisons
  - Mobile Forces made up of local forces within Home Commands and a Central Force.
- c) The functions of these forces were laid down in Secret Memorandum  $A-1300.^{34}$
- d) The successful defence of the Empire fundamentally depended upon the ability to hold command of the sea. In 1914 just before the outbreak of the First World War, Britain's defence schemes were based on the assumption that Germany would be the enemy, allied with one or both of the other members of the Triple Alliance.
- e) The primary duty of the British Fleet in war was to obtain command of the sea areas that were necessary for Britain's interests. This could be achieved by the destruction of the enemy's

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Chronology of Events Connected with Army Administration 1858-1924

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Memorandum on the Distribution of Our Forces for Home Defence in the Event of Hostilities with a Maritime Power (approved by the Army Council at their 109th Meeting, on 09-11-08) – Source WO 33/485

vessels whenever, and wherever they were accessible to attack. Naval forces were not designed for local and passive defence, and therefore the Admiralty was free to distribute its naval forces for the national interest by adopting an offensive strategy.

- f) This freedom of naval strategy in war meant that the UK might be liable to a possible maritime hostile invasion, or small-scale hostile landing of military forces.
- g) It was assumed therefore that a Home Defence force should be of sufficient strength and organisation to repel small raids, as well as an invasion force (presumed in 1908 and 1914 to be up to 70,000 men). A force of this size would only take part in operations designed to bring about the surrender of the Government within a few days. For any success, this force would have to be landed with a few days march of London.
- h) Assuming that the Royal Navy had not permanently lost command of the sea, an operation of this kind against the UK was thought to be very unlikely. A raiding party, with the objective of attacking a port, munitions factory or magazines, would be more likely. An attack of this nature would mean the enemy may not be able to rely upon maintaining a constant supply of ammunition, and would have to be prepared to achieve its objective with the ammunition brought with it.
- i) With this in mind, the distribution of land forces remaining in the UK after the departure of the Expeditionary Force was to be as follows:
  - Home Defence Scheme A main Field Army made up of Territorial Force units known as the 'Central Force' under its own GOC-in-C to deal with any threat of invasion and to support local forces
  - Home Defence Scheme Local Forces were to be able to assist the garrisons of the Defended Ports, under the GOC-in-C, Commands
  - Garrisons were to be established to protect vulnerable points along the coast and to reinforce the Central Force as required
  - Detachments would be necessary to assist the Government in the maintenance of order in London and to furnish a guard over vulnerable points.<sup>35</sup>

# 5.3 – The Central Force

#### 5.3.1 – London Division

The position of London District was unusual in that, not only did the main portion constitute an island in the middle of Eastern Command, but it also administered detached areas which were occupied by the Brigade of Guards at Caterham, Windsor and Purfleet in Eastern Command. Headquarters were located in the Horse Guards.

# 5.3.2 - Eastern Command

a) On the outbreak of war Eastern Command consisted of a geographical area covering 12 counties of England. These being Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Bedford, Hertford, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. It excluded the areas already included in the London District and part of West Surrey, which came under Aldershot Command. During the war the greater part of Buckinghamshire was added to the existing 12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> WO 33/694

counties. The command also included the Defended Ports of Harwich, Chatham, Dover and Newhaven, and the peacetime stations of the 4th Division of the Field Army with its headquarters at Woolwich. Two Territorial Divisions – the East Anglian and Home Counties also had their headquarters within the command area. The headquarters office of the command was also at the Horse Guards, in London District.

b) The main component of works carried out within the command was the hutting requirement for the troops for the winter of 1914–15. There were four large contracts placed for 'New Army' Divisional hutted camps during this period; one at the Rothschild's Estate at Halton Park, one at Seaford (former golf links), another at Shoreham (also former golf links), and the final one at Sandling (Shorncliffe). For all of these a direct contract was placed with Robert McAlpine & Sons. Another Divisional hutted camp was based around Colchester Garrison (infantry, RE and ASC) as well as Ipswich (Royal Artillery). Most of these sites were completed and occupied during November 1914.

### 5.3.3 - The Central Force 1914-1915

- a) In addition to the troops in the Eastern Command during 1914 which numbered nearly 300,000 men (against a peacetime establishment of only 45,000 men), there was based in the area the separately organised 'Central Force' (CF). This was composed of about nine divisions of the Territorial Force with two Cavalry divisions of Yeomanry and various cyclists units. The CF was organised on a war footing similar to that of the Expeditionary Force, and was commanded by General Sir Ian Hamilton. Headquarters was located in the Horse Guards alongside those of Eastern Command and London District.
- b) The CF was divided into three Armies with headquarters at Luton Hoo, Bedford and Aldershot. The infantry of the force was distributed roughly north and south through London<sup>36</sup>, while the cavalry and cyclists formed a line of outposts ten to 20 miles from the coast. The idea being that if an enemy landing took place; the outpost line would retire to certain pre-selected positions, where the infantry would be concentrated. Other key reasons for distributing the CF in this way was that it was thought that a landing in the Eastern Counties would be the most likely point of enemy forces.
- c) Cambridge was allotted to the 1st Army, South Wales Mounted Brigade with its headquarters at the University Arms Hotel. The city and surrounding district was chosen because of its strategic location and its good railway communications; there was only one station, but it was large and served by four railway companies connecting with London, Bedford, and Huntingdon, plus the ports at King's Lynn, Great Yarmouth, Harwich and Lowestoft. The main concern was good rail communications so that the troops could be despatched in the shortest possible time to meet the invasion force. Other key concentration areas in August 1914 were as follows:
  - Huntingdon & Godmanchester 1st Army, Highland Mounted Brigade (two regiments of Yeomanry at Godmanchester and the remainder of the brigade in Huntingdon
  - Bedford Headquarters 1st Army, the Highland Division (1st, 2nd & 3rd Infantry Brigade and Divisional Artillery

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Cambridge-Huntingdon-Wellingborough-Northampton-Leighton Buzzard-Luton-St Albans-Brentwood-Bishop's Stortford, a mounted brigade at Colchester and a mounted division in the area Diss-Bury St Edmunds-Ipswich was the pre-war organisation for war concentration areas for the 1st and 3rd Armies. The 2nd Army being concentrated at Aldershot

- Northampton 1st Army, Welsh Division HQ at the George Hotel
- Wellingborough and surrounding villages 1st Army, West Riding of Yorkshire Division
- Aldershot & District 2nd Army One mounted brigade & one Territorial division
- Bishop's Stortford, Sawbridgeworth & Little Hadham 3rd Army North Midland Mounted Brigade, headquarters located at the George Hotel
- Luton, Dunstable & Leighton Buzzard 3rd Army headquarters (at Luton Hoo) & North Midland Division.
- d) As there were very few army camps available, the CF was mainly billeted in the surrounding villages using local hotels, public houses, dwelling houses, schools and hostels.
- e) The CF for purposes of administration, at first acted as an independent Army in a friendly country, and made its own arrangements for supplies, quartering, hutting etc, regardless of Eastern Command in which it was placed, and going directly to the War Office on all financial matters.
- f) Having an independent army operating at will within an existing command structure, caused certain complications. The CF was actively at work digging the defences of London. This was carried out under the Chief Engineer of the CF, Major-General Richard M Ruck, who had been appointed GOC London Defences. The organisation was controlled by retired RE officers and the work was carried out by local units, the whole of these defences being in the area administered by Eastern Command.
- g) In the event of a hostile raid from a landing at any point on the east coast of England the CF would be reinforced with 2nd Army CF troops stationed at either of the main training centres at Aldershot and Salisbury Plain. The whole of the railway network in Great Britain came under the control of the War Office and troops from these two centres would be despatched in the order of half a division per train to the area of operations.<sup>37</sup>
- h) In the event of a invasion, three flights of RFC aircraft were also to be made available for reconnaissance purposes, one flight would be despatched to Norwich (under GOC Mounted Division), one flight to Chelmsford (GOC 3rd Army), and the final one to Hunton (GOC 2nd Army).
- i) It was the appointment of Colonel F H Horniblow as Chief Engineer CF, which directly led to the remodelling of London's AA defences. This took the form of the construction of large hutted camps for the troops, the organisation of a large programme of summer camps, and enlarging military hospitals.
- j) At the end of 1915 London District had outgrown its area and was now demanding that Eastern Command (which surrounded it) should hand over some of its camps and schools. To this end the divisional camp at Seaford was made available as a convalescent centre for the brigade of guards. Around this time the command received orders direct from the War Office to provide special accommodation, such as venereal hospitals, storage for 1.5M rifles at Weedon, and a large mechanical transport depot at Kempton Park, plus others at the other race courses in the area.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> WO33/729 Emergency Scheme 'B' 1915

k) At this time the number of Armies within Eastern Area was reduced from three to two, with headquarters located in Norfolk and Essex. The appointment of Chief Engineer, Central Force had been abolished at the close of 1915, but each Army had its Chief Engineer who was responsible for training RE Field units and for the construction of the Field Defences.

#### 5.3.4 - Amalgamation

- a) Meanwhile, the arrangement under which the CF carried out its own administration had been found unworkable, and it was proposed to hand over all administrative arrangements to Eastern Command. This would leave the CF staff to concentrate on the defensive arrangements and the ordering of troop movements necessary to maintain the defences.
- b) In consequence of this, the CF was amalgamated with Eastern Command and the C-in-C CF (General Sir H M Leslie Rundle, who had recently succeeded Sir Ian S M Hamilton) took over as C-in-C, Eastern Command. The CF training centres at Salisbury Plain and Ripon passed over to Southern and Northern Commands respectively and the Aldershot Training Centre and command was incorporated as the Aldershot Command under a C-in-C.<sup>38</sup>

#### 5.3.5 - GHQ Home Forces

- a) Towards the end of 1915, a major change took place with the formation of GHQ Home Forces with its headquarters opening on 16 January 1916. The reason for this appointment was that the General Staff at the War Office wanted to be relieved of the work of corresponding with the Home Commands so that they could concentrate on the numerous campaigns which were in hand overseas. There was also the question of having a suitable command structure in place to deal with the organisation and training of the very large number of troops at home. However the other branches in the War Office were not keen to delegate any part of their work to another authority, as it was fully realised that despite the problems of home defence, the UK was the principal base from which all overseas campaigns drew supplies of men and material. It was therefore decided that C-in-C Home Forces would have no financial responsibility and that this would continue to be exercised by the Major-Generals of Administration of the various Home Commands under direct instructions from the War Office.
- b) The staff of C-in-C Home Forces was formed on a war basis with 'G', 'A' and 'Q' branches, but at first, no Chief Engineer, or any other representative from the technical services.
- c) A major change made by GHQ Home Forces was the alteration of the tactical scheme for the distribution of troops. The relaxed idea of watching the coast with cavalry and cyclists, while the infantry divisions were kept well back and concentrated in certain prepared areas, was scrapped. Under Sir Leslie Rundle, the infantry was pushed forward, so as to be able to support the outpost line more quickly. But then Sir John D P French ordered that the line of high water mark along the coast should be adopted as the main line of defence, thus abolishing the line of outposts. The cavalry was then concentrated on the north flank in Norfolk, and the cyclist units distributed among the armies. These changes involved a great amount of work for summer camps and winter quartering.
- d) In the summer of 1916, instead of reoccupying the camps prepared in 1915, many of which were by now empty, a large number of new camps had to be built in new positions. This

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Chronology of Events Connected with Army Administration 1858-1924

involved accommodation for about 200,000 men. Although this task was completed satisfactory, it involved a considerable hutting scheme all along the coast. By this time the supply of timber was getting very short and the War Office was unable and unwilling to provide a large programme of new hutting to meet a major change in the distribution of troops which was not vitally necessary. The task was achieved partly with the purchase of a new type of small timber hut type designed by Colonel Armstrong and 1,000 huts were purchased by Brigadier-General W Baker Brown, that could accommodate 15,000 troops in all. These were used to supplement accommodation in village dwellings, and a fairly strong outpost line in the neighbourhood of the high water mark was achieved.

- e) In order to provide office accommodation for Home Forces C-in-C and his staff, it was decided to remove the headquarters of Eastern Command from the Horse Guards. Premises were found at 50 Pall Mall, SW1 – a new seven-storied office building, into which the whole of the command staff could be accommodated. Furthermore, as the interior sub-division into rooms had not yet been completed both commands were able to arrange this to suit the various departments. The whole of the fifth floor was given over to the Royal Engineers.
- f) The change in the organisation of the amalgamated Central Force and Eastern Command involved the withdrawal of Sir Leslie Rundle, he was replaced by Lt-General Sir James Wolfe Murray in March 1916.
- g) In addition to the work for the Central Force, and for the various organisations within Eastern Command (at the request of London District), there was also a considerable increase in engineering work for the Royal Flying Corps in connection with AA defences.
- h) In October 1916, the War Office decided to bring over to England all the recruits under training in Canada, so that they could avoid the hostile winter in that country. The command was therefore ordered to vacate the former Training Brigade hutted camps at Crowborough, as well as the surrounding neighbourhood, and to arrange with these and other camps in Sussex, to accommodate 30,000 men, to be increased later by another 30,000. The men from Crowborough were sent to a camp at St Albans, which had been vacated in April by a Division of Territorials who had been despatched to Ireland. The only major town in Sussex which was not already occupied by military forces was Hastings and St Leonards, and it was therefore decided to concentrate in this area. All empty houses and important public buildings were taken over in suitable groups, with dining, recreational baths, and barrack rooms.<sup>39</sup>

### 5.3.6 - Coastal and Anti Aircraft Defence

a) The land defences of the coastal fortresses were fairly straightforward, except perhaps in the case of the defences of Harwich Harbour. A long sandy spit forms the north side of the harbour, on the north of which is the town of Felixstowe; north of here there is undulating country. The General Staff at the War Office was initially undecided whether to include Felixstowe in the defences or not. If they drew the line of defences south of the town, the line became very short and a hostile landing of the town could make it very difficult for the permanent defences to the south. On the other hand if the line of defence was carried north of Felixstowe, it would become very long. requiring a much larger garrison, and absorb more men than the General Staff were prepared to allocate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Baker-Brown – Notes by a Chief Engineer in the Great War

- b) It was finally decided to occupy an intermediate line aligned along a small ridge running right through the centre of Felixstowe town. A number of houses were requisitioned, some were demolished while others were fortified. Soon after however, it was decided to construct additional batteries to the north of the town, forming an outer line of defence and a complete reserve brigade, instead of a battalion occupied this until the end of hostilities.
- c) Except for certain obsolete Naval AA guns and a few searchlights sent to co-operate with then in the East Coast defences, the AA defences before 1915 were mainly under the control of the Admiralty. The equipment consisted of 60-cm projectors, mounted on petrol/electric lorries which would follow the guns into action. The amount of equipment was limited and tactics adopted included waiting in barracks in readiness, until warning of an approaching raid was received. The gun and searchlight would then make to a point on the airship's probable line of approach and come into action. Attempts were also made to pursue the enemy across country, coming into action when the gun crew had caught up.
- d) In 1915 home defence was taken over by the War Office and in December of that year companies of AA searchlights were formed by various TF units including the London Electrical Engineers, Tyne Electrical Engineers, the Hampshire, Kent and Essex RE. These companies were distributed between the defences of London and the industrial cities of the midlands and the north. During the course of the war these manning details were frequently drawn upon to form detachments for field service or for AA defence and were replaced by newly-trained men from the headquarters of one of these units.
- e) Additional gun defences were added during the war and these were now designed at the War Office under the supervision of Colonel H V Kent, RE.
- f) Early in 1915, raids by enemy airships were being carried out on the various naval and military establishments in the Thames Valley, but none had yet to reach London, where the only defences against these machines were the naval guns and lights organised by Admiral Sir Percy Scott.
- g) It had been thought, around early 1915, that the enemy craft would have to come down to about 6,000 feet in order to place its bombs accurately, but it was soon found that 9,000 feet was the usual attacking height. As the defences got more accurate, so the airships moved to a greater height, and finally flew at 12,000 feet or even higher.
- h) In May 1915 an executive Committee chaired by Colonel Hinde (General Staff), the Chief Engineer, Eastern Command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Moloney, RA (Secretary) began to plan and revise the whole of the Thames defences. Previously the defences suffered from two main defects:
  - Each gun or pair of guns was allotted a searchlight
  - The guns and searchlights were positioned too close to the Vulnerable Point or target.
- i) This was changed to a policy of moving the guns and lights out over a much larger area so that the enemy could be engaged before it had reached its objective. The defences would now work together, the searchlights searching for and finding the target and keeping it illuminated for the guns to track and engage, working on the principle that, whatever the searchlight could see, so could the gun.
- j) Purfleet (in London District) was linked up with many others in Eastern Command until there was a continuous defended arch-shaped area from Faversham (Kent), covering the whole of the

lower basins of the Thames and Medway. They co-operated not only with the guns but also with defending aircraft. The value of searchlight beams as pointers to indicate the locality of a hostile raider to the defending aircraft was soon recognised. During 1916 many airships were shot down using this method, and after this year the enemy airship menace diminished.

- k) In the first part of 1916 equipment was still mainly of the 60-cm projector, sometimes mounted on a mobile searchlight lorry and often with stationary generating sets. This proved to be quite effective at ranges of 12,000 feet.
- The enemy now found itself unable to use the Thames as a guide, made easy in early 1915 by the pillars of searchlights at set positions. Instead, a network of lights tracked him and followed his every movement, until he found himself unable to find his position – in affect he had 'lost the Thames'. Towards the end of the year the enemy abandoned this line of approach, favouring instead in entering the country by the east coast and following the railways into London.
- m) In September 1915, for the defence of London, it was decided to place a ring of 30 searchlights and guns in the suburbs, to be followed by an outer ring, as and when new equipment became available. All of this area was within Eastern Command.<sup>40</sup>
- n) During 1917 there was a large increase in fixed-wing aeroplane raids on London and the south east coast, first by day then by night. More powerful beams were required than for dealing with airships, and large numbers of 90cm projectors were issued.
- o) Inspectors of Searchlights were appointed for different areas; during July there were 42 AA searchlight units scattered over the country, some still attached to AA batteries. General E B Ashmore took over control of the London Defence Area (LDA) and immediately began to reorganise and co-ordinate the whole system. In November the 42 units were reorganised into 12 companies. Before the end of the year the gun zones and defending fighter zones were separated, and searchlight companies were allotted to co-operate with each. Previously there was no co-ordination, nor differentiation between the areas of the two active defence arms.
- p) The London and Tyne Electrical Engineers assumed responsibility for all AA searchlight training, and took over the School of Electric Lighting at Gosport, which was temporarily renamed the School of AA Searchlights and Sounds-Locators.
- q) Another major step taken by Ashmore was to reorganise the system of telephonic communications throughout LADA.
- r) By 1918 there was a marked increase in both quantity and efficiency of AA defence. The sound-locator, first introduced in 1917, began to be issued in quantity, and the necessity for siting it in quiet locations, completed the movement for separating the searchlight from the AA guns. Most of the lights were, by now in fixed positions. By April there were 17 AA searchlight companies, consisting of 353 searchlights, and 35 sound-locators. In November this had increased to just under 500 lights, and up to 300 sound locators. New 120cm projectors were also in the process of being issued; this device became the standard equipment for the TF/TA at the end of WWI.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Baker-Brown – Notes by a Chief Engineer in the Great War,

### 5.3.7 - Home Defence 1916-1919

- a) The disbandment of the Central Force left the main training organisation within the UK charged with providing a draft for the various Armies abroad, and the war on the Continent taking priority over Home Defence. The result was that home defence troops were now made up of men and boys who had not yet completed even a basic military training, let alone have any knowledge about Home Defence.
- b) In January 1916 the Admiralty had made it clear to the General Staff, that irrespective of any operations which the Navy might be undertaking, it would be possible to detach sufficient ships to ensure the disruption to the enemy's landing operations. This would be achieved within 24 to 28 hours after the hostile transports had been sighed from the shore, but on 16 March 1917 this time scale was revised to 32–34 hours. With this in mind the most favourable stretch of coast for a hostile landing was thought to be between Aldeburgh and Lowestoft.
- c) The principle of defence was:
  - The C-in-C was responsible for seeing that the utmost value was derived from the resources within their commands
  - The enemy was to be met on the seashore, and its disembarkation prevented by every possible means. Every endeavour was to be made to pin the enemy to the beach so that its progress was curtailed by the Navy, and blocked by the local defence forces until reinforcements could arrive
  - Plans were also available to defeat the enemy in rear positions, just in case it was successful in penetrating inland.
- d) Prior to an invasion the defending troops were disposed as:
  - Coast watching units
  - Support furnished by the Cyclist Division, Brigades and Battalions
  - Local Reserves furnished by Graduated Divisions
  - General Reserves.
- e) The GOC-in-C 23rd Army Corp assumed responsibility for the defence of the east-coast from the Wash to the River Crouch (not including the Harwich Defences). This corps came under Eastern Command for administration. The latter also acquired responsibility for the defence of London (London District).
- f) There were two Emergency States of Readiness, which would be telegraphic communication from General HQ containing a specific code word:
  - *Kaiyen*, meaning 'Special Vigilance State'—a warning of a probable attack, and a temporary defer of a general mobilisation
  - *Horseguards* meant 'Mobilisation State'.
- g) Each recipient of the Horseguards telegram would be responsible for giving the necessary orders to mobilise to the Defended Ports. This also signalled for the operation of all defence schemes and the manning of trenches along the coast.
- h) A Defended Port Garrison was primarily detailed for the local defence of the port, but troops could if required, to move outside their area either to help with the defence of a neighbouring sector or to become part of the reserves.

- i) If the location of the hostile landing was known to GHQ then it would be identified on the telegram by using the code word '*Eikos*' followed by the location of the theatre of operations.
- j) For operational purposes during the Emergency the east-coast of Great Britain would be divided into eight Theatres of Operations:
  - A Firth of Forth
  - B Tyne & Tees
  - C North Humber
  - D South Humber
  - E1 East Anglia North
  - E2 East Anglia South
  - F1 Kent
  - F2 Sussex.
- k) GHQ and the GPO had made arrangements whereby all civil and telegraphic communications would be suspended in the East and South Coast Areas. The code word indication that this had taken affect was 'Suspensigs'. The code word 'Milsiglines' advised that the Army Signal Service had taken over all communications from the GPO within these areas.
- 1) The Great Eastern Railway kept a special train held in readiness for use by the Commander-in-Chief as an Advanced General Headquarters.
- m) Each command on mobilisation would form a Reinforcement Pool. These were made up of officers and soldiers on leave from units abroad, along with civilians employed in the munitions factories and agriculture trades. They were to be sent to convenient centres for training and then formed into drafts and sent to reinforce the fighting troops.
- n) To enable a supply of trained military reinforcements to the front line, 13 Concentration Areas were selected within three command areas. Each was capable of holding six infantry and four artillery brigades:
  - Scottish Command: Stirling, Alloa, and Falkirk
  - Northern Command: Gainsborough, Selby, York, Darlington, and Durham
  - Eastern Commands: Orpington, Romford, Bishop's Stortford, Newmarket, and Thetford.
- o) On the appointment of Field Marshall the Viscount French as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in May 1918, General Sir W.R Robertson was appointed to command the forces in Great Britain, as a temporary measure. He was given the title GOC-in-C, Great Britain and accordingly GHQ Home Forces became redesignated as General Headquarters, Great Britain.
- p) General Headquarters, Great Britain was disbanded on 7 February 1920 and the War Office absorbed its duties.

#### 5.4 – Inter-War Period

#### 5.4.1 – 1st Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Group

- a) After the Armistice most of the searchlight companies were disbanded. In 1920 it was decided to form at Blackdown in the Aldershot Command, the 1st Air Defence Brigade as part of the Expeditionary Force. It was composed of two AA brigades, RA, one searchlight battalion, RE and a signals company. The original nucleus of the new searchlight battalion was formed from the remains of the 3rd AA Company from Leeds and the 17th AA Company from Biggin Hill, which arrived at Blackdown in November and December 1920. They amounted to only eight other ranks in all, and by 31 March 1921, the total had fallen to five. It was not until September 1922, when the battalion absorbed the personnel of the disbanded Mobile Searchlight groups from Ireland, that there was any considerable increase in strength. By March there was sufficient officers and men to form an HQ and one company, and by the end of 1924 the battalion had reached its full peacetime establishment of 20 officers and 557 other ranks.
- b) The peacetime establishment consisted of a small HQ, two higher and two lower establishment companies. This actual organisation was not completed until January 1927, when the fourth company was formed. The battalion moved to North Frith barracks, a hutted camp which had been reconstructed specially for the unit. In 1932 one of the lower establishment companies was abolished and an HQ Wing took its place. The other company was retained as a training company.
- c) In May 1935, the battalion was redesignated as the 1st Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Group which followed a similar change in the designation of war establishments. It was realised that the number of companies employed in any particular defended area would vary according to the area's extent and importance. As the battalions would therefore be broken up to suit the vulnerable point defences, the group organisation was deemed as better suited to deal with their administration and organisation. The strength of the group in peacetime was set at four companies but in war it could be as much as six.
- d) The 1st AA Searchlight Group was essentially a mobile unit; it was initially equipped with 90cm projectors and generator lorries.

#### 5.4.2 – Air Defence of Great Britain (ADGB)

- a) During 1936 a considerable expansion was made of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer units for ADGB, and during the following year the full number of TA units allocated in the Army Estimates for 1937 had been achieved. In 1936 the total number of AA units was 35 AA gun batteries, RA and 39 AA companies RE. Including these it was proposed that there would be 76 AA gun batteries, RA and 108 AA companies RE by the end of 1937.
- b) The additional units were to found partly by the conversion of 17 infantry battalions, 13 field batteries and nine medium batteries of the RA. In addition a new designation to be known as Light Anti-Aircraft (LAA) units were being set up; it would use the Bofors gun. In April 1937 it was proposed that 20 LAA batteries would be required, and by this date five units had already been formed, but the new weapon was still in the early stages of production. The first four units were converted from an infantry battalion.

- c) There were two AA Divisions in 1937; the 1st Division covered the south of the country, and the 2nd AA Division covered the north and midlands. These required one AA Divisional Signals (formed with the expansion of the former AA Defence Formations Signals), two AA RASC units (formed by converting RASC units, TA Infantry Divisions) and two AA Divisional Royal Army Ordnance Corps (also formed from TA units).
- d) About half the units of ADGB took part in the Home Deference exercise during the period from 5 to 7 August 1938. Coast defence units of the Eastern, Northern and Scottish Commands took part in a combined coast defence exercise on the East Coast at the Forth, Tyne, Harwich, Thames and Medway defences. This exercise was held with the object of trying out the system of command, and testing the organisation for repelling attacks on the East Coast. The Home Fleet and RAF Coastal Command co-operated.

### 5.4.3 - Territorial Army

- a) The post WWI reorganisation of air defence became the responsibility of the Air Ministry. The TA was entrusted with the provision of the ground units and a start was made with the reorganisation of the London air defences in 1923/1924. The London Electrical Engineers (LEE) and the Tyne Engineers were again given the opportunity to take up this new work. The Kent Fortress RE was also converted and fresh units raised in the counties of Essex, Middlesex and Surrey. Two battalions were formed from the LEE as parts of the 26th and 27th Air Defence Brigades, TA; the other units were organised as groups of independent companies for co-operation with RAF fighter squadrons in the defence of London. The units were as follows:
  - 26th AA Searchlight Battalion (LEE) Company nos.301, 302 & 303
  - 27th AA Searchlight Battalion (LEE) Company nos.304, 305 & 306
  - Surrey Group of AA Searchlight Company nos.315, 316 & 318
  - Kent & Middlesex Group of AA Searchlight Companies nos.313, 314 & 317
  - Essex Group of AA Searchlight Companies nos.309, 310, 311 & 312
  - No.307 (Tyne) AA Searchlight Company.
- b) These units were administered and trained by the army, but for operational purposes they came under the command of the Air Officer Commanding, HQ Air Defence of Great Britain.
- c) A few years later the defences of the coastal fortress areas were reorganised to include AA duties which was also the responsibility of the TA. AA searchlight companies were formed either by conversion of existing RE fortress units or by increasing their establishment and splitting them into two separate units. The strength of these units varied somewhat, depending on the size and importance of the fortress to whose defence they were allotted. The RE fortress units thus converted in 1932, to include an AA searchlight company were as follows:<sup>41</sup>

Carmarthenshire	Cinque Ports	Devon & Cornwall
Dorsetshire	Essex	Hampshire.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41 41</sup> Boyd, J.H <u>AA Development in the Royal Engineers</u>

### 5.4.4 - Pre-WWII Field Force

- a) The War Office commitment for the provision of a Field Force was set out in CID Paper DRC37 of November 1935:
  - To enable us to provide reinforcements and/or a Field Force from home in time of emergency or war with adequate equipment and reserves
  - The most important requirement is to organise a Field Force which can be sent abroad at short notice for the protection of our vital interests and to enable us to honour our international obligations, particularly under the Treaty of Versailles
  - This would involve effective co-operation with other signatories on the Continent of Europe. This includes the occupation for ourselves and the denial to the enemy of advanced bases in the Low Countries.
- b) The Regular Field Force at the end of 1935 consisted of four Divisions, a Mobile Division, two Air Defence Brigades and Army Co-operation Squadrons of the RAF. This force would form the first contingent of the Field Force and numbered about 155,000 men.<sup>42</sup>

### 5.5 – AA Command

### 5.5.1 – Introduction

- a) Anti-Aircraft Command controlled all AA guns (both heavy and light) and searchlights in the British Isles, it was a vital component of the Air Defence of Great Britain (ADGB).
- b) AA Command was organised with other elements of ADGB, particularly in co-operation with RAF Fighter Command. For administrative purposes AA Command functioned under the War Office and as a result came within several Army commands, the geographical boundaries of its three AA corps in 1940 corresponded with the boundaries and areas of the six groups of RAF Fighter Command. Each AA corps therefore covered the same area as two groups of RAF Fighter Command.
- c) A reorganisation in 1942 took place and the organisation of AA corps and divisions was replaced by an entirely new framework based on AA groups. This allowed a far greater conformity with the existing layout of RAF Fighter Command's structure.
- d) Although AA Command was a separate tactical Army unit responsible for AA gun and searchlight defence of the British Isles, and commanded by a General – for operations it came under the control of RAF Fighter Command.

### 5.5.2 - Organisation 1939 - 1943

a) On 1 April 1939 the AA Corps was raised in status to AA Command, a headquarters was established at '*Glenthorn*<sup>43</sup>', a house in the grounds of RAF Fighter Command HQ at Stanmore. Initially under the command of Lieutenant-General Alan Brooke, his replacement, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Pile Bt, was appointed C-in-C 16 weeks later, retaining this position until the end of the war.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> WO 32/3457

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> 'Glenthorn' is the usual name used by the military, despite all maps of the period depicting 'Glenthorne'

- b) At the outbreak of WWII AA Command was organised into seven geographically based divisions. Each division was responsible for a number of brigades, which commanded a number of regiments. By the end of 1939 seven divisions were in place:
  - 1 AA Division formed 15 Dec 1935 at Uxbridge
  - 2 AA Division formed 01 Sept 1936 at RAF Hucknall
  - 3 AA Division formed 01 Sept 1938 at Edinburgh
  - 4 AA Division formed 01 Sept 1938 at Chester
  - 5 AA Division formed 01 Sept 1938 at Reading
  - 6 AA Division formed 21 Sept 1939 at Uxbridge
  - 7 AA Division formed 16 July1939 at Newcastle.
- c) Five more were added the following year:
  - 8 AA Division formed 16 Oct 1940 at Bristol
  - 9 AA Division formed 16 Oct 1940 at Cardiff
  - 10 AA Division formed 11 Nov 1940 at York
  - 11 AA Division formed 11 Nov 1940 at Birmingham
  - 12 AA Division formed 15 Nov 1940 at Glasgow.
- d) On 11 November 1940 an extra level of command was added between AA Command and its divisions:
  - 1 AA Corps controlled: 1, 5, 6, 8, and 9AA Divisions
  - 2 AA Corps controlled: 2, 4, 10, and 11AA Divisions
  - 3 AA Corps controlled 3 AA Corps, plus 7, and 12AA Divisions.
- e) In order to achieve the greatest operational efficiency, the command was reorganised on 30 September 1942, when all 12 divisions were disbanded and replaced by six groups, which now formed the only level between AA Command HQ and brigades. The six group headquarters were now located at the corresponding six RAF Group operations rooms.

### 5.5.2.A – AA Brigade

An AA Brigade was the lowest of the territorially organised functions of AA Command. After 1942 an AA Brigade was responsible to its respective Group HQ.

### 5.5.2.B - AA Regiment, Batteries and Troops

- a) Regiments were the highest level in the command structure without permanent territory and controlled the batteries. A regiment and its batteries were able to move between fixed gun sites, or relocate mobile guns or searchlights from one position to the other.
- b) A regiment was divided into three or four batteries which manned the guns, but for deployment around several defensive sites under the control of the same battery; they were sub-divided into a number of AA Troops. The primary role of the troops was AA defence; each gun and searchlight site was regarded as a defended island into which enemy ground forces would not be able to penetrate. Troops belonging to a battery were given a letter prefix to identify them.

### 5.6 - Home Defence World War II

### 5.6.1 – British Expeditionary Force (BEF) 1939-40

- a) Following the German invasion of Poland the British Expeditionary Force Commanded by General Lord Gort, VC was sent to the Franco-Belgian border. In May 1940 the German attack began, and at its peak, it consisted of 14 infantry divisions arranged in three corps plus a GHQ reserve, an armoured division and a RAF detachment of roughly 500 aircraft.
- b) Although constituting only a tenth of the defending Allied force it sustained heavy losses during the German advance and most of the remainder (roughly 338,000 men) were evacuated from Dunkirk in June, leaving much of their equipment behind. However, the 51st Infantry Division which had been serving on the Saar Front under French Command was left behind at Saint-Valery-en-Caux having been trapped by the Germans and surrendered later in June along with elements of the French 10th Army.

#### 5.6.2 - November 1940

- a) The defence of the UK against invasion did not depend on the Army alone, but on the combined efforts of all three services. The requirements for home defence was set out in HF 3687/Ops.<sup>44</sup> It was based on the assumption that sufficient naval forces were retained in home waters to afford a good prospect of intercepting a hostile expedition on passage. Also to make sure that, out side the narrow waters at least, the enemy was unable to maintain any reinforcements or were unable to maintain a supply of ammunition and supplies to the invasion force. Also that the RAF would be strong enough to render untenable any landing by aircraft or airborne forces.
- b) The possible scale of attack by sea and air to which commands would be liable to was estimated as shown in the following table.

Table V – Anticipated Scale of Attack, November 1940					
Command	Anticipated Scale of Attack	Points of Departure	Method	Length of Passage	Time in Transit
Scottish	1–2 seaborne divisions	Bergen Stavanger	Fast convoy	280	20
Northern	2–3 seaborne divisions	Cuxhaven Wilhelmshaven	Fast convoy	333-350	24
Eastern	20 seaborne divisions plus 2–4 airborne divisions	Scheldt Ostend Calais Boulogne	Fast convoy & barges	100 20–50	3–14 for barges, 1–7 for fast convoy
Southern	2–3 seaborne divisions plus 1–3 airborne divisions	Le Havre Cherbourg St Malo Brest	Fast convoy & barges	70–120	10–16 for barges, 5–8 for fast convoy
Length of passage in miles, and Transit Time in hours. (Source WO 199/569)					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> WO 199/569, dated 27 November 1940

Table VI – British Military Resources, November 1940 (Source WO 199/569)			
Field Army	Existing	Forming or to be Formed	Total
Infantry Divisions	23	1 (2nd Canadian)	24
Armoured Divisions	1	4 (Nos. 6,8,9 & 11)	5
Army Tank Brigades	2	2 (Nos. 25 & 31)	4
Brigade Groups	3	0	3
Independent Infantry Brigades	4	0	4
BEACH & HOME DEFENCE TROOPS			
Beach Brigades 2:		0	25
UN-BRIGADED BATTALIONS			
Home Defence	59		
Young Soldiers	28	0 115	
Miscellaneous	18		
Coast Defence Troops	25,000 men		
RAF Defence Force 35,000 men			
Un-brigaded battalions were mainly employed in the defence of aerodromes and vulnerable points			

#### c) The enemy attack involving parachute units, or glider-borne troops could have two aims:

- An airborne invasion in support of a main seaborne attack
- An attempt to capture landing grounds for its own use in order to extend the limit of its fighter cover.

### 5.6.3 - Field Army & Second Class Formations November 1940

- a) GHQ based its military defence of the UK at the end of 1940, on the assumption that an airborne attack could be made directly on aerodromes or any other suitable ground south of a line joining the Wash and the Bristol Channel. All aerodromes within 20 miles of the coast south of this line and within 20 miles of a port required adequate AA and anti-sabotage defences.
- b) GHQ estimated that 78 battalions would be needed for guarding aerodromes, and in addition a number of mobile forces would also be required to deal with airborne troops who had either captured an airfield or who had landed in open country. This was a commitment of the Field Army.
- c) The role of the Field Army in addition to providing mobile columns to deal with airborne troops, was to destroy any enemy forces which had succeeded in penetrating the country's beach defences.
- d) The proposed GHQ plan (HF 3687/Ops) for defending the UK in November 1940 was to employ field formations to guard the most vulnerable parts of the coast, such as Kent and Sussex and a large portion of East Anglia. This would enable second-class divisions to defend the rest of the coastline and enable the rest of the field formation to be kept as a mobile reserve.

- e) The 1941 requirements for Home Defence were as follows:
  - Field Army
    - Four armoured divisions
    - Four army tank brigades
    - 16 infantry divisions
    - Three brigade groups
    - Five independent brigades.
  - Second-class
    - Eight divisions for beach defences
    - Approximately 103 un-brigaded divisions for aerodrome and VP defence.<sup>45</sup>

### 5.6.4 - Reinforcements 1941

- a) During 1941 certain field formations had selected sites for reinforcement camps to which in the event of an invasion their 1st-line reinforcements would be sent. The reinforcement of field units would be carried out under command arrangements (GHQ Home Defence).
- b) Each formation such as corps, divisions, brigades etc had been selected a reinforcement camp area and these often took the brigade number, such as 165 Reinforcement Camp (165th Brigade) at Adlestrop and Daylesford. As active operations could have taken place in any locality, camps were located close to a suitable railhead. The reinforcements could act as an independent unit if required or as a reserve unit. Another typical reception camp was that allocated to the 1st Armoured Division at Ogbourne St George, which was expanded to accommodate 120 officers and 1500 other ranks.
- c) In an emergency Army training centres and schools of all Army branches were affiliated either to a particular command (but not necessary the command in which the training centre was located), or a number of commands.<sup>46</sup>
- d) Reinforcement camps were administered by the local area command headquarters who advised GHQ Home Forces on the numbers of arms at each reinforcement camp in their area. It was the responsibility of the War Office too replenish the camps with troops.

# 5.6.5 - Young Soldier Battalions

- a) Young soldier battalions formed static guards on aerodromes until the Aerodrome Defence Corps relieved them, when they reorganised as counter attack battalions. They were affiliated to a suitable field force brigade, and when fully trained were assigned an aerodrome or given an anti-parachute role within a sub-area or sub-district.
- b) Low medical category battalions (such as the 30th Queen's) absorbed men of this nature from other battalions when these units reorganised as counter attack battalions. The 30th Queens and others of this type remained as static guard units.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> WO 199/569

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> WO 1992040

### 5.6.6 - Stop-Lines

- a) Stop-lines were designed to prevent an enemy from advancing from the coast, or from an inland airborne landing, both by obstacles and by fire from static troops. The mobile reserve would then act as a reinforcement to the static troops, to contain the enemy and to prevent it from gaining any further ground. The main stop-line, known as the GHQ-line, was designed to form a continuous barrier defending London, the key industrial areas of the midlands, and the north, and separating them from the whole of the east and south-east coasts. It followed the line of high ground known as the Middle Jurassic Spine. There was also a network of smaller linear stop-lines nearer to the coast; those in East Anglia were also aligned north-south.
- b) Stop lines constructed within most area commands had been virtually completed by the April 1941, by this time however this system of defence was changed from one organised on a continuous line of defence, to another based on 'Centres of Resistance', each capable for all-round defence. By early 1941 the importance of the pillbox had been diminished and instructions from Area Commands were being issued to sub-areas and corps, that pillboxes gave a false sense of security to the garrison, and prevented the full employment of their weapons. The Turnbull mounting for Vickers M/Gs was introduced at the end of 1940, which required structural alterations to existing pillboxes. It was only suitable where a distance of 4ft 9in was available between the inner face of the loop hole and the baffle wall in the centre of the pillbox to allow the gunner to place himself behind the mounting to operate the gun. In March, pillboxes were only to be used for Vickers and light automatic machine guns (using the Turnbull mounting). No more pillboxes were to be built after the completion of existing contracts, except in the case of aerodromes and MAP establishments. Furthermore, pillboxes located at a distance from buildings and those that were conspicuous were to be used as decoys.<sup>47</sup>
- c) The bullet-proof pillbox as a serious form of defence was replaced with well-sited and wellconcealed centres of resistance. The Stop Line was not included in its entirety in this form of defence because it could not be defended along the whole of its length. Often however, within these linear lines there were occasional places where a centre of resistance could be established using part of the stop-line defences.

#### 5.6.7 - Centres of Resistance

These were divided into Anti-Tank (ATk) Islands, and Defence of Small Towns and Villages.

#### 5.6.7.A – Anti-Tank Islands

Anti-tank islands were designed to prevent hostile tanks and MT columns using the road network. Defences included fire trenches and emplacements for ATk weapons.

#### 5.6.7.B – Defence of Small Towns & Villages

a) Certain towns and villages were regarded as defended localities with field works, defended buildings and road blocks covered by defences, natural or man-made ATk obstacles and wire. Posts were as far as possible mutually supporting, being protected by natural and artificial tank obstructions and wire. Commanders of defended localities kept a proportion of their garrisons as reserves to restore the situation should an enemy penetrate their respective areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> WO 199/1779

b) Anti-tank mines were to be laid in the vicinity of road blocks but were not to be laid before 'Action Stations'. They were to be laid off the road where AFVs were most likely to leave it to by-pass the road block. Alternatively they could be laid in the roadway as a temporary expedient when attack was imminent and recovered as soon as the danger had passed.

### 5.6.8 – Beach Defences

These took the form of beach scaffolding, fire trenches, pillboxes, ATk ditches and beach lighting.

### 5.6.9 - Demolition for Denial

Schemes for the demolition of ports (Port Immobilisation Schemes), petrol supplies airfields and bridges etc were put into affect and were well documented with details of the types of explosives and locations of demolition charges etc.

### 5.6.10 – Invasion Signals

- a) Two signals were to be issued by Home Forces to the formations under their command:
  - *'Stand To'* indicated that conditions were particularly favourable for an invasion. Troops receiving it would at once come to a complete state of readiness, but the Home Guard would not have been called out except for special purposes as ordered by the command's C-in-C
  - *'Action Stations'* indicated that an immediate threat of invasion. This was the signal for the calling out of the Home Guard and the taking up of military authorities of the necessary telephone and telegraph lines.

# 5.6.11 - London Area Home Defence

### 5.6.11.A – Lines of Defence

- a) Lines of defences were constructed primarily for defence against seaborne invasion. These were known as the:
  - Outer ATk Line 121 miles long
  - Central ATk Line 76 miles long
  - Inner ATk Line 41 miles long.
- b) The outer line consisted of natural tank obstacles such as rivers and canals; plus artificial ditches; a series of road blocks (concrete cones or rails) covered by pillboxes or fortified houses with loop-holes and protected by wired enclosures. A series of section posts covered the ATk obstacles. Minefields were also planned to be laid in the outer line.
- c) The central and inner lines consisted only of road blocks covered by pillboxes or fortified houses.
- d) The defence of areas suitable for the landing of airborne troops such as the London parks, including Hackney Marshes was organised on the basis of:
  - Defence posts sited on or near the perimeter from which an arc of fire could be brought to bear into the park
  - Mobile columns billeted locally to counter-attack whilst covered by fire from the garrisons manning the perimeter posts.

#### 5.6.11.B – Aerodrome Defence

This is explained in Volume 3 – the Royal Air Force.

### 5.6.11.C - Defence of the Thames

- a) The defence of the Thames, east of Teddington Lock was the responsibility of the Flag Officer, in Command, London but military assistance was available to him in the form of MG posts manned by soldiers and HG units along both banks. The river west of Teddington Lock was the responsibility of headquarters South-West Sub-Area and patrolled by the 31st Upper Thames Patrol Battalion, Home Guard, whose HQ was at 'Willow Bank', Lower Hampton Road, Sunbury-on-Thames.
- b) HG units except for those at Woolwich Arsenal manned the defences of the Thames below Tower Bridge. The defences consisted of:
  - 41 Medium MG posts (18 on north and 23 on south bank
  - A number of rifle positions and light automatic posts on both banks
  - Two tugs each capable of towing two barges were available to carry around 800 men.

### 5.6.11.D – Enemy Columns approaching London through Eastern or South-Eastern Commands

It was considered sufficient that the action required to deal with enemy columns approaching London District through adjacent commands was by reconnaissance with a view of either counter-attacking or taking defensive positions.

- 24 Grenadier Guards Independent Brigade 'R', 'S', 'P', 'Y' & 'Z' Police Divisions
- 32 Grenadier Guards Independent Brigade 'J' & 'K' Police Divisions
- 33 Grenadier Guards Independent Brigade 'X', 'T', 'V' & 'W' Divisions.

### 5.6.11.E - System of Command

If a brigade was acting offensively against the enemy, the zone or zones in which the operations were taking place came under the command of that brigade. If two or more brigades were acting offensively against the same enemy then the GOC London District took command of the operations.<sup>48</sup>

### 5.7 – Beetle

- a) 'Beetle' was an inter-service wireless system which was established in March 1941 to provide an alternative channel of wireless communication and a means of broadcasting urgent information. The plan would come into effect on an invasion – there were two systems:
  - *System 'A':* connecting Army, RAF and certain Naval commands with each other and with GHQ
  - *System 'B':* enabling each Army Command to broadcast to Naval, RAF and Army formations and units located within the same command area.
- b) The former consisted of two W/T point-to-point networks, one of these centred on HQ Fighter Command; the other was a subsidiary network centring on the Admiralty.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> WO 199/3259

c) System 'B' consisted of an R/T broadcasting system for each Army Command and certain other headquarters. Portable transmitters to pick up these broadcasts were distributed to Army Commands to whom the message was addressed.<sup>49</sup>

# 5.8 – United States Army

# 5.8.1 – Background to US Army Organisation (1942)

- a) The US Army was reorganised into three forces in March 1942:
  - Army Ground Forces (AGF). Its mission according to 'The Army Almanac' was, "to provide ground force units properly organised, trained and equipped for combat operations." About 4,400,000 personnel were part of the Army Ground Forces during the war. They sustained about 80% of the US Army casualties
  - Army Service Forces (ASF). The ASF, originally called Services of Supply (SOS), it was responsible for supplying and servicing the US Army. Organisations under ASF included: corps of engineers, quartermaster corps, medical corps, signal corps, chemical warfare service, ordnance department, and the military police
  - Army Air Forces (AAF). The AAF was responsible for the training and making ready the air component of the US Army. The United States Army Air Force (USAAF) became an independent service US Air Force (USAF) in 1947.

# 5.8.2 – Army Ground Forces (AGF)

- a) Personnel in the Army Ground Forces were either divisional forces, or non-divisional forces.
- b) The core combat arm of AGF was organised around the division formation. The division was created to be the smallest Army organisation capable of performing independent operations. In World War II a total of 91 divisions were formed by the US Army. Generally a division contained about 15,000 troops. Non-divisional forces included service units and some additional combat troops not initially assigned to a division.
- c) Most service units were allocated across all US Army organisations. For example, both the Army Service Forces and Army Ground Forces had engineer units. In addition, engineer units were part of divisions while other engineer units were part of non-divisional personnel.

# 5.8.3 - Division

a) Combat troops of the US Army were classified by the weapons and methods used in combat; there were five types of divisions:

Infantry	Mountain	Armoured
Airborne	Cavalry.	

b) During the war, 91 divisions were activated – consisting of 68 infantry divisions, one mountain division, 16 armoured divisions, five airborne divisions, and two cavalry divisions. Most divisions were activated in the United States. There were three major theatres of operation:

Pacific (22 divisions) Europe (61 divisions) Mediterranean (15 divisions).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> WO 166/2

# 5.8.4 - Components of a Division

- a) All divisions of the US Army originated from the following four sources:
  - Regular Army
  - National Guard
  - Organised Reserves
  - Army of the United States.
- b) With a few exceptions, the numbering of divisions followed a pattern established during WWI in 1917. The numbers 1 to 25 were reserved for the Regular Army; numbers 26 to 45 for the National Guard; and numbers 46 to 106 for the Army of the United States.

### 5.9 – Bolero

### 5.9.1 - Introduction

- a) Under the scheme known as 'Bolero', the British Government undertook to construct additional camps and airfields for the American Forces.
- b) The 133rd Infantry Regiment of the 34th Infantry Division was the first US Army unit sent to Europe in WWII. The first Battalion arrived in Belfast in late January 1942, followed by the rest of the Regiment in February. The arrival of this contingent of US troops marked the beginning of what has since become known as Reverse Lend-Lease. These units were designated as US Army Northern Ireland Forces but were later incorporated within the European Theatre of Operations.
- c) In May 1942, when the main flow of US Army troops to this country was about to commence, the Chiefs of Staff set up a committee known as the Bolero Combined Committee (London). This was formed to handle the problems which could arise in both planning and the execution of this huge movement of men and material. The precise terms of reference of the committee were:
  - To co-ordinate the policy governing plans and administration preparations for the reception, accommodation and maintenance of the US Army in the UK, and for the development of the UK in accordance with the requirements of plans for the invasion of Europe
  - To provide the channel whereby any problems involving British departments and US authorities could be resolved, if those difficulties could not be resolved within the department concerned.
- d) Sir Findlater Stewart was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and the members included representatives of the US Army and US Navy, the British Service Departments, GHQ Home Forces, Combined Forces HQ, and the Ministries of Home Security and War Transport<sup>50</sup>

# 5.9.2 - Army Service Forces in the UK

a) The US Army had been allocated certain areas within the British Isles, initially concentrated within Western Command. Their organisation, Services of Supply (SOS), required a different geographical command structure from the British system. All the territory of the British Western Command, for example, fell into the American Western Base Section which had its

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> CAB 106/1184

HQ in Chester. Southern Command, Eastern Command, London Area, and South Eastern Command were part of Southern Base Section; Northern Command and the eastern half of Scotland were part of Northern Base Section.

- b) Western Base Section was further sub-divided into four Districts, of which two were completely in Western Command, one in Scottish Command, and the other in Southern Command. These were:
  - XXVI District Scottish Command
  - XXVII District Western Command
  - XXVIII District Western Command
  - XXIX District Partly Western Command & Southern Command.

# 5.9.3 – US Army Hospitals

- a) US Army hospitals were generally known as General Hospitals or Station Hospitals; they were manned by personal of the Medical Corps (equivalent to the British RAMC). As a general rule, hospitals having a bed capacity of 1000 or more were General Hospitals. In addition to these, a number of dispensaries was also established at the ports, and in certain other places; these were the equivalent to the British Reception Stations.
- b) Port Dispensaries were established to care for the sick and wounded of personnel in transit and port staff. Patients were retained in dispensaries not longer than 72 hours; if further treatment was necessary they were then evacuated to the nearest US Army Hospital.
- c) In cases of emergency a patient would be sent to the nearest British Military, or Emergency Hospital. Patients were then transferred to a US Military Hospital as soon as they were fit to travel. The Merton Hotel (50 beds) at Liverpool Docks, and Tredegar Pill (45 beds) at Newport Docks were US Army Dispensaries.
- d) US Military Hospitals were generally established within five miles of an Ambulance Train Railhead. Examples include:
  - Wolverley 52nd General Hospital (1,084 beds) railhead at GWR Kidderminster, at two miles distance
  - Bewdley US Army Camp & Hospital located at Wolverley Castle (capacity 4,400 personnel) railhead at GWR Stourport Park Sidings, at 1.5 miles distance.
- e) Ambulance trains were given identification numbers, No.61 HAT was used by the US Army for their own use and was stabled at Sudbury.

# 5.9.4 – Types of US Army Camp (pre-D-Day)

These were of three fundamental types:

- Bivouac Sites
- Summer or Winter Camps
- Staging Camp & Staging Points.

### 5.9.4.A – Bivouac Sites

These were very basic overnight stay camps without any cover from the weather or any available facilities.

#### 5.9.4.B - Summer or Winter Camps

These were recognised camping grounds or annual camps used before WWI by the Volunteers, the TF or before WWII by the TA. They are normally sheltered sites sometimes with basic facilities such as a water main. Arrangements were made with the local barracks for a supply of rations. They could typically accommodate between 1000 and 2000 men.

### 5.9.4.C – Staging Camp & Staging Points

A staging camp or staging point is a camp used by convoys who required accommodation and/or rations for one night. Staging Camps for US Army units normally had a permanent British Staff except for camps allocated to African/American personnel. At these camps African/American staff were provided by prior arrangement made by HQ ETOUSA. These were permanent camps accommodating around 2000 men.

### 5.9.4.D – Covered Accommodation

Covered accommodation refers to existing army camps, barracks, RAF station dispersed sites, racecourse buildings, requisitioned holiday camps and hostels. They could accommodate between 100 and 2000 men.

### 5.9.4.E – Billets

Billets were requisitioned buildings in towns and villages, such as cinemas, town halls, factories etc, accommodating between 100 and 250 men.<sup>51</sup>

# 5.9.5 – Assault Training Areas

- a) In 1943, before the appointment of a Supreme Allied Commander and active preparations for the Allied invasion of the Continent, one of the first requirements of the acting Chief of Staff was to find new training areas. These were required to enable the naval assault forces to be trained in realistic conditions, and it was considered essential that in some of the areas landward firing by the ships and landing craft, as well as by the forces put ashore, should be permitted.
- b) It was decided that the Admiralty should be responsible for the selection of the invasion training beaches and that Sir Findlater Stewart should preside over a committee to examine the civil implications of the selected areas. This became known as the Interdepartmental Committee on Combined Training Areas.
- c) In the areas selected for training using live ammunition, accommodation had to be found elsewhere for the local population, the salvaging of local agricultural produce, selling or slaughtering livestock, and the protection of roads, rail, the telephone network, and historic monuments (such as churches).
- d) Beginning in December 1943, the first of the series of exercises was held at brigade, divisional, and corps level. Final rehearsals were held in April and May in the south of England. Activities included the concentration, marshalling, and embarkation of troops, followed by a short movement over water, then disembarkation with naval and air support. This was followed by a beach assault, the securing of a beachhead, and a rapid advance inland.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> WO 199/2644

### 5.10 – Operation Overlord

#### 5.10.1 - Introduction

- a) From March 1944, the east-coast, the south and west coastal areas of England and parts of South Wales were divided into a number of concentration areas known as Marshalling Areas (MAs), and ports known as an Embarkation Areas (EAs).
- b) Preliminary planning as regards to the layout of each area had been worked out the previous year, such as exercise 'Harlequin' – carried out within the Sussex District and Central Sussex Sub-District during August and September 1943.<sup>52</sup>

### 5.10.2 - Command Responsibilities

- a) By mid-March 1944, the Overlord Marshalling & Concentration Area plans were being finalised, this was called the 'Sausage Plan' on account of the shape given to the MA boundaries when identified on a map.<sup>53</sup>
- b) Eastern Command was required to provide concentration areas for all troops passing through Tilbury and London Docks. This included an infantry division plus accumulated residues totalling 104,000 troops. Felixstowe and Tilbury Docks were each to be allocated one reinforcement holding unit of 1,600 troops and one reinforcement group of three units of 4,800 troops within the concentration area.
- c) Southern Command's primary responsibility was to provide concentration areas for US Forces by direct arrangement with SOS ETOUSA. This was in addition to two British armoured brigades located in the Bournemouth /Poole Area, and 21 Army Group. One reinforcement holding unit was also required to be accommodated in each of the Portsmouth and Southampton MAs. British Airborne Forces required tented accommodation for 800 (all ranks) at certain airfields within the command from which the forces would operate.
- d) South-Eastern Command was required to provide concentration areas for British and Canadian troops embarking from the south coast. Apart from accumulated residues, the following commitment was allotted to South-Eastern Command:
  - Three armoured divisions
  - Five infantry divisions
  - Three armoured brigades
  - Two corps HQ and corps troops
  - One forward reinforcement unit of 1,600 troops (at Shoreham)
  - Three reinforcement groups of four holding units -each of 1,600 troops.
- e) Northern Command was required to accommodate units displaced from other commands within areas vacated by 21 Army Group.
- f) London District was to provide one reinforcement holding unit within reach of the London Docks. The responsibilities of Western Command were not discussed.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> WO 166/14375

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> WO 199/2643

g) The above was worked in February 1944 at the second meeting of the Concentration Area Accommodation Committee, which was convened to investigate the problem involving accommodation of build-up formations, during intensification for 'Overlord'. The committee prepared a number of schedules and plans of accommodation in areas suitable for concentration. It was not just a case of finding suitable camps, but the logistical problems for each sub-area were also worked out in conjunction with the sub-district commands. This included locations of field hospitals, ordnance dumps, headquarters, petrol dumps, bakeries, ammunition dumps, chemical warfare dumps, railheads, and traffic routes from the sub-areas to the embarkation ports.

#### 5.10.3 – Marshalling Areas

- a) All MAs were sub-divided into a headquarters, and between 8 and 24 Sub-Areas; each of these contained one or more tented camps and parks to accommodate the troops and vehicles. They were identified by a Sub-Area code letter, followed by a number e.g. 'S8' Marshalling Area 'S', Sub-Area 8, (this particular MA was located at Weald Park, Brentford, Essex). Embarkation Areas were also allotted code letters and a numbering system, such as 'E5' at Tilbury Docks.
- b) There was one other type of camp associated with the EAs, and this was the Transit Camp, which could provide accommodation close to the MA in case of a hold-up due to bad weather, or for any other reason. For Newhaven, the Transit Camp was at Denton.
- c) Each MA was operated and organised as a brigade under the command of a Brigadier and brigade staff; there was no sub-area command structure (at least in the smaller MAs). The HQ and the camps were only in operation for the duration of 'Overlord', and afterwards the whole organisation was disbanded and dismantled.
- d) Each MA brigade headquarters was established within requisitioned property, e.g. MA 'J' HQ was at Southover Manor School in Lewes.<sup>55</sup>
- e) Slit trench type air-raid shelters were provided in all camps on a 100% camp capacity basis. Camp boundaries were normally marked out by three-strand cattle fence, and security patrols were carried out to ensure that there was no communication made between troops in the camp and the outside world.
- f) Marshalling involved the splitting of units into detachments of landing craft loads consisting of troops and vehicles, the issue of voyage necessities, and the movement of the craft load to the EA. The splitting up of units into detachments meant that the units were no longer selfsupporting and required full 'hotel servicing' whilst in the MA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> WO 199/1223 The 2nd Meeting of Concentration Area Accommodation Committee, dated 21 February 1944 at St Paul's School, Hammersmith

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> WO 166/14375

- g) The aim of MA staff was to ensure that all ship-loads sailed:
  - without delay to shipping
  - carrying troops who were fresh and fully equipped
  - carrying MT and equipment which were 100% efficient during loading.
- h) The Marshalling Area was planned to fulfil two roles consecutively:
  - To accommodate, marshal, and move to embarkation, its initial concentration prior to D-Day, of 40,700 personnel and 6,500 vehicles
  - To accommodate, marshal, and move to embarkation, a sustained daily flow of 4,000 personnel and 600 vehicles. for an indefinite period after D-Day.
- i) Responsibilities within the MA were allotted to MA Staff as follows:

Task	Responsibility	
Timely arrival of transit troops	Home Command Movements	
Detailing vehicles & personnel and sorting into craft loads	Movement Control at MA	
Servicing vehicles and personnel whilst in the MA	MA Staff	
Move to EA	Movement Control Staff at MA	
Embarkation	War Office Embarkation Staff	

j) Movement out of the MA was dependent on three factors, the availability of shipping, the weather, plus changing requirements in the field.

### 5.10.4 - Layout of Marshalling Area 'S'

### 5.10.4.A – Background

- a) Marshalling Area 'S' was located in the Tilbury Brentford area and served as the area for marshalling, prior to embarkation at Tilbury Docks E5.
- b) The MA was divided into an Area HQ and eight Sub-Areas and Service Installations. The Sub-Areas varied in capacity and were divided into 500-man camps, all except one (S7) were on a tented basis. Vehicles were parked either herringbone fashion or head-to-tail.

Table VII – Marshalling Area 'S'			
Sub Area	Capacity Personnel	Capacity Vehicles	Location of HQ
<b>S</b> 1	4,500	900	Golf Club House, Orsett
S2	4,500	350	Tilbury
S3	4,500	1,100	Purfleet
S4	7,000	1,300	Belhus Park, Aveley
S5	5,000	2.450*	Thorndon Hall, Warley
\$6	4,500		Halfway House Inn, Southend Arterial Road
S7	2,500	2,450*	Warley Barracks
S8	5,000		Weald Park Brentford
*The main vehicle parks were located along the Southend Arterial Road, although during the initial concentration many vehicles were parked and marshalled in roads adjoining S5, S7 and S8			

### 5.10.4.B - Setting up of Marshalling Area 'S' in April 1944

- a) Under utmost secrecy, orders were received from HQ 9 Armoured Division in March 1944 detailing:
  - 7 Infantry Brigade would move to Tilbury for marshalling duties
  - A large number of unit signallers and despatch riders would concentrate in the area under orders from 9 Armoured Division
  - A large number of REME personnel would similarly concentrate.
- b) In early April the CO and staff of 7 Infantry Brigade carried out a reconnaissance of the area. At that time the area came under the CO South Essex Sub-District. Permanent camp structures were by now nearing completion, and roads and bridges within the area were strengthened to take Class 70 loads.
- c) During the second week of April, advanced party of units to form the Static Staffs moved in. Tentage was drawn and camp erection commenced. All necessary work had been completed by 1 May 1944 as ordered.
- d) During the first week of May, 21 Army Group Exercise 'Fabius V' took place. This involved actual handling of troops and transport through the area and practice embarkation of the vehicles.
- e) The operational cycle for a Sub-Area was:
  - Tents were erected during March 1944 and the first units had begun to arrive
  - Unit postal censorship was introduced on 1 April
  - By the end of May all camps were 'sealed'.
- f) A typical cycle for Sub-Areas handling was as follows:
  - Day 1:
    - Vehicles of the first flow-in arrived and are parked up in craft load order
    - Drivers completed Stage B waterproofing (under REME supervision)
    - Personnel issued with voyage necessities.
  - Day 2:
    - Vehicles for MT ships moved to embarkation with the minimum of personnel
    - Drivers completed waterproofing Stage B(ii) at dockside under REME supervision
    - Vehicle parties and marching parties remained in Sub-Area'.
  - Day 3:
    - Vehicles and all personnel for LSTs moved to embarkation
    - Vehicles and marching parties for MT ships moved to embarkation in troop carrying vehicles.
  - Day 4
    - Sub-Area empty day spent cleaning up and preparing for the next flow-in.

#### 5.10.4.C - 'Y'-Day

a) Marshalling and embarkation of a whole MA such as 'S' Area involved a carefully thought out programme of phased operations. First of all the loading of 6,500 vehicles took several days, and this was followed by loading of 37,000 personnel. The date given for completion of the loading programme was given as Y-Day, and in theory was to be a couple of days before D-Day. The problem was, if the date for D-Day had been altered – a day-to-day deferment would have caused no repercussions, but if a fourteen-day deferment had been ordered then it would have been necessary for the troops to disembark and return to their sub-area camps.<sup>56</sup>

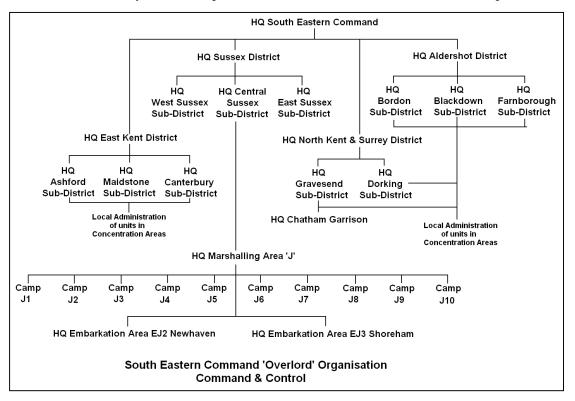


Fig. VIII: Overlord Organisation<sup>57</sup>

### 5.10.5 – Norfolk House

- a) In 1942, the first Allied Force Headquarters (AFHQ) was established in Norfolk House, St James's Square, London. After the decision had been taken in January 1943, to mount an invasion of France in the spring of 1944, a Chief of Staff was appointed to prepare and plan the invasion.
- b) Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Morgan became Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander (designate), COSSAC on 12 March 1943, and set up an office in Norfolk House. In February 1944, COSSAC was integrated into SHEAF (see below), and Norfolk House became the SHEAF 'Rear' HQ.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> WO199/3115

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> WO 166/14375

# 5.10.6 - Headquarters European Theatre of Operations, US Army (ETOUSA)

- a) Headquarters, European Theatre of Operations, US Army (ETOUSA), was formed and established at 20 Grosvenor Place, London – by General Order (GO) 3, HQ ETOUSA, dated 8 June 1942. It succeeded HQ US Army in the British Isles (HQ USABI) which itself had been established in London by GO 1 HQ USABI during January 1942. It formed initially under the command of Major General James E Chaney (USAAC).<sup>58</sup>
- b) In December 1943, Eisenhower became Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and assumed command of ETOUSA in January, before being officially designated as the Supreme Allied Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) in February 1944. This gave him a dual role, which he maintained until the end of hostilities in Europe in May 1945. From February 1944, SHAEF whose initial headquarters in London was at 45–47 Grosvenor Square (the US Base Organisation offices) functioned as the operational command; ETOUSA became the administrative command. SHAEF was formed partly with staff from COSSAC and partly from AFHQ.
- c) Meanwhile COSSAC had out grown its headquarters in Norfolk House, and had acquired other offices in London's West End. This included Senate House (occupied by the Ministry of Information), an underground air-raid shelter near Goodge Street, and another constructed in the base of a gas holder in Horseferry Road (the Rotunda).
- d) General Bernard L Montgomery was appointed to command the land forces, who then established himself a headquarters – 21st Army Group – at St Paul's School (his former school) in Hammersmith.

# 5.10.7 – Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF)

- a) SHAEF staff revised the original COSSAC plans for the Battle of Normandy, code name 'Operation Overlord' (also known as 'D-Day). Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E Morgan (COSSAC), and Major General Ray Barker initially worked out the operation. They began planning for the invasion of Europe before Eisenhower's appointment, who then moulded it into the final version, duly executed on 6 June 1944.
- b) After Eisenhower had been appointed, SHEAF moved at the beginning of March 1944 to Bushy Park, Teddington, the headquarters of the US Eighth Air Force (Camp Griffiss), AAF Station 586. SHEAF occupied three sets of Temporary Office Buildings (TOBs) identified as 'C', 'D', E' and part of 'F'. This site remained as the Main SHEAF HQ during its six-month period of occupation.
- c) An Advanced Command Post, called Sharpener Camp, was a small tented camp in use over the D-Day period at Sawyers Wood close to Southwick House. The Forward Headquarters (Code name 'Shipmate') was a larger tented camp located in Millard's Wood near Southwick House.
- d) That process was shaped by Eisenhower who was the land forces commander for the initial part of the invasion, SHAEF remained in the United Kingdom until sufficient forces were ashore to merit its transfer to France. At that point, Montgomery ceased to command all land forces, but continued as Commander in Chief of the British 21st Army Group.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/332.html#332.1

e) When the war ended in Europe on 8 May 1945, the Headquarters for ETOUSA was located in Versailles on the outskirts of Paris.

# 5.10.8 - The Decision to Go!

- a) The final and major briefing of the key commanders followed the final exercises. This conference was held under the supervision of SHAEF on 15 May 1944 in St Paul's School, General Montgomery's headquarters in London. Present were the King, the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Smuts, the British Chiefs of Staff with members of the War Cabinet, and the chief Allied commanders. This was perhaps one of the great military gatherings of the war.
- b) On the evening of 4 June the decisive meeting was held about the actual date for Overlord. This took place near Portsmouth in the Allied Naval Expeditionary Force Wardroom at Southwick House, Admiral Ramsay's headquarters. Present in addition to General Eisenhower were:
  - General Harold R Bull
  - Rear-Admiral George E Creasy
  - Lieutenant-General Sir Humfrey Myddleton Gale
  - Major-General Sir Francis Wilfred de Guingand
  - ACM Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory
  - General Sir Bernard L Montgomery
  - Admiral Sir Bertram H Ramsay
  - ACM Sir James M Robb
  - Lieutenant-General Walter Bedell Smith
  - Major-General Sir Kenneth William Dobson Strong
  - ACM Sir Arthur Tedder
  - AM Sir H E Philip Wigglesworth.
- c) Once the group was seated informally in the easy chairs, the weatherman, Group Captain (Dr) J Stagg, accompanied as usual by Instructor Commander, John Fleming of the Royal Navy and Lt. Col. Donald D. Yates of the US Army Air Force, presented the forecast. A new weather front had recently been observed, which gave some hope of improvement throughout 5 June and until the morning of Tuesday the 6th. The skies were expected to clear sufficiently for heavy bombers to operate during the night of the 5th, and at H-Hour the following morning.
- d) The decision was made to GO on the morning of 6 June and the orders went out to the fleet that the attack was on. A final meeting of the Supreme Commander and his aides was set for the early morning of the following day (5 June) again at Southwick House. The weatherman again confirmed that the weather would be sufficiently good on the following day to allow air support, so General Eisenhower stuck with his decision.<sup>59</sup>

# 5.10.9 - D-Day Camps - examples

The diagrams on the following page show the locations of a number of D-Day Camps.<sup>60</sup>

- 1) Romsey area: C15, C16, C17, C22 & C24.
- 2) Chandler's Ford Hiltingbury area: C6, C7, C8 & C9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> The full transcript can be seen at: ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-E-Supreme/USA-E-Supreme-9.html#fn24

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>60</sup> Source WO 199/1402

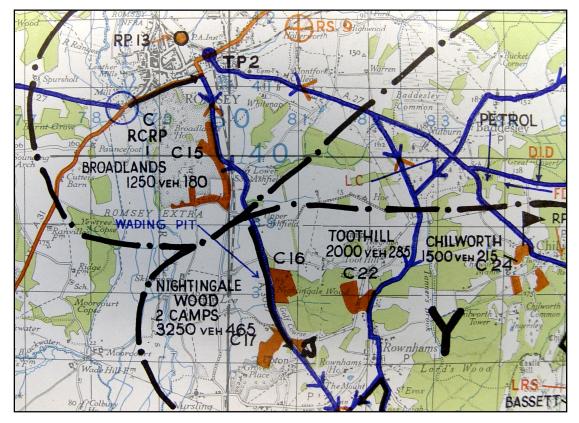


Plate 2: OS Map showing location of D-Day camps in the Romsey area.

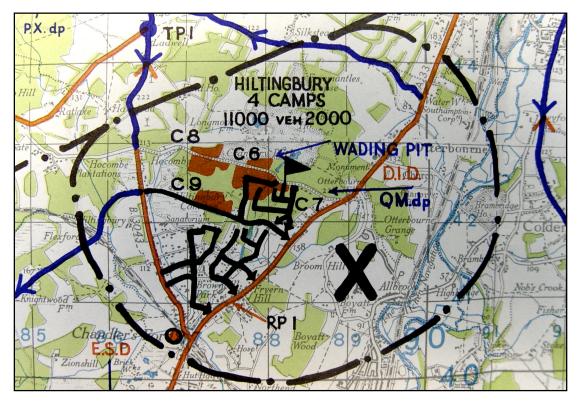


Plate 3: OS Map showing location of D-Day Hiltingbury area camps

# Part 6 – Army Branches, 1900–1945

# 6.1 – Cavalry

### 6.1.1 – Household Cavalry

- a) Between 1926 and 1938, there were two Household Cavalry regiments both stationed at home, there was no depot the recruits were trained by the regiments.
- b) The Household Cavalry was made up of the following:
  - Life Guards
  - Royal Horse Guards
  - Household Cavalry Regiments (Mounted).
- c) The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards were organised as armoured car regiments; each providing a mounted squadron to form the Household Cavalry Regiment, which were employed on State and other ceremonial duties.

### 6.1.1.A - Cavalry of the Line

- a) In 1927 the Cavalry of the Line consisted of 20 regiments, of which 12 were at home (including one on the Rhine) and eight were abroad (including five in India). The 20 regiments were grouped in three branches:
  - Dragoons (seven regiments)
  - Lancers (four regiments)
  - Hussars (nine regiments).
- b) A Line Cavalry Regiment at home was organised with an HQ Wing (with an MG squadron), and two squadrons each of four troops.

### 6.1.1.B - Cavalry Organisation up to 1919

- a) Until 1893 there was no organisation by which one unit of cavalry fed another with men in the manner already established for the infantry by the system of linked battalions. The drafts for regiments abroad were furnished by one general Cavalry Depot at Canterbury. In 1893 came the first step towards drafting by regiments, by forming the Cavalry of the Line into three Corps of Dragoons, Lancers, and Hussars.
- b) In 1897 each corps was divided into groups of three regiments, one of which was to be located abroad and two at home. One of the latter was deemed as a higher establishment, ready to take the field, and the other a lower establishment preparing drafts for the regiment in India.
- c) Between 1904 and 1905 the Canterbury Depot was abolished and, following the infantry model, each of the 14 expanded overseas regiments was attached to a home regiment for the supply of drafts. The recruits were simply trained in a Reserve Squadron of the home regiment.
- d) In 1909 a further step was taken towards the infantry model; the linked system continued but six depots were created where recruits were trained for three months before joining a home regiment. The Reserve Squadrons were then abolished.
- e) In 1912 two regiments returned from South Africa making the totals 16 home and 12 aboard.

# 6.1.2 - Changes in Cavalry Organisation Since 1919

- a) At the end of WWI the number of Cavalry of the Line regiments on the UK and Indian establishments stood at 28, but post-war it was reduced to 20 (three disbanded from India and five at home). This was achieved by amalgamating 16 regiments as pairs, and reconstructing them as eight regiments. The identity of the original regiments was preserved by maintaining within each 'new' unit, two squadrons of the senior regiment, and one squadron of the junior. A title which combined the designations of the two regiments from which it was formed was given to the new regiment.
- b) The three Household Cavalry regiments were then reduced to two by the amalgamation of the two regiments of Life Guards.
- c) In 1923 it was decided that the principles of organisation which took shape in 1909 could be carried out more economically by centralising all the depot functions at one central cavalry depot for all line regiments. This was designed to relieve regiments of the early phase of training of recruits, in order to secure a uniformity in training, and to set up a mobilisation centre for cavalry of the line and for reservists. As a consequence the following depots ceased to exist:
  - No.1 Cavalry Depot, Scarborough
  - Nos.2 & 5 Cavalry Depots, Bristol
  - No.4 Cavalry Depot, Newport
  - No.6 Cavalry Depot, Dunbar.
- d) The new Central Cavalry Depot was re-established at Canterbury for a short while, but in 1927 the depot was again abolished, and instead recruit training was decentralised by concentrating training within regiments.
- e) At this time it was also decided to reduce the number of sabre squadrons in regiments at home from three to two, and to make a start with mechanisation of first line transport. These measures (including the disbandment of the depot) resulted in a reduction of 47 officers, 1,294 other ranks and 1,445 horses. All recruit training, both mounted and dismounted was instead concentrated within regiments, with the result that the training period was reduced by one month. An additional squadron was formed for the employment of machine-guns.
- f) From 1927 the six brigaded regiments and 1st Line Transport were beginning to be mechanised, each regiment being issued with nine light six-wheeled lorries, three motor cycles, and three motor cycle combinations. Vickers MGs were increased from four to eight and Hotchkiss guns were reduced from fourteen to two.<sup>61</sup> The revised regimental organisation was:
  - Regimental Headquarters
  - Headquarters Wing
  - MG Squadron
  - 2, four-troop Sabre Squadrons.
- g) In 1927 the three separate corps of Dragoons, Lancers and Hussars were reformed into one corps for the whole cavalry of the line under a Royal Warrant dated 12 July 1927.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup> these were gradually being phased out and replaced with Lewis guns

- h) Between 1928 and 1929 two cavalry regiments, one at home and one in Egypt were selected for conversion into cavalry armoured car regiments. These were the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) and the 12th Lancers (Prince of Wales's). The provisional peacetime establishment for a cavalry armoured car regiment at home was fixed at 21 officers and 417 other ranks, with 34 armoured cars, although it took two years for the 11th Hussars to be completely equipped with Lancaster and Rolls-Royce armoured cars. In 1935 it was decided to mechanise four more as armoured car regiments, followed by another four in 1937. These were then organised into two brigades, and formed a Mobile Division at home (see below).
- The reorganisation introduced in 1927 did not prove a success and was replaced, firstly in 1931 on the basis of an HQ, one MG troop of four guns, and three sabre squadrons – each of three troops in peacetime, and four troops in war. Then in 1932 the MG troop was disbanded; only to reorganise itself later, partly within regimental HQ, and partly within the sabre squadrons.
- j) It was decided in 1929 that, in order to conform to war organisation, regiments of cavalry of the line at home and in the colonies should be organised on the basis of a regimental HQ, one MG squadron, and two sabre squadrons.
- k) New nomenclature was adopted in 1929 for the sub-divisions of MG squadrons:
  - MG squadron
  - MG troop (four guns)
  - MG section (two guns)
  - MG sub-section (one gun).
- 1) In 1932 the cavalry of the line consisted of 18 cavalry regiments, and two armoured car regiments, of which twelve were at home and eight abroad.
- m) In 1935 it was decided to mechanise certain cavalry regiments to form part of a mobile division; trials were conducted throughout 1936. The following regiments, previously earmarked for conversion to cavalry motor regiments, then became mechanised divisional cavalry regiments instead:
  - 3rd King's Own Hussars
  - 4th Queen's Own Hussars
  - 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own)
  - 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
- n) During 1936 it was also decided that mechanised cavalry brigades should consist of two cavalry light tank regiments and one mechanised infantry rifle battalion. The 2nd Cavalry Brigade was the first of the mechanised cavalry brigades and was formed at Tidworth. This was the result of trials conducted with the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers organised as a cavalry light tank regiment, and the 3rd King's Own Hussars organised as a cavalry motor regiment.
- o) The British establishment mobile division was proposed, in April 1937, to consist of four cavalry light tank regiments, four mechanised divisional cavalry regiments, and an HQ Mobile Division; it was formed on 1 October 1937.
- p) On 1 October 1937 the 1st Cavalry Brigade was reorganised on a mechanised basis at Aldershot – the 2nd Cavalry Brigade being already mechanised. It was decided that a new Cavalry Depot would be established at Melton Mowbray, specifically for the training of

recruits for the mechanised cavalry regiments. The depot was not expected to be operational until April 1939, hence until this time recruits continued to be trained with their regiments.

q) The number of cavalry of the line regiments within the British establishment was increased to 16 during 1938, with the transfer of one regiment from India. It was then decided that two of the 16, the Royal Dragoons and the Royal Scots Greys should be retained as horsed regiments.

# 6.2 – Royal Tank Corps & Royal Armoured Corps

### 6.2.1 - Introduction

a) During WWII the Royal Tank Corps (RTC) and the Royal Armoured Corps (RAC) were organised as light tank companies and tank battalions. A tank brigade consisted of a headquarters, three mixed tank battalions, and one light tank battalion. A mixed tank battalion included medium, close support, and light tanks. During battle the light tanks acted as scouts who would be followed by close-support tanks which could emit a smoke screen, thereby concealing the fighting tanks bringing up the rear.

### 6.2.1.A - Historical Note on the Royal Tank Corps

- a) After the end of hostilities the Tank Corps had been reduced to a depot and four battalions. But it became established in its own right on 18 October 1923, when it was granted the prefix 'Royal' by King George V, its Colonel-in-Chief since 1918. At this time it also officially adopted the black beret as its distinctive headgear, with the silver badge and 'Fear Naught' motto. It now consisted of tank battalions and armoured car companies, some of which were formed during the Great War. They were formally part of the Heavy Branch of the Machine Gun Corps (which disbanded 1921/22). The Workshop Training Battalion, RTC was disbanded on 31 May 1925.
- b) Up to 1932 there were four tank battalions at home and two armoured car companies. There was also one armoured car company located in Egypt, and eight in India.
- c) A tank battalion in 1926, consisted of an HQ and three companies, each of four sections, armed with 52 tanks for battalion HQ, and four for each section.
- d) In 1933 the four mixed battalions at home were reorganised on the basis of a regiment with a headquarters and four companies, each of three platoons, armed with a total of 66 tanks, of which 39 were of the 'light variety.
- e) The following year three of the four tank battalions at home were again reorganised, this time into a tank brigade consisting of a brigade headquarters, and three mixed tank battalions of three companies. Each of the latter comprised three sections armed with a total of 27 medium tanks and 22 light tanks. The fourth battalion remained as a light tank battalion of three companies, each of three sections a total of 58 light tanks.
- f) The Tank Depot was originally at Wool in Dorset, which formed part of the Royal Tank Corps Centre from where recruits were trained for a period of 26 weeks. In 1937 the depot was relocated to Bovington and the recruits course had been increased to 35 weeks.
- g) In April 1937 there were five tank battalions at home, one in Egypt, and eight companies in India. Four of the battalions at home comprised the fifth Army Tank Brigade. The battalion in

Egypt was withdrawn later the same year, and was converted from a light tank battalion into an army tank battalion. Another army tank battalion was raised in 1937, and a further in 1938.

- h) The April 1937 establishment was as follows:
  - A tank brigade consisted of a brigade headquarters, three mixed tank battalions, and a light tank battalion
  - A mixed tank battalion included a headquarters and three companies. It was equipped with 19 medium, eight close support, and 22 light tanks
  - A light tank battalion consisted of a headquarters and three companies, each equipped with 59 light tanks
  - An army tank battalion consisted of a headquarters, three tank companies, a light tank company, and was equipped with 19 medium, eight close support, and 39 light tanks.
- i) The Army Council decided (in December 1938) to amalgamate the mechanised cavalry regiments and the battalions of the Royal Tank Corps with immediate affect. As all recruits would now have to be trained at the Royal Tank Regiment (RTR) tank depot, at Bovington it was greatly expanded to meet this need. The new branch was called 'Royal Armoured Corps'

### 6.2.1.B – Royal Armoured Corps (RAC)

- a) The Royal Tank Corps and various regiments of yeomanry made up the 'new' Royal Armoured Corps which took place in December 1938. It became the mechanised Cavalry of the Line.
- b) In 1939 the Royal Tank Regiment (formally abbreviated as RTC) became a wing of the new RAC R Tanks which consisted of various numbered battalions such as 2 R Tanks (2nd Battalion of the Royal Tank Regiment). The tank regiments of the mechanised cavalry of the RAC had the same type of organisation as the tank battalions of the R Tanks, the only difference being the use of the word 'regiment' and 'battalion' to designate the respective organisations. The mechanised cavalry also included the armoured car regiments. There were now two types of armoured units:
  - Armoured Division, equipped (in 1942) with Cruiser Tanks
  - Army Tank Brigade, equipped with heavily armoured infantry tanks.

# 6.2.2 - Armoured Division Organisation

Over the course of WWII the division underwent continuous changes. In 1943 the Home Forces armoured division had a total strength of 201 tanks and consisted of an advanced and a rear HQ, one armoured brigade, one armoured car regiment, one infantry brigade, divisional artillery, divisional signals, engineer, medical and provost units, plus a supply organisation.

# 6.2.3 - Armoured Brigade

- a) An armoured brigade (with 193 tanks) consisted of an HQ (with ten tanks), three armoured regiments (with 61 tanks each), and one infantry motor battalion.
- b) An armoured regiment consisted of an HQ (with four tanks and ten two-man armoured scout cars and three squadrons. A squadron consisted of an HQ (with four tanks), and five troops (with three tanks each).
- c) A motor battalion was equipped with 14 scout cars and 44 MG carriers.

### 6.2.4 – Armoured Car Regiment

- a) An armoured car regiment (nominally 60 armoured cars) varied in organisation, depending on where it was deployed.
- b) The support organisation included:
  - An infantry brigade of three motorised battalions, each with six 2-pounder ATk guns
  - Two RHA regiments each armed with 24, 25-pounder, and six observation-post tanks
  - An ATk regiment with 48, 6-pounders
  - An LAA regiment with 54, 40mm Bofors light AA guns.

#### 6.2.5 - Army Tank Brigade

- a) An Army tank brigade differed from an armoured brigade in that it was organised around infantry tanks rather than light tanks. It was composed of three battalions, rather than three regiments, and had a total strength of 178 tanks.
- b) An army tank battalion consisted of an HQ and an HQ squadron with four light tanks, nine scout cars and two carriers. It had a total strength of 58 tanks.
- c) A squadron consisted of an HQ with either a light or infantry tank and two close-support light tanks, plus five troops (with three infantry tanks each).<sup>62</sup>

### 6.3 – Royal Artillery

#### 6.3.1 – Introduction

a) All artillery in the Army belonged to the Royal Regiment of Artillery (RA), which in both magnitude and organisation was similar to a corps, but for traditional reasons it retained the name 'regiment'. Including the Royal Horse Artillery (RHA) and all other types of artillery it could be classified by type. The 1943 classification was as follows:

Table VIII – Royal Artillery – Weaponry		
Category Examples		
Field – divisional artillery	25-pounder gun-howitzer	
Royal Horse Artillery         Motorised divisions armed with the 25-pounder		
Medium	4.5-inch gun; 5.5-inch gun-howitzer	
Heavy	6-inch gun; 7.2-inch howitzer; 9.2-inch howitzer	
Super-heavy	Calibres, of 9.2-inch and above	
Special equipment: ATk	2-pounder; 6-pounder & 17-pounder	
Special equipment: AA	20mm Sten; 40mm Bofors; 3.7-inch & 4.45-inch HAA guns	
Mountain	2.95-inch gun (pack); 3.7-inch howitzer (pack)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>62</sup> Handbook on the British Army 1943

- b) The basic tactical unit is the field regiment and in 1943 was equipped with the 25-pounder gun/howitzer. Unit designations were:
  - Regiment
  - Battery (could be deployed as part of a regiment or independently)
  - Troop (could be deployed independently)
  - Section
  - Sub-section.

# 6.3.2 - Development

## 6.3.2.A – Field Artillery Organisation up to 1914

- a) In 1908 when the Special Reserve (SR) was set up, there were 33 batteries at home, which then became Training Brigades to produce 15,000 Special Reservists for Divisional Ammunition Columns. The following year it was decided to have only 6,000 SRs, and to increase the Regular Reserve by introducing three-year duration men. The regular establishment at home was fixed at 9,600 six-year duration men, and 5,000 three-year duration soldiers. Only 18 batteries were required as Training Brigades (one brigade of three batteries for each 1,000 SRs). The other 15 became Service Batteries on the lower establishment. In 1910 the depots were increased from four to six, each at the same station as each Training Brigade.
- b) The 1913 organisation was at first approached from the point of view of reduced war requirements, resulting from the adoption of mechanical transport for ammunition. This was also influenced by the withdrawal of two Horse and three Field Batteries from South Africa, and by the decision to increase the proportion of serving soldiers serving in the Artillery of the Expeditionary Force.
- c) The SR was then allowed to naturally fade away, and the six Training (Reserve) Brigades were reduced from two to three Batteries each.
- d) Three Horse Batteries were converted to Field Batteries. This produced, by the end of 1913, a total of 72 Batteries on a higher establishment for the Expeditionary Force; consisting of the 21 higher and 60 lower, plus the three from South Africa. The remaining 15 spare Batteries were of a lower establishment.<sup>63</sup>

#### 6.3.2.B – Changes in Artillery Organisation Since 1914 to 1926

- a) Both the Royal Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery were reorganised during 1922 and as a result the surviving establishment at Home and abroad was as follows:
  - Fourteen brigades of RFA, and two medium brigades of RGA at Home
  - One brigade of RFA, and one battery of RGA on the Rhine
  - One brigade each of RFA and RGA in the Mediterranean
  - Eleven brigades of RFA, and two brigades plus one battery of RGA in India.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>63</sup> Army Estimates 1927

- b) Other changes before 1926 were:
  - A reduction in the number of brigades in a division from four to three, and an increase in the number of batteries in the brigade from three to four
  - A decrease in the number of guns to the field battery from six to four
  - The introduction of medium and pack artillery, the latter absorbed the mountain artillery of 1914. In 1927 pack artillery was replaced by mechanised light field brigades
  - The formation of heavy batteries out of, or alongside coast defence establishments
  - A new medium battery, RA at Fort Fareham was formed 1 April 1925, designated the 23rd Medium Battery, RA (Howitzer) (Tractor Drawn).
- c) All men enlisting into the corps were gunners, as the rank of driver had ceased to exist in 1925.

#### 6.3.2.C - 1926 Organisation

- a) Until 1925 the Royal Artillery consisted of two corps:
  - The Royal Horse and Field artillery
  - The Royal Garrison artillery.
- b) From 1925 the RA consisted of one corps only, which included all artillery units of the TA and the local battalions and companies of the RA abroad. The Royal Horse Artillery retained its title as a section of the single corps, the Royal Artillery.
- c) The branches of the reorganised corps were:
  - Horse
  - Field
  - Pack
  - Medium
  - Anti-Aircraft
  - Heavy
  - District Establishments (for Coast Defence).
- d) With the exception of District Establishments, all branches were organised in batteries and the majority of these are brigaded three or four to the brigade: the field and medium brigades contained four batteries and the horse, pack and AA each had three.
- e) There was one depot, located at Woolwich for the whole combined regiment. This was organised into an HQ, a depot brigade and two training brigades. The recruit course was 14 weeks, divided into two periods of seven weeks each:
  - General instruction, such as drill, physical training and education
  - Gun drill and equitation.
- f) There was also a Riding Establishment which instructed cadets at the Royal Military Academy.
- g) In 1927 the number of medium brigades was raised from three to five, this was achieved by using the two medium batteries raised in 1926 and one medium battery being transferred from India plus five existing heavy batteries.
- h) The 2nd AA Brigade was raised in 1927 by utilising three existing heavy batteries, and one heavy brigade was created by using four existing heavy batteries.

### 6.3.2.D - 1930 to 1945

- a) The effect of all this reorganisation was to reduce the number of un-brigaded heavy batteries at home from 23 to just ten. This number was further reduced to six in 1932 which came about as the result of the reorganisation of the coast defences under which the responsibility for manning these defences being largely taken over by the TA. During 1935 two additional AA brigades were formed.
- b) Four light brigades were converted to field brigades, each with four batteries (20 officers and 336 other ranks in each field brigade). One light brigade was converted in 1936 to an AA brigade.
- c) The mechanisation of divisional artillery resulted in a reduction of 1,553 other ranks previously required for horse driving and maintenance (although additional personnel were now required for cleaning and maintenance of the MT vehicles which had replaced the horse vehicles).
- d) The 1st and 2nd Divisional Artillery began mechanisation in October 1936 and were completely equipped in this way by April 1937. The 2nd Brigade, RHA and the 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisional Artilleries began to be mechanised in 1937.
- e) The expansion of the AA artillery made it necessary to divide the RA into two branches:
  - Field, Medium and other mobile units
  - Coast Defence & AA Branch (with Searchlight and Defence Electric Light units formally with the RE).
- f) At the same time the searchlight units and defence electric light companies of the Royal Engineers were transferred to the new branch of RA (Coast Defence & AA Branch).
- g) There was one depot located at Woolwich for the whole combined regiment. This was organised into the following:
  - Headquarters
  - Depot Brigade
  - Two Training Brigades.
- h) The recruit's course was 14 weeks, divided into two equal length periods:
  - General instruction such as drill, physical training and education
  - Gun drill and instruction in mechanical transport.
- i) Changes were also made in the nomenclature and composition of RA units and sub-units at home and abroad. The 'brigade' became the 'regiment' as a Lieutenant-Colonel's command and the following titles were adopted for the sub-units of the regiment:
  - Battery: twelve, or eight-gun sub-unit
  - Troop: four-gun sub-unit
  - Section: all two-gun sub-units
  - Sub-section: single-gun, or searchlight detachment.
- j) The two brigades (now regiments) RHA at home were reorganised on the basis of regimental headquarters and two 'fire units' which in peace were organised as two sub-units, one of four guns and the other of two guns.

- k) Field artillery regiments (previously brigades) of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions were reorganised on the basis of brigade headquarters and two fire units which in peace were organised into three sub-units, one of 4-guns, and two of 2-guns.
- 1) Medium, heavy, coast defence and survey units also adopted the new nomenclature.
- m) The 2-pounder ATk gun was removed from MG battalions and taken over by ATk regiments of the RA, organised on a war establishment. A regiment of this type consisted a regimental headquarters and four batteries, each of three, 4-gun troops.
- n) There were to be five ATk regiments made up from three field regiments which became the following:
  - 13th ATk Regiment, RA
  - 20th ATk Regiment, RA
  - 21st ATk Regiment, RA.
- o) The 14th and 26th Field Regiments were converted into ATk regiments in May 1939.
- p) The gap in field regiments that this conversion caused was met by allotting TA brigades for this duty. In October 1938 the three ATk regiments transferred to coast defence and AA branch.
- q) As a temporary measure the 30th, 32nd and 33rd Army Field Brigades were equipped with AA searchlights and trained as a searchlight unit during the training season. The searchlight equipment was withdrawn on 15 October 1938 and these units were re-equipped as a field regiment, RA
- r) By October 1938 all the regular RA was mechanised with the exception of the RHA Battery, St John's Wood which was to remain horsed for a while longer.
- s) A number of new units were formed during 1938. The 2nd Searchlight Regiment, RA was formed on 24 May and the first stage of the gradual transfer of the AA searchlight and defence electric light duties were from the Royal Engineers to the Coastal Defence and AA Branch of the RA.
- t) During the Czechoslovak Crisis of September 1938, the regular AA units at home (30th, 32nd and 33rd Field Regiments) equipped with searchlights and the 2nd Searchlight Regiment took up war stations.

# 6.3.2.E - Post World War II

- a) Post-WWII and throughout the 1950s the Royal Regiment of Artillery remained at two branches, field and AA. The field branch was equipped with medium and heavy guns and also surface-to-surface guided weapons for the support of ground troops of the field army. The AA branch manned heavy and light guns and also surface-to-air guided weapons, for the air defence of the field army and of certain bases at home and overseas.
- b) The Royal Horse Artillery consists of regiments organised to provide close mobile support for armoured formations. The King's Troop, RHA carries out State and other ceremonial duties.

### 6.4 – Royal Engineers

## 6.4.1 - Introduction

- a) The personnel of the Corps of Royal Engineers are technically trained and equipped to apply engineering skill and science to the requirement of the Army. Officers underwent about three years of engineering training and a large number of enlisted men were tradesmen. They were also trained to fight and could if needed be used as infantry.
- b) The basic engineer unit is the company, each one was numbered and administratively independent.
- c) Chemical warfare groups also received the same general training as divisional field companies, the principle being that they could be converted to field companies if necessary. Engineer bridge equipment was carried by a RASC bridge company, which was charged with holding and maintaining bridge equipment, but not with constructing the bridge or maintaining it once erected.<sup>64</sup>

# 6.4.2 - RE Historical Note

- a) A Corps of Engineers was formed 1716 but its officers did not have military status until 1757, when the first Engineer commissions were granted.
- b) In 1787 the Engineer officers were given the title 'Corps of Royal Engineers' but other ranks who were engineers belonged to the Corps of Military Artificers. In 1813 the Corps of Military Artificers was replaced with Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners. Immediately after the Crimean War, the Royal Engineers (RE) was formed. In 1870 a Telegraph Troop, RE became the first Army signal unit and from that date until 1920, when the Royal Corps of Signals was formed, the RE was responsible for all military signal communications.
- c) Around 1890 a Balloon Section, RE was created and in 1911 the Air Battalion, RE, became the first military flying organisation, flying the first military aeroplanes. A year later the newly-raised Royal Flying Corps took over responsibility for military flying.
- d) Despite the Army relying on horse-drawn transport, the Sappers introduced the first mechanical transport in 1899, whe34n ste3am tractors were used for drawing heavy guns. A few years later the RE were largely responsible for the development of petrol-driven transport for the Army, and as a result of this work the Army Service Corp largely took over mechanical transport.

# 6.4.3 - Main Changes in Organisation until 1927

- a) The most significant change in the RE since WWI was the reduction of fortress units following the reduction of Coast Defence Artillery, and the development of the field units by the increase from two to three in the number of companies within a division.
- b) The AA battalions, searchlight companies and defence electric light companies developed to such an extent that that it was decided in 1938 that these units should be transferred to the Royal Artillery on the formation of the Coast Defence and Ant-aircraft branch of the RA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>64</sup> Handbook on the British Army 1943

#### 6.4.3.A - 1927 and 1934 Organisation

The Royal Engineers was made up of three main branches:

Field Fortress and AA Units Transportation

Works Services.

#### 6.4.3.B - Field and Fortress Units

- a) The Field Units at home consisted of the following:
  - Four units of Divisional Engineers, each with an HQ and three Field Companies
  - One (independent) Field Squadron
  - One Field Company (for the 5th Division) (1932)
  - One AA Searchlight Battalion consisting of an HQ and four Companies
  - Three Divisions of Field Park Companies (cadres)
  - Nine Fortress Companies (reduced to four during 1932)
  - Chemical Defence Company (1938).
- b) In addition there was one Field Company on the Rhine (pre-1929) and two Field Companies in Egypt and ten Fortress Companies abroad. There was a mounted depot at Aldershot and a training battalion and a depot battalion at Chatham. The course at Aldershot was seven months for driver recruits and two and a half months for mounted sappers.

#### 6.4.3.C - Transportation Units

This branch consisted of a Railway Training Centre with two railway companies at Longmoor. Recruits of this branch received there training at the Chatham depot.

#### 6.4.3.D – Works Services

The personnel for Works Services included officers posted to works from the general list of the corps and also from the regimental establishments.

#### 6.4.3.E - Reduction of the Fortress Units & Coastal Defence Artillery

Before 1932 coast defence establishments had been organised on a provisional basis but after this date the TA became responsible for manning the equipment within the fortresses while the regular army maintained the artillery and searchlight equipment. RE personnel were also withdrawn from all except for four fortresses while one of these, that at Portsmouth was increased with extra RE personnel to provide training for RE Fortress Companies abroad. The reduction of the fortress units and the corresponding reduction in Coast Defence Artillery was the most significant change to the RE since WWI.

#### 6.4.4 – World War II

- a) The Royal Engineers consisted of seven branches:
  - Field units for the engineering works required by the field army
  - Works services units for building construction
  - Resources units for holding, supplying and producing engineer stores locally
  - Transportation units for operating and maintaining ports, railways and inland waterways
  - Survey units for survey and map production for the army and RAF
  - Movement control units
  - Postal units.

- b) During WWII the RE were normally distributed throughout the Army as follows:
  - Infantry Division
    - HQ Divisional RE
    - One Field Park Company
    - Three Field Companies.
  - Armoured Division
    - HQ Armoured Divisional RE
    - One Field Park Squadron
    - Two Field Service Squadrons.
  - Corps
    - Three Army Field Companies
    - One Corps Field Park Company
    - One Corps Field Survey Company.
  - Army GHQ
    - No fixed allotments.

## 6.4.4.A – Infantry Division

The engineers were organised into an HQ, divisional engineers; one field park company and three field companies. The field companies were organised as a company headquarters and three sections (platoons). The basic work unit is the 'section' of a field company with a strength of one officer and 64 men. There were nine basic work units in the divisional engineers.

### 6.4.4.B – Armoured Division

The engineers were organised into a headquarters, armoured divisional engineers; one field park section and two field squadrons. Field squadrons were divided into a squadron head-quarters and three troops, each troop being organised as a headquarters and four sections. The section of the troop is the basic work unit, with a strength of 12 men and there were 24 basic work units in the divisional engineers.<sup>65</sup>

# 6.5 – Royal Corps of Signals

# 6.5.1 – Introduction

- a) The Royal Corps of Signals (R Sigs)was formed in 1920 to provide land and wireless communications and despatch services by land, sea ands air. The corps was responsible for all army communications above battalion and regimental headquarters, for unit repair and maintenance of signal equipment. It was also responsible for land-lines used by the RN and RAF overseas. Previously it had formed part of the Royal Engineers.
- b) Infantry battalions and artillery batteries had their own signallers for communications below company level. These personnel were not members of R Sigs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>65</sup> Handbook on the British Army 1943

# 6.5.2 - R Sigs Personnel

- GHQ: Signal Officer-in-Chief and held the rank of Major-General
- Army HQ: Chief Signal Officer of the army concerned and held the rank of Brigadier
- Corps HQ: Chief Signal Officer of the corps concerned and held the rank of Colonel.

## 6.5.3 – Development 1920 – 1939

- a) In 1927 and 1937 the R Sigs at home contained the following units:
  - 'A' Corps Signals (mechanised)
  - 'B' Corps Signals (formed 1937)
  - Mobile Divisional Signals (after 1927)
  - One Cavalry Divisional Signals
  - Four Divisional Signals (increased to five post 1927)
  - 11 Artillery Signal Sections (increased to 14 post 1927)
  - Two AA Group Signals (after 1927)
  - Four Tank Wireless Sections decreased to three after 1927)
  - Rhine Signals (disbanded after withdrawal from the Rhine).
- b) In addition there were Command Signal Companies in each command at home.
- c) Recruits were trained at the Signal Training Centre at Catterick in which was included the Depot (military training) and Training Battalions (technical training). The period of training averaged 10.5 months (later increased by one month).
- d) A second corps of signals was raised because the regular AA groups were brought up to a war establishment during 1937 this became 'B' Corps Signals with an establishment of 18 officers and 411 other ranks.
- e) To meet with the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery in 1938, it became necessary for certain modifications and expansion to the R Sigs:
  - Five ATk signal sections were formed at home of which four were attached to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions and the other was made independent to serve a non-divisional ATk regiment
  - No.1 (Armoured Car Regiment) Signal Troop was formed as an independent unit to serve the Cavalry Armoured Car Regiment at home.

#### 6.6 – Reconnaissance Corps

- a) On 14 January 1941, His Majesty King George VI signed a Royal Warrant authorising the formation of the Reconnaissance Corp that was then published as a Special Army Order, eight days later. In June 1942, cavalry nomenclature was adopted for the Reconnaissance Corps so the original battalions, became regiments, companies became squadrons, and platoons became troops.
- b) The original Training Depot was established on 1 February 1941 at Winchester but later two training centres were opened:

No.1– Lochmaben No.2 – Scarborough.

- c) In August 1943, the two original training centres were combined as one at Catterick. A further, Tactical Training School was opened at Annan where officers and NCOs went through extensive training in the tactical deployment of reconnaissance.
- d) The 'recce', as it became known, demanded only the very best; all had to take IQ tests. The officers had to demonstrate a great deal of initiative and the Other Ranks (ORs) needed a number of skills including driver, mechanic, and signaller. This was because the recce units were highly mobile (mechanised) and needed an extensive wireless capability to pass their intelligence back to the division.
- e) The recce regiments were also better armed than their infantry cousins, having twice the number of Bren guns as an infantry battalion (126 v. 63) and two additional 6-pounders.
- f) In October 1943 came the decision, with the agreement of General Sir Bernard C T Paget, Colonel Commandant of the Corps that it was to be merged with the RAC.
- g) This recognised the close relationship that developed between the RAC and the recce. By 1 January 1944, the training depot was amalgamated with the RAC training depot. The recce, were now the only users of Armoured Cars outside of the RAC.
- h) It is also noteworthy that the light tank squadron of the 6th Airborne Division was renamed the 6th Airborne Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment on 1 April 1944, in recognition of its recce role.

#### 6.7 – Infantry

#### 6.7.1 - Introduction

- a) Since mechanisation, the organisation of the motorised infantry is based on the platoon and in turn the platoon is part of a company, the company part of a battalion and the battalion part of a regiment. Infantry regiments are purely administrative units and do not fight as such.
- b) Post WWII the platoon was a self-contained and self-sufficient. Each one had its own truck to carry one ATk gun, ammunition, rations etc and three Bren guns so that each of the three sections within a platoon was armed with one Bren gun.

#### 6.7.2 - Historical Note

#### 6.7.2.A - Foot Guards

- a) In 1926 there were ten battalions, organised into five regiments consisting of the following:
  - Grenadier three battalions
  - Coldstream Guards three battalions
  - Scots Guards two battalions
  - Irish Guards one battalion
  - Welsh Guards one battalion.
- b) There was one Guards Depot which carried out recruit training on similar lines to the infantry regiment depots. All the Guards battalions served at home although there was one serving abroad during 1923. In 1928 a change in organisation took place which was similar to that within the Infantry of the Line whereby Foot Guards were organised as Rifle Battalions.

- c) In 1938 the Army Council raised two new guards battalions making a total of ten which were organised as five regiments, the Grenadier and the Coldstream Guards having three battalions each, the Scots Guards having two and the Welsh and Irish Guards having one each.
- d) Since 1939 and in the years following WWII there was no change in the organisation of the Foot Guards, except that the Brigade of Guards had been reconstituted as a Group of Infantry. They were part of the 14 groups organisation (see below).
- e) There was just one Guards depot which carried out recruit training on the same principle as that adopted in depots of the regiments of infantry of the line. Normally all Guards battalions served at home.

## 6.7.2.B - Infantry of the Line - Organisation Before 1914

- a) So far as the regular infantry was concerned, the Cardwell reforms (1870–1874) were mainly directed at the maintenance in the UK of a strategic reserve which would be able to reinforce any threatened point in the British Empire. To collect sufficient troops at home for this purpose advantage was taken of a change in Colonial policy, whereby the self-governing dominions themselves undertook responsibility for their own defence with the result that the Imperial garrisons of those Dominions were abolished. This reduction equalised the numbers of battalions at home and abroad.
- b) The two principal features of the scheme which was evolved for the maintenance the strategic reserve were:
  - That the battalions should also provide and train the drafts necessary for the battalions in the garrisons overseas
  - That the system of long service at home should be replaced by one of comparatively short service in the Colours and also a term in the Army Reserve (Army Enlistment Act of 1870). The battalions at home therefore could be raised from peace to a war footing on mobilisation being ordered.
- c) To provide for the training and despatch of drafts to the infantry battalions overseas, battalions were linked in pairs (1873). This was a simple matter for the first 25 regiments as they already consisted of two battalions each, but for the linking of the single battalion regiments it was a very delicate matter. It was not until 1881 with a scheme formulated by the Localisation Committee under Major General Sir Patrick MacDougall, that they were incorporated in regiments of two battalions each.
- d) For purposes of recruiting, each pair of battalions was allotted to a territorial area or district, the exception being the 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade, each of which consisted of four battalions although their battalions were grouped in pairs for home and foreign service.
- e) There was no further material change in strength or organisation until the period 1897 to 1901 during which the total number of battalions was increased by 19, most of which were attached in pairs to existing two battalion regiments. This brought the total to 164 battalions in 1901.
- f) The next major reorganisation took place in 1907 which was the result of Lord Richard Haldane's recommendations and his review of the British army and led to a reduction in the number of battalions abroad from 85 to 77. The eight withdrawn battalions were then surplus to requirements of the new Field Force (mobile units of six Infantry Divisions) into which the Army at home had just been organised and these were accordingly disbanded. The total number of battalions of the line being thus reduced in 1908 from 156 to 148.

- g) Another important feature of the 1907 reorganisation was the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of that year. This reorganised the army into two lines of defence instead of three:
  - By converting the old Militia, formally the intermediate line, into the Special Reserve, designed to provide reinforcements for the six divisions of First Line Troops
  - By creating from the Yeomanry and Volunteers the Territorial Force (TF) as a Second Line, organised into divisions and brigades on a similar pattern as the First Line. The TF was intended to provide an adequate force for home defence if required during the absence of the First Line (Field Force).

#### 6.7.2.C – Changes Following the End of WWI

- a) The Geddes Committee (The so-called Geddes Axe) of 1921 had set out certain recommendations and reductions. The Indian establishment and the regular Infantry of the Line was reduced from 148 to 126 battalions. From a total of 71 abroad and 77 at home in 1921–22, a reduction was made in 1922–23, to 64 abroad and 62 at home. Of the 64 abroad, 45 were in India, one in Aden and 18 in the Colonies and Egypt.
- b) Ten battalions were found from five regiments territorially connected with Southern Ireland, which were disbanded on the recognition of the Irish Free State.
- c) In 1926 the infantry consisted of 63 regiments (reduced to 62 post 1927), each consisting of two battalions (one at home and the other abroad) and a depot; the depots of two Rifle Regiments were combined as one. The organisation was based on the principles laid down by Cardwell when Secretary of State for War (1868–74) that each battalion abroad should be linked to one at home, which would provide the necessary drafts.
- d) Recruit training was carried out at the depot and was designed for the following:
  - To carry through the whole individual training of the recruit
  - To give him sufficient elementary collective training to fit into a platoon of a battalion.
- e) Depots were organised as:
  - A depot headquarters
  - A training company
  - A training cadre.
- f) The course at the depot lasted about 20 weeks, after which the recruit passed to the home battalion where his training was completed.
- g) In 1928 a change in organisation was introduced where a battalion consisted of an HQ wing, one MG company and three rifle companies. The HQ wing also had four ATk weapons together with three rifle companies for AA defence. Each rifle company had eight Lewis MGs. The MG company was organised in three platoons each with four MGs.
- h) The evacuation of the 1st and 2nd Rhine Brigades from Germany made possible the formation of the 5th Division, consisting of the 13th, 14th and 15th Infantry Brigades. The 14th Infantry Brigade Arrived at Catterick and the 15th at York on 12 October 1929 and Divisional HQ was established at Catterick on 13 December.
- i) As a result of trials carried out by the 6th Infantry Brigade during 1935, it was decided that a reorganisation of the infantry arm should be carried out. A regular infantry brigade at home was

to be provided with three rifle battalions and one MG battalion. As a result of these trials, it was decided that the infantry of the division should in future consist of:

- Three infantry brigades, each with three rifle battalions
- Two MG battalions as divisional troops.
- j) In addition one MG battalion would be allotted to each corps as corps troops.
- k) For this purpose it was decided to convert 13 regiments of infantry of the line and two Guards battalions to MG units. Conversion was due to start during the winter of 1936/37.
- During 1936 the first line transport of the infantry battalions of the 1st and 2nd Divisions and the un-brigaded Guards were mechanised. Battalions of the 5th Division which had transferred to Egypt and Palestine were also equipped with first line transport. The remaining battalions in the UK were each issued with eight trucks to enable training and full mechanisation to begin. The battalions were due to be mechanised on a peacetime scale by April 1937. In order to bring the infantry battalions up to complete mobilisation on a war establishment, a special section of the Supplementary Reserve was formed on 1 September 1937 for men between the ages of 17 and 26. When enlisted they took part in an initial training scheme lasting 26 weeks.
- m) In 1936, 13 regiments were converted into MG regiments equipped with MGs and ATk guns.
- n) In April 1937, 67 battalions were required for duty abroad and at this time there were only 126 battalions in existence plus only two new battalions had been proposed in the Army Estimates of that year.
- o) Two new battalions and a new depot were approved on 19 February 1937 involved an increase of 63 officers and 1,689 other ranks.
- p) Changes were made during 1938, to the nomenclature of the infantry, The term 'rifle battalion' changed to 'infantry battalion' and the infantry units in the mobile division were renamed 'motor battalions'. The term machinegun battalion was retained.
- q) Changes to the organisation of the infantry battalion were as follows:
  - A platoon now consisted of seven Bren gun carriers
  - The formation of pioneer platoons
  - The reduction of the platoon in each company from four to three.
- r) MG battalions were also reorganised and now consisted of four MG companies, each of three platoons with four Vickers guns in a platoon.
- s) The number of regiments with an MG role was reduced from 13 to just four, and ATk guns were transferred to the Royal Artillery. In the same year two regiments were converted to motor regiments that were fully mechanised and capable of being transported by their own transport. The following were the regiments retained:
  - Royal Northumberland Fusiliers
  - Cheshire Regiment
  - Middlesex Regiment
  - Manchester Regiment.

- t) The remaining MG battalions were reorganised as infantry battalions
- u) Before the outbreak of WWII there were 64 regiments, each of which had two regular battalions and a varying number of TA battalions. In 1939 the number of TA battalions was doubled, and during the war many additional battalions were formed, whilst others changed their role during this period.
- v) Before WWII a soldier was enlisted into a regiment and during peacetime he could not compulsorily be transferred out of his regiment. During WWII, in order to obtain the flexibility necessary to maintain an even flow of reinforcements, this limitation was suspended.
- w) Infantry regiments were organised into 14 groups of territorial or traditional affinity. Each regiment retained its identity within its group, but a soldier could be posted to any regiment in the group. The groups were entitled brigades, such as the Wessex Brigade and the Light Infantry Brigade.

#### 6.7.2.D - Organisation of the Battalion 1936

- a) In the Army Estimates for 1936 it was proposed to reorganise the Infantry of the Line into two main components:
  - MG battalions
  - Rifle battalions.
- b) This was delayed however because of the emergencies in the Mediterranean and Palestine. By the time the 1937 Army Estimates had been published, it was hoped it would be soon possible to equip and organise 13 MG regiments (one battalion each at home and abroad).

#### 6.7.2.E - 1937-1938

- a) However in April 1938 the Infantry of the Line was actually organised into 58 rifle regiments, four MG regiments, and two motor regiments.
- b) The provisional establishment for April 1937 consisted of:
  - MG battalion, which provided a fully-mechanised battalion of a headquarters, three MG companies each of three platoons having four Vickers MGs each, and one ATk company of four platoons with four 2-pounder ATk guns each
  - Rifle battalion, which consisted of a headquarters company and four companies of four platoons each. Each platoon was equipped with rifles, ATk rifles, mortars and Bren light machine guns for AA defence.
- c) The transport for all battalions was proposed to be mechanised (although it was not at this stage) and in MG battalions all personnel would be carried, the vehicles being a proportion of armoured MG carriers and trucks.
- d) The proposed expansion to 13 MG regiments never happened, and the four existing regiments remained. The Infantry of the Line (now in its mechanised form) was reorganised into three main components:
  - Machine-gun Battalions The establishment of an MG battalion was reorganised in March 1938 into a headquarters company of signal;, AA and administrative platoons; and four MG companies, each of 12 guns organised into three platoons. The responsibility for manning the ATk weapons was removed and transferred to the RA

- Rifle Battalions consisted of a headquarters company of signal; AA platoon (equipped with four LAA guns); mortar platoon (equipped with two 3in mortars); and a carrier platoon (equipped with ten Bren guns mounted on tracked armoured carriers). There were also pioneer and administrative platoons the pioneer platoons consisted of 20 men who carried out anti-gas and other pioneer duties and four rifle companies of three sections. The latter also acquired the 2in mortar
- Motor Battalions involved a headquarters company of signals; transport and administrative platoons; and four motor companies, each of one scout platoon of three sections, and three mortar platoons of three sections. The battalion was fully mobile and could be used in support of armoured units. The scout platoons were carried in scout carriers, and the mortar platoons in 15cwt trucks. These were converted from King's Royal Rifle Corps and units of the Rifle Brigade were transferred to this role.

## 6.7.2.F - Infantry, World War II

- a) In February 1939 the infantry of the Army was organised into five Foot Guards Regiments and 64 regiments of the line – four were MG regiments, 58 rifle regiments and the final two functioned as motor regiments. A total of 68 battalions were required for normal duties overseas, but in February only 128 battalions were available, so four battalions belonging to the home establishment were sent abroad, leaving just 60 battalions at home.
- b) Recruit training was carried out at the regimental depots, the course taking 18 weeks for rifle regiments and roughly 22 weeks in MG regiments. The depot course was designed to complete a soldier's individual training, and also provided sufficient collective training to enable him to take his place in a platoon.
- c) Following the outbreak of WWII the number of infantry battalions was considerably increased. Infantry battalions were the basic combat unit and were assigned to brigades for operational purposes regardless of regimental unity. During WWII there were five general types:
  - Rifle Battalion
  - MG Battalion
  - Motor Battalion
  - Motorised Battalion (an infantry battalion carried in RASC transport)
  - Divisional Reconnaissance Battalion.
- An infantry regiment was a parent organisation only, and had no tactical function. Before WWII most regiments consisted of two Regular Army, and two to five Territorial Army battalions.

#### 6.7.2.G - Infantry Division

- a) Generally an infantry division in WWII consisted of two infantry brigades and one tank brigade. Infantry brigades consisted of three rifle battalions each and the tank brigade of three tank battalions. Supporting arms consisted of the following:
  - 3 Field (artillery) regiments
  - 1 Medium (artillery) regiment
  - 1 ATk regiment
  - 1 Light anti-aircraft regiment
  - 1 Divisional reconnaissance battalion.

b) Plus support units of RASC, RE, R Sigs, RAMC & ROC and other units. The war strength of an infantry division was 17,500 officers and men.

## 6.7.2.H - Rifle Battalion

- a) The organisation of a WWII rifle battalion was based on the Bren calibre 0.303 light MG. The battalion had motorised transport with a war strength of 33 officers and 753 other ranks. The battalion consisted of:
  - HQ
  - HQ company
  - Four rifle companies.
- b) HQ company involved the HQ; a signals platoon; a mortar platoon of six 3in mortars, each with a carrier; an AA platoon with four twin AA light MGs, and four calibre .55 ATk rifles; a carrier platoon with 13 Bren MG carriers; a Royal Pioneer platoon, and an administrative platoon.
- c) Rifle company consisted of five officers and 119 other ranks. It was armed with one 2-inch mortar, three Bren light MGs, three sub-machine guns, and one .55 ATk rifle.

#### 6.7.2.I - MG Battalion

A typical WWII MG battalion was completely motorised with a strength of 29 officers and 711 men. It was assigned to corps troops, and was based on the .303 Vickers MG. It consisted of an HQ, an HQ company and four MG companies of 12 guns each. Each company consisted of an HQ and three platoons.

#### 6.7.2.J – Motorised Battalion

At the beginning of WWII the motorised battalion was assigned to the support group of an armoured division, but after 1942 it was changed to that of the infantry component of an infantry brigade in the armoured division. In this form its organisation was similar to that of a rifle battalion but was carried on motorised transport.

#### 6.7.2.K – Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment (battalion)

This regiment was completely mechanised, including 52 armoured reconnaissance cars and 70 carriers with a strength of 40 officers and 753 men. It was assigned to each infantry division and consisted of a headquarters, an HQ squadron (consisting of an AA troop, a signal troop, mortar troop, ATk troop and admin troop), and three squadrons. Each squadron had an HQ, three scout troops, and an assault troop.<sup>66</sup>

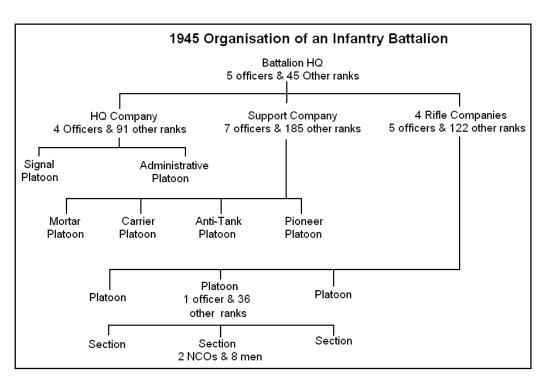
# 6.8 – Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

#### 6.8.1 – Introduction

a) The early years of WWII brought the realisation that the existing repair system was not able to support the massive scale of equipment being deployed in every theatre. In 1941 the War Cabinet directed Sir William Beveridge to carry out an enquiry into the employment of technical manpower in the Services. As a result of the recommendations of this enquiry, the Royal Corp of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME) was formed on 1st October 1942.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>66</sup> Handbook on the British Army 1943

- b) Amalgamating the whole of the engineering personnel of the RAOC and part of the engineering personnel of the RE and the RASC formed REME. This centralised all optical, electrical and mechanical repairs to army equipment within one corps.
- c) The corps was organised to ensure the prompt and economical repair of unserviceable equipment. Light and medium repairs were carried out on site, or ion small workshops as near to the unit as possible. The heavier repairs and overhauls were carried out in large workshops.



6.9 – Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Fig. IX: Infantry Battalion Organisation, 1945<sup>67</sup>

#### 6.9.2 - Introduction

- a) The procurement and issue of ordnance stores is the responsibility of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC), this includes barrack type equipment and the decontamination of clothing. It was also responsible for protecting its own units and installations from enemy attack.
- b) Ordnance stores consisted of armament and ammunition, including RAF bombs; all fighting vehicles such as tanks and armoured cars; unit transport (apart from those used and maintained by the RASC); radio, electrical and optical equipment, barrack equipment such as clothing, bedding and general stores; medical supplies, petrol, lubricants and food.

#### 6.9.2.B - RAOC Installations

- Base Ordnance Store (BOS)
- Base Ordnance Workshop (BOW)
- Base Ammunition Depot (BAD)
- Production Factories

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> Source: Handbook of the British Army

#### 6.9.2.C – RAOC Personnel

- GHQ: Director of Ordinance Services
- Army HQ: Deputy Director of Ordnance Services
- Army HQ: Deputy Director of Ordnance Services, Engineering
- Army HQ: Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Operations

## 6.9.3 - Historical Note

- a) The corps had increase substantially since mechanisation and the corps was organised largely on civilian lines, both on the workshop side and in the stores departments. A total of 3,000 other ranks would be necessary for mobilisation and to replace civilians at home.
- b) As from 17 October 1927, the Master General of the Ordnance became responsible for research, experiment, design, inspection, provision, storage, issue and repair relating to all military stores. The Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Stores was renamed Directorate of Ordnance Stores was transferred to the Master General of the Ordnance.
- c) The Quartermaster General on the same date became responsible for all duties in connection with engineer services and barrack construction. The Directorate of Fortifications and Works was renamed the Directorate of Works and transferred over to the QMG.
- d) For continental operations it was assumed that half of all heavy repairs would be carried in the UK.
- e) Since 1939 the corps had taken over responsibility for certain stores which were previously the responsibility of the RE and the RASC.
- f) In 1939 there were seven central ordnance depots with their sub-depots at home and 32 ordnance workshops.

# 6.10 – Royal Army Service Corps

#### 6.10.1 – Introduction

- a) The Royal Army Service Corps (RASC) was awarded the Royal; prefix for its work in WWI.
- b) The organisation was responsible for the storage and issue of supplies necessary for the daily requirements of the soldier. It therefore supplied the food, forage, hospital supplies, fuel for cooking, heating, office supplies, ammunition, camp equipment, workshop equipment and all mechanical transport other than that which was the direct responsibility of the RAOC. The RASC was also responsible for the administration of barracks and stores.

# 6.10.2 - RASC Branches

- a) By 1938 the RASC was organised into four branches which were co-ordinated under a directorate known as Director of Supplies and Transport who held the rank of Major-General. The four branches were:
  - Supply Branch personnel of this branch were organised by trades such as bakers, butchers and clerks. The branch was responsible for the provision and distribution of food
  - Transport Branch personnel of this branch were organised into drivers and tradesmen such as vehicle fitters. The branch was responsible for the operation and maintenance of general load-carrying vehicles

- Petroleum Products the provision, storage and distribution
- Barrack Services the provision, storage and distribution of accommodation stores including fuel.
- b) Since WWII the following changes have occurred:
  - The control and operation of WD vessels on coast services passed to the RASC. The new RASC fleet was organised into water transport companies and motor boat companies
  - Responsibility for the provision and storage of RASC operated mechanical transport was transferred to the RAOC and for their heavy repair to the REME
  - The Army Fire Service was transferred to the RASC
  - The RASC became responsible for the operation and manning of amphibious vehicles, tank transporters and the air despatch organisation.

## 6.11 – Royal Army Medical Corps

#### 6.11.1 – Introduction

- a) The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) provided the medical services in the Army. Under its jurisdiction, were the various nursing services the main one being the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
- b) The organisation of the RAMC was designed to fulfil three primary functions:
  - The prevention of disease
  - The medical care of the sick, wounded or injured
  - The preparation of medical personnel for war.

#### 6.11.2 - RAMC Historical Note

- a) Prior to 1938 the establishment of the RAMC was largely based upon the needs for staffing the hospitals maintained in peacetime. This idea was based largely on the same Army Council assumption of the Ten Year Rule (no European war for ten years) so it was assumed that there was no need for a Field Force for operations on the Continent. After the Ten Year Rule was abolished it was proposed that an increase in RAMC establishment would take place in 1938 to meet the requirements of a Field Force. It was therefore considered necessary to provide mobile hospital units for use nearer to the field of operations on the Continent.
- b) The corps was organised in hospitals, casualty clearing stations, field ambulances and other specialised units. It was also responsible for the provision, storage and issue of medical stores and equipment.
- c) The basic RAMC unit was the field ambulance (battalion) arranged on the scale of one field ambulance for each infantry brigade. A field ambulance was organised into a headquarters and two companies; each company provided one advanced dressing station. Headquarters provided one main dressing station for a capacity of 100–150 casualties.

# 6.11.3 – Organisation for evacuating Casualties<sup>68</sup>

### 6.11.3.A - Collecting Zone

- Walking Wounded Collecting Post (WWCP) All walking wounded were directed to the WWCP, from here they were taken by transport to the Casualty Clearing Station in the Evacuating Zone.
- Regimental Aid Post (RAP) was manned by the unit medical officer and his staff. The unit stretcher-bearers (who were not RAMC men) evacuated a wounded soldier to a RAP. A RAP For emergency treatment and applying field dressings etc.
- Advanced Dressing Station (ADS) this functioned as a collecting centre for wounded personnel removed from the RAP. Only urgent and further treatment was dealt with at the ADS. It also functioned as classification centre where the wound was assessed according to its type and a record is made.
- Main Dressing Station (MDS) (or Divisional Field Dressing Station) (DFDS) again only emergency treatment was attempted. A patient were held here until fit for removal to the Casualty Clearing Station (CCS) in the Evacuation Zone, or if an operation was required he would be taken to an Advanced Surgical Centre (ASC). Transport from a MDS to the Evacuating Zone was the responsibility of a motor ambulance convoy.

## 6.11.3.B – Evacuating Zone

This would contain a Casualty Clearing Station, and an Advanced Surgical Centre. Transport from the Evacuation Zone to the Distribution Zone was by ambulance car, ambulance train or aircraft.

### 6.11.3.C – Distributing Zone

General hospitals, Convalescent Depots, and Hospital Ships were components of this area.

# 6.11.3.D – Home Medical Care

This facility involved three components: Home Ambulance Transports, Home General Hospital, and Home Convalescent Depot<sup>69</sup>

# 6.11.4 – Army Air Corps (AAC)

#### 6.11.4.A - Three Regiments

- a) The formation in December 1941 of the Army Air Corps (AAC) was authorised by Royal Warrant, dated 24 February 1942, promulgated by Army Order 21 of 1942. It was created to administer the newly formed Airborne Division and was administered by the War Office Branch AG17.
- b) Initially it consisted only of the 1st Glider Pilot Regiment (the word 'Pilot' was later dropped) which was made up of selected volunteers from various regiments and corps to which they still belonged.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> Cotterell, Anthony RAMC

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> Cotterell, Anthony RAMC

- c) Glider pilots were trained by the RAF and qualified as glider pilots after passing out of an Elementary Flying Training School and the Glider Training School courses. Pilots then went to a Glider Operational Training School before proceeding to the Glider Wing.
- d) It was also decided to include the first newly-formed parachute battalions within the AAC. These battalions had no territorial connection and were therefore designated as 1st, 2nd Battalion, and so on. When it was decided to form two new parachute battalion at the end of May 1942, they were formed by selecting existing infantry battalions who had the option of retaining their territorial names.
- e) At the end of May 1942 it was decided to form another Airborne Division, requiring another six battalions infantry to be converted. It was then decided that the parachute battalions should be administered by their own regiment, and called the Parachute Regiment, which together with the Glider Regiment would be part of the AAC. Regular volunteers from infantry regiments served for three years with the Parachute Regiment before returning to their unit. They retained their uniforms, insignia and organisational name of their parent unit.
- f) A parachute battalion was organised on a similar basis as an infantry battalion and therefore consisted of a headquarters, a headquarters company and three or four rifle companies arraigned as three platoons. A platoon was divided into sections, each consisted of a Sergeant, a Corporal and eight other men. A section of ten men was considered as a 'dropping unit' – the largest group that could normally be dropped from an aircraft.
- g) The third regiment that made up the wartime AAC, was the Special Air Services Regiment, which formed on 1 April 1944 as the Special Air Services Regiment, Army Air Corps. It was however redesignated as the 1st Battalion, The SAS Regiment on that date.
- h) The SAS Regiment was trained for small-scale operations behind enemy lines. Its members were volunteers from all of the services who perform a three-year tour of duty with the regiment.
  - Parachute Regiment
  - Glider Regiment
  - Special Air Service Regiment

# 6.11.5 - Post War Disbandment

Under Army Order 97/1949 the Parachute Regiment was constituted as a 'separate corps of infantry'. On 22 May 1950 the AAC disbanded and the Glider Pilot Regiment ('Pilot' was added post-war to the title) was incorporated with the Parachute Regiment in a new corps of infantry, called The Glider Pilot and Parachute Corps. The SAS Regiment was also constituted as a separate corps under its existing title at this time.<sup>70</sup>

#### 6.11.6 - Reformation

a) On 1 September 1957 the Army officially resumed full administrative responsibility (with the exception of aircraft servicing) for all existing air observation post and light liaison units as well as the Light Aircraft School. These units were to become part of the new Army aviation organisation known as the Army Air Corps (AAC), the Royal Warrant was promulgated in Army Order 82 of 1957.

<sup>70</sup> WO 32/13867

- b) Personnel of the Glider Pilot Regiment were absorbed into the organisation and the regiment was disbanded. On 1 April 1958 the Army assumed full responsibility for first and second-line servicing of its aircraft, but the RAF retained their responsibility of third and fourth-line servicing. The training centre and 'home' of the organisation was known as the Army Air Corps Centre, located at Middle Wallop. The AAC's operational tasks were:
  - General and special reconnaissance, including photography and aerial observation
  - Control of artillery fire
  - Despatch service
  - Aerial line laying.
- c) The AAC was organised as follows:

Wing Headquarters	Commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, on a scale of one wing headquarters per theatre to command the light aircraft flights allotted to the theatre headquarters and their associated light aircraft workshop
Squadron Headquarters	Commanded by a Major on a scale of one for each divisional level headquarters and capable of commanding up to five light aircraft flights and one aircraft workshop
Reconnaissance Flight & Liaison Flight	Commanded by a Captain on a scale of one to each brigade group. Flights were organised to have one helicopter section and one fixed-wing section, each of three aircraft.
Independent Flight	Commanded by a Major, it was flight able to operate which for geographical reasons could not be part of a squadron
Light Aircraft Workshop	Provided first and second-line servicing of aircraft.
For a list of AAC units see Table XXII	

#### 6.12 - Provost Service

The Army Provost Service consisted of two separate corps, the Corps of Military Police, and the Military Provost Staff Corps.

#### 6.12.1 – Corps of Military Police (CMP)

This consisted of two branches:

- Provost concerned with the maintenance and discipline among troops when away from their units
- Special Investigation concerned with the prevention and detection of crime.

#### 6.12.2 - Military Provost Staff Corps

The Military Provost Staff Corps provided staff for military prisons, detention barracks and military corrective establishments.

#### 6.13 – Intelligence Corps

The Intelligence Corps was formed in 1940. Officers were provided by secondment from all of the Services. It provided officers and other ranks for the arm's field security organisation, which was responsible for the security of information, personnel and material. The corps also provided specialists in censorship, photographic interpretation, interrogation and other duties connected with the study of enemy forces.

#### 6.14 – Women's Royal Army Corps

- a) The Women's Royal Army Corps was formed on 1 February 1949 to take the place of the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Women of the corps carry out a variety of duties and were organised in two main types of units:
- b) WRAC units provided women to replace soldiers in military establishments. These units retain control of their personnel for discipline and administration, the army units employing the women were responsible for the operational control of the seconded women.
- c) Mixed military WRAC units of which the WRAC element is an integral part such as Mixed HAA Regiments.
- d) The basic WRAC (TA) unit was the platoon, the establishment of which varied between 30 and 70 women, In 1951 there were 359 platoons grouped for administrative purposes in 103 companies and 29 battalions. Of these platoons 231 had a strength of 10 or less.

#### 6.15 – Queen Alexandria's Royal Army Nursing Corps

- a) Queen Alexandria's Royal Nursing Corps (QARANC) was formed on 1 February 1949, to take the place of the Queen Alexandria's Imperial Military Nursing Service. The new corps was organised to carry out the nursing of army personnel, their families and the training in nursing duties of other ranks of the RAMC. The Commandant-in-Chief was Her Majesty Queen Mary.
- b) The responsibilities of organisation, administration and training were invested in the Matron-in-Chief, War Office under the control of the Director Generator, Army Medical Services.
- c) The QARANCE (TA) was formed for the purpose of maintaining an establishment of fullytrained nursing officers who would be prepared to undertake full-time military service at home or overseas in time of national emergency. During peacetime, nursing officers would be posted to and train with particular medical units, but in war they would have been available for posting to medical units according to the exigencies of the service.

#### 6.16 – Royal Army Dental Corps

The formation of an Army Dental Corps (RADC)was announced in January 1921. The RADC was organised to provide dental treatment for the army and to maintain good dental health.

#### 6.17 – Army Physical Training Corps

The Army Physical Training Corps (APTC), was formed in 1940 and replaced the former Army Physical Training Staff. Its purpose was to develop and maintain a soldier's physical fitness and to improve the physique of sub-standard recruits. It also arranged the training of unit instructors.

#### 6.18 – Royal Army Chaplains' Department

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department was responsible for the spiritual and moral welfare of troops and their families. The number of chaplains of a particular denomination was fixed in proportion to the number of serving personnel of that denomination.

#### 6.19 – Royal Army Pay Corps

The duties of the Royal Army Pay Corps (RAPC) included the receipt and disbursement of army funds, the compilation of accounts connected therewith and the compilation of certain cost records.

#### 6.20 – Royal Army Veterinary Corps

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps (RAVC) provided the army with veterinary and remount services, the Army Veterinary Service having taken over in 1940, the duties of the former Remount Department. These services included the provision and conditioning of all animals and carrier pigeons, the inspection of fresh meat and milk and the holding and conditioning of the slaughter stock.

#### 6.21 – Royal Army Educational Corps

- a) 1846 the need for a centralised army educational centre was recognised and a training college was instituted at the Duke of York's School, Chelsea. Following this the body of Regimental Schoolmasters was designated as a Corps of Schoolmasters. An early role of the regimental schoolmasters was make literate NCOs by teaching men to read and write prior to promotion to a NCO.
- b) As a result of expansion throughout WWI it was decided in 1920 that the corps should be redesignated as the Army Educational Corps (AEC).
- c) The AEC consisted of officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants who instructed soldiers primarily in non-military subjects. It also provided the staff for the army schools of education and army collages and the instructional staff for units.<sup>71</sup> Another function was the Army Library Service and the British Army News Unit. The title 'Royal' was as granted in August 1946 in recognition of its long history and services during WWII.

#### 6.22 – Royal Army Catering Corps

- a) The Army Catering Corps (ACC) was authorised by Army Order 35 of 1941 which came into effect on 22 March 1941. The object of the ACC was two-fold:
  - To provide for more expert advice and instruction in catering and cooking services throughout the Army
  - By incorporating qualified cooks into a single corps in order to control their posting to ensure an even distribution of qualified cooks amongst units.
- b) Apart from cookery schools and cookery training centres there were no 'units' of the Army Catering Corps.
- c) The Army School of Cookery at Aldershot was regarded as the parent unit, and a pool of cooks was held there arranged as a Depot Wing to meet drafting and posting demands.

<sup>71</sup> WO 32/12009

### 6.23 – Labour Corps & Royal Pioneer Corps

#### 6.23.1 - Introduction

- a) A Pioneer Battalion was authorised in December 1914 to serve alongside a divisional troop battalion to every division of the New Armies.<sup>72</sup> At home there had been a number of Royal Engineer and Army Service Corps labour battalions and companies plus a Dock Labourers' Battalion for assisting the Army at Liverpool Docks. In order to provide some form of organisation for these units, the formation of a Labour Corps was authorised by Royal Warrant in March 1917, and the original units were transferred to the new corps.<sup>73</sup>
- b) Between the wars, labour for the army was provided either by civilians or the men of the unit as there was no labour service as such.
- c) When plans for the BEF were being made it was decided to form companies of infantry and cavalry reservists who were nominated specific tasks, such as No.1 Railway Labour Company, No.2 Docks Labour Company. These companies were organised under a Command of Labour Group, Headquarters, whose duties were administrative and who were responsible for detailing work parties as demanded by the employing unit.
- d) This organisation was very successful and September 1939, with the outbreak of WWII, two divisions of labour companies and groups were early arrivals in France, to provide labour for docks, railway construction and depot labour.
- e) Meanwhile at Home it was quickly realised that that a Corps was required to supply labour and in October 1939, the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corp was formed.
- f) The Pioneer Corps was founded from reservists of the original labour companies, and volunteers veterans of WWI; after Dunkirk by conscripts whose medical category did not qualify them for the infantry on enlistment. Later the corps received many Category 'A' men who were required for assault work with beach groups and other forward troops.
- g) Early in 1941 the title was changed to Pioneer Corps and was placed on a fully combatant basis, although in practice there was very little time for training, due to its immediate operational labour tasks.
- h) After various alterations the final establishment of a Pioneer Company was six officers (one Major, one Captain and four Subalterns) and 286 other ranks. It was organised as an HQ Section, and 10 sections of one Sergeant and 25 other ranks. Operationally up to seven companies could be organised as a Group which was commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel.
- Under the operational control of AA units at Home and abroad were certain Pioneer Corps specially trained in the use of smoke. These were used for generating smoke screens over cities and vulnerable points during air-raids. After D-Day many of these units were used tactically during the crossing of the Rhine.
- j) The corps expanded until it peaked at 1M men and about 12,000 officers.<sup>74</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> Chronology of Events Connected with Army Administration 1868-1924

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> Chronology of Events Connected with Army Administration 1858-1924
 <sup>74</sup> WO 32/11523

# 6.23.2 - Typical Projects

- a) No.12 Pioneer Corps Holding and Training Centre was based in Toxteth, Liverpool from June 1940 until May 1941. Dingle Vale Schools were used, and billets were located at Liverpool Old College in Sefton Road. The first air-raid of any note took place during August 1940, and the Liverpool Blitz continued until the beginning of the second week of May 1941. During this time the training centre expanded rapidly, with fortnightly intakes of untrained men direct from civilian life. Despite the fact that the men were under training, the centre provided rescue parties, demolition parties, fire fighting teams and generally helped with clearing up the debris. On the night of 2/3 May 1941, during a concentrated period of eight days night and day blitz, new billets in Linnet Lane received direct hits, killing 31 Pioneer Corps men with another seven missing.
- b) Some companies were made up of foreign personnel; one such unit, the 270 (A) Company was formed in December 1940 at Ilfracombe, Devon, from Alien volunteers of Italian nationality. For most of its operational life it was stationed in and around the Slough district; in particular at the RAOC Motor Spare Parts Depot, which later became 60 Ordinance Sub-Depot.
- c) A Pioneer Corps Group formed part of both the Orkney & Shetland Isles Defences from 1940 to 1944. They had an operation role under the Admiral Commanding O&S Defences, which consisted of defending the islands against invasion or raids by paratroopers, and assisting the Royal Navy in preserving their important anchorage at Scapa Flow.
- d) In preparation for Overlord, a large number of companies from 8, 30, and 35 Groups were engaged in road widening schemes, building hardstandings and other civil engineering works in the Hants and Dorset District of Southern Command, and in South Eastern Command. They also prepared the ground, and erected hutted and tented camps, plus the laying of water and sewage mains to and from the camps.
- e) Another achievement of the Pioneer Corps was the part it played in the building of the Military Port at Marchwood for the construction of concrete barges and piers of the Mulberry Harbour units. Upwards of 50% of the whole depot infrastructure, including erecting buildings, laying of concrete roads, installing the railway network, various hardstandings and piers was carried out by the corps. Additional deep-water berths were required for military transatlantic traffic, and two sites were selected, one at Gare Loch – No.2 Military Port – off the Clyde, and another, No.1 Military Port at Cairnryan, Loch Ryan.
- f) No.13 Company of 30 Group with RE technical staff and RASC specialists built the whole of No.2 PLUTO installation at the Old Fort, Shanklin on the Isle of Wight. Other companies were engaged in pipe and cable laying as part of the PLUTO installations.<sup>75</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>75</sup> WO 253/9

#### 6.24 – Mobile Defence Corps

- a) The Mobile Defence Corps (MDC) was designed to provide immediate assistance in rescue work in war to civil authorities in the UK. It was formed on 21 March 1955 on a cadre basis at the War Office. On 2 May 1955 an MDC was formed on 2 May 1955, attached to HQ AA Command but moved to Pendell Camp, Merstham on 1 July 1955. The MDC formed to provide the second echelon of Civil Defence.<sup>76</sup>
- b) The aim was to build up by the end of 1958, a force of 48 mobile reserve battalions, each with a minimum strength of 600 personnel. In an emergency these would be mobilised like any other unit of reserve forces.
- c) Initially the principal function was seen as fire-fighting, rescue and ambulance duties. Personnel would receive at least one months full-time specialist training during their active service. On transfer to the reserve they would be posted to a battalion as conveniently based as possible to their place of residence. Refresher training of 14 days per year would be carried out.
- d) Overall responsibility for Civil Defence remained with the Home Office. The War Office, and the Air Ministry were responsible for raising and maintaining the new corps. In an emergency, battalions would be deployed operationally in consultation with the civil authorities. Battalions would therefore, come under civilian control.<sup>77</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>76</sup> WO 32 15885 <sup>77</sup> T 225/876

# Part 7 – The Territorial Forces

This section comprises The Territorial Force, Territorial Army and Auxiliary Territorial Service

## 7.1 – Territorial Force

- a) After the Second Boer War in 1902 a review of the British Army took place and with it a Royal Warrant was issued, during April 1903, to set up a Royal Commission with the title 'Militia and Volunteer Forces'. The Chairman, The Duke of Norfolk published his report in May 1904. After a change of Government in December 1905, the new Secretary of State for War, R B Haldane<sup>78</sup> set about reorganising the British Army. As a result the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act was formulated in 1907, and became law on 1 April 1908. This led directly to the creation of a Territorial Force (TF), which replaced the earlier Yeomanry, and Volunteers and the Militia units were reformed as the Special Reserve.
- b) The main feature of the new Act was that it produced a force for national defence, complete with all its fighting elements outside that provided by the regular Army. A numbering system was opted whereby the regular Army battalions were numbered '1st' and '2nd', while the '3rd' was allocated to the Special Reserve. The TF would normally start at '4th' then '5th', '6th' and so on. The volunteer battalion numbers that existed before 1908 were therefore adjusted. The 6th VB King's Liverpool Regiment to which the IoM Volunteers were attached for example, after 1908 became the 9th Battalion. The new TF was to comprise 14 Divisions, each of three Infantry Brigades; 14 Mounted Brigades, composed of Yeomanry, Horse Artillery, Transport and Supply Columns, and Calvary Ambulances of the newly formed Royal Army Medical Corps. A territorial Division therefore, became self-supporting and independent on the regular troops. From 1908, when a unit went to its annual camp it arrived with its supporting units transport columns and field ambulances.
- c) The 1908 Haldane reforms did not apply to Ireland, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands whose part-time soldiers continued to enjoy the now almost unique distinction of being the only Volunteer Corps, (as originally known) in the British Isles.

#### 7.2 – The Volunteer Corps

- a) From November 1914, official recognition was given to the Central Association Volunteer Training Corps. The use of a red armlet with letters 'GR' on it was sanctioned but no grants, money, or equipment was approved. This association was formed under the presidency of Lord Desborough, for the encouragement of recruiting, and to enable an opportunity for militarystyle training for those men who, either because of age or other disqualification, could join the Army. Work was also undertaken by the volunteers in connection with home defence, but the corps were not yet under War Office Control.
- b) It was decided in March 1916 that the Volunteer Corps should be accepted for enrolment as a force purely for home defence, under the provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1863 (AO 206) and the regulations for the new volunteer force were issued in ACI 1204. A county commandant was appointed in each region where the Volunteer Corps had been formed. The general administrative control of the corps was passed to the War Office and local

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> Richard Burdon Haldane (1856–1928), War Minister 1905–1912 later Viscount Haldane,

administration was undertaken by the Territorial Force County Associations. The title of the Central Association, Volunteer Training Corps, was accordingly changed to Central Association of Volunteer Regiments.

- c) In January 1917, Field Marshall HRH The Duke of Connaught was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Volunteer Force (VF).
- d) Every member on enrolment was required to enter into an agreement either to train for full-time military service in the event of an invasion, or to perform not less than 12 hours military service per week.
- e) Alternative titles were sanctioned for the Volunteer Corps, associating them with the corresponding units of the Army, for example: 1st Volunteer Battalion The Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regiment), and (County) Royal Engineers (Volunteer).
- f) After the Armistice had been signed, the Army Council held back from disbanding the VF until some progress had been made at the Peace Conferences. All general training had stopped but an appeal was made that the organisation should be maintained.
- g) In September 1919 His Majesty gave his consent for the disbandment of the Volunteer Force although an exception was made in the case of the RASC Mechanical Transport (Volunteer).
- h) The strength of the VF on 1 January 1919 was 8,592 officers and 238,453 other ranks, and on 31 December 1919 the only unit remaining consisted of members of the RASC Mechanical Transport (Volunteer), with an establishment of 1,007 officers and 17,628 other ranks.
- i) The disbandment of the Motor Transport Volunteers began on 31 March 1921.<sup>79</sup>

#### 7.3 – Territorial Army

## 7.3.1 – Early Period, 1921–39

- a) From 1 October 1921, the Territorial Force was reconstituted at the Territorial Army and raised under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and the Territorial Army and Militia Act, 1921. On its reconstitution the TA was organised in 14 infantry divisions, a cavalry division (less one cavalry brigade), coastal defence units, and certain army troop units.
- b) During 1921, 20 infantry battalions that had been kept outside the divisional organisation as 'Army Troops' were absorbed into the 14 divisions of 168 battalions. Disbanding one, the 8th (Irish) Battalion, the King's Regiment carried out this absorption along with amalgamating 38 battalions to form 19 battalions.
- c) Under the 'Geddes axe' recommendations of 10 February 1922, and with it the massive reductions of officers and men of all three services, the new Territorial Army was reduced in size, and as a result some regiments were disbanded<sup>80</sup> while others were amalgamated. For example the 4th East Lancashire Regiment lost its individuality; the decision at the time to amalgamate it with the 5th East Lancashire Regiment into the 4/5th Battalion and bring it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> Chronology of Events Connected with Army Administration 1858-1924

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>80</sup> These were: 8th (Irish) battalion, The King's Regiment, Orkney Royal Garrison Artillery, three units and six headquarters of R Sigs, 20 general hospitals, seven casualty clearing stations and 17 field ambulances, RAMC. Plus three evacuating stations, 12 hospitals, and three cavalry mobile sections, RAVC.

closer the drill halls at Clitheroe, Ramsbottom and Stacksteads, was so resented among the ranks that, of a combined strength of 1,000 men, only 250 decided to transfer – the remainder accepted the option of a free discharge. In addition another major reduction was that all batteries of artillery were reduced from a six-gun to four-gun basis.

- d) As from the 1 April 1930 all infantry battalions were organised on similar lines to regular army infantry battalions, with an HQ wing, one MG company, and three rifle companies.
- e) In 1930 it was decided to complete the mechanisation of the field and medium artillery over a period of three years, 1931–33. War Department six-wheelers were to be issued to both medium and field batteries on a scale of one per battery, and 245 vehicles of this type were to be provided over this period. All armoured car companies would to be equipped with two Rolls-Royce armoured cars instead of the Peerless version. By the annual training season for 1931, all 43 medium batteries were fully mechanised, and of the field batteries, 76 were fully mechanised and 91 were partially upgraded.
- f) The total strength of the TA on 1 January 1931 (excluding permanent staff) was 6,784 officers, and 127, 282 other ranks.
- g) Responsibility for manning the coast defences within the UK was handed over to the TA on 1 October 1932. For this purpose it was necessary to reorganise the existing TA coastal defence units to bring them up to the required proficiency, with the requirements of sea-front armaments and lights. There was also the need to provide new AA duties as well as medium artillery batteries situated at the ports. This reorganisation was completed by 31 March 1933.
- h) The mechanisation of the medium and field artillery units was actually completed in 1932, mainly as the result of the reduction in six field batteries that had converted for the coast defences. The Divisional Engineers & Signals was compulsory mechanised instead, which previously had been voluntary.
- i) During 1932, the RASC was reorganised on the basis of regular divisional RASC with headquarters, ammunition, baggage and supply companies. All sections were now mechanised and as a result their designation was changed to Divisional RADC (TA).
- j) Also in 1932 divisional RASC field ambulances, RAMC and army field and medium artillery brigade signal sections became mechanised and new establishments issued.
- k) The establishment for the TA in 1937 (excluding permanent staff) was 10,237 officers and 191,208 other ranks, an increase of 665 officers and 18,482 other ranks over the numbers in the 1936 Estimates. This was mainly accounted for by the increase in troops for the ADGB.
- On 1 November 1938 a massive expansion of ADGB took place which led to an increase of 44
   AA batteries, and 64 companies. These defences were organised into a corps of five divisions –
   consisting of a total of 22 AA groups, consisting of 120 AA batteries and 172 AA companies.
   In addition, the necessary ancillary troops for the 3rd, 4th and 5th AA Divisions were also
   raised.
- m) Under ADGB, 14 mobile light batteries were raised for defence against attack by low-flying aircraft. In addition 108 static troop units were formed for the defence of specific vulnerable points, and where possible these troops were raised on a TA reserve basis from the employees of the factories concerned. The idea being that during normal hours trained personnel would continue with their normal factory work until an air raid warning is received; they would then

leave their work and man the guns. These units were initially to be armed either with the naval Mark II 2-pounder gun, a 3in gun (firing shrapnel), or Lewis guns. These weapons were eventually replaced with 40mm Bofors guns, or the 2-pounder Mark VIII Vickers.

- n) It was also decided to reorganise the field force portion of the TA on similar lines to the regular army. The principal changes were as follows:
  - The reduction of each infantry brigade from four battalions to three
  - Replacing the majority of the mixed battalions with the 'new' infantry battalions
  - The adoption of the new artillery nomenclature by the TA artillery units
  - The conversion, or re-equipment of some existing units to provide the following:
    - One cavalry armoured car regiment
    - Three cavalry light tank regiments
    - Three divisional cavalry regiments
    - Ten ATk regiments, RA
    - Four LAA regiments, RA
    - Three army tank battalions, RTC.
- o) The TA contribution to the Field Force would consist of:
  - Units required to form one mobile division on mobilisation, (no mobile HQ in peace)
  - Nine infantry divisions, each consisting of divisional troops and three brigades of three infantry battalions
  - Three motor divisions each consisting of divisional troops and two brigades of three infantry battalions
  - Certain corps and army troops.
- p) As a consequence of the expansion of ADGB the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th AA Divisional Signals of the R Sigs were raised. The 1st AA Divisional Signals was expanded to provide for increased commitments.
- q) The RASC, TA began a process of reorganisation to provide for the Field Force:
  - HQ, and three companies for the mobile division
  - HQ and three companies for each of the three motor divisions
  - HQ and three companies for each of the nine infantry divisions
  - One cavalry brigade company for the Yeomanry brigade.
- r) A massive programme of the modernisation or replacement of TA headquarters and drill halls was commenced during 1938 and was expected to take three years to complete. In addition a further 120 drill halls were added to the original building programme for AA units

# 7.3.2 – Post WWII

- a) The post-war role of the TA on the outbreak of another conflict was:
  - to provide two divisions and a number of supporting units that were committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
  - to provide a number of divisions and other formations and units with the initial task of home defence
  - to provide certain AA and base units in the UK, and the reinforcements required overseas.

- b) In 1957 the TA consisted of:
  - Volunteer officers and other ranks
  - National service officers and men who, under the National Service Acts 1948–50, serve for a period of 3.5 years in the TA, after completing two years service with the Colours.
- c) The Territorial Army Reserve of Officers, consisting of officers who had held commissions on the Active List of the TA and who were liable to recall to the TA on embodiment.

#### 7.4 – Supplementary Reserve

- a) It was decided in 1924 to form a Supplementary Reserve (SR) which would enable the completion of mobilisation requirements of certain armies and branches of the regular army and the Army Reserve on mobilisation. The SR was raised under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907, and the Territorial Army and Militia Act, 1921.
- b) The establishment of the SR was subject to revision in light of mobilisation requirements. For example, it was assumed in the Army Estimates of 1927, that only 700 officers would be obtained by 31 March 1928, and that recruiting of men which was suspended in August 1926 would not be reopened in 1927.
- c) There were three main categories:
  - Royal Engineer transportation personnel, trained at the Railway Training Centre
  - · Personnel administered, or not administered, by the TA
  - Personnel not required to train in peacetime, because their duties on mobilisation were in most cases of a technical nature corresponding to their civil occupations.

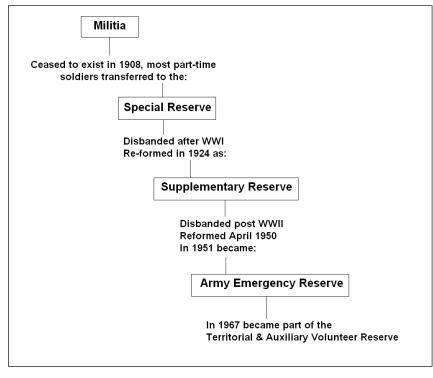


Fig. X: Diagrammatic History of the Militia and Reserves.<sup>81</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>81</sup> Source: www.kellybadge.com

## 7.5 – Army Reserve

### 7.5.1 – Pre-World War II

- a) The Army Reserve consisted of:
  - Section 'A' Soldiers who had accepted liability to return to the Colours during their first or second year of their Reserve Service, in circumstances that did not render a general mobilisation. Under the Reserve Forces Act 1907, the maximum number of men under this section was set at 6,000, but during 1927 the number did not exceed 3,000
  - Section 'B' Soldiers who had signed up for a 12-year service in the Colours but who had been transferred to the Army Reserve
  - Section 'D' consisted of two classes of soldiers:
    - those with 12 years completed service with the Colours and the Army Reserve together, resign for a further term of four years reserve service
    - others, who, having already completed four years service under this section were specially permitted to re-sign for a further period of service under Section 'D'.
  - Section 'E' Ex Warrant Officers and NCOs who had been discharged to pension, enlisted in this section of the Army Reserve for a period of one year and could re-enlist for a further year at a time, for employment to specific posts in the event of mobilisation.
- b) The appropriate Army Estimates expected a total establishment of the Reserve in 1927 would be 97,000 men, rising to 144,000 in 1939.

## 7.5.2 - Post World War Two

- a) The post WWII Army Reserve consisted of Warrant Officers, NCOs and men, and involved the following:
  - Regular Reserve
  - Army Emergency Reserve for Officers
  - Army General Reserve.
- b) The Regular Reserve under the Army Reserve Act, 1950, all members of the Regular Reserve were liable to be called out by Royal Proclamation for Service in any part of the world in case of imminent national danger or of great emergency. They were also liable under that Act to be called out to aid the civil power in the preservation of the public peace. It applied to men who were enlisted in the army or the reserve after 16 December 1949.
- c) The Regular Army Reserve of Officers was divided into three classes:
  - Class 1, composed of retired regular officers resident in the UK
  - Class II included retired regular army officers who resided outside the UK
  - Class III consisted of national service officers, who had completed their full-time and part-time service under the National Service Acts of 1948–50.
- d) The Army Emergency Reserve of Officers was composed of soldiers who were volunteers, and of national service personnel carrying out their part-time service with units of the Army Emergency Reserve. Volunteer officers normally performed 15 days training in camp each year.

- e) The function of the Army Emergency Reserve on the outbreak of war was:
  - to provide units of the Mobile Defence Corps
  - to provide other units and pools of individuals that were not suitably raised in the TA.
- f) The Army General Reserve consisted of national servicemen and national service volunteers who had completed both full-time and part-time service under the 1948–50 National Service Acts. These men would remain members of the reserve until 30 June 1959. The Reserve also included men who served in the army between 3 September 1939 and 31 December 1948.
- g) These men remained members of the reserve until they reached the age of 45 years, or until 30 June 1959 which ever was sooner.<sup>82</sup>

## 7.6 – Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

- a) In order to release serving soldiers for purely military duties, sanction was given in March 1917 for the formation of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC). Recruits were enrolled for clerical and domestic work, motor transport service, telephone, and postal services. The period of engagement was for one year or the duration of the war. There were two branches a mobile branch where members could transfer to any place at home or abroad and, an immobile branch where members lived at home and were employed locally.<sup>83</sup>
- b) The WAAC consisted of four principal groups:
  - First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY)
  - Women's Transport Service
  - Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS)
  - Free FANY.

# 7.6.2 – The Formation of FANY

a) The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry was founded by Captain Baker in 1907, as a band of mounted nurses, based at a riding school located at the headquarters of the Surrey Yeomanry at Clapham Park in Lambeth. London. The constitution of the corps was drawn up and registered on 27 July 1909. FANY was the first Women's Voluntary Corps to be organised in the UK. HQ offices were established at 118–122 Holborn, WC2 above Gamages store.

#### 7.6.3 - World War One

a) The first FANY ambulance unit left Folkestone for Calais in October 1914, the unit opening its hospital 'Lamarck', at Rue de la Rivière in Belgium on 29 October, which remained there for two years. This was quickly followed by a FANY-managed Regimental Aid Post at Oostkerk. From 1 January 1916 a unit commenced operating the Calais Convoy of Red Cross Ambulances, and this was the first time that women were officially driving for the British Army.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>82</sup> Army Estimates 1949 & 1957

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>83</sup> Chronology of Events Connected with Army Administration 1858-1924

- b) The War Office and the Red Cross Society then decided that they did not want women working on the Continent, except under their auspices. In order to keep the corps independent on the Continent a new unit of FANY known as Unit 'V' was formed as part of the Belgian Army, and became officially recognised by the Belgian and French authorities, but not by the British. Unit V was finally demobilised in July 1919.
- c) Other FANY units serving, either for the French or Belgian Armies on the Continent, were at Hôpital Militaire Auxillaire No.76 at Port-à-Binson, another at Épernay (Unit VII), and a joint VAD/FANY hospital at St Omer.

#### 7.6.4 - Inter-war

- a) By the beginning of 1920 all active service units had been demobilised, leaving a peacetime establishment at home.
- b) Throughout the 1920s there were annual camps arranged at army bases, and a formal army training scheme had been introduced, but full published recognition did not happen until 14 April 1927 when the following was announced in Army Orders,

'The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (Ambulance Car Corps) has been officially recognised by the Army Council as a voluntary reserve transport unit. The Corps has placed itself at the disposal of the War Office for service in any national emergency, either as a unit, or in the event of a Women's Reserve being organised, as individual members of the reserve. The corps will receive no financial assistance from Army funds'

- c) In 1937 the original title of First Aid Nursing Yeomanry was formally scrapped; the yeomanry part becoming obsolete in 1915. The amount of hospital and first aid work had decreased over the period of the war, whilst that of driving mechanical transport had increased dramatically. The name 'Women's Transport Service' with the subsidiary title in brackets replaced it.
- d) The formation of the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) by Royal Warrant was announced during the Munich Crises, on 9 September 1938. Helen Gwynne-Vaughan<sup>84</sup> was proposed as Director, however she declined, but accepted the post of Major-General and suggested Kathryn Jane Trefusis-Forbes<sup>85</sup> as Director, ATS.
- e) One year later, on 9 July 1939, saw the appointment of. Previously she had been Chief Controller Queen Mary's Auxiliary Corps, British Armies in France (1917–1918) and Commandant of the Women's Royal Air Force. Helen Gwynne-Vaughan
- f) On formation of the ATS, the Women's Transport Service effectively became the Drivers' Wing of the new organisation, although the Women's Transport Service would continue to be recognised by the Army Council. Headquarters was then moved to Ranelagh House, Ebury Street, SW1. An old boys' prep school Cordwallis School, Camberley became a seasonal training centre for NCOs and later it became No.1 Motor Transport Training Centre (MTTC), ATS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>84</sup> Later Dame Gwynne-Vaughan, Commandant of the WRAF 1918. AVM Sir Sefton Brancker argued that "the WRAF was the best disciplined and best turned-out women's organisation in the country."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>85</sup> Later Dame Trefusis-Forbes, and wife of Sir Robert Alexander Watson-Watt, FRS FRAeS

## 7.6.5 - World War Two

- a) In September 1939, ten Motor Companies, ATS were up to strength and mobilised. All County and ATS Territorial Associations were disbanded and although FANY were not territorials, their headquarters was no longer recognised by the War Office, and instructions were issued during December that their HQ should be abandoned. At this point Camberley became the official ATS Motor Companies' Training Centre. Two large houses were also requisitioned on the Portsmouth road, 'Beaufront' (a former girls' school) was used as headquarters, and 'Mulroy' became a barracks. The centre opened on 12 February 1940. During the following two years it was expanded with more and more houses (11 in total) being acquired along the Portsmouth Road. Additional quarters and lecture rooms, including 43 Nissen huts were erected, and part of Blackdown Camp was taken over for the construction of a training centre hospital and a large NAAFI. The first overseas draft left for France with the RASC on 6 April 1940.
- b) At its peak, the establishment had 1,100 personnel, consisting of 300 staff and 800 trainees plus 214 training vehicles.
- c) A new No.2 MTTC, ATS opened at Gresford near Wrexham during December 1941 and No.3 MTTC, ATS opened in April 1942 at Dreghorn Barracks near Edinburgh.
- d) Over the course of the war the ten companies raised in 1939 were increased to 42, twelve of which were in AA Command.
- e) The unsatisfactory situation regarding the loss of the FANY entity within the ATS was slightly relieved with the issuing of an Army Order granting permission for a FANY arm band to be worn (only by those who had enrolled before 1 September 1941). However with the passing of the National Service Act in 1941 the FANY organisation (within the ATS) ceased to exist and from this point on they were entirely ATS.

#### 7.6.6 – Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS)

- a) The Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) was formed in September 1938, for the purpose of performing certain non-combatant duties with the Army in a national emergency. Its primary function was to replace soldiers, other than those fit only for home service. It was mobilised at the same time as the TA, and consisted initially of women carrying out duty as clerks, cooks, drivers, orderlies, store-women, switchboard, and teleprinter operators.
- b) During WWII the ATS became the largest women's organisation of a military character. The members enjoyed full military status, they wore uniforms and insignia of rank, and were entitled to all privileges accorded to soldiers. Enlisted women were ranked like soldiers in the Army and the officers carried the King's Commission. They enlisted for a period of four years and members could volunteer for overseas service. Pay was 2/3rds of the male equivalent.
- c) The ATS was administered at the War Office by a Directorate under the Adjutant General with two branches (AG15 dealing with officers, and AG16 with other ranks). It was organised on similar lines to the Regular Army. At the head of the organisation was the Director of the Auxiliary Territorial Service who held the rank of Chief Controller (equivalent to Major-General in the Army). All ATS units were formed on a regional basis and organised in group areas which fell within the Home Command boundaries. They were therefore regarded as part of the Services administering the troops located within a command.

- d) The largest administrative unit was the 'Group' which came under a senior commandant, or chief commandant. A group consisted of several companies, and each company – under a junior commander – was normally sub-divided into two or three platoons. A platoon consisted of between 20 and 50 members under a company assistant.
- e) Companies were organised according to its role, such as motor companies (drivers), clerical, signal, kine-theodolite,<sup>86</sup> and general duties companies (orderlies, cooks, and clerks).<sup>87</sup>

# 7.6.7 – Free FANY

- a) When Headquarters FANY, ATS left their premises in London and moved to Camberley, a small devoted FANY organisation was left behind which initially reorganised themselves as a recruiting agency for FANY, ATS. A new Headquarters was found at the Vicarage, 31a Wilton Place, SW1.
- b) At the end of 1940, they supplied drivers for the joint war organisation of the British Red Cross Society and St John of Jerusalem, for the Army's Southern Command. It was then agreed with the War Office that they should work for allied armies.
- c) On the arrival of the Polish Army in Scotland, and the formation of the FANY Ambulance and Canteen Sections, a special corps unit was formed, attached to the Free Polish Army. The American Red Cross provided ten ambulances which were based at Newburgh in Fife, and two Polish Military Hospitals were opened at Dupplin, west of Perth, and Taymouth.
- d) HQ Polish Forces was located at Moncrieff House, between Perth and Bridge of Earn, and the FANY staff and van drivers were based at nearby Easter Moncrieff. FANY headquarters was established at Balthayock, east of Perth.
- e) Initially the Polish Army were engaged in building anti-invasion defences along the east coast of Scotland but then it was decided to form the Polish 1st Armoured Division and gradually the army moved south of the Forth, the FANY units moving with it. Polish Forces HQ acquired Kinnaird House near Falkirk, the ambulance convoy went to Linlithgow and in January 1943 a new FANY headquarters was opened in Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.
- f) From January 1942, FANYs began to serve with Special Operations Executive (SOE), first of all new recruits were sent to Station XVII for training as wireless operators, encoders and decoders. A special hostel for new entrants was opened at 18 St John's Wood Park, NW1.
- g) Other Special Training Schools (STS) used by FANYs were at STS 46, STS 52, STS 54 (near Oxford), STS 54B at Dunbar, and STS 61 (near Cambridge).
- h) In May 1942 the first operational Signal Station No.51, manned by FANY staff opened near Bicester, this was followed by Station 53B near Aylesbury.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>86</sup> Precision cine-optical devices used at the AA practice camps for checking accuracy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> WO 32/10030 & WO 277/6

### 7.7 – Home Guard

## 7.7.1 – Introduction

- a) This organisations was originally known as the Local Defence Volunteers (LDV). The Secretary State for War, Anthony Eden, first announced the existence of the new organisation in his broadcast to the nation on 14 May 1940. He asked for large numbers of men, who were British subjects between the ages of 15 and 65, to come forward and offer their services. The LDV was then renamed in July of that year, becoming 'Home Guard' (HG), after the Prime Minister in a public speech had announced his preference for the new title.
- b) LDV/HG battalions were attached, or affiliated to the local TA Association and regiment. The original organisation was on a company basis, but within a couple of months of the broadcast, the country was organised largely on a zone basis.<sup>88</sup>
- c) A number of units came into being which involved personnel, whose civilian employment placed them on a different footing from the general service battalions, regardless of the fact that they lived and worked in a battalion area. Examples include government departments such as the Civil Service, and the Post Office, and also large 'essential' factory workers.
- d) The protection of local vulnerable points such as waterworks, reservoirs, power, and pumping stations, could be provided by a guard formed by personnel from the local general service HG platoon, or from the establishment itself if there were enough employees to form a static unit.
- e) As the LDV was in the process of formation, the United Kingdom was divided into a number *zones*, based on county. These were further sub-divided into a number of *areas* which were the responsibility of an equal number of *companies* operationally sub-divided into platoons, sections and squads which were grouped together to form the *administrative battalions*.
- f) The organisation as laid down in ACI 924 of 1940 was as follows:
  - Zone
  - Group
  - Battalion
  - Company
  - Platoon
  - Section
  - Squad.
- g) One of the first tasks involving the LDV, was administration of petrol, and road blocks. The immobilisation of petrol pumps at night was compulsory, and the LDV units were responsible for seeing that these instructions were carried out.
- h) There were two types of road block, those erected by the military authorities on major roads, and those of the LDV. At first these were manned nightly, and on receipt of an air-raid warning. Road blocks were often used as an Home Guard Observation Post (OP); it was to be manned from sunset to one hour after sunrise.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>88</sup> Brophy, John, & Kennington, Eric Britain's Home Guard – A Character Study

- i) In March 1940 the HG organisation became a proper military formation, with the allotment of permanent staff at Battalion HQ, and Liaison Regiments – formally known as GHQ Reconnaissance Groups – being attached to the HG by GHQ. The following month the King's Commission was granted, in place of the commission previously established by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, to Commanding Officers of Battalions and of Companies.
- j) When serving with other Forces, officers of the HG took rank and procedure below officers of corresponding rank of the Regular, Reserve, or Auxiliary Forces.
- k) Spigot Mortars were first introduced to HG units in April 1942; other weapons used included the following:
  - 'Molotov bottles' (manufacture stopped by order dated 6 March 1941)
  - AW Bomb, or Grenade, Self Igniting Phosphorus
  - American rifles .300-inch P.17, 1917 pattern
  - Browning automatic rifles, and machine-guns
  - Thomson sub-machine-gun from May 1941
  - Mill's 36M grenade from May 1941
  - No.68 ATk grenade
  - ST grenade
  - No.73 ATk grenade ('Thermos') from December 1941
  - Bakelite anti-personnel grenade from December 1941
  - No.68 ATk grenade from December 1941
  - Smith 3-inch gun from 1942
  - Sten Machine Carbine from September 1942
  - Hawkins ATk No.75 grenade from August 1943.
- In framing the defence of a tract of countryside, the HG relied on the Defended Locality (DL). This was designed to prevent consolidation of ground covered by enemy mechanised units. Each strong point was chosen to cover roads and bridges etc, with satellite outposts supported by road blocks. Outer perimeter defences were sited close to a DL, the whole area being dominated by a 'Keep' (such as a battle headquarters) which would be the final point of resistance.
- m) An Eastern Command Order, dated 30 October 1941 stated that the training of women as unofficial Home Guards had not been authorised by the War Office. Nevertheless women did play an invaluable part in the Home Guard throughout its existence, but it took another War Office memorandum, in April 1943, to place female assistance within the HG on an official footing. Women between the ages of 18 and 65 were eligible for enrolment. The scheme was entirely voluntary, no uniform or equipment was supplied, but a badge in the form of a brooch was issued. Each woman was provided with a certificate stating that she was authorised to follow the 'Armed Forces of the Crown'. At first they were called 'Women Auxiliaries' but in February 1944 this term changed to 'Nominated Women', and in June the title was changed again, this time to 'Women HG Auxiliaries'.<sup>89</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>89</sup> St H Brock, A – 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, Home Guard 1940-1944 & 2nd City of London (Civil Service) Battalion Home Guard

# 7.7.2 – Hertfordshire Zone

- a) The Hertfordshire Zone initially came under the higher organisation known as 11th Corps Area<sup>90</sup>, under the command of Colonel E C N Philips, with a headquarters initially at 19 North Crescent, Hertford. It later moved to the Drill Hall, Port Hill.
- b) The Hertfordshire companies were given unique identification numbers this was not true of some other counties e.g. Caernarvonshire. The 7th Hertfordshire Battalion commanded by Captain G M Brown had its headquarters at 41 High Street, Tring.<sup>91</sup>
- c) The Hertfordshire Zone was sub-divided into two group areas in March 1941:
  - No.1 Group (West) HQ, at 'Ferndale', 50 Luton Road, Harpenden (5th, 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th Battalions
  - No.2 Group (East) HQ.
- d) In August 1941 the title East Anglia Area (South) formally 11th Corps Area was replaced by East Central Area, and later still it became East Central District. On 1 February 1942, Hertfordshire Zone became the Herts Sub-Area.
- e) East Central District formed part of Army structure of Eastern Command, which included the traditional nine counties. Of these, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Hertfordshire formed the East Central District. The latter was sub-divided into four Sub-Areas, which in June 1943 became Sub-Districts. These were:
  - Buckinghamshire
  - Northamptonshire
  - Hertfordshire
  - Bedfordshire & Huntingdonshire (combined).
- f) The ever-increasing number of new battalions forming soon required a reshuffle and Central Group was formed in October 1942. The organisation then became:
  - Eastern Group (Colonel W J Woodcock); 1st, 3rd, 11th and 12th Battalions
  - Central Group (Colonel R W West); 2nd, 4th, 5th, 13th, 14th and 15th Battalions
  - Western Group (Colonel P de Soissons); 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Battalions, HQ at Cromwell House, Upper Highway, Hunton Bridge, Kings Langley.
- g) The missing one is the 6th Hertfordshire Battalion which was under the administration of the London District, as its area fell within the outer defence line of London.
- h) On 12 December 1942 the Home Guard School, Tring, which had become Western Group School, was transferred to 'The Limes'. Bridge Road, Hunton Bridge.
- i) February 1943 the designation 'Group' was replaced by 'Sector'.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>90</sup> Later re-named East Anglia Area, South

<sup>.&</sup>lt;sup>91</sup> For detailed organisational details of the 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, Home Guard, see Appendix C

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>92</sup> St H Brock, A – 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, Home Guard 1940-1944

# 7.7.3 - Static Home Guard Units

#### 7.7.3.A – Post Office Battalions

- a) The Post Office formed upwards of 60 battalions, primarily for the defence of Post Office plant and services, and also for recruiting and training of telephonists for operating emergency exchanges. All Post Office Battalions formed part of an independent force with its own command structure, the basic operation unit being the sections attached to general service HG battalions.
- b) Within the area covered by 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, the Post Office Force consisted of No.19 Platoon of 'E' Luton Company, 6th (34 GPO) Cambridgeshire Battalion. The distribution was as follows:
  - No.1 Section Hemel Hempstead
  - No.2 Section Berkhamsted
  - No.3 Section Tring.
- c) A Post Office Home Guard Training School was located at Dyrham Park, Barnet while other schools were located at:

Osterley Park	Dollis Hill	
Sandy	Frinton-on-Sea	
Dorking – No.1 GHQ School	Onibury – No.3 GHQ School 93	

#### 7.7.3.B – Railway Units

- a) The scheme adopted for the administration of the 'Railway' formations was similar to that of the Post Office, except for shape and disposition of the area in which they functioned –this being the property of the railway. For example, all HG personnel, of the London Midland and Scottish (LMS) Railway were attached to a single zone, extending from London to Glasgow, with Battalion Commands at suitable points along the line.
- b) This was known as the LMS Zone and the part of its length running through the area within the responsibility of 7th Hertfordshire Battalion HG, was commanded by Colonel G S Hussey. His headquarters were at The Grove, Chandler's Cross near Watford, the wartime offices of the railway company, and formerly the home of the Earl of Clarendon.
- c) As with the Post Office, Railway HG units were attached for operational purposes to local general service battalions. Unfortunately companies, platoons and sections then found themselves distributed through many miles of country, owing to the way they were stretched along the railway line – although restricted to a very narrow band.
- d) In the 7th Herts Battalion area there were railway sections at Boxmoor, Berkhamsted, and Tring Stations; these came under No.7 Platoon of 'G' Company, 10th Herts Battalion, with headquarters at Watford Junction. The latter was part of No.5 Platoon, 3 Railway Company, Euston Battalion within the LMS Zone.<sup>94</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>93</sup> St H Brock, A 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, Home Guard 1940-1944

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>94</sup> St H Brock, A 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, Home Guard 1940-1944

#### 7.7.3.C – London Passenger Transport Units

- a) The other attached unit located within the area of responsibility of the 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, was the London Passenger Transport Platoon at Boxmoor, the Tring Bus Garage, and the Two Waters Bus Garage at Durrants Hill, Hemel Hempstead. This unit came under the command of Lieutenant (later Captain) A Chapman.
- b) Composed chiefly of bus crews and their vehicles, they were regarded as a valuable transport reserve, which would have been drawn upon for operational work if the requirement arose.<sup>95</sup>

### 7.7.3.D – Factory Units – Metropolitan-Vickers

- a) So-called static or factory HG units were formed by major manufacturing companies and civil organisations for the close defence of their own buildings, and to organise the internal system to prevent sabotage. The only obligation of these units was to guard their own premises, but most units took a broader view of their duties and responsibilities.
- b) The Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company Ltd of Trafford Park Manchester formed a work's LDV company made up of employees. It was known as 'R' Company, Manchester Regiment to which it was affiliated, and was further sub-divided into a number of works units.
- c) Very soon the Trafford Park force had been elevated to the status of a battalion, initially called 'R' Battalion, but then became part of the 45th County of Lancaster Battalion, Home Guard. Half of the establishment of 'C' Company was made up of works personnel from the various plants.
- d) There were four platoons:
  - No.9 West Works (aircraft factory) made up of three sections
  - No.10 Metrovick 'A'
  - No.11 Metrovick Main Works made up of eight sections 'A' to 'H'
  - No.12 North Works.<sup>96</sup>

#### 7.7.3.E – Treasury Battalions

- a) At the same time as the LDVs were being created, the Treasury quickly authorised Government Departments in London, to form units for the close defence of their buildings. The response was forthcoming, and for administration purposes they were formed into a battalion known as the 35th County of London. The numbers of all ranks soon rose to almost six thousand, and the decision was taken to split it into three battalions. Two would be formed in Whitehall, and the third should embrace all offices outside.
- b) Battalion strength was 1,600 me who were armed with rifles, Sten guns and Thomson submachine-guns, Lewis guns, Bren, and Browning machine-guns, together with sub-artillery weapons issued to every Home Guard battalion.
- c) The battalion, although a so-called static unit, it was given a definite operational Area in the centre of London. This lay between Whitehall in the west and the City in the east, making the defence of Hungerford and Waterloo bridges their responsibility.<sup>97</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>95</sup> St H Brock, A 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, Home Guard 1940-1944

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>96</sup> Rowlinson, Frank Contribution to Victory

- d) One of the three battalions was the 2nd City of London (Civil Service) Battalion which came into existence on 17 May 1941. A headquarters was established in Somerset House, the former headquarters of the Civil Service Rifles. Eight companies were formed:
  - A Air Ministry
  - B HM Customs and Excise
  - C Ministry of Information
  - D Postal Censorship
  - E Ministry of War Transport and Economic Welfare<sup>98</sup>
  - F & G Ministry of Supply
  - H Headquarters Company.<sup>99</sup>

# 7.7.4 - Post-World War II

- a) The post WWII Home Guard was raised under the Home Guard Act, 1951 On the outbreak of war it would:
  - Provide support for the civil authorities in their locality
  - Provide guards for the protection of key points against sabotage in the initial stages of the emergency
  - Defend their own battalion localities if necessary.
- b) The HG was organised in battalions on a reserve basis. There were volunteer active cadres normally consisting of sector commanders, battalion commanders and two others per battalion. Members were required to give full-time service when the platoon or other part of the HG to which they belonged was mustered for the purpose of resisting an actual attack by a foreign power or of taking part in the measures for dealing with the effects of such an attack.
- c) Members of the active cadres were enrolled for a period of two years which could be extended in one year increments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> 2nd City of London (Civil Service) Battalion Home Guard

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>98</sup> joined later by the Ministry of Food and the Stationary Office

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>99</sup> formed from the staffs of various Ministries in Somerset House, Cornwall and Bush Houses

# Part 8 – Miscellaneous Units

#### 8.1 – Officer Training Corps

- a) The Officer Training Corps was formed under the recommendations of the Ward Committee of 1907 (Command Paper 3295). It provided students at universities (Senior Division) and schools (Junior Division) with elementary military training with a view of building up a potential reserve of young officers to meet a national emergency. Its secondary function was to supply junior officers for the Supplementary Reserve or the TA. The officers of the corps held commissions in the TA and received the same rates of pay and allowances as TA officers.
- b) The establishment of the permanent staff on 1 January 1927 was 10 officers and 49 instructors and 838 officers attached to the TA Army Reserve of Officers.
- c) The establishment of the permanent staff on 1 January 1939 was 11 officers, 57 instructors and 848 officers attached to the TA Army Reserve of Officers.

#### 8.2 – Army Cadets

- a) After December 1931 cadet units received official recognition by the War Office only if they were enrolled with the British National Cadet Association or affiliated to the military forces, either regular or Territorial.
- b) The British National Cadet Association was the authority recognised by the War Office as responsible for the organisation and administration of the cadet corps and received an annual grant for this purpose. Grants were also made to recognised cadet units for each qualified cadet and to County Cadet Committees, which were responsible for the admin of local cadet units. Camp equipment was issued free of charge to affiliated cadet units; permission was given to wear a military uniform; officers were granted cadet commissions and were eligible for commissions in the TA Reserve.

#### 8.3 – Voluntary Aid Detachment

A new scheme for the reorganisation of the Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD), designed to supplement the medical services of the armed forces on emergency anywhere in any part of the world came into force during December 1923. It was administered by a Joint Council set up and constituted by the Army Council (with representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry). TA Associations, Order of St John, British Red Cross Society and St Andrew's Ambulance Association.

### 8.4 – The Formation of the NAAFI

a) During the middle of the 19th Century, the formation of the 'Military Train' a basic Army Service Corps included butcheries, bakeries and also supplied groceries, tea and coffee to the larger concentrations of troops at home and abroad.. New regulations in 1863 made canteens a regimental responsibility under a canteen committee. At the time of the Boer War 1899–1902 the Army and Navy were operating canteens under the Tenant System, one of the more successful was the Canteen and Mess Society (CMS).

- b) Under this system regimental commanders invited tenders for the canteen contract and awarded them to the firms that offered the highest rebate and which could provide staff to run the canteens. Alternately some commanders provided military staff to run them.
- c) After the war Lord Grey chaired a committee to inquire into the conduct of Regimental Institutes, as the canteens had now began to be known and recommended the formation of a Soldiers' Central Co-operative Society. This came to nothing and with the exception of the CMS; the British Army entered into the First World War without any official provision having been made for a satisfactory canteen system.
- d) At the request of the War Office the CMS formed a department for the Expeditionary Force, known as the Expeditionary Force Canteens. On 1 January 1917 all canteens under Army ownership were absorbed by the Army Canteen Committee which had been registered at the Board of Trade as a company trading not for profit. The old Tenant System was then scrapped. The new organisation it took over all canteens at home and abroad where troops were stationed, but left the EFC in control in the main theatres of war.
- e) After the collapse of the Tenant System the Admiralty decided to follow the example of the War Council and entered into partnership with the Army. The name of the organisation was then changed to the Navy and Army Canteen Board (NACB).
- f) When the RAF became a separate arm of the nation's defences in April 1918, its canteens too were absorbed into the NACB. After the end of WWI the Expeditionary Force Canteens was amalgamated with the NACB and in March 1920, Winston Churchill, appointed an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Williamson, to advice on the kind of organisation that would be required. The committee was unanimous in recommending a joint organisation of all three services and this was endorsed by a committee of the House of Commons set up under Sir Samuel Roberts, to advise a hesitant government to make up its mind.
- g) The recommended name for the new organisation was The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI). On 9 December 1920 NAAFI was incorporated under the Companies Acts 1908–17 as a company limited by guarantee and an association not for profit. By special license issued by the Board of Trade, the word Limited was omitted from the title. NAAFI's official birthday was 1 January 1921.<sup>100</sup>
- h) NAAFI HQ was first of all located in the NACB headquarters in Basil Street, London SW3 but moved at the end of 1922 to Imperial Court (built c.1836) in Kennington Lane, London. A short distance away stood the NAAFI's main London warehouse which was vacated in the early 1970s.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>100</sup> Miller, Harry – Service to the Services p.13-29

# Part 9 – Army Schools

### 9.1 – Education Establishments

#### 9.1.1 - Royal Military Academy & Royal Military College

- a) Courses at the Royal Military Academy (RMA) at Woolwich and the Royal Military College (RMC) at Sandhurst were reduced from two years to 18 months in accordance with the recommendations of Lord Haldane's Committee. Cadets from the RMA, when commissioned were appointed to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, or the Royal Corps of Signals.
- b) Commissioned cadets from the RMC were appointed to the Cavalry, Infantry, Royal Tank Corps, Royal Army Service Corps, or the Indian Army.

#### 9.1.2 - Imperial Defence College

- a) The Imperial Defence College opened in London, during January 1927; its purpose was to educate selected officers of the fighting services, and civilian officials, about the problems of Imperial Defence. The supervision of the college for professional purposes was vested in the Chiefs of Staff Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, although the college was administered by the Admiralty.
- b) Each course consisted of 30 pupils; there were five officers from each of the three British Armed Services, plus a total of 15 officers from the Indian Army, the Dominions, and the British and Indian Civil Services. From 1938 provision was made to include one officer from the TA to attend the course. The duration of each course was one year.<sup>101</sup>

#### 9.1.3 – Staff College

- a) The Staff College at Camberley was established for the education of selected officers in the higher branches of the science of war, and to qualify them for employment on the Army Staff. Admission was by competition, or special nomination by the Army Council. The course was or two years duration with an average intake of 115, of whom 30 were from the Indian Army, Dominion Forces, Royal Navy and RAF.
- b) On 21 January 1939, the Staff College was reorganised into two wings; the Staff College, Camberley became the Junior Wing, and a new Senior Wing opened at Minley Manor, Mytchett near Blackwater, Surrey.
- c) The Senior Wing would be filled by election, mainly from those who had graduated at Camberley, or the Indian Staff College at Quetta. Both wings came under the commandant who had his headquarters at Camberley, and courses were of one year duration.
- d) The average number of students on the junior course was 130, of whom about 30 were from the Royal Navy, the RAF, the TA (limited to two officers), the Indian Army and the Dominion Forces. After qualifying, officers performed tours of regimental and staff duty. Certain selected officers from this group then attended the senior course. The average number of students on the senior course was 60, of whom 25 were from the Royal Navy.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>101</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>102</sup> Army Estimates 1939

### 9.1.4 – Senior Officers' School

Personnel with the rank of major were eligible for a place on this course, established in 1927 at Sheerness, Kent. Studies included higher tactical training, and theoretical and practical instruction in the command of troops. There were three courses annually, of three months duration for 47 officers per intake. There were also two short courses for officers of the TA.<sup>103</sup>

### 9.2 – Schools for Fighting Arms

#### 9.2.1 - Anti-Aircraft Defence School

- a) In 1922 the AA Defence School located at Perham Down, Andover moved to the South Camp of RAF Biggin Hill. It provided instruction in AA gunnery, tactics for searchlight work, and sound location and consisted of the following:
  - HQ
  - Artillery Wing (AA Defence School)
  - Engineer Wing (AA Searchlight and Sound Locator School).
- b) In addition to the various courses for personnel of AA units, a gunnery staff course was added to train officers selected as gunnery instructors.
- c) The school also carried out trials, both theoretical and practical, of all equipment used for AA defence purposes, and for this task it co-operated with RAF Biggin Hill.
- d) AA practice camps were organised during the summer months, the technical staff being provided by the school.
- e) The estimated number of students during 1927 was 10 officers and 40 other ranks; in 1939 it was 60 officers and 125 other ranks.<sup>104</sup>

## 9.2.2 - Anti-Gas Wing and Army Gas School

- a) Formally located at Hythe<sup>105</sup> as the Anti-Gas Wing, the unit moved in 1938 to Porton Down, and became the Army Gas School, training officers and NCOs as regimental instructors in defensive measures against gas. The subject of 'passive defence' was added to the course in 1938.
- b) The estimated average number of students at the school in 1927 was 20 officers and 33 NCOs. The wing during 1939 had 60 officers and 94 NCOs.<sup>106</sup>

#### 9.2.3 - Coast Artillery School

a) The Coast Artillery School was located at Shoeburyness, and provided instruction for all ranks, including the TA in the work of coast defence artillery. Training was carried out in practical gunnery, fire control instruments, and range finding. The gunnery staff course was of 18 weeks duration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>103</sup> Army Estimates 1927, 1939

<sup>.&</sup>lt;sup>104</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939, Wallace, Graham – RAF Biggin Hill

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>105</sup> There was also Central Gas School at Rolston, Hornsea but it was disbanded in 1922

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>106</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

- b) Short courses were held for senior and staff officers involved in coast artillery. The Gunnery Staff Course (Coast Defence and AA Branch) was of 18 weeks duration.
- c) It was estimated that the number of students in 1927 was 20 officers and 34 NCOs, whilst in 1939 it was 31 officers and 32 other ranks.<sup>107</sup>

#### 9.2.4 - Military College of Science

- a) Created in 1945 at Shrivenham, this college provided technical and scientific instruction to officers and other ranks of the regular Army, in connection with the manufacture and service of artillery equipment. Other key military subjects included small arms, MGs, and the utilisation of mechanised vehicles. Courses were also held in mathematics, physics, chemistry, electricity, mechanical engineering ballistics, gunnery, sound ranging, and wireless telephony.
- b) A number of short courses were then added to provide instruction for the Territorial Army in small arms and equipment.
- c) Apprentice Artificers were also trained as regimental artificers (fitters, wheelers, smiths etc).
- d) The estimated average number of students in 1939 was 160 officers, 600 other ranks, and 400 boys.<sup>108</sup>

#### 9.2.5 - Motor Mechanics School

This school was located at Aldershot and formed in 1938 for the training of unit motor mechanics selected from the armoured units, the Royal Artillery and the infantry. The course took 12 months and the number under instruction in the school year was around 200.<sup>109</sup>

### 9.2.6 - Railway Training Centre, Royal Engineers

The Railway Training Centre, RE was situated at Longmoor, near Liss in Hampshire. It trained officers and other ranks of the transportation units of the regular Army and the Supplementary Reserve, in the application of all branches of railway work. The course lasted three years.<sup>110</sup>

### 9.2.7 - Riding Establishment, Royal Artillery

The Riding Establishment, RA, was earlier located at Pimlico SW1, St Johns Wood NW1, and Maidstone before finally moving to the RA barracks in Woolwich, into an elegant building, erected from designs by James Wyatt. It instructed Royal Military Academy cadets, and personnel from the RA Depot itself in the art of horsemanship. Despite the availability of up to 1000 horses stabled at the site, rocking-horses were used for a large part of the training.

#### 9.2.8 – Royal Tank Corps Central School

a) In 1916 the War Office selected Bovington as the location for tank training and established the Tank Training Centre with a gunnery school at nearby Lulworth.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>107</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>108</sup> Army Estimates 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>109</sup> Army Estimates 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>110</sup> Army Estimates 1939

- b) The schools trained officers and NCOs of the Royal Tank Corps as instructors in tank and armoured-car gunnery, driving and maintenance. It also provided elementary training to officers and NCOs of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
- c) On 1 April 1937 the RTC Centre, including the RTC Central Schools, was reorganised into an Army Armoured Fighting Vehicles School for instruction in driving and maintenance of tanks and tracked vehicles. The HQ and Driving & Maintenance Wing (including an R/T Section) remained at Bovington and the Gunnery Wing remained at Lulworth.
- d) Courses were also held for officers and NCOs of the Royal Ordnance Corps and for the Armoured Car companies of the Territorial Army.
- e) It was decided in 1938 that a combined depot was to be formed at Bovington for training recruits for mechanised cavalry regiments and RTC. During construction, a temporary depot was established at Catterick Camp which opened in the early part of 1939.
- f) The estimated average number of students at the schools in 1927 was 25 officers, plus 88 other ranks; in 1939 it was 100 officers and 300 other ranks.<sup>111</sup>

### 9.2.9 - School of Artillery

- a) During the Great War the area around Larkhill, Salisbury Plain had been used extensively for artillery training. In 1916 the Overseas Artillery School was formed standardise methods of terminology. It was soon renamed the Chapperton Down Artillery School.
- b) The Artillery School, the Heavy Artillery Gunnery School and the School of Instruction for Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery were amalgamated to form the School of Artillery (Army Council instruction dated 2 November 1919). During 1921 the Siege Artillery School at Lydd moved to Larkhill to become part of the school.
- c) The School of Artillery, Larkhill, provided instruction in the tactical employment of artillery for senior officers, and in practical gunnery and range-finding for officers and NCOs of artillery units of the Field Army. It also trained ATk units of both the regular Army and the TA.
- d) Practical trials of artillery equipment and technical stores were undertaken. It also provided staff for the Practice Camps, and supervised the training of brigades practising at Larkhill Ranges, from April until September each year.
- e) Newly commissioned Artillery officers from the Royal Military Academy underwent a sixweek post-graduate course. Officers and NCOs taking the Gunnery Staff Course would qualify as instructors in gunnery for the Field Branch of the regiment. This course lasted four months and took part after a three month course at the Military College of Science. A period of attendance at practice camps, a further month's gunnery course, and finally, a two-month Field Survey Course followed.
- f) In 1927 the average estimated intake was 80 officers and 60 non-commissioned officers; in 1939 it was estimated at 94 officers and 44 NCOs.<sup>112</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>111</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>112</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

#### 9.2.10 – School of Electric Lighting

- a) The School of Electric Lighting was situated at Stokes Bay, Portsmouth; it provided a common centre for the combined elementary training of regular personnel in searchlight and power duties for both coastal defence and AA purposes.
- b) It also trained RE men and boys in the electrical trades. The elementary course was of 14 weeks duration and three courses were held annually. The school also provided specialised technical training in searchlight work for officers and other ranks of the RA, and for selected personnel of the TA.
- c) The estimated number of students in 1927 was 5 officers and 150 men, whilst in 1939 it was 12 officers and 315 other ranks.<sup>113</sup>

#### 9.2.11 - School of Equitation

- a) The School of Equitation was formed at Weedon, Northamptonshire on 1 September 1922 by the amalgamation of the Netheravon Calvary School, and the Weedon Branch of the Royal Artillery Riding Establishment. The combined school was for the training of Calvary and Artillery Instructors in equitation and skill at arms. The course was 8.5 months in duration, held annually for 30 officers and 30 non-commissioned officers. A refresher course of one month's duration was also held each year.<sup>114</sup>
- b) In view of the progressive mechanisation of the Army, and the consequent reduction in the number of officers and other ranks for whom training in equitation was required, it was decided in 1937 that the school should be reorganised and reduced in size. From that date the school provided a ten-month duration course for ten officers and 12 NCOs.<sup>115</sup>

### 9.2.12 - School of Military Engineering

- a) The School of Military Engineering was situated at Chatham and consisted of the following sections:
  - Construction School
  - Field Works School
  - Bridging School
  - Survey School
  - Electrical Mechanical School
  - Workshops.
- b) Since 1920 Officers of the RE on first commission completed their technical training by undergoing a combined course, both at this school and at Cambridge University, extending over a period of two years and nine months combined course at the two establishments.
- c) Trade training plus instruction in special subjects was also given at Chatham to other ranks of the regular and Territorial Army. This included courses in driving, the maintenance of mechanised vehicles, and the training of boys as draughtsmen and surveyors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>113</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>114</sup> Army Estimates 1927

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>115</sup> Army Estimates 1939

d) The estimated numbers of students in 1927 was 120 officers, and 250 men and boys, while in 1939 the respective numbers were 125 and 450.<sup>116</sup>

## 9.2.13 – School of Signals

- a) The School of Signals, Catterick, was under the command of the Commandant, Signal Training Centre. It was responsible for the training in signal work to officers seconded to the Royal Corps of Signals (R Sigs) and for the training of officers and men as instructors in army signalling and wireless telegraphy. Officers of the regular army took part in a 12-month qualifying course before being transferred to the R Sigs.
- b) Short courses in signalling were also held for officers and NCOs of the TA.
- c) The estimated average number of students for 1927 was 80 officers and 84 other ranks, whilst in 1939 it was 60 officers and 70 other ranks.<sup>117</sup>

# 9.2.14 – Small Arms School

- a) In 1926 the Machine Gun School was incorporated into the Small Arms School. Until 1938 the establishment included an Anti-Gas School, but this became a separate establishment located at Porton Down.
- b) The Machine Gun Wing at Netheravon trained officers, Warrant Officers and NCOs of the regular and TA as instructors in the use of the Vickers machine guns and the 3-inch mortar. It also trained officers in the use and application of rifles, bayonets, grenades, 2-inch mortar, light (Bren) MGs, and ATk rifles.
- c) The principal courses were for the instruction of officers of the rank of Major or below, and NCOs in the technique and use of the weapon. Four courses, each of two months duration, were held yearly; each for 36 officers and 80 NCOs.<sup>118</sup> The estimated average number of students at the Netheravon Wing in 1927 was 36 officers and 80 NCOs; in 1939 it was 66 officers and 50 NCOs.<sup>119</sup>
- d) A Small Arms Wing was established at Hythe, accommodated in huts at nearby Shorncliffe. It trained officers, Warrant Officers and NCOs of the regular and TA to act as instructors in light (Bren) MGs, rifles, bayonets, grenades, 2-inch mortars, ATk rifles and pistols. It also carried out trials of small-arms ammunition. It consisted of two units:
  - Rifle Wing for rifles, bayonets and grenades
  - Light Gun Wing for Lewis and Hotchkiss guns plus revolvers.
- e) The subject of passive defence was added to the syllabus in 1938. The estimated average number of students at the Hythe Wing in 1927 was 100 officers and 150 other ranks, while in 1939 it was 48 officers and 144 other ranks.<sup>120</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>116</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>117</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>118</sup> Army Estimates 1927

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>119</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>120</sup> Army Estimates 1939

#### 9.3 – Schools for Administrative Arms

#### 9.3.1 – Royal Army Service Corps (RASC) Training College

- a) The Training Centre, located at Aldershot, developed a seven month course (later extended to 12 months) for schooling junior officers of the RASC in corps duties, plus short courses for officers and NCOs of the TA. Other courses (in 1927) were for the training of artificers in mechanical transport, plus an advanced MT course for selected officers in all branches of the RASC (1927 & 1939). This course included a year of instruction in higher theory at the school, followed by a two-year course in the workshops of private companies. Courses for training officers of infantry units as instructors in mechanised transport were also held at the centre.
- b) The estimated number of students at the college in 1927 was 75 officers and 240 men and boys, the figures for 1939 were 66 officers and 25 other ranks.<sup>121</sup>

#### 9.3.2 - Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC) School of Instruction

- a) Formed in 1920, it was located at the Royal Ordnance Depot, Hilsea, Portsmouth. Its function was to train officers and men of the RAOC in corps duties, and to give practical instruction in the care and inspection of ammunition, equipment, general stores, and clothing. Short courses for officers of the TA were also held. Boys were formally trained as armourers at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield.
- b) The Saddlers' School RAOC, formally at Woolwich Dockyard, moved to Hilsea, and merged with the school c.1926.
- c) The estimated average number of students at the school in 1927 was 10 officers and 270 men and boys while in 1939 it was 20 officers and 650 men and boys.<sup>122</sup>

#### 9.3.3 - Royal Army Veterinary School

- a) Located at Aldershot, it provided veterinary instruction for officers of the mounted arms, veterinary personnel and ferriers.
- b) The estimated average number of students in 1927 was 15 officers and 15 other ranks.<sup>123</sup>

#### 9.3.4 – School of Farriery

- a) This School located at Aldershot, trained ferriers for the various arms. The school was under the administration of the Royal Army Veterinary School.
- b) The estimated average number of students at this school in 1927 was 45.<sup>124</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>121</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>122</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>123</sup> Army Estimates 1927

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>124</sup> Army Estimates 1927

#### 9.4 – Miscellaneous Schools

#### 9.4.1 – Physical Training School

- a) Located at Aldershot, the primary function of this school was to train physical training staff who were based at the regimental depots, as well as supervisors and regimental instructors of physical training. This included officers, Warrant Officers and NCOs of the regular army.
- b) The estimated average number of students in 1927 was 30 officers and 170 other ranks, whilst in 1939 it was 60 officers and 270 other ranks.<sup>125</sup>

### 9.4.2 - Royal Military School of Music

Located at Kneller Hall in Twickenham, this school provided instruction for NCO students who wished to qualify for the position of Bandmaster. The establishment also instructed pupils (men and boys) who wanted to train as bandsmen. The course for students was between two and three years, and for pupils 12 to 18 months.

#### 9.4.3 – School of Cookery

- a) This school, from 1920 to 1924, formed part of the School of Administration at Chiseldon, near Swindon but transferred to Aldershot in April 1925 to be attached to the Royal Army Service Corps Training College. It provided instruction in the best and most economic use of rations.
- b) The estimated average number of students in 1927 was 112 Warrant officers, NCOs and men; in 1939 it was 240 personnel.<sup>126</sup>

### 9.5 – Army Technical Schools

#### 9.5.1 - Boys' Technical Schools

- a) Four Boys' Technical Schools were situated at the following locations:
  - Beachley, near Chepstow
  - Fort Darland near Chatham
  - Jersey moved to Beachley in WWII
  - Arborfield, Berkshire.
- b) In 1929 the name changed to Army Technical School (Boys). In 1947 it became the Army Apprentices School, and finally the Army Apprentices College.
- c) These were Army technical branch trade schools which educated boys in a number of crafts, i.e. blacksmiths, carpenters and joiners, electricians and fitters. The schools' population per entry was nominally 1,000 boys, except for the one on Jersey which was limited to 250.<sup>127</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>125</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>126</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>127</sup> Army Estimates 1939

#### 9.6 – Army Education

#### 9.6.1 – School for Training Instructors

- a) This school located at Shorncliffe, was established in 1920 for training educational instructors, both candidates for the Army Education Corps, and for regimental personnel who provided instruction within their own units. In 1927 the Officers' Wing reopened after its closure in 1924, and this provided training for an average of five officers on appointment to the Army Educational Corps, and 16 regimental officers.
- b) The average number of students for 1939 was 12 officers and 130 Warrant Officers and NCOs.<sup>128</sup>

#### 9.6.2 - Vocational Training Centres

- a) The first Army Vocational Training Centres were officially inaugurated at Catterick and Hounslow during 1923, with the object of providing the following courses:
  - A Trade Course intended for Warrant Officers, NCOs and men about to be transferred to the reserve or discharged on pension with a view to fitting them into civil life
  - Instructor's Course, for trainers in manual and vocational subjects
  - A course for men appointed as pioneers or other special appointments.
- b) During the 1930s, and until 1 April 1937, vocational training was provided for about 3,000 soldiers annually at the army centres at Chiseldon, Hounslow and Aldershot. Since then additional facilities were made available in the Minister of Labour's (MofL) Government Training Centres, such that around 10,000 men could be catered for annually.
- c) The MofL and National Service had set aside centres at Southampton, Handsworth, Leeds, Slough, and Waddon for the training of soldiers. The men attended as soldiers during the last six weeks of their colour service. As a result of this experience it was decided that with effect from 1 July 1938, the army centres at Hounslow and Chiseldon would be handed over to the MofL. The centre at Aldershot which opened in 1927, was closed down on 30 June 1938.<sup>129</sup>

#### 9.6.3 - Army School of Education

- a) Prior to 1940 this establishment may have been at Newmarket, and later Shorncliffe.
- b) During WWII it was based in Bodmin on what is now the Walker Lines Industrial Estate, moving in 1950 Wilton Park, Beaconsfield, eventually becoming the Royal Army Educational Corps Centre in 1970. and c.1995 moved to Worthy Down.
- c) Its function was the training of regular and National Service personnel as Officer and Sergeant Instructors of the RAEC, who would then be posted out to Army units to carry out the education of soldiers. This role expanded in 1956 with the creation of Specialist Wing, to train regimental instructors posted to junior units, and of the Ghurkha English Wing in 1957, to improve the English of Ghurkha soldiers as a prerequisite for promotion and before they were sent on technical courses.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>128</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>129</sup> Army Estimates 1939

#### 9.7 – Military Schools for Children

#### 9.7.1 – Duke of York's Military School

- a) Originally, this school educated without charge, the sons of soldiers selected by a Board of Commissioners.
- b) Frederick, Duke of York, son of George III founded the school, formally the Royal Military Asylum, in 1801. Opening at Chelsea in 1803, it was an orphanage for children of soldiers killed in battle and was Britain's first co-educational state funded and state administered school.
- c) The leaving age was 14 years, when the boys were given the opportunity for an apprenticeship in the civil trades or of going into the Army, and the girls were apprenticed. In 1822, Chelsea became exclusively a boys' school and another one at Southampton was reserved for girls.
- d) In 1840 Southampton closed and the girl's wing was transferred to Chelsea where eventually it came to an end and was replaced by the Patriotic Asylum and Royal Soldiers' Daughters Home.
- e) In 1846 the Royal Military Asylum was reorganised into two branches:
  - 1) Normal School for the supply of Army Schoolmasters by training soldiers, civilians, and pupil teachers from the Model School. This school was abolished in 1889.
  - 2) Model School, also known as the Duke of York's School, in which the original functions of the asylum continued to be carried out.
- f) In 1909 the school moved from Chelsea to new premises at Guston, near Dover. Pupil population at this time was 525 boys. In 1924 the Royal Hibernian Military School closed and its boys were transferred to this school.<sup>130</sup>. The school is still open and caters for 520 boys and girls, the latter being reintroduced in 1994.

#### 9.7.2 – Queen Victoria School

- a) Situated at Dunblane, near Stirling, the establishment was opened by King Edward VII on 28 September 1908, as a memorial to the late Queen Victoria and to Scottish soldiers and sailors killed in the South African War.
- b) Funds came from public subscription, there was a huge response from the Scottish workforce, and every Serviceman donated a day's pay to the cause. It educated without charge the sons of soldiers of Scottish regiments of men serving in the armed forces.
- c) Student population in 1939 was 286.<sup>131</sup> The school is still open, having become co-educational in 1996, and in 2007 had 270 students.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>130</sup> Army Estimates 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>131</sup> Army Estimates 1939

#### 9.8 – Medical Services

#### 9.8.1 – Army School of Hygiene

Also known as the School of Army Health, this school, located at Ash Vale, Aldershot, was for advanced courses lasting four months for medical personnel, and short courses for non-medical personnel. During WWII there was an establishment at Keogh Barracks, Mytchett Surrey

#### 9.8.2 - Royal Army Medical College

- a) This college located at Millbank supervised the studies of officers of the RAMC and provided advanced courses for specialists. It also trained soldiers in radiography and electrotherapy, and as laboratory assistants. In the mid-1920s two courses were held yearly, each consisting of two months instruction at the college, then three months at a civilian hospital.
- b) By 1939 four courses for junior officers and two courses for senior officers were being held each year. The junior courses were or two months duration and the senior remained at two months at the college and three months in a civilian hospital.
- c) The estimated average number of students in 1927 was 68 officers and 24 men, while in 1939 it was 30 officers and 24 men.<sup>132</sup>

#### 9.8.3 - School of Dispensing

- a) This school came under the administration of the RAMC Depot and was located at Crookham near Aldershot. It provided training for Army dispensers, the course lasting four months.
- b) The estimated average number of students in 1927 was 25 at each course, there were three courses annually. For 1939 it was 30 at each course and there were two courses annually.<sup>133</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>132</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>133</sup> Army Estimates 1927 & 1939

# Appendix A: Ministry of Munitions, 1915 to 1921

- a) On 26 May 1915, the first Coalition Cabinet formed and with it came a new department called the 'Ministry of Munitions'; under the former Chancellor of Exchequer, Lloyd George.
- b) Lloyd George appointed successful businessmen to the chief executive posts, and by the end of his year of office, he had transformed the British economy. At the end of the war, the Ministry was employing a staff of 65,000 and had over three million workers under its control.
- c) The materials, for which the Ministry of Munitions was responsible, involved nearly 100 main categories, and included not only the obvious munitions such as ammunition, weapons and raw materials, such as iron and steel, but also included plaster slabs, gas masks, waste paper and boxes.
- d) Ultimately, the Ministry was accountable for all supplies of materials. It controlled distribution of raw material to non-munitions as well as the armaments trades, thereby bringing all industries together that were involved in the production of weaponry (either directly or indirectly) under the control of one department.
- e) The site for the first headquarters allocated to the new Ministry was at 6 Whitehall Gardens, London, the former residence of the artist Lockett Agnew.
- f) The first 'Defence of the Realm Act' (DORA) had been passed on 8 August 1914, and gave general powers to the government to make regulations for the conduct of affairs under war conditions. The second Bill, laid before Parliament on 28 August 1914, extended these powers and included control over armament factories and their workers. On 9 March 1915, a further Bill was presented to the House of Commons to amend the provisions of the Act by extending the power of control which enabled the Government to take over and use any factory or workshop. The Ministry of Munitions Act was laid before Parliament at the beginning of June 1915.
- g) A few years after the Great War it was abolished on 21 March 1921.

# Appendix B: Chronology, 1925 to 1939

# 1925

- The Army Estimates were issued on 2 March 1925 (House of Commons Paper No.41). They provided for a net total of £44.5M a decrease of £0.5M from that in 1924.
- Three Mechanical Transport Companies Nos. 35, 36, and 37 (MT) Companies (Mobile Repair Units), RASC were formed on 1 April 1926.
- The School of Cookery at Chiseldon closed on 29 April 1925, and reopened at Buller Barracks Aldershot on 30 April 1925.
- An additional Mechanical Transport company was formed on 1 November 1925 for service with the British Army of the Rhine. It was known as 34 (MT) Company (Mobile Repair Unit)
- In 1925 Junior Division, Officer Training Corps accepted Monmouth Grammar School, Liverpool Collegiate School, and Northampton School.
- As at 1 May 1925 there were 425 army cadet units and 1,036 companies.
- The Branch Detention Barracks at Shorncliffe and Woolwich closed on 30 June 1925.

# 1926

- The Army Estimates were issued on 1 March 1926 (House of Commons Paper No.29). They provided for a net total of £42.5M, a decrease of £2M from the previous year.
- 'E' Supply Company, RASC formed on 1 April 1926.
- Home Hospitals Reserve reorganised as Military Hospitals Reserve on 1 April 1926.
- The 14 Royal Engineers Field Park Companies, TA were disbanded during 1926.
- 156th (London) AA Battery, RA, was redesignated 156th (Barking) AA Battery, RA.
- 17th London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles) was redesignated the 17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlets Rifles).
- As of 1 September there were 407 army cadet units and 1,013 companies.
- As of 1 October 1926 there were 20 Senior Division OTC cadet contingents and 173 Junior Division, OTC cadet units.
- In accordance with Article 429 of the Treaty of Versailles, and an agreement reached in November 1925 at Paris between the Allies and Germany, the Cologne Zone was evacuated by the British Army of the Rhine. This move from the Cologne bridgehead to Wiesbaden commenced on 1 December 1925 and was completed on 30 January 1926.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 21 February 1927 (House of Commons Paper No.28). They provided for a net total of £41,565,000, a decrease of £935,000 from that in 1926.
- Queen Alexandria's Imperial Military Nursing Service, and Queen Alexandria's Military Families Nursing Service amalgamated on 1 January 1927.
- The Military Detention Barracks at Gosport was closed on 1 July 1927.
- The Military Prison at Woking closed on 1 July 1927.

- The War Department Laundries at Bulford, Colchester, and Devonport closed down.
- Eight Casualty Clearing Stations, RAMC; two Veterinary Hospitals, and two Veterinary Evacuating Stations, RAVC were disbanded.
- The 239th Pack Artillery Signal Section, TA was disbanded.
- The 223rd, 224<sup>th</sup>, and 225th Field Artillery Signal Sections, TA were amalgamated with 43rd (Wessex) Divisional Signals.
- During 1927 the Mechanical Force organised within Southern Command was provided with the following vehicles:

48 Mk.II light tanks	25 Crossley-Kegresse Battery Staff Cars
Eight Morris-Martel tanks	Five Crossley-Kegresse RA Tractors
Eight Carden-Loyd tanks	18 Crossley-Kegresse MG Carriers
20 RR Armoured Cars	Five guns on 18 pounder SP mountings
10 Dragons MkII	Five Burford-Kegresse with 3.7 howitzer

- A start was made for the acquisition of land to create extensive training areas in the area of Imber on Salisbury Plain, and at Bordon for Aldershot Command.
- Under the proposals for the Aldershot Command, 3,300 acres of common land in Surrey, and 1,100 acres in Hampshire were required. A further 1,000 acres of freehold land in Surrey, and 200 acres in Hampshire were also required. By the end of the year 600 acres of freehold in the two counties had been purchased, plus manorial rights over 600 acres of commons in Hampshire.
- The 34th Fortress Company, RE was disbanded on 30 September 1927, following its withdrawal from the Channel Islands.
- The number of army cadet units recognised up to 31 October 1927 was 372, and the number of companies stood at 953.
- In accordance with a pledge given by the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris after the Locarno Conference in November 1925, the occupying powers agreed, in August 1927, to reduce the Allied forces in the Rhineland to a total of 60,000. The British maximum strength was not to exceed 6,250. A reduction to this figure was affected by the withdrawal of one infantry battalion and certain ancillary troops, and was completed by 18 October.
- At the end of 1927 there were 20 Senior Division OTC cadet contingents, and 171 Junior Division units.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 15 February 1928 (House of Commons Paper No.24). They provided for a net total of £41,050,000, a decrease of £515,000 from that in 1927.
- In January 1928, 14 Divisional Mobile Veterinary Sections, TA were disbanded.
- The 34th Heavy Battery, RA was disbanded on 1 March and absorbed into the 15th Heavy Battery.
- The 3rd/6th Dragoon Guards became the 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards) 11th Hussars.
- Owing to the removal of the Guards' Depot to Canterbury, the Military Hospital at Caterham closed in April.
- The 5th Brigade, RHA HQ was disbanded on 15 June 1928.
- The Surrey Company, RA was redesignated 1st Surrey Company, RA.

- The 12th Armoured Car Company disbanded its Roll Royce armoured cars were transferred to the 11th Hussars.
- Following the increased use of mechanisation within the RASC, the following horse transport companies disbanded:

No.3 Company, Woolwich Nos. 5 and 24 Companies, Aldershot

- On 1 June the Military Hospital Lydd was converted into a Reception Station.
- The use of the term '*Tankette*' was discontinued in 1928. The nomenclature of fighting tanks was now defined and classified as either *Heavy*, *Medium*, or *Light* Tanks
- Carriers were defined as machines for the carriage of infantry, cavalry, machine guns, and ATk guns.
- The term self-propelled QF 18-pounder was approved.
- Armoured cars shall be known by their maker's name, e.g. 'Rolls Royce Armoured Car'
- The first trials took place of mechanised field ambulance.
- Mechanised (six-wheeled) transport was for the first time issued to:

1st Heavy Brigade, RA	Military College of Science
Survey Company, RA	Cavalry Divisional Signals
17th Field Company, RE	'A' Corps Signals
Royal Tank Centre, Woolwich	

- The Military Manoeuvres Acts 1897 and 1911 were brought into force in two areas:
  - Aldershot Command for the 1st and 2nd Divisions in Sussex area.
  - Eastern Command for the 4th Division in the Essex and Suffolk areas.
- The number of army cadet units recognised up to 31 October 1928 was 348, and the number of companies stood at 953.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 11 February 1929 (House of Commons Paper No.54). They provided for a net total of £40,545,000, a decrease of £505,000 from 1928.
- The Divisional Ammunition Column, RA; the Ammunition Column, RHA and the Field Ammunition Column were all abolished. The ammunition columns were merged into divisional cavalry, and corps troops ammunition companies, RASC.
- The 7th and 23rd Heavy Batteries became the 7th and 8th AA Batteries on 1 April 1929.
- The following RE (Transportation) units of the Supplementary Reserve were disbanded:
  - No.3 (LNER) Railway Operating Company
  - No.4 (GW) Railway Operating Company
  - No.1 (LMS) Railway Workshops Company (Advanced)
- New designations for cavalry were approved and adopted for the sub-division of MG squadrons:
  - MG squadron
  - MG troop (four guns)
  - MG section (two guns)
  - MG sub-section (one gun)

- New designations for infantry were approved and adopted for the sub-division of MG companies:
  - MG company
  - MG platoon (four guns)
  - MG section (two guns)
  - MG sub-section (one gun)
- New designations for infantry battalions armed with ATk guns were approved and adopted:
  - ATk platoon (four guns)
  - ATk section (two guns)
  - ATk sub-section (one gun)
- Nos.1, 2 and 4 Horse Transport Companies, RASC were disbanded, leaving only one remaining HTC, RASC (depot) which was reduced in establishment.
- On 1 March 1929 a new Reception Station was opened at Netheravon.
- .On 1 July 1929 the Military Hospital in Newcastle was converted into a Reception Station
- On 15 October the former Military Hospital at Caterham reopened as a Reception Station (on the return of the Guards Depot from Canterbury).
- Further six-wheeled transport was issued to:

11th Hussars	No.2 Wireless Company, R Sigs	
12th Royal Lancers	Tank Battalions, RTC	
3rd Medium Brigade, RA	1st AA Brigade, RA	
1st Divisional Infantry Brigade Signal Section		

1st Divisional Infantry Brigade Signal Section

- On 30 August 1929, an agreement was signed in the Hague between the three occupying powers and Germany, by which the Belgian and British forces were to evacuate from the Rhineland within three months, and the French forces by no later than June 1930. The withdrawal of all British forces to the UK commenced on 14 September 1929 and the evacuation had been completed on 12 September. A station for clearing up outstanding matters relating to the British Army was established at Mill Hill Barracks.
- The extension to Catterick Camp to take two brigades of infantry, two brigades of field artillery, a tank battalion, and the Signals Training Centre was completed during 1929. On the withdrawal of the British Army of the Rhine, the camp was occupied by a full garrison, with the exception of one battalion due to arrive from Egypt in 1930.
- The 5th Division was formed out of 1st and 2nd Rhine Brigades, which had transferred from Germany to Catterick and York. The new division consisted of the 13th, 14th and 15th Infantry Brigades.
- The following units were disbanded as a result of the withdrawal of the British Army of the Rhine:
  - 'E' Supply Company, RASC
  - Nos. 8 and 13 Companies, RAOC
  - No.5 Section (Station Veterinary Hospital), RAVC
  - HQ Transportation and Rhine Railway Company, RE
  - Printing Section, RE
  - Electrical and Mechanical Section, RE
  - Postal Section, RE

- Military Detention Barracks at York and Wiesbaden, and the Branch Detention Barracks at Chelsea and Londonderry were closed.
- The number of OTC cadet contingents at the end of 1929 stood at 20 Senior Division, and 174 in the Junior Division.
- The number of army cadet units recognised up to 31 October 1929 was 349, and the number of companies stood at 965.
- The purchase of land for the Bordon and Frensham Scheme (Aldershot Command) was completed in 1929. This had taken two years to complete.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 24 February 1930 (House of Commons Paper No.81). They provided for a net total of £40,500,000, a decrease of £605,000 from that in 1929.
- On 5 January 1930, the headquarters of the Northumbrian Area, Northern Command moved to Darlington from Catterick.
- On 31 March 1930, the Mill Hill Barracks office for clearing up matters concerning the withdrawal of British Army of the Rhine was closed.
- On 5 April 1930, the 5th Divisional Signals formed out of the Rhine Signals and Independent Signal Company.
- The distinction between Horse Transport and Mechanical Transport branches was abolished and replaced with 'Transport Branch'.
- The number of OTC contingents at the end of 1930 stood at 20 in the Senior Division and 174 in the Junior Division.
- On 31 October 1930, official recognition of army cadet units was withdrawn.
- A site for an AA range at Watchet, Somerset was purchased jointly by the War Department and the Air Ministry.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 20 February 1931 (House of Commons Paper No.55). They provided for a net total of £39,930,000, a decrease of £570,000 from 1930.
- The RASC Training College was reorganised and became headquarters RASC Training Centre. The RASC Training Battalion was formed out of 'A', 'Q' and 'Y' Depot Companies
- OTC contingents at the end of 1931 stood at 20 in the Senior Division, and 174 in the Junior Division.
- In December 1931 it was decided that official recognition of army cadet units which had been withdrawn with effect from 31 October 1930 should be restored, but that the grants from public funds should not be resumed. The British National Cadet Association was officially recognised as the authority for the organisation and administration of cadet corps. Official recognition of army cadet units would now be restricted to those units who belonged to this association.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 15 February 1932 (House of Commons Paper No.46). They provided for a net total of £36,488,000, a decrease of £3,442,000 from 1931.
- The Committee of Imperial Defence<sup>134</sup> had reaffirmed the ten-year assumption in 1929, 1930 and 1931. Following the aggression of Japan in Manchuria, the Chief's of Staff recommended on the 23 March 1932, with the approval of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Cabinet, to abolish the 10 Year Rule.<sup>135</sup>
- Due to a reorganisation of coast defences, the following units were changed:
  - 30th, 31st, 32nd and 33rd Heavy Batteries were absorbed in the 29th, 24th, 8th and 1st Heavy Batteries respectively
  - 16th, 22nd and 45th Fortress Companies, RE were absorbed into the 4th Fortress Company at Gosport which had been given an enlarged establishment to enable it to provide for the attachment and training of TA personnel as well as carrying out its normal duties.
- On 1 October 1932, responsibility for manning the coast defences of the UK was handed over to the TA.
- The 3in mortar was officially adopted to replace the 3.7in howitzer as the standard infantry close-support weapon.
- OTC contingents remained as 1931.
- An Officer Cadet Reserve was formed in which officer cadets and ex-officer cadets of the Senior Division, OTC, would register as candidates for appointment to commissions on mobilisation.
- Lumps Fort, Portsmouth; Pendennis Pleasure Grounds, Falmouth; Hillsborough Barracks, Sheffield; a large part of the Royal Military Canal, Hythe; and various fortified islands in Pembrokeshire were sold during 1932.
- In 1932 the 3rd and 4th Divisional RASC were reorganised on the basis of divisional RASC headquarters and ammunition, baggage and supply companies for each division.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 14 February 1933 (House of Commons Paper No.47). They provided for a net total of £37,950,000, an increase of £1,462,000 on 1932.
- The 15th King's Royal Hussars were redesignated the 15th/19th, The King's Royal Hussars.
- On 15 May 1933, the 30th (Fortress) Company was absorbed in the 4th (Fortress) Company.
- The war organisation of R Sigs divisional signals was adjusted No.1 Company was made responsible for divisional duties, No.2 for artillery brigade, and No.3 for infantry brigade communications.
- A mortar platoon of four detachments of one 3in mortar each was substituted for an MG platoon (with four MGs); the name 'MG company' was changed to 'support company'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>134</sup> The committee was first established in 1902 on a temporary basis to advise the PM, as a result of the Boer War and the need to plan and coordinate the Empire's defence forces. The CID was established permanently in 1904, as a small flexible advisory committee for the PM. Members were cabinet ministers, concerned with defence, military leaders and key civil servants.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>135</sup> Taylor, p.228 & 364

- On 1 April 1933, Pembroke Dock Ordnance Depot closed and its offices transferred to Shrewsbury.
- 1st Corps Signals (Supplementary Reserve) was changed to GHQ Signals. No.3 (West Riding) Company
- Line of Communications Signals became No.3 (West Riding) Company, GHQ Signals
- No.3 (West Lancs) Company, GHQ Signals became No.3 (West Lancs) Company, Line of Communication Signals.
- The No.1 wireless set was adopted for the British Army and its issue had begun during the year.
- The Military Hospital at Devonport, and part of the Royal Military Canal at Hythe was sold in 1933.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 20 February 1934, (House of Commons Paper No.42). They provided for a net total of £39,600,000, an increase of £1,650,000 on 1933.
- The 4th Divisional RE became full mechanised and mechanisation of the 1st Field Squadron was approved.
- The RE Mounted Depot was amalgamated with RE Regimental Headquarters.
- The 3rd, 35th, 39th and 49th (Fortress) Companies were absorbed into the 4th (Fortress) Company.
- An additional R Sigs unit No.6 Tank Signal Section was formed.
- The 1st Tank Brigade was organised with a headquarters and four battalions from the 2nd, 3rd and 5th (Army) Tank Battalions. They in turn were reformed as three (mixed) tank battalions and the 1st (Light) Tank Battalion. The formation of another three army tank battalions was also approved.
- Nos. 15, 18, 28 Companies, RASC, and 34 Company (Mobile Repair) Unit in the Northern Command were reorganised to form five transport companies (the additional one was No.51).
- The Independent Air Force HQ, signal section, air wing signal section, air squadron signal section were all disbanded and a new unit called RAF Signals was formed. This unit consisting of an HQ and four companies, was located with its HQ, and Nos.1 and 3 Companies at Leeds; No.2 Company was at Putney and No.4 Company at Birmingham. The role of the unit in war would be to provide communications to RAF bomber and fighter groups with the field army.
- It was decided to enrol officers and men who have had satisfactory service in His Majesty's Forces, and who were over the age of 45 years to guard vulnerable points in the UK when war is threatened or on the outbreak of war. The new organisation was to be called the Royal Defence Corps.
- With the assistance of the police authorities, a census of all horses in the UK took place during May 1934.
- During June 1934, trials took place in North Wales with four-wheeled, four and six-ton commercial lorries fitted with diesel engines, as it was proposed to equip the first service unit with vehicles having this form of engine.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 14 February 1935 (House of Commons Paper No.40). They provided for a net total of £43,550,000, an increase of £3,950,000 on 1934.
- Approval was given for the mechanisation of divisional artillery brigades.
- Army field brigades were reorganised as two 18-pounder and two 4.5in howitzer batteries.
- The 4th and 5th Light brigades, RA were now fully mechanised and were redesignated the 32nd and 33rd Field Brigades, RA.
- The following Royal Artillery units were formed in 1935:
  - 1st and 2nd AA MG Batteries, RA brigaded with the 1st and 2nd AA Brigades, RA, respectively
  - 4th AA Brigade, RA HQ, and the 15th AA Battery, RA
  - 6th AA Brigade, RA consisting of Brigade HQ, and the 12th and 16th AA Batteries.
- The following Royal Artillery AA units were transferred during 1935:
  - 5th AA Battery, RA transferred from 2nd to the 4th AA Brigade
  - 3rd AA Battery, RA transferred from 1st to the 6th AA Brigade
  - 1st AA MG Battery transferred from 1st to the 6th AA Brigade.
- The 1st Heavy Brigade, RA was redesignated the 1st Heavy Brigade, RA (Field Army)
- The 1st and 2nd Divisional Ammunition Columns and 'Z' Field Ammunition Column were abolished.
- The 3rd Divisional RE became fully mechanised.
- The 6th and 15th Field Pack Companies were expanded to full establishment, the former absorbing the cadre of the 18th Field Pack Company.
- The 1st AA Searchlight Battalion was redesignated the 1st AA Searchlight Group.
- The Royal Engineers became the 'parent arm' for chemical warfare.
- The first line transport of two battalions of Foot Guards, and 18 battalions of infantry of the line belonging to the 1st and 2nd Divisions were fully mechanised during 1935.
- Ten Albion three-ton rigid six-wheeled lorries equipped with Gardner diesel engines were purchased for trial in 1936. This was the first use of diesel engine vehicles in the British Army.
- It was hoped that by March 1936, trials would take place with one battery equipped with guns of a large calibre fitted with improved suspension, pneumatic tyres, and brakes (previously gun carriages were fitted with solid tyres).
- Approval was given for the mechanisation of infantry first line transport and for motor cars and motor cycles in place of chargers and riders for mounted officers and other ranks. The general service four-wheeled truck was accepted as the replacement for the limbered general service wagon and other horse-drawn vehicles.
- The 32nd Field Brigade, RA took part in trials using 12 six-wheeled tractors to determine their suitability for hauling field artillery equipment in comparison with light dragons (tracked vehicles).
- Trials took place with MGs operated from improved Vickers-Carden MG carriers, prior to this vehicle being adopted as the standard equipment for MG battalions at home.

- A major extension to the training area of Salisbury Plain was completed during 1935 known as the 'Imber Scheme'. The acquisition amounted to 32,000 acres; it had taken eight years to complete the purchase.
- Surplus properties sold during the year included the following: Elphinstone Barracks, Plymouth; Verne Common, Portland; and a further 8.5 miles of the old Military Canal near Hythe.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 19 February 1936 (House of Commons Paper No.47). They provided for a net total of £49,281,000, an increase of £5,731,000 on 1935.
- The 2nd Cavalry Brigade was the first of the mechanised cavalry brigades which formed. This took place at Tidworth and consisted of two cavalry light tank regiments and one mechanised infantry rifle battalion.
- The mechanisation of divisional cavalry units previously earmarked as cavalry motor regiments took place during 1936:
  - 3rd King's Own Hussars
  - 4th Queen's Own Hussars
  - 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own)
  - 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
- 1st and 2nd Divisional Artilleries began mechanisation in October 1936.
- The 1st Light Brigade was converted to an AA Brigade, and redesignated the 4th AA Brigade, RA.
- The 2nd and 3rd Light Brigades were mechanised and redesignated the 30th and 31st Field Brigades, RA.
- The 1st Training Brigade, Depot, RA was placed on a provisional mechanised basis.
- The 2nd AA Battalion, RE (formally designated AA Searchlight Group) was reformed as part of the 2nd AA Group (formally Air Defence Brigade).
- The 2nd AA Group Signals (formally Air Defence Brigade Signals) was reformed as part of the 2nd AA Group.
- A comprehensive programme of barrack modernisation commenced in 1936 to replace timber barrack lines dating from WWI. Modern facilities and improvements included District Heating Schemes, the provision for hot water to ablutions, and the addition of sitting rooms to barrack blocks. For new sites and extensions to existing ones, the 'Sandhurst Block' was introduced which became the standard type-design army barrack block. For the first time barrack rooms, dining rooms, and sanitary annexes were all combined under one roof.
- Sixty diesel-engine Scammell six-wheeled tractors for medium and heavy artillery were placed on order.
- Production of mobile 3.7in AA guns was commenced.
- It was decided to re-equip field artillery with a new gun howitzer firing a 25lb shell which replaced the 18-pounder gun and the 4.5in howitzer.
- The entire stock of 1914 vintage rifles which had been on the disposal list, were instead placed in reserve.
- The old depot and barracks at Aberdeen and Piershill Barracks Edinburgh were sold.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 18 February 1937 (House of Commons Paper No.50). They provided for a net total of £63,120,000, an increase of £7,239,000 on 1936.
- On 1 April 1937 the status of Northern Command was raised from 2nd Class to 1st Class.
- On 1 May 1937 the North Midland Area was abolished. Staffordshire was included in the West Lancashire Area, and the remainder of the former North Midland Area was merged into the West Riding Area. Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire were transferred from the East Anglian Area to the South Midland Area.
- On 1 April 1937 Wessex Area in the Southern Command was divided into two parts:
  - Southern Area (under the Commander, 43rd Wessex Division), with HQ at Salisbury.
  - South-Western Area, with HQ at Devonport.
- On 1 April 1937 the operational command of AA defence at home was vested in the AOC-in-C, RAF Fighter Command (having a small attached military staff) with a headquarters at RAF Stanmore.
- The following cavalry regiments at home were mechanised in 1937:
  - 1st King's Dragoon Guards (on their return from India in December 1937)
  - Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards)
  - 3rd The King's Own Hussars
  - 4th Queen's Own Hussars
  - 9th Queen's Royal Lancers
  - 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own).
- The whole of the 1st and 2nd Divisions had been mechanised. Of the 3rd and 4th Divisional Artilleries, the 22nd, 23rd and 27th Field Brigades were mechanised from 1 November.
- The remaining field batteries (7th, 17th and 26th), and the 12th Field Brigade, RA would complete mechanisation as soon as garages had been built.
- AA MG batteries at home were redesignated as light anti-aircraft (LAA) batteries.
- The 58th (Porton) Company was reorganised as a regimental unit in Southern Command and redesignated 58th (Chemical Defence) Company.
- Two new army tank battalions (4th and 7th) were formed and the conversion of the 6th on its return from Egypt was under consideration, together with the raising of one more battalion (8th) which was necessary to complete the four battalions required for 1938.
- On 18 May 1937, the Recruits' Physical Development Depot was formed at Aldershot for the reception of undersized recruits. Such men underwent a special course lasting between two and three months before being despatched to their intended regimental depots.
- On 30 August 1937, the Remount Depots at Arborfield Cross and Melton Mowbray closed, and in their place a joint establishment was formed at Weedon in Northamptonshire. This was to consist of the School of Equitation and a Remount Wing.
- The Minley Manor Estate of over 2,500 acres within Aldershot Command, was acquired, also the Beckett Park Estate at Shrivenham. Further training land at Everleigh, on Salisbury Plain, and storage accommodation at Corsham, Derby and Erith was also purchased. A start was also made on a large area for training between Dover and Canterbury.
- 14 new cadre RASC transport companies were raised in 1937, and were maintained at a peacetime establishment until mobilisation.

- The Army Estimates were issued on 15 February 1938 (House of Commons Paper No.51). They provided for a net total of £85,357,000, an increase of £22,237,000 on 1937.
- The following cavalry regiments at home were mechanised:
  - 4th/7th Dragoon Guards
  - 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards
  - 15th/19th Hussars
  - 13th/18th Hussars (on their return from India in October).
- Shoeburyness became a primary coastal defence site, firstly with the 2nd Heavy Regiment (less the 26th Heavy Battery) being withdrawn from Queenstown Harbour Defences on 11 July and relocated there. Then the 26th Heavy Battery was withdrawn from Berehaven on 6 October to join its parent unit, and finally on 26 October the 17th Heavy Battery was withdrawn from Lough Swilly, taking up residence at Shoeburyness.
- The 8th Battalion, RTC was formed which now gave three army tank battalions at home.
- Fourteen new RASC Transport companies were formed at home (Nos.1 to 4 and Nos.55 to 64). These were to provide additional cadres for units required on mobilisation, and most were raised on 13 May 1938.
- No. 13 Section, RAOC was formed at Chilwell.
- A reorganisation of Supplementary Reserve field and fortress units, RA was carried out and the following changes were made:
  - The 100th, 101st, 102nd, 107th Army Troop Companies became Army Field Companies
  - The 103rd, 104th, 106th Army Troop Companies remained unchanged
  - The 105th and 108th (Electrical and Mechanical) Companies became Corps Field Park Companies
  - The 109th (Workshop and Park) Company remained unchanged
  - The 110th (Army Troops) Company was formed
  - Movement Control Group formed from staff belonging to the four main railway companies, and from personnel concerned with the transit of good through docks and harbours
  - A Supplementary Reserve for the Corps of Military Police consisting of 500 men drawn from the Automobile Association was also raised.
- The strength of the Supplementary Reserve had increased since November 1936:
  - 21,955 (1936)
  - 23,705 (1937)
  - 31,068 (1938).
- Work commenced on the construction of two new infantry battalion barracks at Dover Old Park to replace Shaft and Citadel Barracks. Construction started of new infantry depots at Canterbury (Eastern Command), Chester (Western Command) and at Lanark (Scottish Command).
- The first of two new barracks for battalions of the Royal Tank Corps was opened at Warminster and occupied by the 3rd Battalion, RTC from Lydd.
- Work at the new AA Group station at Shrivenham was commenced.

- Revised standard type-designs for steel and timber frames for standard hutting was issued to all commands. New huts in timber construction were erected at two new hutted Army Training Schools, each for 1,000 boys at Chatham (Fort Darland), and near Wokingham at Arborfield.
- The Ministry of Health undertook to place at the disposal of the War Office, subject to 48 hours notice, any civil hospital required for military casualties. This resulted in the closure of 25 out of 29 Territorial Army General Hospitals.
- A new AA Gunnery Practice Camp opened at Burrowhead, Wigtownshire.
- Regular and TA units began to exercise with the new 3.7in AA guns at Weybourne, Manorbier, and Burrowhead AA Practice Camps.
- Owing to the unusually large-scale manoeuvres carried out by Germany, which resulted in annexing Austria during March, the British Prime Minister publicly condemned the treatment of Austria, and abandoned (for the time being) the peace talks with Germany. It became obvious that the first crises of Nazi expansion, with probable repercussions on Czechoslovakia, had begun.
- 4–29 September The Munich Crises.
- 22 September Hitler demanded immediate occupation of the Sudeten German lands of Czechoslovakia.
- On 22 September 1938, the formation of the Auxiliary Territorial Service for women was formed. The aim of the ATS was to supply women to perform non-combatant duties, such as motor cycle drivers, clerks, typists, and cooks etc. It was raised in companies throughout the UK; the companies being affiliated to TA units, which were raised and administered by County Territorial Army and Air Force Associations.
- On 25 September 1938 the Air Raid Precautions personnel were mobilised.
- The Czechoslovakia Crises on 26 September, as a result of the Godesberg meeting, precautionary measures were taken at home. The Air Defence of Great Britain was deployed and coast defences were manned; both involved the embodiment of the TA units. The following day the inner cabinet decided to declare a state of emergency by Order of Council, and to mobilise the fleet and the Auxiliary Air Force.
- Hitler renounced warlike intentions against Britain known as the Munich Agreement signed on 1 October.
- Within the year, the mechanisation of the regular army had been completed as regards its wheeled vehicles.
- Progress had been made towards equipping the mobile division and the 1st Tank Brigade with modern vehicles. This allowed the withdrawal of older types and their redistribution to the TA.
- The following vehicles had been issued at home:
  - 101 light tanks Mark VIB
  - 30 Infantry Tanks Mk.1
  - 59 Morris Armoured Reconnaissance cars, issued to cavalry armoured car regiments
  - 50 Cavalry Carriers each of the three army tank battalions were equipped with four, and the remainder were issued to the 15th/19th Hussars, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 13th/18th Hussars, and 8th Battalion, RTC.
  - 10 Medium Dragons, Mk.IV
  - 299 MG Carriers, No.2 Mk.1.

- The following weapons were issued during 1938:
  - The 1st Divisional Artillery was equipped with 25 new units of 18-pounder equipment
  - The issue of pneumatic-tyre conversion of 60-pounder and 4.5in guns was commenced
  - The 1st Heavy Regiment was equipped with pneumatic-tyre 6in guns, and 8in howitzer equipment
  - The 2-pounder Mk.II equipment was accepted as the standard ATk weapon
  - The 3in mortar, on a scale of two for each battalion, was now in the possession of all regular units. The TA were issued with one for each battalion, however this would be increased to two in the summer of 1939
  - The 2in mortar was introduced as a light platoon weapon, and issues of this weapon were expected to take place in 1939.
- There was a small increase in the number of OTC contingents during 1938; a grand total of 22 in the Senior Division, and 183 in the Junior Division.
- The total number of Army Cadet units as at 31 October 1938 stood at 181 a net gain of seven units over those extant in 1937 (four units had disbanded and two were amalgamated during 1938).

# Appendix C: The 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, Home Guard

- a) From 1940 41 the 7th Hertfordshire Battalion had the following company organisation:
  - 16 Company (later 'A' Company), covering an area of 40 square miles around Hemel Hempstead. Its headquarters were in Hemel Hempstead, initially at 'Cattsdells' off Redbourne Road, then in October 1940 to Fareham House in Marlowes, finally 47 High Street from May 1941. The constitution of 16 Company was as follows:
    - No.1 Platoon Hemel Hempstead
    - No.2 Platoon Boxmoor
    - No.3 Platoon Felden
    - No.4 Platoon Apsley
    - No.5 Platoon Great Gaddesden
    - No.6 Platoon Brock's Fireworks Factory
    - No.7 Platoon Dickinson's Factory.
  - 17 Company (later 'B' Company), covering an area of 50 square miles around Berkhamsted. Its constitution was as follows:
    - No.1 Platoon Berkhamsted Town HQ Key's Yard, Castle Street
    - No.2 Platoon Northchurch HQ Northchurch Hall
    - No.3 Platoon Nettleden HQ New Lodge, Berkhamsted
    - No.4 Platoon Potten End HQ Village Hall, Potten End
    - No.5 Platoon Little Gaddesden HQ The Red House, Little Gaddesden
    - No.6 Platoon Berkhamsted South (formed in June 1940)
    - No.7 Platoon Railway, Post Office, Waterworks, Canal & Factory, and Company Mobile Reserve.
  - 18 Company (later 'C' Company), covering an area of 19 square miles around Tring. The constitution of 18 Company was:
    - No.1 Platoon Icknield Way Brock
    - No.2 Platoon Bunkers Hill HQ Pendley Farm
    - No.3 Platoon Aldbury HQ Old Rectory, Aldbury
    - No.4 Platoon Wilstone HQ Great Farm
    - No.5 Platoon ? HQ Champneys House
    - No.6 Warden's Platoon.
- b) On 10 February 1941 a new company was added to the battalion:
  - 20 Company (later 'D' Company) covering an area around Kings Langley, Bovingdon and Chipperfield. The Company headquarters was at Dunny Lane, Chipperfield until June 1942; then at 'Strathmore', The Nap, Kings Langley. It consisted of:
    - No.1 Platoon Chipperfield HQ Chipperfield House
    - No.2 Platoon Bovingdon
    - No.3 Platoon Kings Langley
    - No.4 Platoon Kings Langley
    - No.5 Platoon Rucklers Lane
    - No.6 Platoon HQ Platoon.
- HQ Old Vicarage, Kings Langley
- HQ 32 Rucklers Lane

- c) The 7th Herts Mobile Company was formed in February 1944; personnel was provided by the transfer to the new company of Nos.2 and 3 Platoons, 7A Company, No.4 Platoon from 7B Company, together with details and ATk weapons from 7B Company. Headquarters was established at the Baptist Church school rooms, Russell Place, Boxmoor.
- d) It consisted of three Battle Platoons plus a Support Platoon. The Battle Platoons were armed with personal weapons only and the Support Platoon was divided into three sections:
  - 'A' Section arranged as three 2-pounder ATk gun teams
  - 'B' Section with two Vickers MGs
  - 'C Section with three Boyes ATk rifles.
- e) Communications inside the area was the responsibility of the 7th Herts Signals Section. By February 1944, the battalion field telephone line stretched 17.5 miles, linking Battalion HQ with 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D Companies. This was initially from Chipperfield to Bovingdon, Bovingdon to Bourne End and then from Hemel Hempstead to Bulbourne, Tring. The job of maintaining this line was given to women volunteers, who were given the official title Home Guard Women Auxiliaries. They were not issued with uniforms, but had decided amongst themselves to wear navy blue skirts, white blouses and navy blue berets.<sup>136</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>136</sup> St H Brock, A – 7th Hertfordshire Battalion, Home Guard 1940-1944

Table IX – Infantry Districts & Brigades, January 1881 (Source: Army Lists 1881)						
	Northern E	•				
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.1					
Brigade No.1	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 5th Foot	Gosport Forts			
(Northumberland)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 5th Foot	Bengal (India)			
	Militia Battalion	Northumberland	Alnwick			
	Brigade Depot (No.1)		Newcastle			
	Volunteers	1st Northumberland	Alnwick			
	Volunteers	2nd Northumberland	Walker			
	Volunteers	1st Newcastle-on-Tyne	Newcastle			
	SUB-DISTRIC	CT NO.2				
Brigade No.2 (Cumberland & Westmoreland)	1st Line Battalion	34th Foot	Bengal (India)			
	2nd Line Battalion	55th Foot	Shorncliffe			
westmoretand)	1st Militia Battalion	Royal Cumberland	Carlisle			
	2nd Militia Battalion	Royal Westmoreland	Carlisle			
	Brigade Depot (No.2)		Carlisle			
	Volunteers	1st Cumberland	Keswick			
	Volunteers	1st Westmoreland	Kendal			
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.3 (CC	DUNTY OF DURHAM)				
Brigade No.3	1st Line Battalion	68th Foot	Bengal (India)			
(Durham)	2nd Line Battalion	106th Foot	Curragh (Co Kildare)			
	1st Militia Battalion	1st Durham	Barnard Castle			
	2nd Militia Battalion	North Durham	Durham			
	Brigade Depot (No.3)		Sunderland			
	Volunteers	1st Durham	Stockton-on-Tees			
	Volunteers	2nd Durham	Bishop Auckland			
	Volunteers	3rd Durham	Sunderland			
	Volunteers	4th Durham	Chester-le-Street			
	Volunteers	5th Durham	Gateshead			
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.4 (NORTH	RIDING OF YORKSHIRE)				
Brigade No.4	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 19th Foot	Nova Scotia (Canada)			
(North Riding of Yorkshire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 19th Foot	Sheffield			
	Militia Battalion	North York	Richmond			
	Brigade Depot (No.4)		Richmond			
	Volunteers	1st NR Yorkshire	Richmond			
	Volunteers	2nd NR Yorkshire	Scarborough			
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.5 (EAST	RIDING OF YORKSHIRE)				
Brigade No.5	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 15th Foot	Londonderry (Ireland)			
(East Riding of Yorkshire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 15th Foot	Cannanore (India)			
	Militia Battalion	East York	Beverley			
	Brigade Depot (No.5)		Beverley			
	Volunteers	1st ER Yorkshire	Hull			
	Volunteers	2nd ER Yorkshire	Beverley			

	Infantry Districts & Br	igades, January 1881	
	Northern Distri	ct – (continued)	
S	SUB-DISTRICTS NO.6 & 10 (	WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIR	E)
Brigade No.6	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 25th Foot	Peshawur (India)
(West Riding of Yorkshire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 25th Foot	Fermoy (Co Cork)
	Militia Battalion	5th West York	Knaresborough
	Militia Battalion	2nd West York	York
	Brigade Depot (No.6)		York
	Volunteers	1st WR Yorkshire	York
Brigade No.10	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 14th Foot	Parkhurst (IoW)
(West Riding of Yorkshire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 14th Foot	Bengal (India)
	Militia Battalion	4th West York	Leeds
	Brigade Depot (No.10)		York
	Volunteers	3rd WR Yorkshire	Bradford
	Volunteers	7th WR Yorkshire	Leeds
	Volunteers	9th WR Yorkshire	Skipton-in-Craven
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.7 & 8 (W	EST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	)
Brigade No.7	1st Line Battalion	65th Foot	Bengal (India)
(West Riding of Yorkshire)	2nd Line Battalion	84th Foot	Curragh (Co Kildare)
	Militia Battalion	3rd West York	Pontefract
	Brigade Depot (No.7)		Pontefract
	Volunteers	2nd WR Yorkshire	Sheffield
	Volunteers	8th WR Yorkshire	Doncaster
Brigade No.8	1st Line Battalion	51st Foot	Umballa (India)
(West Riding of Yorkshire)	2nd Line Battalion	105th Foot	Mullingar (Co Westmeath)
	Militia Battalion	1st West York	Pontefract
	Brigade Depot (No.8)		Pontefract
	Volunteers	5th WR Yorkshire	Wakefield
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.9 (WE	ST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE)	
Brigade No.9	1st Line Battalion	33rd Foot	Bengal (India)
(County of Lancashire)	2nd Line Battalion	76th Foot	Castlebar (Co Mayo)
	Militia Battalion	6th West York	Halifax
	Brigade Depot (No.9)		Halifax
	Volunteers	4th WR Yorkshire	Halifax
	Volunteers	6th WR Yorkshire	Huddersfield
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.11 (C	COUNTY OF LANCASTER)	
Brigade No.11	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 4th Foot	West Indies
(County of Lancashire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 4th Foot	Bombay (India)
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalions	1st Royal Lancashire	Lancaster
	Brigade Depot (No.11)		Lancaster
	Volunteers	10th Lancashire	Ulverston

	Infantry Districts & Brigad	des, January 1881	
	Northern District –	(continued)	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.12 (COU	NTY OF LANCASTER)	
Brigade No.12	1st Line Battalion	47th Foot	Dublin (Ireland)
(County of Lancashire)	2nd Line Battalion	81st Foot	Bengal (India)
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalions	3rd Royal Lancashire	Preston
	Brigade Depot (No.12)		Preston
	Volunteers	11th Lancashire	Preston
	Volunteers	14th Lancashire	Bolton
	SUB-DISTRICTS NO.13 & 14 (C	COUNTY OF LANCASTER)	
Brigade No.13	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 8th Foot	Manchester
(County of Lancashire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 8th Foot	Bengal (India)
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalions	2nd Royal Lancashire	Warrington
	Brigade Depot (No.13)		Warrington
	Volunteers	1st Lancashire	Liverpool
	Volunteers	5th Lancashire	Liverpool
	Volunteers	15th Lancashire	Liverpool
	Volunteers	13th Lancashire	Southport
	Volunteers	1st Isle of Man	Douglas (IoM)
	Volunteers	18th & 19th Lancashire	Liverpool
Brigade No.14	1st Line Battalion	40th Foot	Bengal (India)
(County of Lancashire)	2nd Line Battalion	82nd Foot	Aldershot
	Militia Battalion	4th Royal Lancashire	Warrington
	Brigade Depot (No.14)		Warrington
	Volunteers	9th Lancashire	Warrington
	Volunteers	21st Lancashire	St Helens
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.15 (COU	NTY OF LANCASTER)	
Brigade No.15	1st Line Battalion	30th Foot	Bengal (India)
(County of Lancashire)	2nd Line Battalion	59th Foot	Gosport
	Militia Battalion	5th Royal Lancashire	Burnley
	Brigade Depot (No.15)		Burnley
	Volunteers	2nd Lancashire	Blackburn
	Volunteers	3rd Lancashire	Burnley
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.16 (COU	NTY OF LANCASTER)	
Brigade No.16	1st Line Battalion	63rd Foot	Afghanistan
(County of Lancashire)	2nd Line Battalion	96th Foot	Aldershot
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalions	6th Royal Lancashire	Ashton-under-Lyne
	Brigade Depot (No.16)		Ashton-under-Lyne
	Volunteers	4th Lancashire	Manchester
	Volunteers	6th Lancashire	Manchester
	Volunteers	7th Lancashire	Ashton-under-Lyne
	Volunteers	16th Lancashire	Manchester
	Volunteers	17th Lancashire	Salford
	Volunteers	20th Lancashire	Ardwick

Infantry Districts & Brigades, January 1881				
	Northern Dist	rict – ( <i>continued</i> )		
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.17	(COUNTY OF LANCASTER)		
Brigade No.17	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 20th Foot	Malta	
(County of Lancashire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 20th Foot	Curragh (Co Kildare)	
	Militia Battalion	7th Royal Lancashire	Bury	
	Brigade Depot (No.17)		Bury	
	Volunteers	8th Royal Lancashire	Bury	
	Volunteers	12th Royal Lancashire	Rochdale	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.18	(COUNTY OF CHESTER)		
Brigade No.18	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 22nd Foot	Newry (Co Down)	
(County of Cheshire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot	Bengal (India)	
	1st Militia Battalion	1st Royal Cheshire	Chester	
	2nd Militia Battalion	2nd Royal Cheshire	Macclesfield	
	Brigade Depot (No.18)		Chester	
	Volunteers	1st Cheshire	Oxton, Birkenhead	
	Volunteers	2nd Cheshire	Chester	
	Volunteers	3rd Cheshire	Knutsford	
	Volunteers	4th Cheshire	Stockport	
	Volunteers	5th Cheshire	Congleton	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.19 &	20 (COUNTY OF STAFFORD)		
Brigade No.19	1st Line Battalion	38th Foot	Malta	
(County of Staffordshire)	2nd Line Battalion	80th Foot	Dublin	
Starror asime)	1st & 2nd Militia Battalion	1st Stafford	Lichfield	
	Brigade Depot (No.19)		Lichfield	
	Volunteers	2nd Staffordshire	Stoke-upon-Trent	
	Volunteers	5 Staffordshire	Lichfield	
Brigade No.20	1st Line Battalion	64th Foot	Templemore (Co Tipperary)	
(County of Staffordshire)	2nd Line Battalion	98th Foot	Bombay (India)	
Stariorashire)	1st Militia Battalion	2nd Stafford	Stafford	
	2nd Militia Battalion	3rd Stafford	Newcastle-under-Lyme	
	Brigade Depot (No.20)		Lichfield	
	Volunteers	1 Staffordshire	Handsworth	
	Volunteers	3 Staffordshire	Walsall	
	Volunteers	4 Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	
SUB-DISTRICT NO.21 (COUNTIES OF SHROPSHIRE & MONTGOMERY)				
Brigade No.21	1st Line Battalion	43rd Foot	Burma	
(County of Shropshire)	2nd Line Battalion	53rd Foot	Chatham	
	1st Militia Battalion	Shropshire	Shrewsbury	
	2nd Militia Battalion	Royal Montgomery	Welshpool	
	Brigade Depot (No.21)		Shrewsbury	
	Volunteers	1st Shropshire	Shrewsbury	
	Volunteers	2nd Shropshire	Newport	

	Infantry Districts & Briga	ades, January 1881	
	Northern District	– (continued)	
SUB-DISTRICT NO.2.	3 (COUNTIES OF ANGLESEY, C	AERNARFON, DENBIGH, FLINT	& MERIONETH)
Brigade No.23	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 23rd Foot	Jubblepore (India)
(Counties of Anglesey, Caernarfon, Denbigh,	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 23rd Foot	Plymouth
Flint, Merioneth)	1st Militia Battalion	Royal Flint	Mold
	2nd Militia Battalion	Royal Denbigh & Merioneth	Wrexham
	3rd Militia Battalion	Royal Caernarfon	Caernarfon
	Brigade Depot (No.23)		Wrexham
	Volunteers	1st Denbighshire	Ruabon, Wrexham
	Volunteers	1st Flintshire & Caernarfon	Rhyl
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.26 (C	COUNTY OF DERBY)	
Brigade No.26	1st Line Battalion	54th Foot	Bengal (India)
(County of Derbyshire)	2nd Line Battalion	95th Foot	Aldershot
	1st Militia Battalion	2nd Derby	Chesterfield
	2nd Militia Battalion	1st Derby	Derby
	Brigade Depot (No.26)		Derby
	Volunteers	1st Derbyshire	Derby
	Volunteers	2nd Derbyshire	Bakewell
Sub-	DISTRICT NO.27 (COUNTIES O	F NOTTINGHAM & LEICESTER)	
Brigade No.27 (Nottingham	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 17th Foot	Bengal (India)
& Leicester)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 17th Foot	Bombay (India)
	3rd Line Battalion	45th Foot	Aldershot
	1st Militia Battalion	Leicestershire	Leicester
	2nd Militia Battalion	Nottingham	Newark
	Brigade Depot (No.27)		Leicester
	Volunteers	1st Leicester	Leicester
	Volunteers	1st Nottingham	Nottingham
	Volunteers	2nd Nottingham	East Retford
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.28 (CO	DUNTY OF WARWICK)	
Brigade No.28	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 6th Foot	Warley
(Warwickshire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 6rh Foot	Bengal (India)
	1st Militia Battalion	1st Warwick	Warwick
	2nd Militia Battalion	2nd Warwick	Warwick
	Brigade Depot (No.28)		Warwick
	Volunteers	1st Warwick	Birmingham
	Volunteers	2nd Warwick	Coventry
Sub-	DISTRICT NO.29 (COUNTIES O	F NORTHAMPTON & RUTLAND)	
Brigade No.29	1st Line Battalion	48th Foot	Tipperary (Ireland)
(Northampton, Rutland)	2nd Line Battalion	58th Foot	Transvaal (S Africa)
Kutunu)	1st & 2nd Militia Battalion	Northampton & Rutland	Northampton
	Brigade Depot (No.29)		Northampton
	Volunteers	1st Northampton	Northampton

In	fantry Districts & Brigades, J	anuary 1881 – (continued)	
	Eastern D	listrict	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.30 (C	OUNTY OF LINCOLN)	
Brigade No.30	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 10th Foot	Portsmouth
(Lincolnshire)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 10th Foot	Malta
	1st Militia Battalion	Royal North Lincoln	Lincoln
	2nd Militia Battalion	Royal North Lincoln	Grantham
	Brigade Depot (No.30)		Lincoln
	Volunteers	1st Lincolnshire	Lincoln
	Volunteers	2nd Lincolnshire	Grantham
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.31 (C	OUNTY OF NORFOLK)	
Brigade No.31	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 9th Foot	Limerick (Ireland)
(Norfolk)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 9th Foot	Bengal (India)
	1st Militia Battalion	West Norfolk	Norwich
	2nd Militia Battalion	East Norfolk	Great Yarmouth
	Brigade Depot (No.31)		Great Yarmouth
	Volunteers	1st Norfolk	Norwich
	Volunteers	2nd Norfolk	Great Yarmouth
	Volunteers	3rd Norfolk	East Dereham
	Volunteers	4th Norfolk	Norwich
S	SUB-DISTRICT NO.32 (COUNTY	OF SUFFOLK & CAMBRIDGE)	
Brigade No.32	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 12th Foot	Bengal (India)
(Suffolk, Cambridge)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 12th Foot	Jersey (CI)
	1st Militia Battalion	West Suffolk	Bury St Edmunds
	2nd Militia Battalion	Cambridge	Ely
	Brigade Depot (No.32)		Bury St Edmunds
	Volunteers	1st Suffolk	Ipswich
	Volunteers	6th Suffolk	Sudbury
	Volunteers	1st Cambridge	Cambridge
	Volunteers	2nd Cambridge	Cambridge
Sub-Dis	TRICT NO.33 (COUNTIES OF HU	NTINGDON, BEDFORD & HERT	FORD)
Brigade No.33	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 16th Foot	Madras (India)
(Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 16th Foot	Huntingdon
Dealoid, Horitord)	1st Militia Battalion	Huntington	Bedford
	2nd Militia Battalion	Bedford	Hertford
	3rd Militia Battalion	Hertford	
	Brigade Depot (No.33)		Bedford
	Volunteers	1st Bedford	Bedford
	Volunteers	1st Hertford	Hertford
	Volunteers	2nd Hertford	Little Gaddesden

	Infantry Districts & Brigad	des, January 1881	
	Eastern District -	(continued)	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.44 (C		
Brigade No.44	1st Line Battalion	44th Foot	Burma
(Essex)	2nd Line Battalion	56th Foot	Portland
	1st Militia Battalion	Essex Rifles	Colchester
	2nd Militia Battalion	West Essex	Warley
	Brigade Depot (No.44)		Warley
	Volunteers	1st Essex	Ilford
	Volunteers	2nd Essex	Braintree
	Volunteers	3rd Essex	Plaistow, E13
	Volunteers	4th Essex	Silvertown, E16
	ARTILLERY SUB-DISTRICTS FO	OR AUXILIARY FORCES	
1st Western	Devonport	2nd Western V	Vestbury-on-Trym (Bristol)
	Western Dis	strict	
Sui	3-DISTRICT NO.22 (COUNTIES OF	WORCESTER & HEREFORD	)
Brigade No.22	1st Line Battalion	29th Foot	Bombay (India)
(Worcester, Hereford)	2nd Line Battalion	36th Foot	Cork (Ireland)
Helelolu)	1st & 2nd Militia Battalions	Worcester	Worcester
	3rd Militia Battalion	Hereford	Hereford
	Brigade Depot (No.22)		Worcester
	Volunteers	1st Worcester	Hagley
	Volunteers	2nd Worcester	Worcester
	Volunteers	1st Hereford	Hereford
SUB-DISTRIC	T NO.24 (COUNTIES OF PEMBRO	KE, CARMARTHEN, AND GLA	AMORGAN)
Brigade No.24	1st Line Battalion	41st Foot	Gibraltar
(Pembroke, Carmarthen,	2nd Line Battalion	69th Foot	Portsmouth
Glamorgan)	Militia Battalion	Royal Glamorgan	Cardiff
	Brigade Depot (No.24)		Cardiff
	Volunteers	1st Pembroke	Haverfordwest
	Volunteers	1st Glamorgan	Margam Taibach
	Volunteers	2nd Glamorgan	Cardiff
	Volunteer	3rd Glamorgan	Swansea
SUB-DISTRIC	T NO.25 (COUNTIES OF CARDIGA	AN, RADNOR, BRECON & MO	ONMOUTH)
Brigade No.25	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 24th Foot	Colchester
(Cardigan, Radnor, Brecon, Monmouth)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 24th Foot	Madras (India)
	Militia Battalion	R S Wales Borderers	Brecon
	Brigade Depot (No.24)		Brecon
	Volunteers	1st B(r)ecknock ?	Brecon
	Volunteers	1st-3rd Monmouth	Newport/Pontypool

	Infantry Districts & Brig	ades, January 1881	
	Western District	– (continued)	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.34 (	COUNTY OF DEVON)	
Brigade No.34	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 11th Foot	Preston
(Devon)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 11th Foot	Afghanistan
	1st Militia Battalion	South Devon	Plymouth
	2nd Militia Battalion	1st Devon	Exeter
	Brigade Depot (No.34)		Exeter
	Volunteers	1st Devonshire	Plymouth
	Volunteers	2nd Devonshire	Exeter
	Volunteers	3rd Devonshire	Barnstaple
	Volunteers	4th Devonshire	Newton Abbott
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.35 (Co	OUNTY OF CORNWALL)	
Brigade No.35	1st Line Battalion	32nd Foot	Aldershot
(Cornwall)	2nd Line Battalion	46th Foot	Gibraltar
	1st Militia Battalion	R Cornwall Rangers	Bodmin
	Brigade Depot (No.35)		Bodmin
	Volunteers	1st & 2nd Cornwall	Penzance & Bodmin
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.36 (C	OUNTY OF SOMERSET)	·
Brigade No.36	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 13th Foot	Devonport
(Somerset)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 13th Foot	Madras (India)
	1st Militia Battalion	1st Somerset	Taunton
	2nd Militia Battalion	2nd Somerset	Bath
	Brigade Depot (No.36)		Taunton
	Volunteers	1st Somerset	Bath
	Volunteers	2nd Somerset	Taunton
	Volunteers	3rd Somerset	Wells
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.37 (CO	UNTY OF GLOUCESTER)	
Brigade No.37	1st Line Battalion	28th Foot	Birr (Co Offaly)
(Gloucester)	2nd Line Battalion	61st Foot	Bombay (India)
	1st Militia Battalion	R South Gloucester	Bristol
	2nd Militia Battalion	R North Gloucester	Cirencester
	Brigade Depot (No.37)		Bristol
	Volunteers	1st Gloucester	Bristol
	Volunteers	2nd Gloucester	Gloucester
	Southern	District	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.38 (Co	OUNTY OF WILTSHIRE)	
Brigade No.38	1st Line Battalion	62nd Foot	Aden
(Wiltshire)	2nd Line Battalion	99th Foot	Bermuda
	2nd Line Dattation		
	Militia Battalion	Royal Wiltshire	Devizes
		Royal Wiltshire	Devizes Devizes
	Militia Battalion	Royal Wiltshire	

	Infantry Districts & Briga	des, January 1881	
	Southern District	- (continued)	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.39 (Co	OUNTY OF DORSET)	
Brigade No.39	1st Line Battalion	39th Foot	Bengal (India)
(Dorset)	2nd Line Battalion	75th Foot	Chatham
	Militia Battalion	Dorset	Dorchester
	Brigade Depot (No.39)		Dorchester
	Volunteers	1st Dorsetshire	Dorchester
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.40 (COU	JNTY OF HAMPSHIRE)	
Brigade No.40	1st Line Battalion	37th Foot	Kilkenny (Ireland)
(Hampshire)	2nd Line Battalion	67th Foot	Madras (India)
	1st Militia Battalion	Hampshire	Winchester
	Brigade Depot (No.40)		Winchester
	Volunteers	1st Hampshire	Winchester
	Volunteers	2nd Hampshire	Southampton
	Volunteers	3rd Hampshire	Portsmouth
	Chatham D	istrict	
	NO SUB-DIS	TRICTS	
	South-Easterr	District	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.43 (C		
Brigade No.43	1st Line Battalion	35th Foot	Cyprus
(Sussex)	2nd Line Battalion	107th Foot	Buttevant (Co Cork)
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalion	Royal Sussex	Chichester
	Brigade Depot (No.43)		Chichester
	Volunteers	1st Cinque Ports	Hastings
	Volunteers	1st Sussex	Brighton
	Volunteers	2nd Sussex	Worthing
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.45 (C	COUNTY OF KENT)	
Brigade No.45	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 3rd Foot	Shorncliffe
(Kent)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 3d Foot	Straits Settlements
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalion	East Kent	Canterbury
	Brigade Depot (No.45)		Canterbury
	Volunteers	2nd Kent	Canterbury
	Volunteers	5th Kent	Cranbrook
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.46 (C	COUNTY OF KENT)	•
Brigade No.46	1st Line Battalion	50th Foot	Colchester
(Kent)	2nd Line Battalion	97th Foot	on passage to Natal
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalion	West Kent	Maidstone
	Brigade Depot (No.46)		Maidstone
	Volunteers	1st Kent	Tunbridge
	Volunteers	3rd Kent	Blackheath
	Volunteers	4th Kent	Woolwich Arsenal

	Infantry Districts & Brigades, J	anuary 1881 – <i>(continued)</i>	
	Home Dis	strict	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.41 (CO	UNTY OF BERKSHIRE)	
Brigade No.41	1st Line Battalion	49th Foot	Dover
(Berkshire)	2nd Line Battalion	66th Foot	Southern Afghanistan
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalion	Royal Berks	Reading
	Brigade Depot (No.41)		Reading
	Volunteers	1st Berks	Reading
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.42 (COUNTI	ES OF OXFORD & BUCKS)	
Brigade No.42	1st Line Battalion	52nd Foot	Chatham
(Buckinghamshire Oxford)	2nd Line Battalion	85th Foot	Afghanistan
Oxford)	1st Militia Battalion	Royal Bucks	High Wycombe
	2nd Militia Battalion	Oxford	Oxford
	Brigade Depot (No.42)		Oxford
	Volunteers	1st Oxford	Oxford
	Volunteers	3rd Oxford	Oxford
	Volunteers	1st Bucks	Great Marlow
	Volunteers	2nd Bucks	Eton
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.47 (C	OUNTY OF SURREY)	
Brigade No.47	1st Line Battalion	31st Foot	Dover
(Surrey)	2nd Line Battalion	70th Foot	Bengal (India)
	1st Militia Battalion	1st Royal Surrey	Kingston
	2nd Militia Battalion	3rd Royal Surrey	Kingston
	Brigade Depot (No.47)		Kingston
	Volunteers	1st Surrey	Camberwell, SE5
	Volunteers	3rd Surrey	Clapham, SW4
	Volunteers	5th Surrey	Kingston
	Volunteers	7th Surrey	Southwark, SE1
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.48 (C	OUNTY OF SURREY)	
Brigade No.48	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 2nd Foot	Colchester
(Surrey)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot	Bengal (India)
	Militia Battalion	2nd Royal Surrey	Guildford
	Brigade Depot (No.48)		Guildford
	Volunteers	2nd Surrey	Croydon
	Volunteers	4th Surrey	Dorking
	Volunteers	6th Surrey	Rotherhithe, SE16
	Volunteers	8th Surrey	Kennington, SE11
Sub	-DISTRICT NO.49 & 50 (COUNTY C	F MIDDLESEX & METROPOLI	TAN)
Brigade No.49	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 7th Foot	Pembroke Dock
(Middlesex, Metropolitan)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 7th Foot	Southern Afghanistan
	1st Militia Battalion	3rd Middlesex	Hounslow
	2nd Militia Battalion	4th Middlesex	Hounslow

Infantry Districts & Brigades, January 1881					
		me District			
SUB-DISTRICT NO.49 & 50 (COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX & METROPOLITAN) – (CONTINUED)					
Brigade No.49	Brigade Depot (No.48)		Hounslow		
(Middlesex, Metropolitan)	Volunteer	5th Middlesex	Lord's Cricket Ground, NW8		
(incorportail)	Volunteer	9th (attached)	Harrow		
	Volunteer	22nd Middlesex	Gray's Inn Place, WC1		
	Volunteer	23rd Middlesex	Westminster SW1		
Brigade No.50	1st Line Battalion	57th Foot	Dublin (Ireland)		
(Middlesex, Metropolitan)	2nd Line Battalion	77th Foot	Madras (India)		
	1st Militia Battalion	Royal East Middlesex	Hounslow		
	2nd Militia Battalion	5th Middlesex	Hounslow		
	Brigade Depot (No.50)		Hounslow		
	Volunteers	3rd Middlesex	Hornsey, N8		
	Volunteers	8th Middlesex	Whitton Park, Hounslow		
	Volunteers	17th Middlesex	Pratt Street, NW1		
	RIFLE DEPOT B	RIGADE NOS. 51 TO 54			
Brigades No.51 & 52	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 60th Foot	Athlone (Co Westmeath)		
(60th Rifles)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 60th Foot	Bengal (India)		
	3rd Line Battalion	3rd Battalion, 60th Foot	Natal (S Africa)		
	4th Line Battalion	4th Battalion, 60th Foot	Bengal (India)		
	1st Militia Battalion	Royal London	Artillery Place, Finsbury Sq. ?		
	2nd Militia Battalion	2nd Middlesex	Barnet		
	Brigade Depot (Nos. 51-52)		Winchester		
	Volunteers	1st London	Finsbury South Place ?		
	Volunteers	2nd London	Holborn Circus, EC1		
	Volunteers	3rd London	Farringdon Street, EC1		
	Volunteers	2nd Middlesex	Walham Green <sup>137</sup> , SW6		
	Volunteers	4th Middlesex	Swallow Street, Piccadilly, W1		
	Volunteers	6th Middlesex	Mill Street West, W1		
	Volunteers	1st (attached)	St John's Wood, NW8		
	Volunteers	10th Middlesex	Fitzroy Square West, W1		
	Volunteers	11th Middlesex	Euston Square, NW1		
	Volunteers	12th Middlesex	Somerset House, WC2		
	Volunteers	25th (attached)	Somerset House, WC2		
	Volunteers	13th Middlesex	Westminster, SW1		
	RIFLE DEPOT B	RIGADE NOS. 53 TO 54			
Brigades No.53 & 54	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, R Brigade	Bombay (India)		
(60th Rifles)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, R Brigade	Cork (Ireland)		
	3rd Line Battalion	3rd Battalion, R Brigade	Curragh (Co Kildare)		
	4th Line Battalion	4th Battalion, R Brigade	Bengal (India)		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>137</sup> Now Fulham Broadway

	Infantry Districts & E	Brigades, January 1881	
	Home	District	
	RIFLE DEPOT BRIGADE N	OS. 53 TO 54 – ( <i>CONTINUE</i>	ED)
Brigades No.53 & 54 (60th Rifles)	1st Militia Battalion	Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets	Victoria Park Square, E2
	2nd Militia Battalion	King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets	Dalston, N1
	Brigade Depot (Nos.53 – 54)		Winchester
	Volunteers	7th Middlesex	Adam Street, WC2
	Volunteers	14th Middlesex	Lincoln's Inn, WC2
	Volunteers	15th Middlesex	Custom House, EC3 /EC4 /E16
	Volunteers	16th Middlesex	King William Street, EC4
	Volunteers	18th Middlesex	Paddington, W2
	Volunteers	19th Middlesex	Foundling Hospital, WC1
	Volunteers	20th Middlesex	West London School of Art, W1
	Volunteers	21st Middlesex	Pentonville, EC1
	Volunteers	24th Middlesex	Charing Cross, WC2
	Volunteers	1st Tower Hamlets	Shaftesbury Street, Hoxton, N1
	Volunteers	2nd Tower Hamlets	Whitechapel Road East, E1
	Woolwi	ch District	
	NO SUB	-DISTRICTS	
	Aldersh	ot District	
	ARTILLERY SUB-DISTRIC	CTS FOR AUXILIARY FORC	ES
Cavalry Brigade	1st Infantry Brigade	2nd Infantry Brigade	e 3rd Infantry Brigade
	North Bri	tish District	
	ARTILLERY SUB-DISTRIC	CTS FOR AUXILIARY FORC	ES
1st North British	Edinburgh	2nd North British	Aberdeen
Sub-Dist	TRICT NO. 55 (COUNTIES OF OI CROMARTY, INVER	RKNEY & SHETLAND, SUT NESS, NAIRN & ELGIN)	HERLAND, ROSS,
Brigade No.55	1st Line Battalion	71st Foot	Edinburgh
(Orkney & Shetland, Sutherland, Ross,	2nd Line Battalion	78th Foot	South Afghanistan
Cromarty, Inverness,	1st Militia Battalion	The Highland Light Infa	ntry Inverness
Nairn, Elgin)	2nd Militia Battalion	The Highland Rifle Milit	tia Dingwall
	Brigade Depot (No.55)		Fort George, Moray Firth
	Volunteers	1 st Elgin	Elgin
	Volunteers	1st Inverness	Inverness
	Volunteers	1st Ross	Dingwall
	Volunteers	1st Sutherland	Golspie

	Infantry Districts & Brig	ades, January 1881	
	North British Distri	ict – (continued)	
Sub-Di	ISTRICT NO. 56 (COUNTIES OF A	ABERDEEN, BANFF & KINCARD	INE)
Brigade No.56	1st Line Battalion	92nd Foot	Bengal (India)
(Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine)	2nd Line Battalion	93rd Foot	Gibraltar
Kinearenie)	Militia Battalion	Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders	Aberdeen
	Brigade Depot (No.56)		Aberdeen
	Volunteers	1st Aberdeenshire	Aberdeen
	Volunteers	2nd Aberdeenshire	Aberdeen
	Volunteers	3rd Aberdeenshire	Old Deer
	Volunteers	4th Aberdeenshire	Aberdeen
	Volunteers	1st Banffshire	Keith
	Volunteers	1st Kincardineshire & Aberdeenshire	Banchory
S	UB-DISTRICT NO. 57 (COUNTIE	ES OF FORFAR, PERTH & FIFE)	
Brigade No.57	1st Line Battalion	42nd Foot	Aldershot
(Forfar, Perth, Fife)	2nd Line Battalion	79th Foot	Gibraltar
	Militia Battalion	Royal Perth	Perth
	Brigade Depot (No.57)		Perth
	Volunteers	1st Fifeshire	St Andrews
	Volunteers	1st Forfarshire	Dundee
	Volunteers	2nd Forfarshire	Friockheim by Arbroath
	Volunteers	3rd Forfarshire	Dundee
	Volunteers	1st Perthshire	Perth
	Volunteers	2nd Perthshire	Birnam
Sub-Dis	STRICT NO. 58 (COUNTIES OF K DUMBARTON, ARGYLI	INROSS, CLACKMANNAN, STIRI L, BUTE, RENFREW)	LING,
Brigade No.58	1st Line Battalion	72nd Foot	Bengal (India)
(Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton,	2nd Line Battalion	91st Foot	Cape Town
Argyll, Bute, Renfrew)	1st Militia Battalion	Highland Borderers Light Infantry	Stirling
	2nd Militia Battalion	Renfrew	Paisley
	Brigade Depot (No.58)		Stirling
	Volunteers	1st Argyllshire	Dunoon
	Volunteers	1st Clackmannan & Kinross	Alloa
	Volunteers	1st Dumbarton	Helensburgh
	Volunteers	1st Renfrewshire	Greenock
	Volunteers	2nd Renfrewshire	Paisley
	Volunteers	3rd Renfrewshire	Pollokshaws
	Volunteers	1st Stirlingshire	Stirling

	Infantry Districts & Briga	des, January 1881	
	North British Distric	t – (continued)	
	SUB-DISTRICT NOS. 59 & 60	(COUNTY OF LANARK)	
Brigade No.59	1st Line Battalion	26th Foot	Malta
(Lanark)	2nd Line Battalion	74th Foot	Glasgow
	Militia Battalion	1st Royal Lanark	Hamilton
	Brigade Depot (No.59)		Hamilton
	Volunteers	1st Lancashire	Glasgow
	Volunteers	2nd Lancashire	Hamilton
	Volunteers	3rd Lancashire	Glasgow
	Volunteers	4th Lancashire	Glasgow
	Volunteers	7th Lancashire	Airdrie
Brigade No.60	1st Line Battalion	73rd Foot	Bengal (India)
(Lanark)	2nd Line Battalion	90th Foot	Bengal (India)
	1st & 2nd Militia Battalions	2nd Royal Lanark	Lanark
	Brigade Depot (No.60)	5th Lanarkshire	Hamilton
	Volunteers	6th Lanarkshire	Overnewton
	Volunteers	8th & 10th Lanarkshire	Glasgow
	Volunteers	9th Lanarkshire	Lanark
SUB-DISTRICT NO. 61 (CO	UNTIES OF AYR WIGTOWN, KIRK	CUDBRIGHT, DUMFRIES, SEL	KIRK & ROXBOROUGH)
Brigade No.61	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 21st Foot	Madras (India)
(Ayr Wigtown, Kirkcudbright,	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 21st Foot	Transvaal (S Africa)
Dumfries, Selkirk,	1st Militia Battalion	Scottish Borderers	Dumfries
Roxborough)	2nd Militia Battalion	Royal Ayr & Wigtown	Ayr
	Brigade Depot (No.61)		Ayr
	Volunteers	1st Ayrshire	Kilmarnock
	Volunteers	2nd Ayrshire	Ayr
	Volunteers	1st Dumfriesshire	Dumfries
	Volunteers	Galloway	Newton Stewart
	Volunteers	Roxburgh & Selkirk	Newtown St Boswells
SUB-DISTRICT NO. 62	(COUNTIES OF EDINBURGH, PEE	BLES, HADDINGTON, BERWIC	CK & LINLITHGOW)
Brigade No.62 (Edinburgh,	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 1st Foot	Malta
Peebles, Haddington, Berwick & Linlithgow)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 1st Foot	Fermoy (Co Cork)
	1st Militia Battalion	Edinburgh Light Infantry	Glencorse
	Brigade Depot (No.62)		Glencorse
	Volunteers	1st Berwick	Coldstream
	Volunteers	1st Edinburgh	Edinburgh
	Volunteers	2nd Edinburgh (attached)	Edinburgh
	Volunteers	1st Haddington	Haddington
	Volunteers	1st Linlithgow	Linlithgow
	Volunteers	1st Midlothian	Leith
	Volunteers	2nd Midlothian	Penicuik

In	fantry Districts & Brigades, J	anuary 1881 – <i>(continued)</i>	
	Jersey & Guerns	sey Districts	
	NO INFANTRY SU	B-DISTRICTS	
	CAVALRY SUB-DISTRICTS F	OR AUXILIARY FORCES	
1st Cavalry Brigade	York	2nd Cavalry Brigade	Aldershot
	Belfast D	istrict	
	SUB-DISTRICT NO.63 (COUNT	TIES OF ANTRIM & DOWN)	
Brigade No.63	1st Line Battalion	83rd Foot	Bombay
(Antrim & Down)	2nd Line Battalion	86th Foot	Bermuda
	Militia Battalion	Royal North Down	Newtownards
	Militia Battalion	Antrim	Belfast
	Militia Battalion	Royal South Down	Downpatrick
	Brigade Depot (No.63)		Belfast
SUB-DISTRICT N	NO.64 (COUNTIES OF LONDOND	ERRY, DONEGAL, TYRONE &	Fermanagh)
Brigade No.64	1st Line Battalion	27th Foot	Hong Kong
(Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone & Fermanagh	2nd Line Battalion	108th Foot	Portsmouth
i yione & i ermanagn	Militia Battalion	Fermanagh	Enniskillen
	Militia Battalion	Royal Tyrone Fusiliers	Belfast
	Militia Battalion	Donegal	Lifford
	Militia Battalion	Londonderry	Downpatrick
	Brigade Depot (No.64)		Omagh
SUB-DISTR	RICT NO.65 (COUNTIES OF CAV	AN, MONAGHAN, ARMAGH &	Louth)
Brigade No.65	1st Line Battalion	89th Foot	Burma
(Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh & Louth	2nd Line Battalion	94th Foot	Transvaal (S Africa)
	Militia Battalion	Armagh	Armagh
	Militia Battalion	Cavan	Cavan
	Militia Battalion	Louth	Dundalk
	Militia Battalion	Monaghan	Monaghan
	Brigade Depot (No.65)		Armagh
	Dublin Di	strict	
SUB-DISTR	RICT NO.66 (COUNTIES OF DUBI	LIN, WICKLOW, KILDARE & C	'ARLOW)
Brigade No.66	1st Line Battalion	102nd Foot	Ceylon
(Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, Carlow)	2nd Line Battalion	103rd Foot	Bradford
	Militia Battalion	Carlow	Carlow
	Militia Battalion	Kildare	Naas
	Militia Battalion	Royal Dublin City	Dublin
	Militia Battalion	Dublin County	Dublin
	Brigade Depot (No.66)		Naas

	Infantry Districts & Brig	ades, January 1881	
	Dublin District	– (continued)	
Sub-E	DISTRICT NO.67 (COUNTIES OF M KING'S COUNTY AND		ORD,
Brigade No.67	1st Line Battalion	100th Foot	Bengal (India)
(Meath, Westmeath, Longford,	2nd Line Battalion	109th Foot	Portsmouth
King's County,	Militia Battalion	Royal Longford Rifles	Longford
Queen's County)	Militia Battalion	King's County	Parsonstown
	Militia Battalion	Queen's County	Maryborough
	Militia Battalion	West Meath	Mullingar
	Militia Battalions	Royal Meath	Navan
	Brigade Depot (No.67)		Birr
SUB-DISTRIC	T NO.68 (COUNTIES OF LEITRIM,	SLIGO, ROSCOMMON, MAYO	& GALWAY)
Brigade No.68	1st Line Battalion	87th Foot	Guernsey (CI)
(Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon,	2nd Line Battalion	88th Foot	Bengal
Mayo, Galway)	Militia Battalion	South Mayo	Westport
	Militia Battalion	Galway	Loughrea
	Militia Battalion	Roscommon	Boyle
	Militia Battalion	Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon
	Militia Battalions	North Mayo	Ballina
	Brigade Depot (No.68)		Galway
	Cork Di	strict	
SUB-DISTRIC	CT NO.69 (COUNTIES OF KILKEN	NY, TIPPERARY, WEXFORD, W	ATERFORD)
Brigade No.69	1st Line Battalion	1st Battalion, 18th Foot	Afghanistan
(Kilkenny, Tipperary, Wexford, Waterford)	2nd Line Battalion	2nd Battalion, 18th Foot	Aldershot
wextord, wateriord)	Militia Battalion	Wexford	Wexford
	Militia Battalion	North Tipperary	Clonmel
	Militia Battalion	Kilkenny	Kilkenny
	Brigade Depot (No.69)		Clonmel
SUB-	DISTRICT NO.70 (COUNTIES OF	LIMERICK, KERRY, CORK, CLA	ARE)
Brigade No.70	1st Line Battalion	101st Foot	Nova Scotia
(Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Clare)	2nd Line Battalion	104th Foot	Curragh
Cork, Clare)	Militia Battalion	South Cork	Bandon
	Militia Battalion	Clare	Ennis
	Militia Battalion	Kerry	Tralee
	Militia Battalion	Roy, Limerick County	Limerick
	Militia Battalion	North Cork	Mallow
	Brigade Depot (No.70)		Tralee

Table X – Regimental Districts & Former Brigade Infantry Depots (Source Army Lists 1906)					
Reg. District No.	Station	Pre-1905 Brigade Depot No.	Pre-1905 Brigade Depot No	Station	Reg. District No.
1	Glencorse	62	1	Newcastle	5
2	Guildford	48	2	Carlisle	34
3	Canterbury	45	3	Newcastle	68
4	Lancaster	11	4	Richmond	19
5	Newcastle	1	5	Beverley	15
6	Warwick	28	6	Berwick-on-Tweed	23
7	Hounslow	49	7	Pontefract	63
8	Warrington	13	8	Pontefract	51
9	Norwich	31	9	Halifax	33
10	Lincoln	30	10	York	14
11	Exeter	34	11	Lancaster	4
12	Bury St Edmunds	32	12	Preston	47
13	Taunton	36	13	Warrington	8
14	York	10	14	Warrington	40
15	Beverley	5	15	Preston	30
16	Bedford	33	16	Ashton-under-Lyne	63
17	Leicester	27	17	Bury	20
18	Clonmel	69	18	Chester	22
19	Richmond	4	19	Lichfield	38
20	Bury	17	20	Lichfield	64
21	Ayr	61	21	Shrewsbury	53
22	Chester	18	22	Worcester	29
23	Wrexham	23	23	Wrexham	23
24	Brecon	25	24	Cardiff	41
25	Berwick-on-Tweed	6	25	Brecon	24
26	Hamilton	59	26	Derby	43
27	Omagh	64	27	Leicester	17
28	Bristol	37	28	Warwick	6
29	Worcester	33	29	Northampton	48
30	Preston	15	30	Lincoln	10
31	Kingston	47	31	Norwich	9
32	Bodmin	35	32	Bury St Edmunds	12
33	Halifax	9	33	Bedford	16
34	Carlisle	2	34	Exeter	11
35	Chichester	43	35	Bodmin	32
37	Winchester	40	36	Taunton	13
38	Lichfield	19	37	Bristol	28
39	Dorchester	39	38	Devizes	62

	Regimental Districts & Former Brigade Infantry Depots – (continued)				
Reg. District No.	Station	Pre-1905 Brigade Depot No.	Pre-1905 Brigade Depot No	Station	Reg. District No.
40	Warrington	14	39	Dorchester	39
41	Cardiff	24	40	Winchester	37
42	Perth	57	41	Reading	49
43	Oxford	42	42	Oxford	43
44	Warley	44	43	Chichester	35
45	Derby	26	44	Warley	44
47	Preston	12	45	Canterbury	3
48	Northampton	29	46	Maidstone	50
49	Reading	43	47	Kingston	31
50	Maidstone	46	48	Guildford	2
51	Pontefract	8	49	Hounslow	7
53	Shrewsbury	21	50	Hounslow	57
57	Hounslow	50	51 & 52	Gosport (temp)	Rifle Depot
62	Devizes	44	53 & 54	Gosport	Rifle Depot
63	Ashton-under-Lyne	16	55	Fort George	72
64	Lichfield	20	56	Aberdeen	75
65	Pontefract	7	57	Perth	42
68	Newcastle	3	58	Stirling	39
71	Hamilton	60	59	Hamilton	26
72	Fort George	55	60	Hamilton	71
75	Aberdeen	56	61	Ayr	21
79	Inverness	-	62	Glencorse	1
83	Belfast	63	63	Belfast	83
87	Armagh	65	64	Omagh	27
88	Galway	68	65	Armagh	87
91	Stirling	58	66	Naas	102
100	Birr	67	67	Birr	100
101	Tralee	70	68	Galway	88
102	Naas	66	69	Clonmel	18
Rifle Depot	Gosport (temp)	51 & 52		Tralee	101
Rifle Depot	Gosport (temp)	53 & 54	69		

Table XI – Cardwell Reforms – Regiment Lists, 1881			
Pre 1881	Post 1881		
1st The Royal Scots Regiment	1st & 2nd Bn, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)		
2nd (The Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot	1st & 2nd Bn, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)		
3rd (The East Kent) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)		
4th (The King's Own Royal) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)		
5th R of F (Northumberland Fusiliers)	1st & 2nd Bn, The Northumberland Fusiliers		
6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment		
7th R of F (Royal Fusiliers)	1st & 2nd Bn, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)		
8th (The King's) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The King's Regiment (Liverpool)		
9th (The East Norfolk) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Norfolk Regiment		
10th (The North Lincolnshire) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Lincolnshire Regiment		
11th (The North Devonshire) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Devonshire Regiment		
12th (The East Suffolk) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Suffolk Regiment		
13th (1st Somersetshire) (Prince Albert's Light Infantry) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)		
14th (Buckinghamshire) (The Prince of Wales's Own) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)		
15th (The Yorkshire East Riding) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The East Yorkshire Regiment		
16th (The Bedfordshire) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Bedfordshire Regiment		
17th (The Leicestershire) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Leicestershire Regiment		
18th (The Royal Irish) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Royal Irish Regiment		
19th (The 1st Yorkshire North Riding - Princess of Wales's Own) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)		
20th (The East Devonshire) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Lancashire Fusiliers		
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Royal Scots Fusiliers		
22nd (The Cheshire) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The Cheshire Regiment		
23rd R of F (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)	1st & 2nd Bn, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers		
24th (The 2nd Warwickshire) R of F	1st & 2nd Bn, The South Wales Borderers		
25th (The York) R of F (King's Own Borderers)	1st & 2nd Bn, The King's Own Borderers		
26th (The Cameronian) R of F	1st Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)		
27th (Inniskilling) R of F	1st Bn, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers		
28th (The North Gloucestershire) R of F	1st Bn, The Gloucestershire Regiment		
29th (The Worcestershire) R of F	1st Bn, The Worcestershire Regiment		
30th (The Cambridgeshire) R of F	1st Bn, The East Lancashire Regiment		
31st (The Huntingdonshire) R of F	1st Bn, The East Surrey Regiment		
32nd (The Cornwall) Regiment Foot (Light Infantry)	1st Bn, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry		
33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) R of F	1st Bn, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)		
34th (The Cumberland) R of F	1st Bn, The Border Regiment		
35th (Royal Sussex) R of F	1st Bn, The Royal Sussex Regiment		
36th (The Herefordshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Worcestershire Regiment		
37th (The North Hampshire) R of F	1st Bn, The Hampshire Regiment		
38th (The 1st Staffordshire) R of F	1st Bn, The South Staffordshire Regiment		
39th (The Dorsetshire) R of F	1st Bn, The Dorsetshire Regiment		

Cardwell Reforms – Re	giment Lists, 1881 – <i>(continued)</i>
Pre 1881	POST 1881
40th (The 2nd Somersetshire) R of F	1st Bn, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers Regiment (South Lancashire Regiment)
41st (The Welsh) R of F	1st Bn, The Welsh Regiment
42nd (Royal Highland) R of F, The Black Watch	1st Bn, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)
43rd (Monmouthshire) R of F (Light Infantry)	2nd Bn, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry
44th (The East Essex) R of F	1st Bn, The Essex Regiment
45th (Nottinghamshire) (Sherwood Foresters) R of F	1st Bn, The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)
46th (The South Devonshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
47th (The Lancashire) R of F	1st Bn, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment
48th (The Northamptonshire) R of F	1st Bn, The Northamptonshire Regiment
49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's), or (The Hertfordshire) R of F	1st Bn, The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)
50th (The Queen's Own) R of F	1st Bn, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)
51st (The 2nd Yorkshire West Riding), or The King's Own Light Infantry Regiment	1st Bn, The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)
52nd (Oxfordshire) R of F (Light Infantry)	1st Bn, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry
53rd (The Shropshire) R of F	1st Bn, The King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment)
54th (The West Norfolk) R of F	2nd Bn, The Dorsetshire Regiment
55th (The Westmoreland) R of F	2nd Bn, The Border Regiment
56th (The West Essex) R of F	2nd Bn, The Essex Regiment
57th (The West Middlesex) R of F	1st Bn, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)
58th (The Rutlandshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Northamptonshire Regiment
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The East Lancashire Regiment
60th (The King's Royal Rifle Corps) R of F	1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Bn, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
61st (The South Gloucestershire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Gloucestershire Regiment
62nd (The Wiltshire) R of F	1st Bn, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)
63rd (The West Suffolk) R of F	1st Bn, The Manchester Regiment
64th (2nd Staffordshire) R of F	1st Bn, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)
65th (The 2nd Yorkshire, North Riding) R of F	1st Bn, The York & Lancaster Regiment
66th (The Berkshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)
67th (The South Hampshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Hampshire Regiment
68th (Durham) R of F (Light Infantry)	1st Bn, The Durham Light Infantry
69th (The South Lincolnshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Welsh Regiment
70th (The Surrey) R of F	2nd Bn, The East Surrey Regiment
71st (Highland) R of F (Light Infantry)	1st Bn, The Highland Light Infantry
72nd (or Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) R of F	1st Bn, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs)
73rd (Perthshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)
74th (Highland) R of F	2nd Bn, The Highland Light Infantry
75th (Stirlingshire) R of F	1st Bn, The Gordon Highlanders
76th R of F	2nd Bn, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)
77th (The East Middlesex) R of F (The Duke of Cambridge's Own)	2nd Bn, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)

Cardwell Reforms – Re	giment Lists, 1881 – <i>(continued)</i> .
Pre 1881	Post 1881
78th (Highlanders) R of F, or (The Ross-shire Buffs)	2nd Bn, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs)
79th (The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) R of F	1st Bn, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders
80th R of F (Staffordshire Volunteers)	2nd Bn, The South Staffordshire Regiment
81st R of F (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	2nd Bn, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment
82nd R of F (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	2nd Bn, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers Regiment (South Lancashire Regiment)
83rd (County of Dublin) R of F	1st Bn, The Royal Irish Rifles
84th (York & Lancaster) R of F	2nd Bn, The York & Lancaster Regiment
85th, or The King's Regiment of Light Infantry (Bucks Volunteers)	2nd Bn, The King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment)
86th (Royal County Down) R of F	2nd Bn, The Royal Irish Rifles
87th (or Royal Irish Fusiliers) R of F	1st Bn, The Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)
88th R of F (Connaught Rangers)	1st Bn, The Connaught Rangers
89th (The Princess Victoria's) R of F	2nd Bn, The Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)
90th R of F (Perthshire Volunteers) (Light Infantry)	2nd Bn, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)
91st (Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders) R of F	1st Bn, Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders)
92nd (Gordon Highlanders) R of F	2nd Bn, The Gordon Highlanders
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) R of F	2nd Bn, Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders)
94th R of F	2nd Bn, The Connaught Rangers
95th (Derbyshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)
96th R of F	2nd Bn, The Manchester Regiment
97th (The Earl of Ulster's) R of F	2nd Bn, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)
98th (The Prince of Wales's) R of F	2nd Bn, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)
99th Duke of Edinburgh's (Lanarkshire) R of F	2nd Bn, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)
100th (or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) R of F	1st Bn, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)
101st R of F (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	1st Bn, The Royal Munster Fusiliers
102nd R of F (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	1st Bn, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers
103rd R of F (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	2nd Bn, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers
104th R of F (Bengal Fusiliers)	2nd Bn, The Royal Munster Fusiliers
105th R of F (Madras Light Infantry)	2nd Bn, The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)
106th R of F (Bombay Light Infantry)	2nd Bn, The Durham Light Infantry
107th R of F (Bengal Light Infantry)	2nd Bn, The Royal Sussex Regiment
108th R of F (Madras Infantry)	2nd Bn, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
109th R of F (Bombay Infantry)	2nd Bn, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)
The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade	1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Bn, The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade)

Table XII – Cardwell Reforms – Former Titles of Militia Infantry				
(Source: Army List 1906) Pre 1881 Post 1881				
	England & Wales			
Bedford     3rd Battalion, Bedford Regiment				
Royal Berkshire	3rd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment			
Royal Buckinghamshire	3rd Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry			
Cambridge	4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment			
Royal Caernarfon	4th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers			
1st Royal Cheshire	3rd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment			
2nd Royal Cheshire	4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment			
The Royal Cornwall Rangers	3rd Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry			
Royal Cumberland	3rd Battalion, Borders Regiment			
Royal Denbigh & Merioneth	3rd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers			
1st Derby	3rd Battalion, Notts & Derby Regiment			
2nd Derby	3rd Battalion, Notts & Derby Regiment			
1st Devon	4th Battalion, Devon Regiment			
2nd Devon	3rd Battalion, Devon Regiment			
Dorset	3rd Battalion, Dorset Regiment			
1st Durham	3rd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry			
2nd Durham	4th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry			
Essex Rifles	3rd Battalion, Essex Regiment			
West Essex	4th Battalion, Essex Regiment			
Royal Glamorgan	3rd Battalion, Welsh Regiment			
Royal South Gloucester	3rd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment			
Royal North Gloucester	4th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment			
Hampshire	3rd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment			
Hereford	4th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry			
Hertford	4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment			
Huntingdon	5th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Company			
East Kent	3rd Battalion, East Kent Regiment			
West Kent	3rd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment			
1st Royal Lancashire	3rd & 4th Battalions, Royal Lancashire Regiment			
2nd Royal Lancashire	5th & 6th Battalions, Liverpool Regiment			
3rd Royal Lancashire	3rd Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment			
4th Royal Lancashire	3rd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment			
5th Royal Lancashire	3rd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment			
6th Royal Lancashire	5th & 6th Battalions, Manchester Regiment			
7th Royal Lancashire	5th & 6th Battalions, Lancashire Fusiliers			
Leicestershire	3rd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment			
Royal North Lincoln	3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment			
Royal South Lincoln	4th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment			

Cardwell Reforms – Former Titles of Militia Infantry			
England & V	VALES – (CONTINUED)		
Pre 1881	Post 1881		
Royal East Middlesex	6th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment		
2nd Royal Middlesex	7th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Company		
3rd Middlesex (or Royal Westminster)	5th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers		
4th (or Royal South Middlesex)	7th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers		
Royal Elthorne (or 5th Royal Middlesex)	5th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment		
Royal Montgomery	4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers		
1st Norfolk	3rd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment		
2nd Norfolk	4th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment		
Northampton & Rutland	3rd Battalion, Northumberland Regiment		
Northumberland	5th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers		
Nottingham (Royal Sherwood Foresters)	4th Battalion, Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment		
Oxford	4th Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry		
Shropshire	3rd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry		
1st Somerset	3rd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry		
2nd Somerset	4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry		
Royal South Wales Borderers	3rd Battalion, South Wales Borderers		
1st Stafford	3rd & 4th Battalions, South Staffordshire Regiment		
2nd Stafford	3rd Battalion, North Stafford Regiment		
3rd Stafford	4th Battalion, North Stafford Regiment		
West Suffolk	3rd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment		
1st Royal Surrey	3rd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment		
2nd Royal Surrey	3rd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment		
3rd Royal Surrey	4th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment		
Royal Sussex	3rd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment		
King's Own Tower Hamlets	7th Battalion, Rifle Regiment		
Queen's Own Tower Hamlets	5th Battalion, Rifle Regiment		
1st Warwick	5th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment		
2nd Warwick	6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment		
Royal Westmoreland	4th Battalion, Borderers Regiment		
Royal Wiltshire	3rd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment		
Worcester	5th & 6th Battalions, Worcester Regiment		
East York	3rd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment		
North York	4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment		
1st West York	3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry		
2nd West York	3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment		
3rd West York	3rd Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment		
4th West York	4th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment		
5th West York	3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment		
6th West York	3rd Battalion, West Riding Regiment		

Pre 1881	Post 1881		
	FUSL 1001		
SCOTLAND			
Royal Aberdeen Highlanders	3rd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders		
Royal Ayr & Wigtown	3rd Battalion, Royal Scottish Fusiliers		
Edinburgh Light Infantry	3rd Battalion, Royal Scots		
Highland Border Light Infantry	3rd Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders		
Highland Light Infantry	3rd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders		
Highland Rifle Militia	3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders		
1st Royal Lanark	3rd & 4th Battalions, Highland Light Infantry		
2nd Royal Lanark	3rd & 4th Battalions, Scottish Rifles		
Royal Perth	3rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders		
Royal Renfrew	4th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders		
Scottish Borderers	3rd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers		
Ir	ELAND		
Antrim	4th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles		
Armagh	3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers		
Carlow	8th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps		
Cavan	4th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers		
North Cork	9th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps		
South Cork	3rd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers		
Donegal	5th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers		
Royal North Down	3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles		
Royal South Down	5th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles		
Dublin County	5th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers		
Royal Dublin City	4th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers		
Fermanagh	3rd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers		
Galway	4th Battalion, Connaught Rangers		
Kerry	4th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers		
Kildare	3rd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers		
Kilkenny	5th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment		
King's County	3rd Battalion, Leinster Regiment		
Royal Limerick County	5th Battalion, Munster Fusiliers		
Longford Rifles	9th Battalion, Rifle Brigade		
Louth	6th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles		
North Mayo	3rd Battalion, Connaught Rangers		
South Mayo	3rd Battalion, Connaught Rangers		
Royal Meath	5th Battalion, Leinster Regiment		
Monaghan	5th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers		
Queen's County	4th Battalion, Leinster Regiment		
Roscommon	5th Battalion, Connaught Rangers		
North Tipperary	4th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment		
Royal Tyrone Fusiliers	4th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers		
Westmeath	9th Battalion, Rifle Brigade		
Wexford	3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers		

Table XIII – Regimental Districts & Territorial Regiments, 1882         (Source Harts Army List 1882 Volume I)				
Ι	GIMENTAL DISTRICT LOCATION	TERRITORIAL REGIMENT	VOLUNTEERS	
1	Glencorse	Lothian Regiment (1st Foot & Edinburgh Militia)	1st Berwick, 1st Edinburgh, 1st Haddington. 1st Linlithgow, 1st & 2nd Midlothian	
2	Guildford	West Surrey Regiment (2nd Foot & 2nd Surrey Militia)	2nd, 4th, 6th & 8th Surrey	
3	Canterbury	The Buffs (3rd Foot & East Kent Militia)	2nd & 5th Kent	
4	Lancaster	Lancaster Regiment (4th Foot & 1st Lancashire Militia)	10th Lancashire	
5	Newcastle	Northumberland Fusiliers (5th Foot & Northumberland Militia)	1st & 2nd Northumberland, 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne	
6	Warwick	Warwick Regiment (6th Foot & 1st and 2nd Warwick Militia)	1st & 2nd Warwick	
7*	Hounslow	1,2,3 & 5 Battalions City of London (7th Foot & 3rd and 4th Middlesex Militia)	5th (9th attached), 22nd & 23rd Middlesex	
57*	Hounslow	Middlesex Regiment (57th Foot & 77th Foot, East Middlesex Militia, 5th Middlesex Militia)	3rd, 8th & 17th Middlesex	
8+	Warrington	Liverpool Regiment (8th Foot & 2nd Militia)	1st, 5th, (13th & 1st Isle of Mar attached), 15th, 18th & 19th Lancashire	
40+	Warrington	South Lancashire Regiment (40th Foot, 82nd Foot & 4th Lancashire Militia)	9th & 21st Lancashire	
9	Great Yarmouth	Norfolk Regiment (9th Foot, 1st and 2nd Norfolk Militia)	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Norfolk	
10	Lincoln	Lincolnshire Regiment (10th Foot, North, Lincoln, South Lincoln Militia)	1st & 2nd Lincoln	
11	Exeter	Devonshire Regiment (11th Foot, 1st & 2nd Devon Militia)	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th Devonshire	
12	Bury St Edmunds	Suffolk Regiment (12th Foot, West Suffolk, Cambridge Militia)	1st & 6th Suffolk and 1st & 2nd Cambridgeshire	
13	Taunton	Somerset Regiment (13th Foot, 1st & 2nd Somerset Militia)	1st, 2nd & 3rd Somerset	
14	York	West Yorkshire Regiment (14th Foot, 2nd & 4th West York Militia)	1st, 3rd, 7th & 9th West Riding Yorkshire	
15	Beverley	East Yorkshire Regiment (15th Foot & East Yorkshire Regiment)	1st & 2nd East Riding Yorkshire	
16	Bedford	Bedfordshire Regiment (16th Foot & Bedford & Hertford Militia and 5th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles (attached)	1st Bedfordshire, 1st & 2nd Hertfordshire	
17	Leicester	Leicestershire Regiment (17th Foot & Leicestershire Militia)	1st Leicestershire, 1st & 2nd Nottinghamshire	
18	Clonmel	Irish Regiment (18th Foot, Wexford, Kilkenny, North Tipperary Militia)	None	

	Regimental Districts & Territorial Regiments, 1882 – (continued).							
Ι	GIMENTAL DISTRICT LOCATION	TERRITORIAL REGIMENT	VOLUNTEERS					
19	Richmond	1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment (19th Foot, 5th West York Militia)	1st & 2nd North Riding, Yorkshire					
20	Bury	Lancashire Fusiliers (20th Foot, 7th Lancashire Militia)	8th & 12th Lancashire					
21	Ayr	Scots Fusiliers (21st Foot, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Kirkcudbright and Selkirk, Ayr and Wigtown Militia)	1st & 2nd Ayrshire, 1st Dumfriesshire and Galloway 1st Roxburgh					
22	Chester	Cheshire Regiment (22nd Foot, 1st & 2nd Cheshire Militia, 6th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles attached)	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th Cheshire					
23	Wrexham	Welsh Fusiliers (23rd Foot, Denbigh, Merioneth, Caernarfon Militia)	1st Denbighshire, 1st Flintshire and Caernarfon					
24	Brecon	South Wales Borderers (24th Foot, Radnor,, Montgomery Militia)	1st Brecknockshire, 1st, 2nd & 3rd Monmouthshire					
25	Berwick-on- Tweed	King's Own Borderers (25 Foot)	None					
26*	Hamilton	Scottish Rifles (26th Foot & 90th Foot, 2nd Lanark Militia)	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 7th Lanarkshire					
71*	Hamilton	Highland Light Infantry (71st Foot, 74th Foot, 1st Lanark Militia)	5th, 6th, 8th, 9th & 10th Lanarkshire					
27	Omagh	Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th Foot, 108th Foot, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Donegal Militia)	None					
28	Bristol	Gloucester Regiment (28th Foot, 61st Foot, South Gloucester, North Gloucester Militia)	1st & 2nd Gloucestershire					
29	Worcester	Worcester Regiment (29th Foot, 36th Foot, Worcester Militia)	1st & 2nd Worcester					
30	Burnley	East Lancashire Regiment (30th Foot, 59th Foot, 5th Lancashire Militia)	2nd & 3rd Lancashire					
31	Kingston	East Surrey Regiment (31st Foot, 70th Foot, 1st & 3rd Surrey Militia)	1st, 3rd, 5th & 7th Surrey					
32	Bodmin	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry 32nd Foot, 36th Foot, Cornwall Rangers Militia)	1st & 2nd Cornwall					
33	Halifax	Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment 33rd Foot, 76th Foot, 6th West Riding Militia	4th & 6th West Riding Yorkshire					
34	Carlisle	The Border Regiment (34th Foot, 55th Foot, Cumberland, Westmoreland Militia)	1st Cumberland & 1st Westmoreland					
35	Chichester	Sussex Regiment 35th Foot, 107th Foot, Sussex Militia	1st Cinque Ports, 1st & 2nd Sussex					
37	Winchester	Hampshire Regiment (37th Foot, 67th Foot, Hampshire Militia)	1st, 2nd & 3rd Hampshire & 1st Isle of Wight					

	Regim	ental Districts & Territorial Regiments, 1882 -	- (continued).
	ENTAL DISTRICT LOCATION	TERRITORIAL REGIMENT	VOLUNTEERS
38*	Lichfield	Stafford Regiment (38th Foot, 80th Foot, 1st Stafford Militia)	2nd & 5th Staffordshire
64*		North Staffordshire Regiment (64th Foot, 98th Foot, 2nd, 3rd Stafford Militia)	1st, 3rd & 4th Staffordshire
39	Dorchester	Dorsetshire Regiment (39th Foot, 54th Foot, Dorset Militia)	1st Dorsetshire
41	Cardiff	Welsh Regiment (41st Foot, 69th Foot, Glamorgan Militia)	1st Pembrokeshire, 1st, 2nd & 3rd Glamorgan
42	Perth	Black Watch (42nd Foot, 73rd Foot, Perth Militia)	1st Fifeshire, 1st, 2nd & 3rd Forfarshire, 1st & 2nd Perthshire
43	Oxford	Oxford Light Infantry (43rd Foot, 52nd Foot, Bucks, Oxford Militia)	1st & 2nd Oxfordshire, 1st & 2nd Buckinghamshire
44	Warley	Essex Regiment (44th Foot, 56th Foot, Essex Rifles, West Essex Militia)	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Essex
45	Derby	Derbyshire Regiment (45th Foot & 95th Foot, Nottingham, 1st, 2nd Derby Militia)	1st & 2nd Derbyshire
47	Preston	North Lancashire Regiment (47th Foot, 81st Foot, 3rd Lancashire Militia)	11th & 14th Lancashire
48	Northampton	Northampton Regiment (48th Foot, 58th Foot, Northamptonshire Militia)	1st Northampton
49	Reading	Berkshire Regiment (49th Foot, 66th Foot, Berkshire Militia)	1st Berkshire
50	Maidstone	West Kent Regiment (50th Foot, 97th Foot, West Kent Militia	1st, 3rd & 4th Kent
51	Pontefract	South Yorkshire Regiment (51st Foot, 105th Foot, West York Militia	5th West Riding Yorkshire
65		York & Lancaster Regiment (65th Foot, 84th Foot, 3rd West York Militia)	2nd & 8th West Riding Yorkshire
53	Shrewsbury	Shropshire Regiment (53rd Foot, 85th Foot, Shropshire, Hereford Militia)	1st, & 2nd Shropshire, 1st Herefordshire
62	Devizes	Wiltshire Regiment (62nd Foot, 99th Foot, Wiltshire Militia	1st & 2nd Wiltshire
63	Ashton	Manchester Regiment (63rd Foot, 96th Foot, 6th Lancashire Militia)	4th, 6th, 7th, 16th, 17th & 20th Lancashire
68	Sunderland	Durham Light Infantry (68th Foot, 106th Foot, 1st, 2nd Durham Militia)	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th Durham
72	Fort George	Seaforth Highlanders (72nd Foot, 78th Foot, Highland Rifle Militia)	1st Elgin, 1st Inverness-shire, 1st Ross-Shire, 1st Sutherland

	Regi	mental Districts & Territorial Regiments, 1882	– (continued).
Ι	REGIMENTALDISTRICTTERRITORIAL REGIMENT& LOCATION		VOLUNTEERS
75	Aberdeen	Gordon Highlanders (75th Foot, 92nd Foot, Aberdeenshire Militia)	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Aberdeenshire, 1st Banffshire, 1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire
79	Inverness	Cameron Highlanders (79th Foot, Highland Light Infantry Militia)	None
83	Belfast	Irish Rifles (83rd Foot, 86th Foot, North Down, Antrim, South Down, Louth Militia)	None
87	Armagh	Irish Fusiliers (87th Foot, 89th Foot, Armagh, Cavan, Monaghan Militia)	None
88	Galway	Connaught Rangers (88th Foot, 94th Foot, South Mayo, North Mayo, Galway, Roscommon Militia, 8 Battalion, Rifle Brigade attached)	None
91	Stirling	Sutherland & Argyll Highlanders (91st Foot, 93rd Foot, Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, Kinross, Renfrew Militia)	1st Argyllshire, 1st Clackmannan, 1st Dumbarton, 1st, 2nd & 3rd Renfrewshire 1st Stirlingshire
100	Birr	Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (100th Foot, 109th Foot, King's County, Queen's County, Meath Militia, 6 & 9 Battalion, Rifle Brigade attached)	None
101	Tralee	Munster Fusiliers (101st Foot, 104th Foot, South Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick County Militia. 9 Battalion, King's Royal Rifles attached)	None
102	Naas	Dublin Fusiliers (102nd Foot, 103rd Foot, Kildare, Dublin City, Dublin County Militia, 8 Battalion, King's Royal Rifles attached)	None

Table XIV – Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901 (Source: Army Lists 1901)					
	Aldershot C				
From Liss Railway Station, going north-eastwards along the SW Railway (but omitting three small portions of Sussex to the north), through Woking to the eastern boundary of Woking Parish. Then north following the eastern boundaries of the Parishes of Woking, Horsell and Cobham to the Wokingham and Reading Railway. Then west along the railway as far as the River Loddon, then south up the River Loddon to the road from Reading to Odiham, Alton and Liss Railway Station.					
Calvary Brigade	1st Infantr	y Brigade	2nd Infantry Brigade		
3rd Infantry Brigade	6th Infantr	y Brigade	Militia Medical Staff Corps		
Ea	astern Command	- HQ Colchester			
Consisting of the counties of Be Northamptonshire, Rutland, S	uffolk and Essex exc	ept the portions inc			
]	INFANTRY REGIMEN	NTAL DISTRICTS			
REGIMENT	AL DISTRICT NO.9	(NORFOLK) HQ N	IORWICH		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Norfolk Regime	nt	Norwich			
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Norfolk Regime	ent	Great Yarmo	buth		
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Norfolk Regime	ent	East Derehar	m		
4th Volunteer Battalion, Norfolk Regime		Norwich			
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO	0.12 (SUFFOLK & C	AMBRIDGESHIRE)	HQ BURY ST EDMUNDS		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Suffolk Regimer	nt	Ipswich			
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Suffolk Regime	ent	Bury St Edm	Bury St Edmunds		
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Suffolk Regime	nt	Cambridge			
4th Volunteer Battalion, Suffolk Regime		Cambridge			
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO	.16 (HERTFORD, H	UNTINGDON & BE	EDFORD) – HQ BEDFORD		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Bedfordshire Re	giment	Hertford			
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Bedfordshire R	egiment	Great Berkhamsted			
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Bedfordshire Re	egiment	Bedford			
4th Volunteer Battalion, Bedfordshire Re	-	Huntingdon			
REGIMENT	TAL DISTRICT NO.4	4 (Essex) – HQ V	VARLEY		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Essex Regiment		Brentwood	Brentwood		
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Essex Regimen		Colchester			
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Essex Regiment		West Ham			
4th Volunteer Battalion, Essex Regiment		Silvertown			
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT N					
1st Volunteer Battalion, Northamptonshi	-	Northamptor			
	ION MILITIA ARTIL	lery – HQ Grea			
Norfolk Artillery Suffolk Artillery					
	N VOLUNTEER ART				
1st Norfolk		st Essex	1st Suffolk & Harwich		
На	RWICH DIVISION M		S		
	Submarine				
	VOLUNTEER E	NGINEERS			
1st Northamptonshire			1st Bedfordshire		

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901 – (continued)							
	Home Command – HQ 23 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1						
Buckinghamshire, Middlesex & Oxfordshire and those parts of Berkshire and Surrey that are not included in the Aldershot District							
	INFANTRY REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS						
REGIMENT	AL DISTRICT NO.2 (SUF	RREY) – HQ G	JILDFORD				
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Su	rrey Regiment	Croydon					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal West S	urrey Regiment	Guildford					
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Su	ırrey Regiment	Bermondsey	, SE1				
4th Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Su	urrey Regiment	71 New Stre	et Kennington Park, S	SE11			
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT N	IO.7 & 57 (Middlesex	& METROPOL	TAN) – HQ HOUNS	LOW			
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers	3	33 Fitzroy S	quare, W1				
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusilier	'S	9 Tufton Stre	eet, Westminster, SW	1			
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusilier	S	21 Edward S	treet, Hampstead Roa	ad, NW1			
1st Volunteer Battalion, Middlesex Reg	giment	Hornsey, N8					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Middlesex Re	giment	Whitton Parl	, Hounslow				
17th Volunteer Battalion, Middlesex Ro	egiment	High Street (	Campden Town, NW	1			
REGIMENTAL D	DISTRICT NO.31 (OXFOR	RD & BUCKS) -	HQ OXFORD				
1st Volunteer Battalion, East Surrey Re	giment	Camberwell, SE5					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, East Surrey R	egiment	Wimbledon, SW19					
3rd Volunteer Battalion, East Surrey Re	egiment	Kingston-on-Thames					
4th Volunteer Battalion, East Surrey Re	egiment	27 St John's Hill, Clapham Junction, SW11					
REGIMENTAL D	DISTRICT NO.43 (OXFOR	RD & BUCKS) -	HQ OXFORD				
1st Volunteer Battalion, Oxfordshire Li	ght Infantry	Oxford					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Oxfordshire L	ight Infantry	Oxford					
1st Volunteer Battalion, Buckinghamsh	ire Regiment	Great Marlow					
4th Volunteer Battalion, Oxfordshire Li	ight Infantry	Eton					
REGIMENTA	L DISTRICT NO.49 (BE	rkshire) – HQ	READING				
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Berkshin	re Regiment	Reading					
EASTERN DIVISIO	ON VOLUNTEER ARTILL	ery – HQ Gri	EAT YARMOUTH				
2nd Middlesex	3rd Midd	lesex	1st City o	of London			
	VOLUNTEER ENG	INEERS					
Volunteer Corps of Electrical Engineer East London (Tower Hamlets)		way Volunteer S ondon	SC 1st	Middlesex			
MILITIA UNI	TS ATTACHED TO THE B	RIGADE OF FO	OT GUARDS				
6th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers	7th Battalion, King's Roy	yal Rifle Corps	7th Battalio	n, Rifle Brigade			
UNITS OF THE KING'S ROY	AL RIFLE CORPS ATTAC	HED TO THE BI	RIGADE OF FOOT GU	JARDS			
1st Middlesex Davis Street, Berkeley Square, W1				ddlesex ton, W14			
5th Middlesex 137 Park Road, Regent's Park, NW1	7th Middlesex (Rif 39 Buckingham C			iddlesex Iouse, WC2			
13th Middlesex 38 Buckingham Gate, SW1	14th Middle Lincoln's Inn,			(Rifle Brigade) ouse, EC3/4			
16th Middlesex (Rifle Brigade) 2 Duke Street, Charing Cross, SW1	18th Middlesex (Ri Paddington,			iddlesex Bedford Sq. WC1			

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901						
UNITS OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE	CORPS ATTACHED TO	THE BRIGADE	OF FOOT GUARDS – (CONTINUED)			
20th Middlesex (Rifle Brigade) Duke's Road (off Euston Rd),WC1	21st Middl Pentonville		22nd Middlesex (Rifle Brigade) Gray's Inn Place, WC1			
24th Middlesex (Rifle Brigade) General Post Office	25th Middl Somerset Hous		26th Middlesex 69 Lillie Road West Brompton, W6			
1st London Bunhill Row, EC1	2nd Lond Farringdon Ro		3rd London Farringdon Street, EC1			
4th London Grocers' Company School Clapton, E5	1st Tower Ha Shaftesbury Street, C		2nd Tower Hamlets Tredegar Road, E3			
No	orth-Eastern Comma	nd – HQ York				
	ed plus the counties of D , Northumberland, Notti					
I	NFANTRY <b>R</b> EGIMENTA	l Districts				
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS NOS	S. 5 (NORTHUMBERLA	ND) & 68 (DU	rham) – HQ Newcastle			
1st Volunteer Battalion, Northumberland	Fusiliers	Hexham				
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Northumberland	l Fusiliers	Walker, New	zcastle			
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Northumberland	Fusiliers	Newcastle				
1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry		Stockton-on-Tees				
2nd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry	у	Bishop Auckland				
3rd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry	1	Sunderland				
4th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry	7	Durham				
5th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry	7	Gateshead				
REGIMENTAL D	ISTRICTS NO. 10 (LINC	colnshire) – HQ Lincoln				
1st Volunteer Battalion, Lincolnshire Reg	giment	Lincoln				
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Lincolnshire Re	egiment	Grantham				
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Lincolnshire Reg	giment	Grimsby				
REGIMENTAL DISTRIC	CTS NO. 14 (WEST RID	ING OF YORKS	HIRE) – HQ York			
1st Volunteer Battalion, West Yorkshire I	Regiment	York				
2nd Volunteer Battalion, West Yorkshire	Regiment	Belle Vue Barracks, Bradford				
3rd Volunteer Battalion, West Yorkshire	Regiment	Leeds				
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS	s No. 15 (East Riding	G OF YORKSHI	re) – HQ Beverley			
1st Volunteer Battalion, East Yorkshire R	Regiment	Londesborough Barracks, Hull				
2nd Volunteer Battalion, East Yorkshire I	Regiment	Beverley				
REGIMENTAL I	DISTRICTS NO. 17 (LEI	cester) – HQ	LEICESTER			
1st Volunteer Battalion, Leicestershire Re	egiment	Leicester				
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS	NO. 19 (NORTH RIDIN	IG OF YORKSH	IRE) – HQ RICHMOND			
1st Volunteer Battalion, Yorkshire Regim	nent	Northallerton				
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Yorkshire Regin	nent	Scarborough				
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT	rs No. 33 (West Ridin	NG OF YORKSH	ire) – HQ Halifax			
1st Volunteer Battalion, West Riding Reg	giment	Halifax				
2nd Volunteer Battalion, West Riding Re	giment	Huddersfield				
3rd Volunteer Battalion, West Riding Reg	giment	Skipton-in-C	raven			

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901						
N	lorth-Eastern Co	mmand	– но '	York – (continu	ied).	
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS NO. 45 (DERBYSHIRE & NOTTINGHAMSHIRE) – HQ DERBY						
1st Volunteer Battalion, Derbys	1st Volunteer Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Derby	shire Regiment			Chesterfield		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Notting	gham Regiment			Nottingham		
4th Volunteer Battalion, Derby	shire Regiment			Newark		
REGIMENTAL DISTR	RICTS NOS. 51 & 6	5 (WEST	r <b>R</b> idin	IG OF YORKSHII	re) – HQ	PONTEFRACT
1st Volunteer Battalion, Yorksh	nire Light Infantry			Wakefield		
1st Battalion, York & Lancaste	r Regiment			Sheffield		
2nd Battalion, York & Lancast	er Regiment			Doncaster		
	YE	OMANRY	CAVA	LRY		
Derbyshire		Leice	stershir	e		Northumberland
Nottinghamshire (Southern	Notts) Nottinghams	hire		(Sł	nerwood R	angers)
Yorkshire Dragoons	(Queen's Own)			Y	orkshire H	Iussars
WEST	ERN DIVISION MI	litia Af	RTILLEI	RY – HQ SCARE	OROUGH	
Durham Ar	tillery		Northumberland Artillery			
WESTER	RN DIVISION VOLU	JNTEER A	ARTILL	LERY – HQ SCA	RBOROUC	3H
1 st Lincolnshire	The Tynemouth		1st East Riding Yorkshire 2nd Durham			2nd Durham
2nd West Riding Yorkshire	1st Northumber	land	2nd East Riding Yorkshire 3rd Durham			3rd Durham
4th West Riding Yorkshire	2nd Northumber	rland	1st North Riding Yorkshire 4th Durham			4th Durham
1st Newcastle-on-Tyne	1st Berwick-on-	Tweed	1st West Riding Yorkshire 1st Durham			1st Durham
	HUMBER DI	VISION I	<b>M</b> ILITIA	A ENGINEERS		
		Submari	ne Mine	ers		
	HUMBER DIVI	SION VC	DLUNTE	EER ENGINEERS		
1st Durham 1st New	castle-on-Tyne	1st W	est Rid	ling of Yorkshire	2nd	West Riding of Yorkshire
	North Weste	rn Com	mand ·	- HQ Chester		
Included the following counties: Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Herefordshire, Lancashire, Merionethshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Westmoreland, Worcestershire and the Isle of Man						
	INFANTR	Y REGIM	ENTAL	DISTRICT		
REGIM	IENTAL DISTRICT	No. 4 (L	ANCAS	SHIRE) – HQ LA	NCASTER	t in the second s
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment Ulverston						
REGIM	ENTAL DISTRICT N	JO. 6 (W	ARWIC	CKSHIRE) – HQ	WARWIC	K
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal	Warwickshire Regin	ment		Birmingham		
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal	Warwickshire Regi	iment		Coventry		

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901						
North Western Command – HQ Chester – (continued)						
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS NOS. 8 & 40 LAN						
1st Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment	Liverpool					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment	Liverpool					
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment	Liverpool					
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS NOS. 8 & 40 LAN	CASHIRE – HQ WARRINGTON					
4th Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment	Southport					
5th Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment	Liverpool					
6th Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment	Liverpool					
7th Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment	Douglas					
8th (Scottish) Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment	Liverpool					
1st Volunteer Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment	Warrington					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment	St Helens					
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 20 LAN	NCASHIRE – HQ BURY					
1st Volunteer Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers	Bury					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers	Rochdale					
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers	Salford					
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 22 CH	ESHIRE – HQ CHESTER					
1st Volunteer Battalion, Cheshire Regiment	Birkenhead					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Cheshire Regiment	Chester					
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Cheshire Regiment	Knutsford					
4th Volunteer Battalion, Cheshire Regiment	Stockport					
5th Volunteer Battalion, Cheshire Regiment	Congleton					
REG. DISTRICT NO. 23 (ANGLESEY, CAERNARFON, DENBIG	GH, FLINT AND MERIONETH) – HQ WREXHAM					
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Wrexham					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Harwarden					
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Caernarfon					
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 29 (WORC	ester) – HQ Worcester					
1st Volunteer Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment	Kidderminster					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment	Worcester					
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS NOS. 30 & 47 (L	ANCASHIRE) – HQ PRESTON					
1st Volunteer Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment	Blackburn					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment	Burnley					
1st Volunteer Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment	Preston					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment	Bolton					
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 34 (CUMBERLAND &	westmoreland) – HQ Carlisle					
1st Volunteer Battalion, Border Regiment	Carlisle					
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Border Regiment	Kendal					
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Border Regiment	Workington					

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901							
	North W	estern (	Command –	HQ Che	ster – <i>(con</i>	tinued)	
REG	GIMENTAL DIS	TRICTS N	los. 38 & 64	4 (Staffo	ORDSHIRE) -	- HQ LICHF	IELD
1st Volunteer Battalio	n, South Staffor	dshire Re	egiment		Handsworth, Birmingham		
2nd Volunteer Battalie	on, South Staffo	rdshire R	egiment		Walsall		
3rd Volunteer Battalio	on, South Staffor	rdshire R	egiment		Wolverhamp	oton	
1st Volunteer Battalio	n, North Staffor	dshire Re	egiment		Stoke-upon-	Trent	
2nd Volunteer Battalie	on, North Staffo	rdshire R	egiment		Burton-on-T	rent	
REGIMEN	TAL DISTRICT	No. 53	(SHROPSHIR	e & Heri	EFORDSHIRE	e) – HQ Shf	EWSBURY
1st Volunteer Battalio	n, Shropshire L	ight Infan	ıtry		Shrewsbury		
2nd Volunteer Battali	on, Shropshire I	.ight Infa	ntry		Newport		
1st Volunteer Battalio	n, Hereford Reg	giment			Hereford		
REC	GIMENTAL DIST	TRICT NO	D. 63 (LANC.	ASHIRE) -	- HQ ASHT	on-under-I	LYNE
1st Volunteer Battalio	n, Manchester F	Regiment			Manchester		
2nd Volunteer Battali	on, Manchester	Regiment	t		Manchester		
3rd Volunteer Battalio	on, Manchester l	Regiment			Ashton-under-Lyne		
4th Volunteer Battalic	n, Manchester I	Regiment			Manchester		
5th Volunteer Battalic	n, Manchester I	Regiment			Ardwick		
6th Volunteer Battalic	on, Manchester I	Regiment			Oldham		
			YEOMANRY	CAVALR	Y		
Cheshire	e		Denbi	ighshire		Duke	of Lancaster's Own
Lancashire H	ussars		Shro	pshire	Staffordshire		
Warwicksł	nire	١	Vestmoreland	l & Cumbo	umberland Worcestershire		
	WESTERN	N DIVISIO	ON MILITIA A	ARTILLER	Y – HQ SE	AFORTH	
			Lancashir	e Artillery			
	WESTERN I	Division	VOLUNTEE	r Artill	ery – HQ S	SEAFORTH	
1st Lancashire	2nd La	ncashire		3rd La	ncashire	4t	h Lancashire
5th Lancashire	6th La	ncashire		7th La	ncashire	8t	h Lancashire
9th Lancashire	1st Ch	eshire &	Caernarfon	1st Cu	st Cumberland		
1st Worcester	1st Wa	rwickshi	re	1st Shr	opshire & St	taffordshire	
		MERSEY	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>A</b> ILITIA E	NGINEERS		
	Royal Anglesey						
	М	ERSEY I	DIVISION VO	LUNTEER	ENGINEERS	S	
1st Cheshire	2nd Ches	hire	1st Fli	ntshire	1s	st Lancs	2nd Lancs

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901 – (continued)							
Scottish Command – HQ Edinburgh							
Scotland and Berwick-on-Twe	ed						
INFANTRY REGIMENTAL DISTRICT							
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 1 (EDINBURGH, PEEBLES, HADDINGTON & LINLITHGOW) – HQ GLENCORSE							
The Queen's Rifle Volunteers Brigade, Royal Scoots Lothian Regiment	Edinburgh						
4th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Scots, Lothian Regiment	Edinburgh						
5th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Scots, Lothian Regiment	Leith						
6th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Scots, Lothian Regiment	Penicuik						
7th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Scots, Lothian Regiment	Haddington						
8th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Scots, Lothian Regiment	Linlithgow						
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 21 (WIGTOW	N) – HQ Ayr						
1st Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Scottish Fusiliers	Kilmarnock						
2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Scottish Fusiliers	Ayr						
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 25 (DUMFRIES, ROXBOROUGH, SELKIR HQ BERWICK-ON-TWEED	K, BERWICKSHIRE & KIRKCUDBRIGHT)						
1st Volunteer Battalion, Roxburgh & Selkirk, King's Own Scottish Borderers	Newton-St-Boswells						
2nd Volunteer Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers	Duns						
3rd Volunteer Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers	Dumfries						
Galloway Regiment	Castle Douglas						
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS NOS. 26 & 71 (LANAR	K) – HQ HAMILTON						
1st Volunteer Battalion, Lanarkshire, Scottish Rifles	Glasgow						
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Lanarkshire, Scottish Rifles	Hamilton						
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Lanarkshire, Scottish Rifles	Glasgow						
4th Volunteer Battalion, Scottish Rifles	Glasgow						
1st Volunteer Battalion, Highland Light Infantry	Glasgow						
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Highland Light Infantry	Overnewton						
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Highland Light Infantry	Glasgow						
9th Volunteer Battalion, Lanarkshire, Scottish Rifles	Lanark						
5th Volunteer Battalion, Highland Light Infantry	Glasgow						
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS NO. 42 (FORFAR, PERTH	& FIFE) – HQ Perth						
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders	Dundee						
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders	Dundee						
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders	Arbroath						
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders	Dundee						
4th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders	Perth						
5th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders	Birnam						
6th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Highlanders	St Andrews						

Home Localisation of the Forces. 1901							
	Scott	tish Command – HQ E	dinbu	urgh –	(continued)		
REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS NOS. 72 (ORKNEY, SHETLANDS, SUTHERLAND, CAITHNESS, ROSS, CROMARTY, INVERNESS, NAIRN & ELGIN) HQ FORT GEORGE & 79 (INVERNESS) – HQ INVERNESS							
1st Volunteer Battalion, Sea	forth Hig	ghlanders			Dingwall		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Sut	nerland l	Regiment			Golspie		
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Sea	forth Hi	ighlanders			Elgin		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Car	neron Hi	ighlanders			Inverness		
REGIMENTAL D	ISTRIC	TS NO. 75 (ABERDEEN,	BANF	F & K	INCARDINE) – H	Q Ab	ERDEEN
1st Volunteer Battalion, Gor	don Hig	ghlanders			Aberdeen		
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Go	rdon Hig	ghlanders			Old Meldrum		
3rd (The Buchan) Volunteer	Battalic	on, Gordon Highlanders			Peterhead		
4th Volunteer Battalion, Go	don Hig	ghlanders			Aberdeen		
5th (Deeside) Volunteer Bat	talion, C	Gordon Highlanders			Banchory		
6th Volunteer Battalion, Go	don Hig	ghlanders			Keith		
REG. DISTRICTS NO. 91 (	Kinros	SS, CLACKMANNAN, STI HQ STIR		G, DUM	IBARTON, ARGY	yll, B	UTE & RENFREW)
1st Volunteer Battalion, Arg	yll & Su	-	LING		Greenock		
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Ar	gyll & S	Sutherland Highlanders			Paisley		
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Arg		-			Pollokshaws		
4th Volunteer Battalion, Arg	yll & Sı	utherland Highlanders			Stirling		
5th Volunteer Battalion, Arg					Dunoon		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Du	nbarton	Argyll & Sutherland High	hlande	ers	Helensburgh		
7th Volunteer Battalion, Arg	yll & Su	utherland Highlanders			Alloa		
		YEOMANRY C	CAVAI	LRY			
Ayrshire (Earl of Carr	ick's Ow	wn) Lanarkshire		Lana	kshire (Queen's C	Own R	oyal Glasgow)
Flintshire Volunteer Light	Horse	Forfarshire Volunt	eer Lig	ght Hor			
Southern	Divisio	ON MILITIA ARTILLERY	HQ L	eith F	ORT (1ST SUB-E	DISTR	ICT),
ABE	RDEEN	(2ND SUB-DISTRICT) &	GLAS	SGOW	3rd Sub-Distri	СТ	
	1st Sub	-District			21	nd Sul	p-District
SE of Scotland Artiller	y	Fife Artiller	у		Forfar &	Kinc	ardine Artillery
Edinburgh Artillery		West of Scotland A	Artiller	у			
	Se	OUTHERN DIVISION VOI	LUNTE	eer Ar	TILLERY		
lst	Sub Dis	strict			2nd S	ub Di	strict
1st Fife		1st Midlothian			1st Banff		The Highland
1st Argyll & Bute		1st Lanark			1st Forfar		1st Orkney
1st Ayr		1st Renfrew & Dumbarto				1st Aberdeen	
1st Edinburgh (City)		1st Berwick			st Curtinitos		
		VOLUNTEER E	NGINI	EERS			
1st AberdeenshireSubmarine Mariners,: Tay Division, Clyde Division, Forth Division1st Lanarkshire							

Home	e Localisation of the F	orces, 1901 – <i>(c</i>	ontinued	)				
	South-Eastern Com	mand – HQ Dove	r					
Consisting of the counties of Susse Cranbrook, the NW boundary of the								
	INFANTRY REGIM	ENTAL DISTRICT						
REGIM	REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 3 (KENT) – HQ CANTERBURY							
1st Volunteer Battalion, East Kent Regiment Canterbury								
2nd Volunteer Battalion, East Ken	t Regiment	Cranbrook						
REGIME	ENTAL DISTRICT NO. 35	(SUSSEX) – HQ CA	ANTERBUI	RY				
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Sus	ssex Regiment	Brighton						
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Su		Worthing						
1st Volunteer Battalion, Cinque Pe								
	YEOMANRY	CAVALRY						
	Royal E							
EAS	TERN DIVISION MILITIA	ARTILLERY – HQ	DOVER					
Kent Artille	- 1			Artillery				
EASTE	ERN DIVISION VOLUNTE	er Artillery – H	Q DOVER	2				
1st Sussex	2nd Sussex	1st Cinque P		2nd Cinque Ports				
	EASTERN DIVISION VO	LUNTEER ENGINEE	ERS					
	1st Su	issex						
	Southern Command	- HQ Portsmout	h					
	ties of Dorset and Wiltshire except that portion include			inty of Hampshire,				
	INFANTRY REGIM	ENTAL DISTRICT						
REGIMEN	TAL DISTRICT NO. 37 (H	(AMPSHIRE) – HQ	WINCHES	STER				
1st Volunteer Battalion, Hampshir	re Regiment	Winchester						
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Hampshi	re Regiment	Southampton	n					
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Hampshi	re Regiment	Portsmouth						
4th Volunteer Battalion, Hampshin	re Regiment	Bournemout	Bournemouth					
5th Volunteer Battalion, Hampshin	-	Newport						
	ENTAL DISTRICT NO. 39		ORCHEST	ER				
1st Volunteer Battalion, Dorsetshi	-	Dorchester						
	ENTAL DISTRICT NO. 62		Q DEVIZE	ES				
1st Volunteer Battalion, Wiltshire	-	Warminster						
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Wiltshire	-	Chippenham	1					
-	YEOMANRY			D INVI II				
Dorset		mpshire		Royal Wiltshire				
	VISION MILITIA ARTILLI							
	of Connaught's Own Ham		-					
	DIVISION VOLUNTEER		FORTROV					
1st Hampshire	2nd Hai			1st Dorsetshire				
D	MILITIA ENGINEERS	(SUB WARINERS)	Naa-II.	Division				
Portsmouth Div			ineedles	Division				
	VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS							
1st Hampshire								

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901 – (continued)		
Thames Command – HQ Chatham		
Consisting of the counties of Kent, except the portions in the SE and Woolwich Districts and those portions of Essex that were contained in the parishes of Little Thurrock, Chadwell, East and West Tilbury, North and South Shoebury and Little Wakering, Foulness and Havengore.		
INFANTRY REGIMENT	AL DISTRICT	
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 50 (K	ent) – HQ MAIDSTONE	
1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment	Tunbridge	
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment	Blackheath	
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment	Woolwich Arsenal	
4th Volunteer Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment	Chatham	
YEOMANRY CA	VALRY	
West Ken	t	
EASTERN DIVISION VOLUNTEER AR	TILLERY – HQ WOOLWICH	
1st Kent	2nd Kent	
MILITIA ENGIN	EERS	
Medway Division	Thames Division	
Western Command – H	IQ Devonport	
Consisting of the counties of: Brecknockshire, Cardigan Glamorganshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Montgom		
INFANTRY REGIMENT	AL DISTRICT	
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 11(DE	vonshire) – HQ Exeter	
1st Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	Exeter	
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	Plymouth	
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	Exeter	
4th Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	Barnstaple	
5th Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment   Newton Abbot		
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 13 (SO	MERSET) – HQ TAUNTON	
1st Volunteer Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry	Bath	
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry Taunton		
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry Weston-super-Mare		
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 24 (CARDIGAN, RADNOR, BRECON, MONMOUTH & MONTGOMERY – HQ BRECON		
1st Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers Brecon		
2nd Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers	Newport	
3rd Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers	Pontypool	
th Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers Pontypool		
5th Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers Newtown		
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 28 (GLOUCESTERSHIRE) – HQ BRISTOL		
1st Volunteer Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment	Bristol	
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment Gloucester		
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment Bristol		

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901					
Western Command – HQ Devonport – (continued)					
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 32 (CORNWALL) – HQ BODMIN			N		
1st Volunteer Battalion, The Duke of C	Cornwall's Light Infa	ntry	Falmouth		
1st Volunteer Battalion, The Duke of C	Cornwall's Light Infa	ntry	Bodmin		
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO	. 41 (Pembroke, C	CARMAI	RTHEN & GI	AMORGA	n) – HQ Cardiff
1st Volunteer Battalion, Welsh Regime	ent		Haverford	west	
2nd Volunteer Battalion, Welsh Regim	nent		Bridgend		
3rd Volunteer Battalion, Welsh Regim	ent		Swansea		
	YEOMANRY	Y CAVA	LRY		
Montgomeryshire	Pem	broke			Gloucestershire
Royal 1st Devon				Royal No	orth Devon
West Somerset				North S	Somerset
WESTERN DIVISION	MILITIA ARTILLER	xy – HQ	Q CARDIFF (	Severn E	DEFENCES)
1st Sub-District			2nd Sul	b-District	
Cornwall & Devon Miners Artillery	Glamorga	an Artill	ery		Cardigan Artillery
Devon Artillery	Carmarth	en Artil	lery		Pembroke Artillery
WESTERN DIVISION V	OLUNTEERS ARTILI	LERY –	HQ CARDIF	F (SEVERI	n Defences)
lst Sub	p-District				2nd Sub-District
1st Devonshire	1st Gloucester			1st Dev	onshire & Somerset
2nd Devonshire	1st Cornwall			1st Glo	ucestershire
	Tst Contwan			2nd Glo	oucestershire
<u> </u>	<b>Woolwich Comma</b>	nd – H	Q Woolwich	า	
Consisting of the portion white	ons of the county of k ich lie in the jurisdict	Kent bot ion of th	h north and so he London Co	outh of the ounty	river Thames,
	MILITIA I	NFANT	RY		
5th Battalion, Rifle Brig	gade			Woo	lwich
	VOLUNTEER	ARTIL	LERY		
Eastern Division		3rd Ke	ent		Woolwich
	Bel	fast			
Antrim, Armagh, Cavan	, Derry, Donegal, Do	wn, Fer	managh, Lou	th, Monag	han and Tyrone
	REGIMENTA	l Disti	RICTS		
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO.27 LONDONDERRY, TYRONE AND FERMANAGH					
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers					
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO.83 (ANTRIM & DOWN)					
The Royal Irish Rifles				Be	lfast
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO.87 (CAVAN, MONAGHAN, ARMAGH & LOUTH)			LOUTH)		
Royal Irish Fusiliers				Arr	nagh
MILITIA ARTILLERY – SOUTHERN DIVISION					
Antrim Artillery		Mid-Ulster Artillery			
Donegal Artillery		Londonderry Artillery			

Home Localisation of the Forces, 1901 – (continued)			
Cork			
Clare, Cork, K	erry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary, Wat	erford, Wexford	
	<b>REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS</b>		
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT	NO.18 (KILKENNY, TIPPERARY, WEX	KFORD & WATERFORD)	
	Irish Regiment		
REGIMENTAL DI	ISTRICT NO.101 (LIMERICK, KERRY, C	CORK & CLARE)	
	The Royal Munster Fusiliers		
	The Curragh		
Curragh Camp	, Glen of Imaal (County Wicklow), Newb	oridge & Kildare	
	No units listed		
	Dublin		
	way, Kildare, King's County, Leitrim, Lo County, Roscommon, Sligo, Westmeath &		
	INFANTRY REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS		
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT	REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO.88 (LEITRIM, SLIGO, ROSCOMMON, MAYO & GALWAY)		
Connaught Rangers			
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO.100 (MEATH, WESTMEATH, LONGFORD, KING'S COUNTY AND QUEEN'S COUNTY)			
Leinster Regiment			
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO.102 (DUBLIN, WICKLOW, KILDARE & CARLOW)			
	Royal Dublin Fusiliers		
MILITIA ARTILLERY			
Dublin City Artillery Wicklow Artillery Duke of Connaught's Sligo Artille			
Channel Islands			
GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY			
No units listed			
JERSEY			
No units listed			

Table XV – Army Command Organisation, 1915		
(Source: Army Lists 1915)		
Aldershot Command – HQ Aldershot		
From the railway station at Liss, north-east three small portions of Sussex lying to the	ward along the South-Western Railway (but omitting the north of the railway, and the portions of the parishes of ke-next-Guildford to the west of the railway.	
Through Woking to the eastern boundary of Woking Parish, then northward following the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Woking, Horsell and Chobham to the Wokingham and Reading railway, then westward along the railway as far as the River Lodden.		
Then southwards along the river and the road leading from Reading to Liss Railway Station, through Odiham, Alton Butts and Selborne; but inclusive also off the portions of Alton and Chawton lying west of that road		
1st Division	Aldershot	
FI	ELD TROOPS	
1st Cavalry Brigade	Aldershot	
1st Infantry Brigade	Aldershot	
2nd Infantry Brigade	Blackdown	
3rd Infantry Brigade	Bordon	
Divis	SIONAL TROOPS	
Royal Artillery	Aldershot	
Royal Engineers		
4th Infantry Brigade	Aldershot	
2nd Division	Aldershot	
5th Infantry Brigade	Aldershot	
6th Infantry Brigade Aldershot		
Southern Command	Organisation – HQ Salisbury	
Counties of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, (except Windsor for Household Troops and the part of the county included in Aldershot Command), Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire, (with the exception of that portion included in the Aldershot Command		
FIELD TROOPS		
2nd Cavalry Brigade – Tidworth Tidworth		
3rd Division	Bulford	
7th Infantry Brigade	Tidworth	
8th Infantry Brigade	Devonport	
9th Infantry Brigade	Portsmouth	
DIVISIONAL TROOPS		
Royal Artillery Bulford Camp		
Royal Engineers	Bulford Camp	
Coast Defences – South Coast		
Defended Ports of Portsmouth & Portland		

Army Command Organisation, 1915		
Southern Command Organisation – HQ Salisbury – (continued)		
GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS		
NO.7 DISTRICT	NO.8 DISTRICT	
Warwick – Old Barracks	Exeter	
Counties of Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire	Counties of Devonshire, Somerset, Cornwall, Hampshire, Dorset, Wiltshire	
OTHER REGULAR	TROOPS IN THE COMMAND	
Royal Engineers	Tidworth	
Rifle Depot	Winchester	
Embarkation staff	Southampton	
Royal Victoria Hospital	Netley	
Discharge Depot	Fort Brockhurst, Gosport	
TERRITORIAL D	IVISIONS & BRIGADES (A)	
1st South Midland Mounted Brigade	St Johns, Warwick	
2nd South Midland Mounted Brigade	12 Lonsdale Road, Oxford	
South Midland Division	Old Barracks, Warwick	
Warwick Brigade	Old Barracks, Warwick	
Gloucester & Worcester Brigade	Charlecote, Battledown Cheltenham	
South Midland Brigade	20 Magdalen Street, Oxford	
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Draycott Lodge, Kempsey, Worcester	
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	32 Park Row, Bristol	
TERRITORIAL D	IVISIONS & BRIGADES (B)	
1st South-Western Mounted Brigade	28a Butcher Row, Salisbury	
2nd South-Western Mounted Brigade	Lennards Buildings, Goldsmith Street, Exeter	
Wessex Division	19 Cathedral Close, Exeter	
Devon & Cornwall Brigade	Lennards Buildings, Exeter	
South-Western Brigade	County Territorial Hall, Taunton	
Hampshire Brigade	30 Carlton Place, Southampton	
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	The Drill Hall, Upper Bristol Road, Bath	
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Lennards Buildings, Exeter	
Army Signal School (Divisional Troops)	Bulford	
Eastern Command Organisation –	- HQ Horse Guards, Whitehall, London SW1	
Counties of Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey (except the portion included in the Aldershot Command)		
FIELD TROOPS		
4th Cavalry Brigade	Canterbury	
4th Division	Woolwich	
10th Infantry Brigade	Shorncliffe	
11th Infantry Brigade	rigade Colchester	
12th Infantry Brigade Dover		

Eastern Command Organisation – (continued)           DIVISIONAL TROOPS           Royal Artillery         Woolwich           Coastal Defences         Defended Forts of the Medway, Thames and Harwich HQ Chaftama & Harwich           South-Eastern Coast Defences         Defended Forts at Dover & Newhaven – HQ Dover           GROUPED RECIMENTAL DISTRICTS         NO.9 DISTRICT           No.9 DISTRICT         NO.10 DISTRICT           Warley         Hounslow           Consisting of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Hontingdonshire, Essex. Northampionshire         Consisting of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex. Woolwich           Eastern Mounted Brigade         Belchamp Hall, Sudbury Suffolk           East Moland Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           East Midland Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           East Midland Brigade         Drill Hall, Brentwood           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Ashburnham, Road, Bedford           TERRTTORIAL DIVENONS AND BRIGADES (A)         Surrey Brigade           South Eastern Mounted Brigade         19a Russell Square, London           Home Counties Division         Hounslow           Surrey Brigade         Caxton House, Westminster, SW1           Kent Infantry Brigade         19 Rus Russell Square, London           Home Counties Division <th colspan="3">Army Command Organisation, 1915</th>	Army Command Organisation, 1915			
Royal Artillery         Woolwich           Coastal Defences         Defended Forts of the Medway, Thames and Harwich HQ Charbarn & Harwich           South-Eastern Coast Defences         Defended Forts at Dover & Newhaven – HQ Dover           GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS         NO.10 DISTRICT           NO.9 DISTRICT         NO.10 DISTRICT           Warley         Hounslow           Consisting of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Northamptonshire         Sussex. Woolwich           Eastern Mounted Brigade         Belchamp Hall, Sudbury Suffolk           Eastern Mounted Brigade         IPa Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich           East Milland Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Claremont House, Warley           Noutles Brigade         JPa Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich           Eastern Mounted Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Claremont House, Warley           Royal Engineers (Division         Hounslow           South Eastern Mounted Brigade         43 Russell Square, London           Home Counties Division         Hounslow           Surrey Brigade         Caston House, Westminster, SW1           Kent Infantry Brigade         15 Pall Mall East, SW1           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Ordnance Yar	Eastern Command	Eastern Command Organisation – (continued)		
Coastal Defences         Defended Forts of the Medway, Thames and Harwich HQ Chatham & Harwich           South-Eastern Coast Defences         Defended Forts at Dover & Newhaven - HQ Dover           GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS         NO.10 DISTRICT           Warley         Hounslow           Consisting of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffork, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, Northamptonshire         Consisting of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex. WoolWich           Eastern Mounted Brigade         Belchamp Hall, Sudbury Suffolk           East Anglian Division         Warley           Norfolk & Suffolk Brigade         19a Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich           East Milland Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           Essex Brigade         Drill Hall, Brentwood           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Ashburnham, Road, Bedford           South Eastern Mounted Brigade         43 Russell Square, London           Home Counties Division         Hounslow           Surrey Brigade         Catton House, Westminster, SW1           Kent Infantry Brigade         15 Pall Mall East, SW1           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         14 Nightingale Place, Woolvich, SE18           Royal Artillery Divisional Troops)         14 Namestreet, Tonbridge           Middlesex Brigade         15 Pall Mall East, SW1           Royal Artillery Divisional Troo				
Chatham & Harwich         Construct           South-Eastern Coast Defences         Defended Forts at Dover & Newhaven – HQ Dover           GROUPED REMENTAL DISTRICTS         No.10 DISTRICT           NO.9 DISTRICT         No.10 DISTRICT           Warley         Hounslow           Consisting of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Hentfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, Northamptonshire         Sussex. Woolwich           Eastern Mounted Brigade         Belchamp Hall, Sudbury Suffolk           Eastern Mounted Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           East Anglian Division         Warley           Norfolk & Suffolk Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           East Midland Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           Eastern Mounted Brigade         Claremont House, Warley           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Ashburnham, Road, Bedford           South Eastern Mounted Brigade         43 Russell Square, London           Home Counties Division         Hounslow           Surrey Brigade         I Bank Street, Tonbridge           Midlesex Brigade         1 S Pall Mall East, SW1           Kent Infantry Brigade         I Bank Street, Tonbridge           Middlesex Brigade         Curragh           Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Ordnance Yard, Eastbourne           Iri	Royal Artillery	Woolwich		
GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS           NO.9 DISTRICT         NO.10 DISTRICT           Warley         Hounslow           Consisting of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, Northamptonshire         Consisting of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex. Woolwich           Eastern Mounted Brigade         Belchamp Hall, Sudbury Suffolk           East Anglian Division         Warley           Norfolk & Suffolk Brigade         19a Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich           East Milland Brigade         Drill Hall, Bedford           East Millary (Divisional Troops)         Claremont House, Warley           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Ashburnham, Road, Bedford           TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)         South Eastern Mounted Brigade           South Eastern Mounted Brigade         43 Russell Square, London           Hounslow         Caston House, Westminster, SW1           Kent Infantry Brigade         15 Pall Mall East, SW1           Kent Infantry Brigade         15 Pall Mall East, SW1           Kental Proces         Middlesex Brigade           Middlesex Brigade         Curragh           Middlesex Brigade         Curragh           Middlesex Brigade         Curragh           Ish Drivisional Troops)         Ordnance Yard, Eastbourne <th< td=""><td>Coastal Defences</td><td></td></th<>	Coastal Defences			
NO.9 DISTRICTNO.10 DISTRICTWarleyHounslowConsisting of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, NorthamptonshireConsisting of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex: WoolwichEastern Mounted BrigadeBelchamp Hall, Sudbury SuffolkEast Anglian DivisionWarleyNorfolk & Suffolk Brigade19a Prince of Wales's Road, NorwichEast Midland BrigadeThe Shire Hall, BedfordEast Midland BrigadeDrill Hall, BrentwoodRoyal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Claremont House, WarleyRoyal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Ashburnham, Road, BedfordSouth Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Artillery BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeBublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeBelfast13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantr	South-Eastern Coast Defences	Defended Forts at Dover & Newhaven – HQ Dover		
WarleyHounslowConsisting of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, NorthamptonshireConsisting of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex. WoolwichEastern Mounted BrigadeBelchamp Hall, Sudbury SuffolkEast Anglian DivisionWarleyNorfolk & Suffolk Brigade19a Prince of Wales's Road, NorwichEast Midland BrigadeThe Shire Hall, BedfordEast Midland BrigadeDrill Hall, BrentwoodRoyal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Claremont House, WarleyRoyal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ashburnham, Road, BedfordSouth Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneTrector Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneBrigadeCurraghMiddlesex BrigadeCurraghIthis Command Organisetton – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinTeleD TROOPSCurragh3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurraghShivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublinHirah Preceor (NewBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurraghGord ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryCurraghGhafa TroopsCurragh<	GROUPED RI	EGIMENTAL DISTRICTS		
Consisting of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, Northamptonshire         Consisting of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex. Woolwich           TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (A)         Eastern Mounted Brigade         Belchamp Hall, Sudbury Suffolk           East Anglian Division         Warley         Warley           Norfolk & Suffolk Brigade         19a Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich           East Midland Brigade         The Shire Hall, Bedford           Essex Brigade         Drill Hall, Brentwood           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Claremont House, Warley           Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)         Ashburnham, Road, Bedford           TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)         South Eastern Mounted Brigade           South Eastern Mounted Brigade         43 Russell Square, London           Home Counties Division         Hounslow           Surrey Brigade         Caxton House, Westminster, SW1           Kent Infantry Brigade         15 Pall Mall East, SW1           Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)         Ordnance Yard, Eastbourne           Irish Command Organization – HQ Royal Hospital, Dublin         FELD TROOPS           3rd Cavalry Brigade         Curragh           Shi Division         Curragh           Shi Division         Curragh           Shi Division	NO.9 DISTRICT	NO.10 DISTRICT		
Bedfordshire, Hentfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex, Northamptonshire     Conststing of surfey, Nellt, Middleek, Susex. Woollwich       TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (A)       Eastern Mounted Brigade     Belchamp Hall, Sudbury Suffolk       East Anglian Division     Warley       Norfolk & Suffolk Brigade     19a Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich       East Midland Brigade     The Shire Hall, Bedford       East Midland Brigade     Drill Hall, Brentwood       Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)     Claremont House, Warley       Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)     Ashburnham, Road, Bedford       TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)       South Eastern Mounted Brigade     43 Russell Square, London       Home Counties Division     Hounslow       Surrey Brigade     Caxton House, Westminster, SW1       Kent Infantry Brigade     15 Pall Mall East, SW1       Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)     14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18       Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)     Ordnance Yard, Eastbourne       Irish Command Organiezuton – HQ Royal Hospital, Dublin       FIELD TROOPS       3rd Cavalry Brigade     Curragh       13th Infantry Brigade     Curragh       13th Infantry Brigade     Curragh       13th Infantry Brigade     Belfast       DIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDCE)       Royal Artillery	Warley	Hounslow		
Eastern Mounted BrigadeBelchamp Hall, Sudbury SuffolkEast Anglian DivisionWarleyNorfolk & Suffolk Brigade19a Prince of Wales's Road, NorwichEast Midland BrigadeThe Shire Hall, BedfordEssex BrigadeDrill Hall, BrentwoodRoyal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Claremont House, WarleyRoyal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ashburnham, Road, BedfordTERRITORIAL DIVENS AND BRIGADES (B)South Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Koyal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organistion – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinIrish Command Organistion – HQ Royal Hospital, Dublin13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th DivisionCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th DivisionCurragh16th DivisionCurragh16th Division<	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire,			
East Anglian DivisionWarleyNorfolk & Suffolk Brigade19a Prince of Wales's Road, NorwichEast Milland BrigadeThe Shire Hall, BedfordEssex BrigadeDrill Hall, BrentwoodRoyal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Claremont House, WarleyRoyal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ashburnham, Road, BedfordTERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)South Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh14th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurraghSth DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeCurraghBoyla ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurraghBith Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th DivisionCork	TERRITORIAL DI	VISIONS AND BRIGADES (A)		
Norfolk & Suffolk Brigade       19a Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich         East Midland Brigade       The Shire Hall, Bedford         Essex Brigade       Drill Hall, Brentwood         Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)       Claremont House, Warley         Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)       Ashburnham, Road, Bedford <b>TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)</b> South Eastern Mounted Brigade         Home Counties Division       Hounslow         Surrey Brigade       Caxton House, Westminster, SW1         Kent Infantry Brigade       15 Pall Mall East, SW1         Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)       Ordnance Yard, Eastbourne <b>Irish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, Dublin</b> Irish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, Dublin <b>TELD TROOPS</b> 3rd Cavalry Brigade       Curragh         13th Infantry Brigade       Curragh         14th Infantry Brigade       Dublin         14th Infantry Brigade       Belfast <b>DivisionA</b> Curragh         13th Infantry Brigade       Curragh         14th Infantry Brigade       Belfast <b>DivisionA</b> Curragh         14th Infantry Brigade       Belfast <b>Division</b>	Eastern Mounted Brigade	Belchamp Hall, Sudbury Suffolk		
East Midland BrigadeThe Shire Hall, BedfordEssex BrigadeDrill Hall, BrentwoodRoyal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Claremont House, WarleyRoyal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ashburnham, Road, BedfordTERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)South Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryCurragh16th DivisionCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh <tr< td=""><td>East Anglian Division</td><td>Warley</td></tr<>	East Anglian Division	Warley		
CEssex BrigadeDrill Hall, BretwoodRoyal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Claremont House, WarleyRoyal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ashburnham, Road, BedfordTERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)South Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryCurragh16th DivisionCurraghIthinfantry BrigadeCurraghBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurragh16th DivisionCurragh	Norfolk & Suffolk Brigade	19a Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich		
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Claremont House, WarleyRoyal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ashburnham, Road, BedfordTERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)South Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurraghRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th Infantry BrigadeCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh </td <td>East Midland Brigade</td> <td>The Shire Hall, Bedford</td>	East Midland Brigade	The Shire Hall, Bedford		
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ashburnham, Road, BedfordTERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)South Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th DivisionCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh17th Infantry Brigad	Essex Brigade	Drill Hall, Brentwood		
TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)South Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryCurragh16th DivisionCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th DivisionCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh17t	Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Claremont House, Warley		
South Eastern Mounted Brigade43 Russell Square, LondonHome Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurraghRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryCurragh16th DivisionCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th DivisionCurragh17th Infantry BrigadeCurragh17th Infantry Brigade <td< td=""><td>Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)</td><td>Ashburnham, Road, Bedford</td></td<>	Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	Ashburnham, Road, Bedford		
Home Counties DivisionHounslowSurrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurraghRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryRoyal ArtilleryCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurragh16th DivisionCurragh17to DIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurragh6th DivisionCurragh	TERRITORIAL DI	VISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)		
Surrey BrigadeCaxton House, Westminster, SW1Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurraghDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurraghRoyal ArtilleryCurraghBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal EngineersCurragh6th DivisionCork	South Eastern Mounted Brigade	43 Russell Square, London		
Kent Infantry Brigade1 Bank Street, TonbridgeMiddlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFEELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeCurraghINVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurragh6th DivisionCurragh	Home Counties Division	Hounslow		
Middlesex Brigade15 Pall Mall East, SW1Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeDivisionDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurraghRoyal EngineersCurragh6th DivisionCurragh	Surrey Brigade	Caxton House, Westminster, SW1		
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organistion – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinIrish Command Organistion – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinSth Command Organistion – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinCurraghSth Division3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurraghRoyal EngineersCurragh6th DivisionCork	Kent Infantry Brigade	1 Bank Street, Tonbridge		
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)Ordnance Yard, EastbourneIrish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurragh6th DivisionCurragh	Middlesex Brigade	15 Pall Mall East, SW1		
Irish Command Organisation – HQ Royal Hospital, DublinFIELD TROOPS3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurraghRoyal EngineersCurragh6th DivisionCurragh	Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	14 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, SE18		
FIELD TROOPS         3rd Cavalry Brigade       Curragh         5th Division       Curragh         13th Infantry Brigade       Dublin         14th Infantry Brigade       Curragh         15th Infantry Brigade       Belfast         DIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)         Royal Artillery       Curragh         6th Division       Cork	Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	Ordnance Yard, Eastbourne		
3rd Cavalry BrigadeCurragh5th DivisionCurragh13th Infantry BrigadeDublin14th Infantry BrigadeCurragh15th Infantry BrigadeBelfastDIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)Royal ArtilleryCurraghRoyal EngineersCurragh6th DivisionCork	Irish Command Organis	ation – HQ Royal Hospital, Dublin		
5th Division     Curragh       13th Infantry Brigade     Dublin       14th Infantry Brigade     Curragh       15th Infantry Brigade     Belfast       DIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)       Royal Artillery     Curragh       Royal Engineers     Curragh       6th Division     Cork	FI	eld Troops		
13th Infantry Brigade     Dublin       14th Infantry Brigade     Curragh       15th Infantry Brigade     Belfast       DIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)       Royal Artillery     Curragh       Royal Engineers     Curragh       6th Division     Cork	3rd Cavalry Brigade	Curragh		
14th Infantry Brigade     Curragh       15th Infantry Brigade     Belfast       DIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)       Royal Artillery     Curragh       Royal Engineers     Curragh       6th Division     Cork	5th Division	Curragh		
15th Infantry Brigade     Belfast       DIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)       Royal Artillery     Curragh       6th Division     Cork	13th Infantry Brigade	Dublin		
Divisional Troops (NewBRIDGE)       Royal Artillery       Royal Engineers       6th Division   Cork	14th Infantry Brigade	Curragh		
Royal Artillery       Royal Engineers       6th Division   Cork	15th Infantry Brigade	Belfast		
Royal Engineers     Curragh       6th Division     Cork	DIVISIONAL TROOPS (NEWBRIDGE)			
6th Division Cork	Royal Artillery			
	Royal Engineers	Curragh		
16th Infantry Brigade Fermoy	6th Division	Cork		
	16th Infantry Brigade Fermoy			
17th Infantry Brigade Cork	17th Infantry Brigade	Cork		

Army Command Organisation, 1915		
rganisation – (continued)		
Divisional Troops (Mallow)		
Fermoy		
AL DEFENCES		
Southern Ireland defended ports at Queenstown Harbour & Berehaven		
GIMENTAL DISTRICTS		
NO.12 DISTRICT		
Dublin		
d Organisation – HQ York		
Berwick-on-Tweed, (except regulars and Special Reserve) and the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Rutland		
LD TROOPS		
York		
Lichfield		
Defended Ports of the Tyne & Wear (Sunderland), the Tees, Hartlepool and the Humber. HQ Newcastle		
GIMENTAL DISTRICTS		
NO.6 DISTRICT		
Lichfield		
The counties of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire		
ISIONS AND BRIGADES (A)		
9 St Leonards, York		
Frenchgate, Richmond		
6 Eldon Square, Newcastle		
12 Castlegate, Malton		
Old Elvet, Durham		
Frenchgate, Richmond		
Barras Bridge, Newcastle		
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)     Barras Bridge, Newcastle       TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)		
9 St Leonards, York		
3 Tower street, York		
ry Brigade 3 Tower street, York ry Brigade Drill Hall, Skipton-in-Craven		
7 Bank Court Chambers, Sheffield		
Red House, Marygate, York		
Glossop Road, Sheffield		
Derby Road, Nottingham		
Notts & Derby Mounted Brigade     Derby Road, Nottingham       North Midland Mounted Brigade     7 Magazine Square, Leicester		

Army Command Organisation, 1915		
TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AN	ID BRIGADES (B) – (CONTINUED)	
Lincoln & Leicester Infantry Brigade	Culverthorpe, Grantham	
Staffordshire Infantry Brigade	Market Square, Stafford	
Notts & Derby Infantry Brigade	The Drill Hall, Derby Road, Nottingham	
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	5 Market Square, Stafford	
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	Norton Hall, Norton Canes Cannock	
Scottish Command Or	ganisation – HQ Edinburgh	
	Berwick-on-Tweed	
Coast Defences Scotland	Defended Ports of the Forth, the Clyde, Tay and Aberdeen	
Lothian Brigade	23 Rutland Square, Edinburgh	
Black Watch Infantry Brigade	Drill Hall, Bell Street, Dundee	
GROUPED REGI	MENTAL DISTRICTS	
No.1 DISTRICT	NO 2 DISTRICT	
Warley	Hamilton	
Consisting of Perthshire, Forfarshire, Fifeshire, Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross & Cromarty, Elgin, Nairn, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Kincardine, Inverness-shire, Argyll, Butt, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirlingshire, Dumbartonshire, Renfrewshire	Consisting of Linlithgow Edinburgh, Haddington, Peebles, Ayrshire, Wigtownshire, Berwickshire, Berwick-on-Tweed, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanarkshire	
TERRITORIAL DIVIS	IONS AND BRIGADES (A)	
Highland Mounted Brigade	Academy Street, Inverness	
Highland Division	2 Charlotte Street, Perth	
Seaforth and Cameron Infantry Brigade	The Drill Hall, Market Street Inverness	
Gordon Infantry Brigade	Territorial Barracks, Fonthill Road, Aberdeen	
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Drill Hall, Dudhope, Dundee	
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	80 Hardgate, Aberdeen	
TERRITORIAL DIVIS	IONS AND BRIGADES (B)	
Lowland Mounted Brigade	10 Dublin Street, Edinburgh	
Lowland Division	7 West George Street, Glasgow	
South Scottish Infantry Brigade	7 Wellington Street, Ayr	
Scottish Rifle Brigade	34 Robertson Street, Glasgow	
Highland Light Infantry Brigade	34 Robertson Street, Glasgow	
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Newton Terrace, Charing Cross, Glasgow	
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	Drill Hall, Rutherglen	
Western Command Organisation – HQ Chester		
Wales and the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the Isle of Man		
Coast Defences	Defended Ports of the Mersey and Barrow	
Western Coast Defences	Defended ports at Milford Haven, Cardiff, Barry and Swansea	
North-Eastern Coast Defences	Defended Ports of the Tyne & Wear (Sunderland), the Tees, Hartlepool and the Humber. HQ Newcastle	

Army Command Organisation, 1915			
Western Command	d Organisation – <i>(continued)</i>		
GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS			
NO.3 DISTRICT	NO 4 DISTRICT		
Preston	Shrewsbury		
The counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and the Isle of Man	The counties of Cheshire, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Merionethshire, Radnorshire, Cardiganshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire		
TERRITORIAL DI	VISIONS AND BRIGADES (A)		
West Lancashire Division	21 Islington, Liverpool		
North Lancashire Infantry Brigade	16 Castle Park, Lancaster		
Liverpool Infantry Brigade	73 Shaw street, Liverpool		
South Lancashire Infantry Brigade	21 Victoria Street, Liverpool		
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Derby Buildings, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool		
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	Engineer Drill Hall, Cropper's Hill, St Helens		
TERRITORIAL DI	VISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)		
East Lancashire Division	The National Buildings, St Mary's Parsonage, Manchester		
Lancashire Fusiliers Brigade	5 Chapel Street, Preston		
East Lancashire Infantry Brigade	15 Piccadilly, Manchester		
Manchester Infantry Brigade	3 Stretford Road, Manchester		
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Artillery HQ, Nantwich		
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	73 Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester		
TERRITORIAL DI	VISIONS AND BRIGADES (C)		
Welsh Border Mounted Brigade	15 High Street, Shrewsbury		
South Wales Mounted Brigade	The Barracks, Carmarthen		
Welsh Division	3 Belmont, Shrewsbury		
Cheshire Infantry Brigade	Drill Hall, Chester		
North Wales Infantry Brigade	Barracks, Wrexham		
Welsh Border Infantry Brigade	15 High Street, Shrewsbury		
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	59 Charles Street, Cardiff		
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)	29 Windsor Place, Cardiff		
London District Command Organis	London District Command Organisation – HQ Horse Guards Whitehall, London		
The county of London, the Guards' Depot at Caterham and (for the Household Troops) Windsor. For purposes of training the camp at Pirbright was included in the London District. Woolwich (exclusive of Territorial troops came under Eastern Command			
TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (A)			
1st London Division	Friar's House, New Broad street, London EC2		
2nd London Infantry Brigade			
3rd London Infantry Brigade	Buckingham Gate, SW1		
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)			
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Friar's House, New Broad street, London EC2		

Army Command Organisation, 1915		
London District Command Organisation – (continued)		
TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES (B)		
2nd London Division	Duke of York's HQ, Chelsea, SW3	
4th London Infantry Brigade	Dualingham Cata SW1	
5th London Infantry Brigade	Buckingham Gate, SW1	
6th London Infantry Brigade		
Royal Artillery (Divisional Troops)	Duke of York's HQ, Chelsea, SW3	
Royal Engineers (Divisional Troops)		
School of Instruction for Officers of the TF	Chelsea Barracks, SW3	
Channel Islands Command Organisation		
Guernsey & Alderney District		
Jersey District		

Table XVI – C	rganisation of Home Commands for 23 A (Source WO 199/2030)	ugust 1940	
Area	Sub-Area	Garrison HQ	
GHQ – KNE	L HAMMERSMITH		
	ALDERSHOT COMMAND		
	Blackdown & Deepcut	Arborfield	
	North Aldershot Sub-Area: 5 Infantry Brigade Offices Marlborough Lines	Pirbright	
	South Aldershot Sub-Area: 1 Division Offices. Pennefathers Road		
	Bordon & Longmoor Sub-Area: Bordon		
1	Eastern Command – Cavalry Barracks, Houn	slow	
London Area Advanced HQ Horse Guards,	North London Sub Area Regents Park Barracks, NW1	-	
London SW1 Rear HQ 178 Queen's Gate, SW7	South London Sub-Area: Duke of York's HQ, Chelsea, SW1	Woolwich Garrison Colchester Shoeburyness Garrison	
Hertford Area The Barracks Hertford	Hertfordshire Sub-Area: The Barracks, Hertford		
Cambridge Area Binsted, Herschel Road,	West Norfolk Sub Area Ryston Hall, Denver, Downham Market	_	
Cambridge	Cambridge Sub-Area: King's College, Cambridge	_	
	Huntingdon Sub-Area: TA Drill Hall, Huntingdon		
	Bedford Sub-Area: 27 Embankment, Bedford		
Home Counties Area Shendon Manor, Sevenoaks, Kent	Dorking Sub-Area: Hartswood, Reigate	Dover Garrison Shorncliffe Garrison	
Kent	Shoreham Sub Area Wickham Place, Hurstpierpoint	Newhaven Garrison Canterbury Garrison	
	Arundel Sub-Area: Arundel Castle		
Chatham Area 13 The Terrace, Kitchener Barracks		Chatham Garrison Sheerness Garrison	
	Northern Command – York		
Northumberland Area Reed Court, 7 Harewood Hill, Darlington		Catterick Garrison, Catterick Camp	
Yorkshire Area York	Leeds Sub-Area: Masonic Hall, Castle Grove, Leeds	Harrogate Garrison	
	Sheffield Sub-Area: Oakbourne House, Oakholme Road, Sheffield	Ripon Garrison Hull Garrison	
North Midland Area Nottingham	Derby Sub-Area		
East Midland Area Elmfield, Stanley Road, Leicester			

Organisation of Home Commands for 23 August 1940 – (continued)			
Area	Sub-Area	Garrison HQ	
	Scottish Command – Edinburgh		
Edinburgh Area 20 George Street, Edinburgh	Border Sub-Area: Priorswood House, Melrose		
Glasgow Area 12 Park Terrace, Glasgow	Ayr Sub-Area: South Park, Racecourse Road, Ayr		
	Glasgow & Clyde Sub-Area: 5 Park Terrace, Glasgow		
South Highland Area Iona Hotel, Ness Walk, Inverness	Aberdeen Sub-Area: Woolmanhill. Aberdeen	Angus Sector	
North Highland Area Iona Hotel. Ness Walk, Inverness	Aberdeen Sub-Area: Woolmanhill. Aberdeen		
Orkney Defences Stromness Hotel, Stromness			
Shetland Defences Lerwick			
	Southern Command – Salisbury		
South Midland Area 7 South Parks, Oxford		Bristol Garrison, Tithe Barn, High Street, Bristol Shrivenham Garrison, Watson Barracks	
Salisbury Plain Area Bulford		Bulford Garrison Larkhill Garrison Tidworth Garrison Devizes Garrison Corsham Garrison Chiseldon Garrison Warminster Garrison	
Portsmouth Area Fort Fareham	Hants North Sub-Area: Barton Stacey	Southampton Garrison, Bracwar Lodge, 14 Northlands Rd Portsmouth Garrison, Ravelin House, Portsmouth Isle of Wight Garrison, Parkhurst, IoW	
Southern Area Sherborne Castle, Dorset	Dorset Sub-Area: Weymouth	Bovington Garrison Blandford Garrison	
	Somerset Sub-Area: 11 Castle Street, Bridgwater	Yeovil Garrison, The Cottage on the Common, Chiselborough	
South Western Area Brownhill Fort, Plymouth	Devon Sub-Area: 'Salterns' South Street. Torrington		
	Plymouth Sub-Area: 'Brooklands', Tamerton Road, Plymouth		
	Cornwall Sub-Area: ITC, DCLI, Bodmin		

Organisation of Home Commands for 23 August 1940 – (continued)					
Area	Sub-Area	Garrison HQ			
	Western Command – Chester				
East Lancs Area, 33-40 Stanley Road,	Lancaster & Barrow. 1 Melrose Place, Kendal				
Whalley Range, Manchester	Carlisle Sub-Area: 9 The Crescent, Carlisle				
	Preston Sub-Area: Longton Hall, Longton				
West Lancs Area,	Birkenhead Sector	Mersey Garrison, St Coorgo's Building, Livernool			
YMCA Building, Queen's Road, Chester	Lichfield Sub-Area: Old College House, 28 Dam Street, Lichfield	St George's Building, Liverpool Liverpool Sector Birkenhead Sector			
	Chester Sub-Area: The Castle, Chester				
North Wales Area, Kinnersley House,	Kimmel Sub-Area: Llannerch Park, St Asaph				
Belle Vue, Shrewsbury	Oswestry Sub-Area: Oswestry				
	Welsh Border Sub-Area: Broadgate, Ludlow				
Central Midland Area 39 Kenilworth Road,	Birmingham & South Staffs Sub-Area: Drill Hall, Thorpe Street, Birmingham				
Leamington	Warwickshire & Coventry Sub-Area: 149 Warwick Road, Coventry				
	Worcester Sub-Area: ITC, Worcester Regiment, Worcester				
South Wales Area Asthal House,	Carmarthen Sub-Area: Bron-y-Dre, Penllwyn Park				
Fosterville Crescent, Abergavenny	Glamorgan Sub-Area: Llandough Castle, Cowbridge				
Nor	thern Ireland District – HQ British Troops	in Ireland			
Northern Ireland District Belfast					
Anti-A	ircraft Command – Glenthorne, Stanmore	Middlesex			
1 AA Division Knightsbridge, London	Eastern Command				
2 AA Division RAF Hucknall	Northern Command				
3 AA Division Edinburgh	Scottish Command				
4 AA Division Chester	Western Command				
5 AA Division Reading	Southern Command				
6 AA Division Uxbridge	Eastern Command				
7 AA Division Newcastle	Northern Command				

Organisation of Home Commands for 23 August 1940 – (continued)			
ADD	RESS NOTES		
Tidworth Garrison, Lucknow BarracksDevizes Garrison, Prince Maurice BarracksBulford Garrison, Gunner Street, BulfordCorsham Garrison, Pockeridge House, HudswellLarkhill Garrison, Stirling BarracksWarminster Garrison, Elles & Swinton Barracks			
NOTES ON RE	ORGANISATION 1940		
On 24 May 1940 the following reorganisation had taken	place:		
Salisbury Plain Area now covered the whole	le of Wiltshire		
Portsmouth Area now covered the whole of	f Hampshire excluding Aldershot Command		
• Southern Area covered Dorset and Somerse	et and the headquarters moved from Salisbury to Sherborne.		
• South Western Area covered only Devon and Cornwall.			
<ul> <li>South Midland Area (Southern Command) to cover Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire with headquarters at Oxford.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Central Midland Area (Western Command) with headquarters at Learnington now covered Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Northamptonshire.</li> </ul>			
June 1940 Southern Command acquired four additional	Areas and Sub-Areas:		
Cornwall Sub Area			
• Isle of Wight Garrison			
Central Midland Area			
Devon Sub-Area			
	sferred from Southern Command to Western Command on 1 July nand but was absorbed into South Midland Area on 1 July 1940		

Table XVII – Army Commands, April to June 1941				
Unit	Corps/District/Area	Control		
Eastern Command – Non-Fi	eld Force Units – May 1941 (Source:	WO 33/1853)		
	AREAS			
Cambridge Area	Eastern Communit	CUO Harra Farras		
Hertford	Eastern Command	GHQ Home Forces		
	SUB-AREAS			
Cambridge				
Mid-Norfolk	Combridge Area			
West Norfolk	Cambridge Area			
Bedfordshire & Huntingdonshire		GHQ Home Forces		
Hertfordshire				
Suffolk	Hertford Area			
Essex				
	GARRISONS & SECTORS			
Colchester		GHQ Home Forces		
Shoeburyness	Hertford Area	Ung nome rolees		
Shorncliffe				
London District – Non-Fiel	d Force Units – June 1941 (Source: \	NO 33/1860)		
	SUB-AREA HQ			
NW London				
NE London	– London District	GHQ Home Forces		
SW London		Ong nome Porces		
SE London				
(	GARRISONS & SECTORS			
Woolwich	– London District	GHQ Home Forces		
Windsor		Grig Home Polees		
Northern Command – Non-Fie	eld Force Units – 3 April 1941 (Source	e: WO 33/1523)		
	DIVISIONS			
Durham and North Riding Division				
Lincolnshire Division	Northern Command	GHQ Home Forces		
Northumberland Division	Northern Command			
Yorkshire Division				
	AREAS			
North Midland Area	Northern Command	GHO Home Forces		
Yorkshire Area		GHQ Home Forces		
SUB-AREAS				
Leicester & Northants	North Midland Area	GHQ Home Forces		
	GARRISONS			
Harrogate	Vorkshira Araa			
Ripon	Yorkshire Area			
Catterick	Durham and North Diding Division	CHO Home Former		
Middlesbrough         Durham and North Riding Division         GHQ Home Forces		Und nome Forces		
Newcastle	Northumberland Division           Yorkshire Division			
Hull				

Army Commands, April to June 1941 – (continued)					
Unit	Corps/District/Area	Control			
Scottish Command – Non-Fi	eld Force Units – 3 April 1941 (Sou	rce: WO 33/1855)			
AREAS					
Edinburgh Area					
Glasgow Area	Scottish Command	GHQ Home Forces			
North Highland Area					
South Highland Area	th Highland Area				
	SUB-AREAS				
Border	— Edinburgh Area				
Lothian					
Ayr					
Clyde		GHQ Home Forces			
Aberdeen					
1 Protected Area					
Angus					
Fife	South Highland Area				
Perthshire					
Southern Command – Non-Fi	eld Force Units – 21 April 1941 (Sou	urce: WO 33/1856)			
	DIVISIONS				
Devon & Cornwall Division					
Dorset Division	Southern Command	GHQ Home Forces			
Hampshire Division					
	AREAS	- 1			
Salisbury Plain Area		GHQ Home Forces			
South Midland Area	Southern Command				
Western Area					
	SUB-AREAS				
North Wiltshire	Salisbury Plain Area				
South Wiltshire					
Somerset	Western Area	GHQ Home Forces			
North Devon	Devon & Cornwall Division				
Portsmouth					
Southampton	Hampshire Division				
North Hants					
~~~~~	GARRISONS				
Chiseldon					
Corsham, Pockeridge House, Hudswell, Corsham					
Devizes	Salisbury Plain Area				
Larkhill, Stirling Barracks		CHO Home Fores			
Tidworth, Lucknow Barracks		GHQ Home Forces			
Warminster, Elles & Swinton Barracks					
Shrivenham	South Midland Area				
Scilly Isles	Devon & Cornwall Division				
Bovington	— Dorset Division				
Blandford	Doiser Division				

Army Commands, April to June 1941 – (continued)			
Unit	Corps/District/Area	Control	
South-Eastern Command – Non-Fi	ield Force Units – April 1941 (Sourc	e: WO 33/1523)	
	AREAS		
Aldershot Area		CUO II-ma Famara	
Kent Area	South-Eastern Command	GHQ Home Forces	
Surrey & Sussex Area			
	SUB-AREAS		
Blackdown & Deepcut			
Bordon & Longmoor	Aldershot Area		
North Aldershot			
Chatham		GHQ Home Forces	
Gravesend			
Maidstone	Kent Area		
Sheppey			
Dorking	Surrey & Sussex Area		
GA	RRISONS & SECTORS		
Arborfield Garrison			
Ascot Garrison	Aldershot Area		
Biggin Hill Sector		GHQ Home Forces	
Tonbridge Sector	Kent Area		
Brooklands Sector			
Guildford Sector			
Homewood Sector	Surrey & Sussex Area	GHQ Home Forces	
Reigate & Redhill Sector			
Western Command – Non-Field F	orce Units – 22 March 1941 (Source	: WO 33/1857)	
	AREAS		
Central Midland Area			
East Lancashire Area			
North Wales Area	Western Command	GHQ Home Forces	
South Wales Area			
West Lancashire Area			
	SUB-AREAS		
Warwickshire			
Worcester & Hereford	Central Midland Area		
Carlisle Sub-Area			
Lancaster & Barrow	East Lawrenching A		
Manchester	East Lancashire Area	GHQ Home Forces	
Preston	]		
Cambrian			
Oswestry	North Wales Area		
Welsh Border	]		

Army Commands, April to June 1941					
Unit Corps/District/Area Control					
WESTERN COMM	AAND SUB-AREAS – (CONTINUED)				
Carmarthen					
Severn	South Wales Area				
Chester	West Lancashire Area	GHQ Home Forces			
Lichfield	west Lancashire Area				
GA	RRISONS & SECTORS				
Birmingham	Central Midland Area				
Birkenhead Sector		GHQ Home Forces			
Liverpool Sector	West Lancashire Area				
Mersey Sector					

Table XVIII – Army Commands	, November 1942– February 1	943
Unit	Corps/District/Area	Control
Eastern Command – Non-Field For	ce Units – January 1943 (Source:	WO 33/1994)
	DISTRICTS	
2 Corps District		
11 Corps District	Eastern Command	GHQ Home Forces
East Central District		
	Areas	
Cambridge Area	2 Corps District	CHO Homo Foress
Essex & Suffolk Area	11 Corps District	GHQ Home Forces
	SUB-AREAS	
Bedford & Huntingdon		
Buckinghamshire	East Central District	
Cambridge	2 Corps District	
Essex	11 Corps District	CHO Hama Farra
Hertfordshire	East Central District	GHQ Home Forces
Mid-Norfolk	2 Corps District	
Suffolk	11 Corps District	
West Norfolk	2 Corps District	
	GARRISONS	
Colchester, Shoeburyness, Southend, Ipswich	11 Corps District	GHQ Home Forces
London District – Non-Field Force	Units – February 1943 (Source: \	WO 33/1999)
	SUB-AREAS	
NE London		
NW London		
SE London	London District	GHQ Home Forces
SW London		
	GARRISONS	
Pirbright, Westminster. Windsor, Woolwich	London	GHQ Home Forces
Northern Command – Non-Field Ford	e Units – November 1942 (Source	e: WO 33/1967)
	DISTRICTS	
East Riding and Lincolnshire District		
North Midland District		
Northumberland District	Northern Command	GHQ Home Forces
West Riding District		
	AREAS	
Catterick Area	Northumberland District	GHQ Home Forces
	SUB-AREAS	
Derby	North Midland District	GHQ Home Forces
Derby Durham	North Midland District Northumberland District	GHQ Home Forces
		GHQ Home Forces

Army Commands Nove	mber, 1942 – February 1943	
Unit	Corps/District/Area	Control
Eastern Command -	- Sub-Areas – (continued)	
North Lincolnshire	East Riding & Lincs District	
Nottingham	North Midland District	
North Riding	Northumberland District	
Pocklington	East Riding & Lincs District	CUO II-ma Eamaa
Sheffield	West Riding District	GHQ Home Forces
South Lincolnshire	East Riding & Lincs District	
Tyne Valley	Northumberland District	
York	West Riding District	
GA	RRISONS	
Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield. York	West Riding District	
Catterick, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Sunderland	Northumberland District	
Chilwell, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham	North Midland District	GHQ Home Forces
Hull	East Riding & Lincs District	
Scottish Command – Non-Field Force	Units – January 1943 (Source: WO	33/1968)
	STRICTS	,
North Highland District		
West Scotland District	Scottish Command	GHQ Home Forces
	Area	
Edinburgh Area	Scottish Command	
Galloway Area		
Glasgow Area	West Scotland District	
South Highland Area	Scottish Command	
1 Protected Area	North Highland District	GHQ Home Forces
2 Protected Area	Orkney & Shetland Defended Area	
3 Protected Area	North Highland District	
4 Protected Area	Scottish Command	
Sui	B-AREAS	
Aberdeen	North Highland District	
Angus	South Highland Area	
Argyll		
Ayr	West Scotland District	
Border	Edinburgh Area	1
Clyde	West Sector + District	
Dumfries	West Scotland District	CUO Harris Franci
Fife	South Highland Area	GHQ Home Forces
Inverness	North Highland District	
Lothian	Edinburgh Area	]
M		1
Moray	North Highland District	
Perth	North Highland District South Highland Area	
	-	

Army Command	ls November, 1942 – February 1943	}
Unit	Corps/District/Area	Control
Scottish Command	d – Non-Field Force Units – <i>(continue</i>	ed)
	GARRISON	
Aberdeen	North Highland District	
Dundee	South Highland Area	
Flotta	Orkney & Shetland Defended Area	
Glasgow	West Scotland District	GHQ Home Forces
Inverness		
Outer Hebrides	North Highland District	
South Ronaldsway	Orkney & Shetland Defended Area	
Southern Command – Non-Fiel	d Force Units – January 1943 (Source	e: WO 33/1995)
	DISTRICTS	
Hants & Dorset District		
South-Western District		
Salisbury Plain District	Southern Command	GHQ Home Forces
South Midland District		
	AREAS	
Cornwall Coastal Area		
Somerset & Bristol Area	South-Western District	GHQ Home Forces
	SUB-AREAS	
Berkshire & Oxfordshire		
Gloucester	South Midland District	
Bristol		
North Devon	South-Western District	GHQ Home Forces
North Wiltshire		
South Wiltshire	Salisbury Plain District	
Southern Command – Non-Fiel	d Force Units – January 1943 (Source	e: WO 33/1995)
	GARRISONS	
Barton Stacey, Blandford, Bournemouth Bovington, Portland, Southampton	Hants & Dorset District	
Bicester, Didcot, Portsmouth, Shrivenham	South Midland District	GHQ Home Forces
Bristol, Plymouth, Scilly Isles, Yeovil	South Western District	
Bulford, Chiseldon, Corsham, Devizes, Larkhill, Tidworth, Warminster	Salisbury Plain District	
South-Eastern Command – Non-Fig	eld Force Units – December 1942 (So	urce: WO 33/1996)
	DISTRICTS	
Aldershot District		
Command Corps	South-Eastern Command	GHQ Home Forces
12 Corps		
	AREAS	
North Kent & Surrey Area	South-Eastern Command	GHQ Home Forces
	1	

Army Commands, Nov	vember 1942 – February 1943	
Unit	Corps/District/Area	Control
South-Eastern Command –	Non-Field Force Units – (continue	ed)
S	UB-AREAS	
Blackdown		
Bordon	Aldershot District	
Farnborough		CHO Homo Formas
Dorking	North Kant & Surray Araa	GHQ Home Forces
Gravesend	North Kent & Surrey Area	
Maidstone	12 Corps District	
North Sussex	Command Corps District	
G	ARRISONS	
Arborfield, Ascot	Aldershot District	
Ashford, Canterbury, Dover, Folkestone Maidstone, Shorncliffe & Sheerness	12 Corps District	GHQ Home Forces
Chatham, Guildford, Reigate & Redhill	North Kent & Surrey Area	
Newhaven	Command Corps District	
Western Command – Non-Field Force	Units – 12 January 1943 (Source:	: WO 33/1996)
	DISTRICTS	
Central Midland District		
Lancashire & Border District	_	
North Wales District	Western Command	GHQ Home Forces
South Wales District	_	
West Lancashire District	_	
SI	UB-AREAS	
Cambrian	North Wales District	
Carlisle	Lancashire & Border District	
Carmarthen	South Wales District	
Chester Sub-Area	West Lancashire District	
Kendal	Lancashire & Border District	
Lichfield	West Lancashire District	
Manchester	Lancashire & Border District	GHQ Home Forces
Preston	Lancashire & Border District	
Severn	South Wales District	
Shropshire	North Wales District	
Warwick	Central Midland District	
Welsh Border	North Wales District	
Worcester	Central Midland District	
G	ARRISONS	•
Barrow, Manchester	Lancashire & Border District	
Barry, Cardiff, Pembroke Dock & Swansea	South Wales District	7
Birkenhead, Chester, IoM, Liverpool, Mersey	West Lancashire District	GHQ Home Forces
Birmingham	Central Midland District	
Donnington	North Wales District	

Table XIX – Western Area Districts and Sub-Districts Addresses (Source: WO199/2644)			
Command Address			
Command	15 SEPTEMBER 43		
Western Command	Chester		
Lancs and Border District	Drill Hall, Deepdale Road		
Carlisle Sub-District	Eden Hay, Cavendish Terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle		
Preston Sub-District	Longton Hall, Longton, Preston		
Manchester Sub-District	The Arches, Kemp Street, Middleton, Manchester		
West Lancs District	YMCA Buildings, Chester		
Chester Sub-District	The Old Rectory, St Mary's Hill, Chester		
Lichfield Sub-District	Old College House, 26 Dam Street, Lichfield		
Mersey Sub-District	St George's Buildings, Lime Street, Liverpool		
North Wales District	Kinnersley House, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury		
Cambrian Sub-District	Craig-y-Dderwen, Betws-y-Coed		
Welsh Border Sub-District	Rhadley House, Kennedy Road, Kingsland, Shrewsbury		
Central Midland District	39 Kenilworth Road, Leamington		
Warwickshire Sub-District	Hill House, Lapworth		
Worcestershire Sub-District	Orchard Lea, Droitwich		
South Wales District	St Ronans, Abergavenny		
Severn Sub-District	Dan-y-graig, Llantrisant		
Carmarthen Sub-District	Bron-y-dre, Penllwyn Park, Carmarthen		
Wye Sub-District	Crescent House, Bodenham Road, Hereford		
	30 APRIL 1944		
Western Command	Chester		
North-West District	Drill Hall, Deepdale Road		
Carlisle Sub-District	Eden Hay, Cavendish Terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle		
Preston Sub-District	Longton Hall, Longton, Preston		
Manchester Sub-District	The Arches, Kemp Street, Middleton, Manchester		
Chester Sub-District	20 Curzon Park, Chester		
Mersey Sub-District	St George's Buildings, Lime Street, Liverpool		
Mid West District	Kinnersley House, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury		
Cambrian Sub-District	Craig-y-Dderwen, Betws-y-Coed		
Welsh Border Sub-District	Rhadley House, Kennedy Road, Kingsland, Shrewsbury		
Lichfield Sub-District	Old College House, 26 Dam Street, Lichfield		
Warwickshire Sub-District	Hill House, Lapworth		
Worcestershire Sub-District	Orchard Lea, Droitwich		
South Wales District	St Ronans, Abergavenny		
Severn Sub-District	Dan-y-graig, Llantrisant		
Carmarthen Sub-District	Bron-y-dre, Penllwyn Park, Carmarthen		
Wye Sub-District	Crescent House, Bodenham Road, Hereford		

	·	of the Central Forc e Scheme (WO 33/69		
Territorial Force Formation	Command	Assemble Station	War Station	Transport
	General He	adquarters		
General HQ		Hotel Metropole	Horse Guards	
Northern Wireless Signal Company HQ & 3 detachments	Northern	Leeds	Bedford	Train
	Mounted	Division		
HQ Mounted Division		Bury St Edmunds	Bury St Edmunds	No move
Eastern Mounted Brigade	Eastern	Ipswich	Ipswich	No move
Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Mounted Brigade	Northern	Diss	Diss	No move
1st South Midland Mounted Brigade	Southern	Warwick	Bury St Edmunds	Train
2nd South Midland Mounted Brigade	Southern	Reading	Bury St Edmunds	Train
OC Scottish Group (signal units)	Scottish	Bannockburn	Bury St Edmunds	Train
Scottish Cable Signal Company	Scottish	Bannockburn	Bury St Edmunds	Train
Southern Wireless Signal Company	Southern	Bulford	Bury St Edmunds	Train
London Wireless Signal Company	London District	St Albans	Ipswich	Train
6th Cyclist Battalion, Norfolk Regiment	Eastern	North Walsham	North Walsham	No move
6th Cyclist Battalion, Suffolk Regiment	Eastern	Saxmundham	Saxmundham	No move
	1st /	Army		
Headquarters 1st Army		Bedford	Bedford	No move
Highland Mounted Brigade	Scottish	Blairgowrie, Beauly	Huntingdon	Train
Highland Division	Scottish	Perth, Dunblane, Inverness	Bedford	Train
OC Northern Group (Signal units)	Northern	Leeds	Bedford	Train
Northern Airline Signal Company	Northern	Leeds	Bedford	Train
Northern Cable Signal Company	Northern	Leeds	Bedford	Train
	2nd /	Army		
Headquarters 2nd Army		Aldershot	Aldershot	No move
1st South Wales Mounted Brigade	Southern	Winchester	Aldershot	
South Eastern Mounted Brigade	Eastern	Canterbury	Canterbury	
1st London Division	London District	Windsor, Harrow, Hounslow, Staines	Aldershot	March
Home Counties Division	Eastern	Maidstone, Sittingbourne, Canterbury	Maidstone, Sittingbourne, Canterbury	No move
OC Southern Group	Southern	Bulford	Aldershot	Train
Southern Airline Signal Company	Southern	Bulford	Aldershot	Train
Southern Airline Signal Company (1 Section)	Southern	Maidstone	Maidstone	No move
Southern Cable Signal Company	Southern	Bulford	Aldershot	Train

Composition of the Central Force										
Territorial Force Formation	Command	Assemble Station	War Station	Transport						
2nd Army – (continued)										
25th (County of London) Cyclist Bt.	London District	Ashford	Ashford	No move						
6th Cyclist Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment	Eastern	Lewis	Lewis	No move						
Kent Cyclist Battalion	Eastern	Canterbury	Canterbury	No move						
3rd Army										
Headquarters 3rd Army		Luton Hoo	Luton Hoo	No move						
North Midland Mounted Brigade	Northern	Grantham	Bishop's Stortford	Train						
Territorial Force Formation	Command	Assemble Stn.	War Station	Transport						
2nd South Western Mounted Brigade	Southern	Winchester	Colchester	Train						
East Anglian Division	Eastern	Brentwood	Brentwood	No move						
North Midland Division	Northern	Derby & Burton	Luton	Train						
South Midland Division	Southern	Swindon	Leighton Buzzard	Train						
2nd London Division	London District	St Albans	St Albans	No move						
OC London Group (Signals)	London District	St Albans	St Albans	No move						
London Wireless Signal Company HQ & two detachments	London District	St Albans	St Albans	No move						
London Airline Signal Company	London District	St Albans	St Albans	No move						
London Cable Signal Company	London District	St Albans	St Albans	No move						
8th Cyclist Battalion, Essex R	Eastern	Wivenhoe	Wivenhoe	No move						

	- Composition of Lo	cal Forces e (WO 33/694) – August 1	914					
Territorial Force Formation	Assembly Station	War Station	Transport					
London District								
Household Cavalry Brigade (less one composite regiment)	London	London	No move					
King Edward's Horse	London	London	No move					
London Mounted Brigade	Hounslow	Hounslow	No move					
'C' HA Battery	Canterbury	Woolwich	Train					
'F' HA Battery	London	London	No move					
XXXV RFA Brigade	Woolwich	Woolwich	No move					
One Battalion (Foot Guards)	Warley	London	Train					
Two Battalions (Foot Guards)	London	London	No move					
Three Reserve Battalions (Foot Guards)	London	London	No move					
One Reserve Battalion (Foot Guards)	Windsor	Windsor	No move					
Honourable Artillery Company, Infantry	London	London	No move					
28th (County of London) Battalion, the London Regiment	London	London	No move					
Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps	London	London	No move					

Coi	mposition of Local Forces –	(continued)	
Territorial Force Formation	Assembly Station	War Station	Transport
	Scottish Command		
Lowland Mounted Brigade	Cupar	Cupar, Beanly ?	Train
Lowland Division	Stirling, Dunfermline, Falkirk	Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverness	Train
Scottish Wireless Signal Company	Bannockburn	Bannockburn	No move
Scottish Airline Signal Company, HQ & two sections	Bannockburn	Bannockburn	No move
Scottish Cable Signal Company. HQ & two sections	Bannockburn	Bannockburn	No move
Highland Cyclist Battalion	Lundin Links (St Andrews)	Lundin Links	No move
10th Cyclist Battalion, Royal Scots	East Linton	East Linton	No move
	Western Command		
One Infantry Battalion	Pembroke Dock	Liverpool	Train
South Wales Mounted Brigade	Hereford	Hereford	No move
7th Cyclist Battalion, Welsh Regiment	Carmarthen	Carmarthen	No move
	Northern Command	l	
Yorkshire Mounted Brigade	York, Malton, Scarborough	York, Malton, Scarborough	No move
Northumbrian Division	Newcastle	Newcastle	No move
West Riding Division	Doncaster, Selby	Doncaster, Selby	No move
Northern Cyclist Battalion	Morpeth	Morpeth	No move
5th Cyclist Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment	Louth	Louth	No move
Huntingdonshire Cyclist Battalion	Grimsby	Grimsby	No move
	Southern Command	l .	
One Infantry Battalion	Guernsey	Bristol	Train & steamer
Wessex Division	Salisbury	Salisbury	No move
7th Cyclist Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	Plymouth	Plymouth	No move
9th Cyclist Battalion, Hampshire Regiment	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	No move
	Irish Command		
Welsh Border Mounted Brigade	Chester	Curragh	Train & steamer
West Lancashire Battalion	Dungannon, Lurgan, Portadown	Dungannon, Lurgan, Portadown	No move
East Lancashire Division	Thurles, Cahir, Limerick Junction	Thurles, Cahir, Limerick Junction	No move
OC Western Group	Liverpool	Dublin	Train & steamer
Western Wireless Signal Company	Liverpool	Dublin	Train & steamer
Western Airline Signal Company	Liverpool	Dublin	Train & steamer
Western Cable Signal Company (two detachments)	Leeds	Curragh	Train & steamer

Two UNITS WERE REDESIGNATED IN 1926           156th (London) AA Battery, RA         156th (Barking) AA Battery, RA           17th London Regiment (Poplar & Stepney Rifles)         17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlets Rifles)           THREE BATTERIES, RA WERE REDESIGNATED IN 1928           333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         333th (Ist Norfolk) Field Battery, RA           335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Ist Norfolk) Field Battery, RA           335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Ist Norfolk) Field Battery, RA           20th (London) AA Battalion, RE         20th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE           London Electrical Engineers)         (London Electrical Engineers)           20th (London) AA Bittalion, RE         27th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE           London Electrical Engineers)         20th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           20th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           20th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Max) Signal Company, R Sigs           21th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Max) Signal Company, R Sigs           22th (London) Heavy Battery, RA         150th (Tymemouth) Medium Battery, RA           160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA         160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA           160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA	Table XXII – Organisational (	Changes for UK Anti (Territorial Army)	-Aircraft Defence		
156th (London) AA Battery, RA       156th (Barking) AA Battery, RA         17th London Regiment (Poplar & Stepney Rifles)       17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlets Rifles)         333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       335th (Staf Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       335th (Staf Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       335th (Staf Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         26th (London) AA Battalion, RE       20th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         (London Electrical Engineers)       20th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       20th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         150th (Tynemouth) Medium Brigade, RA       TSth (Kent) AA Brigade, RA for duty with the Thames & Mediway defences         150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA       160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA         160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         172rd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA       173rd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         172rd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA       173rd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         172rd (Clyde) Medi			1926		
17th London Regiment (Poplar & Stepney Rifles)       17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlets Rifles)         THREE BATTERES, RA WERE REDESIGNATED IN 1928         333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       333rd (2n Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         334th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       334th (3rd Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       335th (1st Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (London) AA Battalion, RE       20th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         London Flectrical Engineers)       27th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         27th (London) AA Battalion, RE       27th (London) Company Ar Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       26th (London) Company Ar Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Ar Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Ar Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Ar Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA         150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA       150th (Chromh) Medium Battery, RA         160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery, RA         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
THREE BATTERIES, RA WERE REDESIGNATED IN 1928           333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         333rd (2nd Norfolk) Field Battery, RA           334th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         334th (3rd Norfolk) Field Battery, RA           335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (1st Norfolk) Field Battery, RA           335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (1st Norfolk) Field Battery, RA           26th (London) AA Battalion, RE         26th (London) AA Scarchlight Battalion, RE           London Electrical Engineers)         27th (London) AA Starachlight Battalion, RE           (London I Electrical Engineers)         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs           26th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs           27th (London) AS Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) AS Signal Company, R Sigs           27th (London) AS Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) AS Signal Company, R           150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA         150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA <td< td=""><td></td><td>-</td><td></td></td<>		-			
333rd (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       333rd (2nd Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         334th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       334th (3rd Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       335th (1st Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       335th (Lat Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         26th (London) AA Battalion, RE       (London Electrical Engineers)         27th (London) AA Battalion, RE       (London Electrical Engineers)         26th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       26th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Mad Battery, RA         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA*         160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA       172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Soctish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Soctish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Soctish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA		-			
344th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       334th (3rd Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       335th (1st Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         335th (London) AA Battalion, RE       26th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         London Electrical Engineers)       26th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         (London) AA Battalion, RE       27th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         (London Electrical Engineers)       26th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         17th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA					
335th (Norfolk) Field Battery, RA       335th (1st Norfolk) Field Battery, RA         FOUR UNITS WERE REDESIGNATED IN 1930         26th (London) AA Battalion, RE       26th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         (London Electrical Engineers)       (London Electrical Engineers)         27th (London) AA Battalion, RE       27th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         (London Electrical Engineers)       27th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         (London A) AS agnal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         72th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         72th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         72th (London) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Ba			-		
FOUR UNITS WERE REDESIGNATED IN 1930           26th (London) AA Battation, RE London Electrical Engineers)         26th (London) AA Searchlight Battation, RE (London Electrical Engineers)           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         26th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         26th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           27th (London) AA Starting A Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs           27th (London Net A Signal Company, R Sigs         27th (London) AB Starting A Signal Company, R Sigs           27th (London Pagimetry RA         150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA           100th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA         172th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA           173rd (Rotheen Fortress Engineers         310th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE	· · · ·		-		
26th (London) AA Battalion, RE London Electrical Engineers)       26th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE (London Electrical Engineers)         27th (London) AA Battalion, RE (London Electrical Engineers)       27th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE (London Electrical Engineers)         26th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       26th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         Stan (Kent) Medium Brigade, RA       S8th (Kent) AA Brigade, RA for duty with the Thames & Medway defences         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA*         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, (Howitzer), RA         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       3rd Survey Sect			-		
London Electrical Engineers)       (London Electrical Engineers)         27th (London) AA Battalion, RE (London Electrical Engineers)       27th (London) AA Searchlight Battalion, RE (London Electrical Engineers)         26th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       26th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         S2nd (Kent) Medium Brigade, RA       58th (Kent) AA Brigade, RA for duty with the Thames & Medway defences         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA         160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA       160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Piezy Signals Scetion, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         203th Field Artillery Signals Scetion, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS WITS DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusillers)       Each converted					
(London Electrical Engineers)       (London Electrical Engineers)         26th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       26th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         NINE RA UNITS WERE REDESIGNATED 1933/1934         52nd (Kent) Medium Brigade, RA       58th (Kent) AA Brigade, RA for duty with the Thames & Medway defences         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA*         160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA       160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         16th City of London Regimeers       319th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE         <					
27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs       27th (London) Company Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs         NINE RA UNITS WERE REDESIGNATED 1933/1934         52nd (Kent) Medium Brigade, RA       58th (Kent) AA Brigade, RA for duty with the Thames & Medway defences         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA         160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA       160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         The City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers       319th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (City of London Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         20th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Pancras)         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         14th Heavy Battery, R and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA					
NINE RA UNITS WERE REDESIGNATED 1933/1934           52nd (Kent) Medium Brigade, RA         58th (Kent) AA Brigade, RA for duty with the Thames & Medway defences           150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA         150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA           160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA         150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA*           172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA         160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*           173rd Heavy Battery, RA         173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA           174th Heavy Battery, RA         173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA           174th Heavy Battery, RA         173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA           174th Heavy Battery, RA         174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA           174th Heavy Battery, RA         174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA           174th Heavy Battery, RA         174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA           174th Gity of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers         310th (City of Dundee) AA Searchlight Company, RE           23rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA         3rd Survey Section, RA           EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935           4th City of London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)         Fach converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE           20th London Regiment (St Pancras)         Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA	26th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs	26th (London) Compa	ny Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs		
52nd (Kent) Medium Brigade, RA       58th (Kent) AA Brigade, RA for duty with the Thames & Medway defences         150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA       150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA         160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA       160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery Signals Section, RA       319th (City of Dundee) AA Searchlight Company, RE         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (City of London Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         <	27th (London) AA Signal Company, R Sigs	27th (London) Compa	ny Air Defence Brigade Signals, R Sigs		
Thames & Medway defences150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA150th (Tynemouth) Medium Battery, RA160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*173rd Heavy Battery, RA172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*173rd Heavy Battery, RA173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA174th Heavy Battery, RA174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA174th Heavy Battery, RA174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RAThe City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers319th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA3rd Survey Section, RAEIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 19354th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE20th London Regiment (City of London Rifles)Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE21st London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE19th London Regiment (St Pancras)Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 19368th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment 5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment6th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment 6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment6th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment 6th/7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry <t< td=""><td>NINE RA UNITS</td><td>WERE REDESIGNATED 1</td><td>933/1934</td></t<>	NINE RA UNITS	WERE REDESIGNATED 1	933/1934		
160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA       160th (Forth) Medium Battery, RA*         172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery, RA*         174th Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         The City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers       319th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (City of London Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (Roy Office Rifles)       14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936         21st London Regiment (Rost Office Rifles)       A Searchlight Battalion, RE         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         19th London Regiment (Not Office Rifles)       114 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The	52nd (Kent) Medium Brigade, RA				
172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA       172nd (Clyde) Medium Battery, RA*         173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         The City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers       319th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE         The City of Dundee Fortress Engineers       320th (City of Dundee) AA Searchlight Company, RE         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (City of London Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         21st London Regiment (St Surrey Rifles)       Th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       I4 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         19th Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA	150th (Tynemouth) Heavy Battery, RA	150th (Tynemouth) M			
173rd Heavy Battery, RA       173rd (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         The City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers       319th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE         The City of Dundee Fortress Engineers       320th (City of Dundee) AA Searchlight Company, RE         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         21st London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936       Sth (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Battalion, The Koyal Warwickshire Regiment       Fach converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       Fach converted into an AA Brigade, RA </td <td>160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA</td> <td>160th (Forth) Medium</td> <td>n Battery, RA*</td>	160th (Forth) Heavy Battery, RA	160th (Forth) Medium	n Battery, RA*		
174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         The City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers       319th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE         The City of Dundee Fortress Engineers       320th (City of Dundee) AA Searchlight Company, RE         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (City of London Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         21st London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)       Inthe London Regiment (St Pancras)         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment	172nd (Clyde) Heavy Battery, RA	172nd (Clyde) Mediu	m Battery, RA*		
174th Heavy Battery, RA       174th (North Scottish) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA         The City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers       319th (City of Aberdeen) AA Searchlight Company, RE         The City of Dundee Fortress Engineers       320th (City of Dundee) AA Searchlight Company, RE         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (City of London Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         21st London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)       Inthe London Regiment (St Pancras)         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment	173rd Heavy Battery, RA 173rd (North Scottish		) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA		
The City of Dundee Fortress Engineers       320th (City of Dundee) AA Searchlight Company, RE         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       Fach converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         21st London Regiment (Ist Surrey Rifles)       Th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Pattalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th Mattalion, The Koyal Warwickshire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       Fach converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA			) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RA		
223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA       3rd Survey Section, RA         EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         21st London Regiment (Ist Surrey Rifles)       File (St Pancras)         7th City of London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th Attalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Jattalion, The Manchester Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion RE	The City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers	319th (City of Aberde	en) AA Searchlight Company, RE		
EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935         4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th City of London Regiment (City of London Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         21st London Regiment (Ist Surrey Rifles)       AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         7th City of London Regiment (St Pancras)       Hight London Regiment (St Pancras)         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion RE	The City of Dundee Fortress Engineers	320th (City of Dundee	e) AA Searchlight Company, RE		
4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th City of London Regiment (City of London Rifles)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         21st London Regiment (1st Surrey Rifles)       A Searchlight Battalion, RE         7th City of London Regiment (St Pancras)       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Pattalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion RE	223rd Field Artillery Signals Section, RA	3rd Survey Section, R	A		
11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       Each converted into an         7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment       Each converted into an         6th City of London Regiment (The Queen's Own)       Each converted into an         21st London Regiment (Ist Surrey Rifles)       AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)       19th London Regiment (St Pancras)         11th Loeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion RE	EIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS WER	E CONVERTED TO AA U	INITS BY 15 DECEMBER 1935		
11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       AA Brigade, RA         11th London Regiment (Finsbury Park Rifles)       Each converted into an         7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment       Each converted into an         6th City of London Regiment (The Queen's Own)       Each converted into an         21st London Regiment (Ist Surrey Rifles)       AA Searchlight Battalion, RE         7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)       19th London Regiment (St Pancras)         11th Loeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion RE	4th City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers)	)	Each converted into an		
7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment         6th City of London Regiment (City of London Rifles)         20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)         21st London Regiment (1st Surrey Rifles)         7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment         6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry			AA Brigade, RA		
20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)AA Searchlight Battalion, RE21st London Regiment (1st Surrey Rifles)	7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment				
20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)AA Searchlight Battalion, RE21st London Regiment (1st Surrey Rifles)	6th City of London Regiment (City of London Rifle	es)			
21st London Regiment (1st Surrey Rifles)         7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment         6th Pattalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry         Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion RE			AA Searchlight Battalion, RE		
7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)         19th London Regiment (St Pancras)         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment         6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry         Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE	· · · · · ·		1		
19th London Regiment (St Pancras)         14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th Pattalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion RE			1		
14 INFANTRY BATTALIONS WERE CONVERTED TO AA UNITS DURING 1936         8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th Pattalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion, RE			1		
8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment       Each converted into an AA Brigade, RA         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment       Each converted into an AA Searchlight Battalion RE		VERE CONVERTED TO A	A UNITS DURING 1936		
5th Battalion, The York and Lancashire Regiment       AA Brigade, RA         6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment       After the second seco					
6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment         6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry         Each converted into an         A Searchlight Battalion, BE		<b>-</b>	AA Brigade, RA		
6th/7th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment         7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry         Each converted into an         A Searchlight Battalion, BE			1		
7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry     Each converted into an       A Searchlight Battalion, BE			1		
A A Searchlight Battalion RE			Each converted into an		
Jui Dauanon, The Duke of Weinington's Regiment	5th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment				

Table XXIII – W	/estern Command Proposed Amb (Source: WO 199/2644		heads	
US Military Hospital	Railhead	Company	Miles	Uploading
Aberbaiden House	Abergavenny Junction (goods yard)	LMSR	3.5	Ground
Appleton Hall, Stretton	Arpley, Warrington	LMSR	3	Platform
All Saints Emergency Hospital, Bromsgrove	Bromsgrove goods yard	LMSR	2	Ground
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	GWR	1	Unknown
Anderson Barracks, Saighton Huntington	Chester General	GWR/LMSR	3.5	Unknown
Rhydlafar, Pentyrch, Cardiff	Creigiau	GWR	2.250	Platform
Llanerch Panna			3	Platform
Oteley Deer Park, Ellesmere	Ellesmere, Shropshire	GWR	1	Platform
Penley Hall			3.5	Platform
Blackmore Park 1			1.25	Platform
Blackmore Park 2			1.25	Platform
Brickbarn Farm, Burrington, Ludlow	Malvern Wells (up platform)	LMSR	2	Platform
Malvern Wells			1.5	Platform
Merebrook, Hanley Swan			2	Platform
Clatterbridge	Hooton	GWR/LMSR	4.5	Platform
Wolverley	Kidderminster	GWR	2	Platform
Kington (Hergest)	Kington, Herefordshire	GWR	2.5	Platform
Barons Cross	Leominster	GWR	1.5	Platform
Iscoyd Park, Whitchurch	Malpas, Cheshire	LMSR	4	Platform
Davyhulme, Stretford	Manchester Victoria	LMSR	6	Platform
Foxley Manor House, Yazor, Hereford	Moorhampton, Herefordshire	LMSR	1.5	Platform
Bewdley (Burlish)	Stourport Park sidings	GWR	1.5	Ground
Sudbury Park	Sudbury (US Depot)	LMSR	1	Ground
Lichfield	Tamworth Low Level	LMSR	3.5	Platform
Stoneleigh Park, Coventry	Warwick Cape Yard	GWR	6.5	Ground
Shugborough Park	Weston and Ingestre	LMSR	4.5	Platform
Halston Hall	Whittington, Oswestry	GWR	1	Platform

Table XXIV – Defence of Aerodromes Strength on 2 Augus				Points	
Unit	Companies	Platoons	Officers	0/Rs	All Men
Easte	ern Command				
7th Battalion, Bedfordshire & Herts Regiment	3	14	28	647	175
10th Battalion, Bedfordshire & Herts Regiment	4	16	30	716	449
7th Battalion, Essex Regiment	6	29	48	1156	168
8th Battalion, Royal Norfolk Regiment	5	31	53	1260	494
9th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment	3	12	26	507	122
South Ea	astern Comma	and			
8th Battalion, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)	4	17	32	517	154
11th Battalion, The Queen's Regiment	5	21	38	705	190
8th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment	6	30	45	1036	696
11th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment	6	20	43	860	407
8th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment	3	12	27	567	64
8th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment	4	18	36	788	437
Lon	don District				
12th Battalion, The Queen's Regiment	6	18	38	427	201
13th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers	8	27	58	1068	430
13th Battalion, Kent Regiment	6	31	45	679	256
14th Battalion, Kent Regiment	6	31	42	805	275
11th Battalion, Rifle Brigade	6	26	42	790	342
10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment	6	25	42	694	310
North	ern Command	ł	•		
13th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry	5	20	32	777	127
18th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry	2	10	17	376	37
6th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment	4	14	42	663	333
10th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment	4	16	29	641	324
10th Battalion, Foresters	5	23	41	752	357
15th Battalion, Foresters	5	20	26	397	137
8th Battalion, Green Howards	6	20	36	915	260
6th Battalion, Leicester Regiment	6	17	35	742	231
10th Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers	6	24	42	903	279
Scotti	ish Command		•		
12th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	5	23	34	620	255
13th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	4	15	32	509	314
14th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	5	17	24	522	188
8th Battalion, Black Watch	5	26	33	744	278
9th Battalion, Black Watch	4	24	37	659	252
11th Battalion, Cameronians Scottish Rifles	5	19	32	452	116
13th Battalion, Cameronians Scottish Rifles	4	16	21	491	106
6th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders	5	23	31	895	112
10th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders	6	25	43	1130	111

Defence of Aerodromes, N	1AP Factories	and Vulne	rable Points	S	
Unit	Companies	Platoons	Officers	O/Rs	All Men
Scottish Cor	nmand – <i>– (co</i>	ntinued)			
12th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry	6	27	34	918	215
8th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers	2	6	15	426	21
10th Battalion, Royal Scots	6	32	44	933	192
10th Battalion, Royal Scottish Fusiliers	5	24	31	389	124
8th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders	4	18	31	687	190
Sout	hern Comman	d			
7th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	4	18	30	785	146
10th Battalion, Devon Regiment	4	20	42	746	133
6th Battalion, Dorset Regiment	5	21	28	723	303
8th Battalion, Gloucester Regiment	5	28	46	1102	368
8th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment	5	18	35	661	298
13th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment	3	10	24	380	155
10th Battalion, The King's Regiment	5	20	37	746	209
Sout	hern Comman	d			
6th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	4	17	36	635	178
8th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment	6	31	53	1015	204
8th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry	6	27	48	1120	210
6th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment	5	20	33	753	216
13th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment	4	18	32	652	211
6th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment	4	20	31	899	548
Wes	tern Command	1			
8th Battalion, Border Regiment	4	25	44	1138	388
6th Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment	6	23	38	875	180
15th Battalion, King's Regiment	5	20	25	970	289
11th Battalion, Royal W Fusiliers	5	20	35	808	413
14th Battalion, Royal W Fusiliers	5	19	31	749	342
6th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment	5	30	42	1006	377
9th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment	4	21	28	901	330
16th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment	6	25	35	932	435
5th Battalion, South Wales Borderers	5	26	39	1162	323
11th Battalion, Royal Worcester Regiment	3	14	29	713	211
15th Battalion, Royal Worcester Regiment	3	15	29	663	278
16th Battalion, Royal Welch Regiment	6	26	46	850	220
17th Battalion, Royal Welch Regiment	5	19	34	607	275
8th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment	5	20	35	675	135
11th Battalion, Manchester Regiment	5	20	34	748	353
Northe	rn Ireland Dist	rict			
5th Battalion, Inniskilling Fusiliers	4	16	28	662	294
5th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers	4	16	26	657	424
6th Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles	5	20	32	851	187
7th Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles	4	16	31	732	420

	KXV – Young hth on 2 August			/41)		
Unit	Companies	Platoons	St Officers	aff O/Rs	Young Soldiers	A1 Men
	Easter	n Command	1			
70th Battalion, Beds & Herts Regiment	6	28	49	212	858	20
71st Battalion, Beds & Herts Battalion	8	8	29	235	217	160
70th Battalion, Wessex Regiment	5	26	43	348	895	181
70th Battalion, Royal Norfolk Regiment	6	27	48	331	846	196
70th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment	5	27	51	344	876	75
70th Battalion, Welch Regiment	5	16	52	335	959	145
70th Battalion, Rifle Brigade	4	18	39	323	692	111
	South Eas	tern Comm	and			
70th Battalion, The Buffs	6	30	53	351	866	161
70th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment	6	31	50	351	964	177
70th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment	6	30	54	215	1050	202
70th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment	6	22	52	304	823	67
	Lond	on District				
70th Battalion, KRRC	5	25	39	298	350	107
'I' Young Soldiers Company London Irish Rifles	1	6	6	89	149	16
'J' Young Soldiers Company London Irish Rifles	1	3	2	34	145	-
70th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment	6	30	46	261	1012	182
	Northe	n Comman	d			
70th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry	3	13	34	256	465	115
70th Battalion, Foresters	4	19	31	228	722	74
70th Battalion, The King's Regiment	6	30	45	460	866	212
70th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	6	31	51	213	1201	?
70th Battalion, Leicester Regiment	6	25	38	347	734	179
70th Battalion, Northumberland Regiment	5	16	28	248	484	?
70th Battalion, RW Fusiliers	6	36	47	251	1153	12

Young So	Idier Battalio	ns Strength	on 2 Aug	ust 1941		
	Northern Con	nmand – (co	ontinued)			
Unit	Companies	Platoons	St	aff	Young	A1
	Companies	FIGUOUS	Officers	O/Rs	Soldiers	Men
70th Battalion, South Stafford Regiment	5	25	43	466	539	154
70th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment	6	30	52	316	969	193
70th Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers	5	23	46	262	810	175
	Scotti	sh Comman	d			
70th Battalion, AS&H	6	30	49	190	979	60
70th Battalion, Black Watch	6	31	52	107	1092	10
70th Battalion, Border Regiment	6	30	58	284	1031	210
70th Battalion, Royal Scots Regiment	5	15	42	263	859	-
	Southe	ern Commar	nd			
70th Battalion, Dorset Regiment	5	25	42	150	1045	68
70th Battalion, Gloucester Regiment	5	22	47	316	727	108
70th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment	5	24	44	234	982	119
70th Battalion, Oxford & Bucks Light Infantry	3	12	29	302	341	151
70th Battalion, The Queen's Regiment	6	28	49	244	1072	163
70th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment	6	26	39	297	691	74
70th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment	6	30	54	336	1106	100

Table XXVI – RAF Units Abso	rbed into the Army Air Corps	s, c.1957
RAF Unit	AAC Unit	Formation
Light Aircraft School	Army Air Corps Centre	N/A
651 Air Observation Squadron	651 Squadron	3rd Infantry Division, UK
1903 Air Observation Post	3 Reconnaissance Flight	3rd Division, UK
1906 Independent Air Observation Flight	6 Independent Liaison Flight	War Office
1913 Light Liaison Flight	13 Liaison Flight	HQ Eastern Command
652 Air Observation Post Squadron	652 Squadron	HQ 1 Corps, BAOR
1901 Air Observation Post, RAF	1 Reconnaissance Flight	6th Armoured Division, BAOR
1904 Air Observation Post	4 Reconnaissance Flight	2nd Infantry Division, BAOR
1905 Air Observation Post	5 Reconnaissance Flight	7th Armoured Division, BAOR
1909 Air Observation Post	9 Reconnaissance Flight	4th Infantry Division, BAOR
656 Air Observation/Light Liaison Squadron	656 Squadron	Overseas Commonwealth
1902 Air Observation Post	2 Reconnaissance Flight	Land Forces, Malay
1907 Light Liaison Flight	7 Liaison Flight	Land Forces, Malay
1908 Independent Air Observation Flight	8 Independent Liaison Flight	HQ British Forces, Arabian Peninsula
1910 Independent Air Observation Flight	10 Independent Flight	HQ Cyprus District
1911 Light Liaison Flight	11 Liaison Flight	17th Gurkha Division
1912 Light Liaison Flight	12 Liaison Flight	HQ British Army of the Rhine
	14 Reconnaissance Flight	17th Gurkha Division
1914 Air Observation Post Flight		
1914 Air Observation Post Flight         1915 Independent Air Observation Flight	15 Independent Liaison Flight	HQ Cyprus District
	15 Independent Liaison Flight 20 Independent Reconnaissance Flight	HQ Cyprus District HQ Land Forces, Hong Kong
1915 Independent Air Observation Flight	20 Independent	HQ Land Forces,
1915 Independent Air Observation Flight 1900 Independent Air Observation Flight	20 Independent	HQ Land Forces,

		Table XXVII – Number of Uni				
	r	Sourc	e: Army Estimates 1927			
Unit	Batteries to a Brigade	Number of Guns to a Battery	Home (including the Rhine)	Colonies & Egypt	India	Total
Royal Horse Artillery	3	Six 13-pounder	2 brigades 1 battery (a)	1 brigade	1 brigade 1 battery	4 brigades 2 batteries
Field (Horsed)	4	3 batteries of four, 18-pounders, 1 battery of four, 4.5in howitzers	15 brigades		11 brigades (b)	26 brigades
Field (Mechanised)	4	3 batteries of four 18-pounders, 1 battery of four 4.5in howitzers	3 brigades (c)			3 brigades (c)
Pack	3	Four 3.7in howitzers	4 brigades	1 brigade	6 Brigades 1 battery (d)	11 brigades 1 battery
Medium	4	3 batteries of four 6in howitzers, 1 battery of four, 60-pounders	5 brigades (e)		2 Brigades	7 brigades
Anti-Aircraft	3	Eight, 3in 20 cwt	2 brigades			2 brigades
Heavy	4	Various	1 brigade 10 batteries	17 batteries	3 batteries	1 brigade 30 batteries

(b) Seven on higher establishment, three on lower and one Reinforcement Brigade on a special establishment

(c) Includes one Field Mechanised Brigade not yet raised

(d) Composite British and Indian Brigades of four Batteries. Certain Indian Batteries were armed with 2.75in guns

(e) Two Brigades on a higher establishment and three on lower. One Brigade was temporally retained in the Mediterranean

	I	Table XXVIII – Number of Units Source: Army	Estimates 1938 and 193	-		
Unit	Batteries to a Brigade	Number of Guns to a Battery	Home (including the Rhine)	Colonies & Egypt	India	Total
Royal Horse Artillery (Horsed)	Nil	Four 13 pounder (six in India)	1 battery	Nil	4 batteries	5 batteries
Royal Horse Artillery (Mechanised)	3	Six 5.7in howitzers	2 brigades	1 brigades	Nil	3 brigades
Field (Horsed)	4	3 batteries of four 18 pounders. 1 battery of four 4.5in howitzers	Nil	Nil	8 brigades (a)	8 brigades
Field (Mechanised)	4 (b)	2 batteries of four 18 pounders 2 batteries of four 4.5in howitzers	22 brigades	1 brigade (b)	2 brigades	25 brigades
Light (Horsed)	Nil	Four 3.7 howitzers	Nil	Nil	1 battery (c)	1 battery
Medium (Mechanised)	4 (d)	3 batteries of four 6in howitzers, 1 battery of four 60 pounders	5 brigades	Nil	2 brigades	7 brigades
Anti-aircraft (Mechanised)	4	Three batteries of eight 3in 1 battery of 12 Lewis guns	4 brigades (mechanised)	1 brigade 8 batteries	1 battery	5 brigades 9 batteries
Heavy	4	Various	1 brigade (e) 6 batteries	19 batteries	2 batteries	1 brigade 27 batteries
two batteries of 4.5in how	vitzers plus four or	atteries of six 18-pounders & n lower establishment with	(c) This battery was b	origades with an India	n Mountain battery	
two batteries of four 18 pe	ounders and two o	of 4.5in howitzers each.	(d) The medium brig	ades in India had one	less 6in howitzer battery	7
b) One in Egypt with one	e 18-pounder and t	two of 4.5in howitzers	(e) The composition of units in the Colonies varied			

Table XXIX – Reorganisation of Home Defence & Young Soldiers Battalion January 1942				
Unit	Strength	Static Guards (RAF Stations)	Affiliated to	Eventual Role
70th Buffs, Royal East Kent Regiment	1363	Hawkinge, Lympne Manston	12 Corps	Counter attack support for RAF West Malling
70th East Surrey	1314	Ford, Shoreham Merston	4th Division	Counter attack support for RAF Biggin Hill
70th Royal Sussex	1343	Tangmere, Merston, Westhampnett Thorney Island	5th Division	Counter attack support for Redhill
70th Royal West Kent	1277	Biggin Hill, West Malling, Gravesend Penshurst Redhill	5th Division	Anti-parachute duties
13th Queen's	879	Detling Eastchurch	12 Corps	Counter attack Isle of Sheppey (Eastchurch)
30 Buffs, Royal East Kent Regiment	900	Unknown	12 Corps	Anti-parachute Maidstone Sub-Area (RAF Detling)
30th Royal Sussex	1121	Unknown	4th Division	Counter-attack support for RAF Gravesend
30th Royal West Kent	1363	Unknown	5th Division	Anti-parachute duties in Surrey
Notes: The large numbers of personnel assigned to the above units while on aerodrome defence guard duties was reduced to a nominal figure of 916 personnel following the units reorganisation as a counter attack battalion.				

	Table X	XX – Airborne Forces Table of Principle Units & Headquarters		
Title	Location	Notes	Formed	Disbanded
Central Landing School Central Landing Establishment, RAF (CLE)	nding Ringway, Became Central Landing Establishment and divided into Parachute Training School, Technica		21-06-40	30–08–41 (Renamed)
Airborne Forces Establishment	Cheshire, used as the drop zone	Formed from the Central Landing Establishment to investigate problems of technical development, to establish the principles of glider and parachute training, and to form the first units to carry out the training.	01–09–41	15-02-42
Airborne Forces Experimental Establishment	Ringway, moved to Sherburn-in-Elmet on 01–07–42	Formed from Airborne Forces Establishment HQ, Technical Department Unit and Experimental Flight. Moved to Sherburn-in-Elmet until January 1945. Disbanded at Beaulieu	15-02-42	14-09-50
Glider Exercise Flight No.1 Glider Training School	Haddenham airfield, Bucks	This was a flight that arrived from Ringway due to that airfield being congested. On 4 November 1941 it redesignated as No.1 Glider Training School and became independent to the Airborne Forces Establishment. One month later it moved to Croughton	?-01-41 Formed 04-11-41	30–11–41 Disbanded 23–03–43
No.1 Glider OTU, 4 Glider Training School	Netheravon / Kidlington	Post-graduate gliding training. Redesignated as 4 Glider Training School on 13 July 1942		23-03-43
No.2 Glider OTU, 5 Glider Training School	Kidlington, Oxfordshire	Post-graduate gliding training. Redesignated as 5 Glider Training School on 13 July 1942		15–11–45
No.2 Glider Training School	Thame, moved to Weston-on-the- Green	Formed out of the Glider Training Squadron	01–12–41	10-03-43
No.3 Glider Training School	Stoke Orchard, Glos. Culmhead, Somerset	Formed from 10 Elementary Flying Training School. Relocated to various airfields before becoming a Glider Instructor School in January 1945	21-07-42	03–12–47
Heavy Glider Conversion Unit (HGCU)	Shrewton, Salisbury Plain Brize Norton, Oxon	Formed at Shrewton in 70 Group. Later moved to Brize Norton, to cover the conversion of glider pilots to Horsa and Hamlicar gliders, which previously had been carried out at the glider operational training units but which were now disbanded. The HGCU disbanded at Brize Norton	29–06–42	20-10-44
No.1 Parachute Training School	Ringway, Manchester Tatton Park Upper Heyford	Formally the Parachute Training School, being part of the Airborne Forces Establishment, when this unit ceased to exist, the now re-named No.1 Parachute Training School became a self-contained unit and remained at Ringway for the duration of WWII. Moved to Upper Heyford in March 1946	15-02-42	03–12–47 (Renamed)

	Airborn	e Forces Table of Principle Units & Headquarters – (continued)		
Title	Location	Notes	Formed	Disbanded
Major-General Airborne Forces HQ	Brigmerston House, Durrington, Wiltshire	Duties included advising the War Office and C-in-C at home about airborne matters and administration of the Airborne Forces Depot & Development Centre	01-05-43	26-12-43
Airborne Troops HQ	Hammersmith	Replaced Major-General Airborne Forces	26-12-43	
Combined Operations HQ	Richmond Terrace, London			
Southern Command HQ				
Airborne Troops HQ 1 Airborne Corps HQ	Ashley Gardens, SW1 Moor Park, Rickmansworth	Formed in January 1944 at Ashley Gardens before moving to Moor Park in April 1944 to become 1 Airborne Corps. Its function was to co-ordinate training and planning of all British airborne forces	?-01-44	
Commander Airborne Establishments	Amesbury, Wiltshire Alderbury		?0543	c.1944
Airborne Forces Depot (AFD)	Hardwick Hall Camp, Chesterfield	Formed as soon as 1 Parachute Brigade had moved to Bulford. The AFD then took over the vacant camp	?0442	
Commander Airborne Forces Depot & Development Centre	Amesbury Abbey	Training & holding of personnel until posted to units. Duties included issuing progress reports to the War Office, to prepare draft training pamphlets and recruitment		10-01-44
Commander Airborne Forces Establishment		Replaced Commander Airborne Forces Depot & Development Centre. For training and holding of personnel until posted to units. Came under War Office Command		
Allied Expeditionary Air Forces HQ			?-11-43	
General HQ Home Forces	King Charles Street basement, SW1			
1 Airborne Division HQ	King Charles Street basement, SW1 (GHQ Home Forces) until 21-12-41 Syrencot House, Figheldean Netheravon	The first separate airborne forces HQ. Controlled 1 Parachute Brigade, 1 Air-Landing Brigade & glider pilots	29–10–41	00–11–45

	Airbor	me Forces Table of Principle Units & Headquarters – (continued)		
Title	Location	Notes	Formed	Disbanded
6 Airborne Division HQ (the numbering sequence discrepancy was deliberate for security reasons)	Amesbury & The Old Farm, Brigmerston House, Milston, Durrington nr Amesbury	Formed with 3 Parachute Brigade, including 3rd Parachute Squadron, RE and 224th Parachute Field Ambulance RAMC were transferred from 1 Airborne Division. A planning HQ had been established at The Old Farm, Brigmerston House (code name <i>Broadmoor</i> ). There was also a war room there. Moved to Ranville, the first town in France to be liberated on D-Day	23-04-43	Reduced to a Brigade in June 1948
2 Parachute Brigade HQ			17-07-42	
Air Directorate, War Office	War Office, London	Formed to look after and sponsor the affairs of airborne forces & acted as a link between the War Office and Air Ministry	?0642	
Supreme HQ Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF)	Southwick House, Southwick, Hampshire	The house became the Forward Planning and Operational HQ of SHAEF. The plywood map still hangs in the Wardroom. Closed in 2004 the School of Maritime Operations moved to HMS <i>Collingwood</i> .	c.11–43	2004
21 Army Group			c.11–43	
Combined Troop Carrier Command Post (CTCCP)	Eastcote, Middlesex			
Commanding General IX US Troop Carrier Command	Eastcote, Middlesex			
HQ 1 Airborne Corps	Moor Park, Rickmansworth			
Station 1090	Williamstrip Park, Down Ampney, Wilts	1 Airborne Corps RASC ordnance dump used by the SAS as a transit camp. Moved to Essex in September.		?0944
Station 1090	Mushroom Farm Camp, Essex	The first dedicated SAS ordnance dump & transit camp was set up in Essex to be close to 38 Group HQ	00–09–44	
Tactical HQ SAS Brigade	Moor Park			
HQ 38 Wing	Syrencote House, Netheravon, then Netheravon airfield	Worked in conjunction with 1 Airborne Division HQ. came under RAF Army Co-operation Command	15-01-42	

	ŀ	Airborne Forces Table of Principle Units & Headquarters – (continued)			
Title	Location	Notes		Disbanded	
38 (Airborne Forces) Group	Netheravon Marks Hall, Essex	Formed from 38 Wing, initially under Tactical Air Force, transferred to HQ Allied Expeditionary Force on 15–11–43, and then one year later to ADGB. Moved to Marks Hall, Essex to be closer to the 'new' 38 Group airfields on 12–10–44. Disbanded at Upavon	11-10-43	01-02-51	
11 Special Air Service Battalion	Knutsford	Formed in November 1940 from the Combined Operations unit, No.2 Commando which had transferred over to parachute duties during June 1940. Consisted of an HQ, a parachute wing and a glider wing	21-11-40	150941	
1st Parachute Battalion		Formed from 11 Special Air Service Battalion within 1st Parachute Brigade	15-09-41		
1 Parachute Brigade	Hardwick Hall Camp, Chesterfield Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain	Formed to administer & train parachutists at the Central Landing Establishment, Ringway in order to form four three-company battalions, each having sections of 10 men Moved to North Africa in November 1942	31-08-41 ?-03-42	?-03-42 ?-11-42	
1 Air Troop Royal Engineers	Hardwick Hall Camp Chesterfield	Formed as a unit of 1 Parachute Brigade	?0941		
1 Air-Landing Brigade Group		Formed from 31 Independent Brigade Group to capture enemy communication centres & capture of enemy airfields	10-10-41		
4th Parachute Battalion	Hardwick Hall Camp, Chesterfield	Formed as a unit of 1 Parachute Brigade but transferred to 4th Parachute Brigade on its formation on 17 July 1942	?0941		
3rd Parachute Battalion	Hardwick Hall Camp, Chesterfield	Formed as a unit of 1 Parachute Brigade Moved to North Africa in November 1942		10-11-42	
2nd Parachute Battalion	Hardwick Hall Camp, Chesterfield. Tilshead Camp, Salisbury Plain	Formed as a unit of 1 Parachute Brigade. This unit took part in the Bruneval Raid on 27 February 1942. Based at Tilshead Camp from 24-01–42, flying from Thruxton airfield Moved to North Africa in November 1942		?-11-42	
Army Air Corps		Formed	21-12-41		

	A	Airborne Forces Table of Principle Units & Headquarters – (continued)		
Title	Location	Notes	Formed	Disbanded
Glider Pilot Regiment		Formed as part of the Army Air Corps. Became Glider Regiment during August 1942	21-12-41	
Parachute Regiment		Formed as part of the Army Air Corps to administer all parachute infantry units	010842	
2 Parachute Brigade		Formed	17-07-42	
5th (Scottish) Parachute Battalion		Formed from 7th Battalion, The Cameron Highlanders. Part of 4 Parachute Brigade	01-08-42	
6th (Royal Welch) Parachute Battalion		Formed from 10th Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers. Part of 4 Parachute Brigade	14-08-42	
2nd Battalion, 503 Parachute Infantry Regiment, US Army	Chilton Foliat, Newbury	This US parachute unit (the first on British soil) was organised and trained on parallel lines as British parachute battalions. Moved to North Africa in November 1942	11-06-42	?-11-42
3 Parachute Brigade			05-11-42	D-Day Dropping Zone & 'N' 'V'
7th (Light Infantry) Battalion, The Parachute Regiment		Formed from 10th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry. Administered by 3 Parachute Brigade. Transferred to 5 Parachute Brigade on 11–08–43	05-11-42	
8th (Midland) Battalion, The Parachute Regiment		Formed from 13th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Administered by 3 Parachute Brigade	05-11-42	
9th (Eastern & Home Counties) Battalion, The Parachute Regiment		Formed from 10th Battalion, Essex Regiment. Administered by 3 Parachute Brigade	05-11-42	
12th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment		Formed from 10th Battalion, The Green Howards. Administered by 5 Parachute Brigade	23-04-43	
13th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment		Formed from 2nd/4th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment. Administered by 5 Parachute Brigade	23-04-43	
Army Air Corps Infantry Training Centre	Clay Cross, Chesterfield	Absorbed the Airborne Forces Holding Unit at Boroughbridge Hall	02–09–44	

	Т	able XXXI – Home Forces War Book Code Words
		(Source: WO 199/3289)
Used by	Code Word	Significance
GHQ Home Forces G. Ops	Action Stations	Indicated an immediate threat of invasion, for which a full-scale state of readiness, and calling out of the Home Guard was required
Air Ministry	Banquet	Code word for a scheme to make operational use in an emergency of a number of training and non-operational aircraft. The scheme was divided into eight sections, each of which was allocated an individual code-word.
Beetle Network - Inter-Service Code Word	Beetle	Plan would come into effect on an invasion, using the radio for issuing certain specific instructions. See 'Bishop', Blackbird', Caterpillars', 'Finish', 'Gallipoli', 'Parasols', 'Passports' & 'Pepper'
Beetle Network - Inter-Service Code Word	Bishop	'I have sighted suspicious vessels which I think are probably enemy, but I am not certain'
Beetle Network - Inter-Service Code Word	Blackbird	'I have sighted enemy ship/s' (surface vessels, submarines or motor boats'). First reports of enemy invasion
Orkney & Shetland Defences	Blood Red	<i>Enemy troops (a minimum of eight) either airborne or shipborne have landed or are about to land'.</i> All defences will be fully manned and operational schemes brought into effect.
GHQ Home Forces	Bugbear	A general warning that a raid by seaborne or airborne troops is anticipated, normally followed by the anticipated area, such as <i>Bugbear Deal</i> , meaning a raid was expected to be delivered at Deal.
Admiralty	Deluge	Followed by an area and a number, indicating the degree of suitability of weather for invasion by enemy small craft. <i>I</i> Suitable, 2 Possible & <i>3</i> Unsuitable.
SO-in-C, GHQ	Essay	A practice W/T message between regions and the War Office
GHQ Home Forces 'A'	Foreman	Concentration of personnel reinforcements of certain arms and trades, normally at training
Air Ministry	Furnace	With addition of either Warm or Cold, refers to suitability or otherwise, of conditions for use of smoke screens. <i>Warm</i> Suitability. <i>Cold</i> Unsuitability.
Beetle Network - Inter-Service Code Words	Gallipoli	'Enemy landing from ships or boat at'
War Office	Minimise	Only messages directly contributing to the conduct of operations in progress were to be passed to signals for despatch.
War Office/GHQ Home Forces	Nuts & May	Deployment of AFVs from factories
Navy, Army & RAF	Panda	Emergency W/T communications between RAF aerodromes and Army Command and Corps HQ, in the event of enemy attacks on aerodromes

	Home Forces War Book Code Words – (continued)					
Used by	Code Word	Significance				
Beetle Network Inter-Service Code Words	Parasols	'Enemy parachutists (number indicated) landing at'				
Beetle Network Inter-Service Code Words	Passports	'I have sighted a large number of enemy aircraft believed enemy, flying towards shore at'				
Beetle Network Inter-Service Code Words	Pepper	Used by coastal forces in prevention of invasion, meaning ' <i>I am being attacked</i> '; used in conjunction with <i>Air</i> , <i>Heavy</i> and <i>Light</i> .				
Royal Navy	Purge	Followed by name of a locality – referred to C-in-C Nore's standing orders for defeating an attempted seaborne invasion.				
Air Ministry	Simplex	Special forecasts of suitability or otherwise of conditions for enemy gas cloud attacks. such as: 'Simplex towards Sector No Suitable'				
Beetle Network Inter-Service Code Words	Starlings	'Enemy aircraft landing at'				
GHQ Home Forces	Stand To	Indicated that conditions were particularly favourable for an invasion. Troops would come to a complete state of readiness, but the Home Guard would not be called out except for special purposes as ordered by GOC-in-C				
Royal Navy	Toadstools	Naval beach mines				
War Office	Wardog	Put Nuts of May scheme into operation				

		Table XXXII – Re	einforcement Cl	hart – Western Comma	Ind		
			(Source W	O 199/2040)		1	1
Arm	Reinforcements Found by	Location of	Command	Where Reinforceme	nts were to be Sent	Supply Depot	Area
		Reinforcement Unit	Where RU is Situated	Formation or Unit	Reinforcement Camp	Attached	Administrating Camp
			Arti	illery			
Artillery Field	3 Field Training Regiment	Hale	Western	3 Corps	Alderley Hall, Nether Alderley? Market Drayton ?	Wellington	North Wales
Coast Defence	70 CD Training Regiment	Plymouth	Southern				
Medium & Heavy	25 (M&H) Training Regiment	Newtown	Western	5th Division	Crewe Hall, Sandbach	Chesterton	West Lancs
Signallers	35 Signal Training Regiment	Rhyl	Western				
Anti-Tank	50 Training Regiment	Church Stretton	Western	47th Division	Malvern Area	Stratford-on- Avon	Central Midland
			Engi	neers			
Railway Companies	1 Railway Training Centre	Longmoor	Aldershot	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
RE Field	5 (L of C) Training Battalion	Blacon, Chester	Western	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
Drivers RE MT	3 MT Training Depot	Gresford, Wrexham	Western	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
	Signals						
Signals	2 Signals Training Centre	Chester	Western	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	2 Holding Battalion	Ashton-under-Lyne	Western	ditto	ditto	ditto	
			Infantry M	achine-gun			
Infantry MG	Cheshire MGTC	Chester	Western	3 Corps, 5th Division,	ditto	ditto	ditto
	Manchester MGTC	Ashton-under-Lyne	Western	47th Division			

		Reinforcem	ent Chart – We	stern Command – (conti	nued)		
Arm	Reinforcements	Location of	Command	Where Reinforcements were to be Sent		Supply Depot	Area
	found by	Reinforcement Unit	Where RU is Situated	Formation or Unit	Reinforcement Camp	Attached	Administrating Camp
			Infan	try Rifle			
Infantry Rifle	RWF ITC	North Wales Area	Western	36 Independent Brigade	Llandilo	Lampeter	South Wales Area
	SWB Welch ITC	South Wales Area	Western	225 Brigade	Heysham Towers	Lancaster	East Lancs Area
	Loyal E Lancs,	East Lancashire	Western	215 Brigade	Bromborough &	Chester	West Lancs Area
	Lancs Fusiliers	Area			Huyton	Liverpool	
	Borders, King's Own	East Lancashire Area	Western	212 Brigade	St Anne's Victoria Avenue, Porthcawl	Cardiff	South Wales Area
	King's South Staffs	West Lancs Area	Western	224 Brigade	Ystrad Camp Carmarthen	Lampeter	South Wales Area
	South Lancs, North Staffs	West Lancs Area	Western	Western 8th RUR, 6th RIP Bangor	0	Bangor	North Wales
	Worcester, R Warwicks	Central Midland	Western	12 Worcester	Dudley	Kidderminster	Central Midland
RASC	2 Mob Centre	St Annes-on-Sea	Western	3 Corps, 5th Division, 47th Division	As above	As above	As above
RAOC	62 Section	Burscough	Western	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
RAMC	11 Depot Training Estab.	Leeds	Northern	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
RAC	54 Army Training Regiment	Perham Down Tidworth	Southern				
Pioneer	5 Training Centre	Huyton	Western	Pioneer Corps	Direct to Unit		
Corps	11 Training Centre	Oldham	Western				
	12 Training Centre	Dingle Vale, L'pool	Western				
Motor Battalions	Motor Training Battalion RB	Winchester	Southern	2nd QV 8th LRB	Newcastle-under- Lyme	Chesterton	West Lancs Area
	Motor Training Battalion KRRC	Chiseldon	Southern		Uttoxeter	Lichfield	West Lancs Area

ACC	Army Catering Corps	Buffs	Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
ACI	Army Council Instruction	CAD	Central Ammunition Depot
AD	Army Dentist	Cameronians	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)
ADGB	Air Defence of Great Britain	Camerons	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders
ADS	Advanced Dressing Station	Cav	Cavalry
AEC	Army Educational Corps	CCAD	Command & Corps Ammunition Depot
AFV	Armoured Fighting Vehicle	CCS	Casualty Clearing Station
AMPC	Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps	CD	Coastal Defence
AO	Army Order	CE	Chief Engineer
APTC	Army Physical Training Corps	Cheshire	Cheshire Regiment
Armd Bde Coy	Armoured Brigade Company	CIGS	Chief of the Imperial General Staff
Armd Div Amn Pk	Armoured Divisional Ammunition Park	CID	Committee of Imperial Defence
Armd Div Pet Pk	Armoured Division Petrol Park	CIGS	Chief of the Imperial General Staff
Armd Div Tps Coy	Armoured Division Troops Company	C-in-C	Commander-in-Chief
A&SH	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)	CMP	Corps of Military Police
ASC	Advanced Surgical Centre	C(M)TC	Command (M) Transport Company
ATk	Anti-Tank	СО	Commanding Officer
ATS	Auxiliary Territorial Service	COD	Central Ordnance Depot
Bays	Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards)	Comd	Command
Bedfs Herts	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment	CPD	Command Petrol Depot
BEF	British Expeditionary Force	COSD	Command Ordnance Sub-Depot
Black Watch	Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)	COSSAC	Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander
Border	Border Regiment	Coy	Company
Bn	Battalion	CRE	Commander Royal Engineers

CRS	Camp Reception Station	Gen Hosp	General Hospital
CSD	Command Supply Depot	GHQ	General Headquarters
CSW	Command Sub-Workshop	Glosters	Gloucestershire Regiment
CW	Command Workshop	GO	General Order
CW (RE)	Chemical Warfare (Royal Engineers)	GOC-in-C	General Officer Commanding-in-Chief
DCLI	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	Gordons	Gordon Highlanders
3 DG	3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards	Green Howards	Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own
4/7 DG	4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards		Yorkshire Regiment)
Devon	Devonshire Regiment	Greys	Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons)
DFDS	Divisional Field Dressing Station	GTQ	General Headquarters
DLI	Durham Light Infantry	3 H	3rd King's Own Hussars
Dorset	Dorset Regiment	4 H	4th Queen's Own Hussars
DWR	Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)	7 H	7th Queen's Own Hussars
Essex	Essex Regiment	8 H	8th King's Royal Irish Hussars
EH	Emergency Hospital	9 H	9th Queen's Royal Lancers
E Lan R	East Lancashire Regiment	10 H	Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own)
ER	East Riding (Yorkshire)	11 H	11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own)
ETOUSA	Headquarters, European Theatre of Operations, US Army	13/18 H	13th/18th Hussars
E Yorks	East Yorkshire Regiment (The Duke of York's Own)	14/20 H	14th/20th Hussars
EZ	Evacuating Zone	15/19 H	15th/19th Hussars
FANY	First-Aid Auxiliary Nursing Yeomanry	HAA	Heavy Anti-Aircraft
Fd	Field	Hamps	Hampshire Regiment
Foresters	Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	HDE	Home Defence Executive
	Regiment)	HLI	Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment)
G-1	General Staff Officer Grade 1	Innisks	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
G-2	General Staff Officer Grade 2	5 Innis DG	5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards

ITC	Infantry Training Centre	MH	Military Hospital
ITW	Initial Training Wing	Mx	Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
KDG	1st King's Dragoon Guards	NAAFI	Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes
King's	King's Regiment (Liverpool)	NF	Royal Northumberland Fusiliers
King's Own	King's Own Royal Regiment56 (Lancaster)	Norfolk	Royal Norfolk Regiment
KOSB	King's Own Scottish Borderers	Northamptons	Northamptonshire Regiment
KOYLI	King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	NR	North Riding (Yorkshire)
KRRC	King's Royal Rifle Corps	N Staffs	North Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's)
KS	Kinema Section	OCTU	Officer Cadet Training Unit
KSLI	King's Shropshire Light Infantry	OP	Observation Post
9 L	9th Queen's Royal Lancers	O/Rs	Other Ranks (not officers)
12 L	12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's)	OTU	Operational Training Unit
16/5 L	16th/5th Lancers	Oxf Bucks	Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
17/21 L	17th/21st Lancers	PAD	Passive Air Defence
LAA	Light Anti-Aircraft	Pk	Park
L of C	Line of Communication	Pl	Platoon
LAD	Light Aid Detachment	POL	Petrol, oil and lubricants
Leicesters	Leicestershire Regiment	Pro	Provost
LF	Lancashire Fusiliers	Pte	Private
Lincolns	Lincolnshire Regiment	PTW	Primary Training Wing
Loyals	Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire)	PWV	South Lancashire Regiment (The Prince of
MA	Marshalling Area		Wales's Volunteers)
MAC	Motor Ambulance Convoy	Q	Quartermaster
Manch	Manchester Regiment	QF	Quick Firing
MDS	Main Dressing Station	QMG	Quartermaster General
MDU	Mobile Dental Workshop	Queen's	Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)

R	Regiment	RNR	Royal Naval Reserve
RAC	Royal Armoured Corps	RNVR	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
RACD	Royal Army Chaplains' Department	ROF	Royal Ordnance Factory
RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corps	R Sussex	Royal Sussex Regiment
RAOC	Royal Army Ordnance Corps	Royals	1st Dragoon Guards
RAP	Regimental Aid Post	RPC	Royal Pioneer Corps
RAPC	Royal Army Pay Corps	RS	Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)
RASC	Royal Army Service Corps	RSF	Royal Scots Fusiliers
RAVC	Royal Army Veterinary Corps	R Sigs	Royal Corps of Signals
RB	Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)	R Tanks	Royal Tank Regiment
R Berks	Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of	RUR	Royal Ulster Rifles
	Wales's)	RWF	Royal Welch Fusiliers
RE	Royal Engineers	RWK	Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
Regt	Regiment	Seaforth	Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-Shire Buffs, the Duke of
REME	Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers		Albany's)
RF	Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)	SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
RGA	Royal Garrison Artillery	SL	Searchlight
RHA	Royal Horse Artillery	SOS	Service of Supply
RHG	Royal Horse Guards	Som LI	Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's)
RHQ	Regimental Headquarters	S Staffords	South Staffordshire Regiment
R Ir F	Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's)	STC	Salvage Transit Centre
RM	Royal Marines	Suffolk	Suffolk Regiment
RMA	Royal Military Academy	Surreys	East Surrey Regiment
RMC	Royal Military College	SWB	South Wales Borderers
RN	Royal Navy	ТА	Territorial Army
RNC	Royal Naval College	TE	Training Establishment

TF	Territorial Force
TLC	Tank Landing Craft
Тр	Troop
TR	Training Regiment
Trg	Training
VAD	Voluntary Aid Detachment
VP	Vulnerable Point
WR	West Riding (Yorkshire)
W Yorks	West Yorkshire Regiment (The Price of Wales's Own)
Warwick	Royal Warwickshire Regiment
WD	War Department
Welch	Welch Regiment
WG	Welsh Guards
Wilts	Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's)
WO	War Office
Worc R	Worcestershire Regiment
WWCP	Walking Wounded Collecting Point
Y & L	York and Lancaster Regiment

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